Oxfam believes the survivors of the appalling attacks in Kericho in 2007 are owed the reparations they are calling for.

As campaigning and activist groups have long highlighted access to remedy for communities and survivors has been neglected and there is clear gap in the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The handling of the Kericho case by Unilever highlights the gaps that still exist in creating effective grievance mechanisms that enable vulnerable people around the world to seek non judicial remedy.

Oxfam urges the United Nations Working Group on Business and Human Rights to respond in favour of the Kericho survivors and join the call for more effective non judicial grievance mechanisms.

At European level, Oxfam is calling for new legislation that obliges EU companies to identify and mitigate risks to human rights and the environment throughout their supply chains, whereby victims of exploitation and abuse should have the right and opportunity to seek redress when companies have failed to do so. Where these grievance mechanisms fall short, there should be clarification of legal responsibilities at national, regional or international level so that communities can still find justice.

Oxfam believes that responsible businesses can play a key role in ending poverty and injustice around the world. Sometimes we challenge companies to improve their behaviour and policies, for example our independent review [of Unilever’s Vietnam operations which highlighted poor labour practices](https://views-voices.oxfam.org.uk/2016/07/labour-rights-in-unilever-vietnam-supply-chain-what-has-changed-since-the-first-oxfam-study/).

This engagement has helped Unilever to better understand the experience of vulnerable workers and farmers and the root causes of human rights issues. It has led Unilever to make improvements and commitments, such as the company's recent announcement on living wages for direct suppliers by 2030.

At other times we work with and support companies to tackle inequality and poverty in communities around the world. Which strategy or strategies we use depends on what we believe is the most effective to tackle poverty and injustice.

We will continue to challenge Unilever on the need for effective remedy for the survivors of the Kericho case. We will press that they learn from mistakes as well as challenging the company to go further in addressing human rights issues across its supply chains.