



Confederation of Danish Industry



SDGs Agri-processing project Update

Agribiz

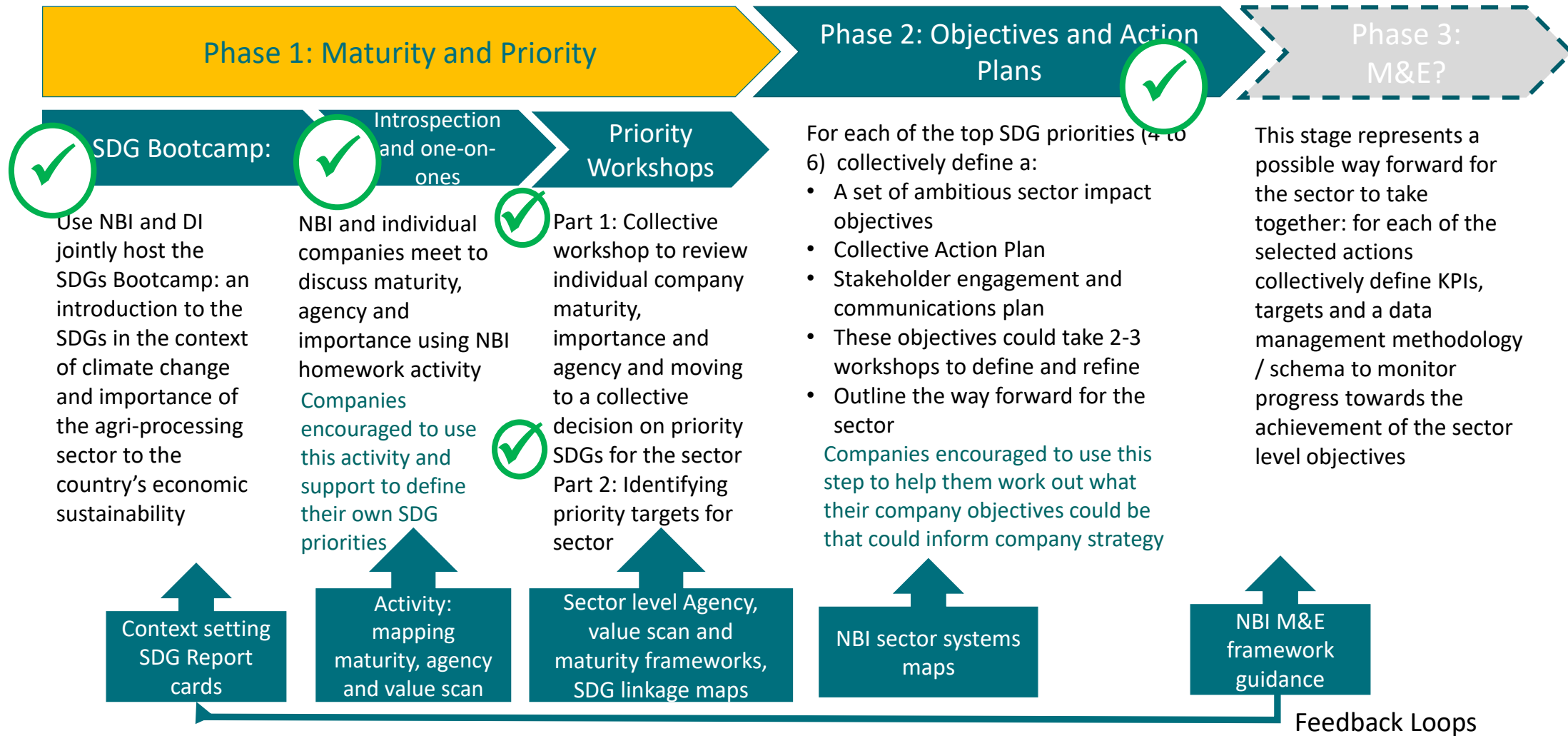
24 June 2020



Business Action for Sustainable Growth

Where we are in the process:

We are moving into phase 2 and aim to identify sector level objectives:





Initial proposed list of objectives

Draft SDG objectives for Agri-processing sector:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainably collaborate with value chain stakeholders to increase inclusivity, enhance efficiencies, and produce more high quality, safe and nutritious foods at affordable prices. 2. Contribute to ending all forms of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of food insecure communities linked to our customers and to our value chains by 2030.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximize water use efficiency and reduce the overall production of untreated wastewater across the agricultural value chain 2. Restore and maintain all water catchments and freshwater ecosystems critical to our value chains and related communities 3. Ensure that all communities linked to our value chains have adequate access to safe drinking water and WASH
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure all existing employees in the value chain are working under decent conditions, receive equal pay, and have employment contracts 2. Promote careers in the agri-processing value chain as aspirational and provide targeted internships for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds 3. Prioritize eradication of bonded labour, and child labour, in agricultural and production supply chains by 2025 and ensure labour has representation and access to transparent, coherent channels of communication with management 4. Develop national products/brands which can be produced locally to create a market for local farmers, processors and suppliers.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources and restore degraded systems (soil, marine, freshwater etc.) 2. By 2025 ensure that all commodities including palm oil, soy, paper and pulp, coco, coffee, rice, and beef are sourced ethically and sustainably 3. Actively collaborate on creating circular economy opportunities within the value chain 4. Reduce, by at least half, the quantity of waste (including food waste, other solid waste, emissions, and chemical waste) generated along the value chain 5. By 2025 ensure that all large companies have developed, and are reporting against, a long term net zero plan 6. Develop innovative, low carbon products, packaging, and marketing strategies that drive change in consumer behaviour towards being more environmentally sustainable and responsible.
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support farmers (particularly small scale food producers) to develop more climate resilient agricultural practices, especially in arid areas and those that are vulnerable to increasing extreme weather events as a result of climate change 2. Engage regularly and consistently in government processes to enhance and implement South Africa's NDC and motivate collectively for increased national ambition and climate action. 3. Identify and manage climate risk and work in collaboration with other stakeholders to collectively identify and develop local adaptation projects

Draft SDG objectives for Agri-processing sector:

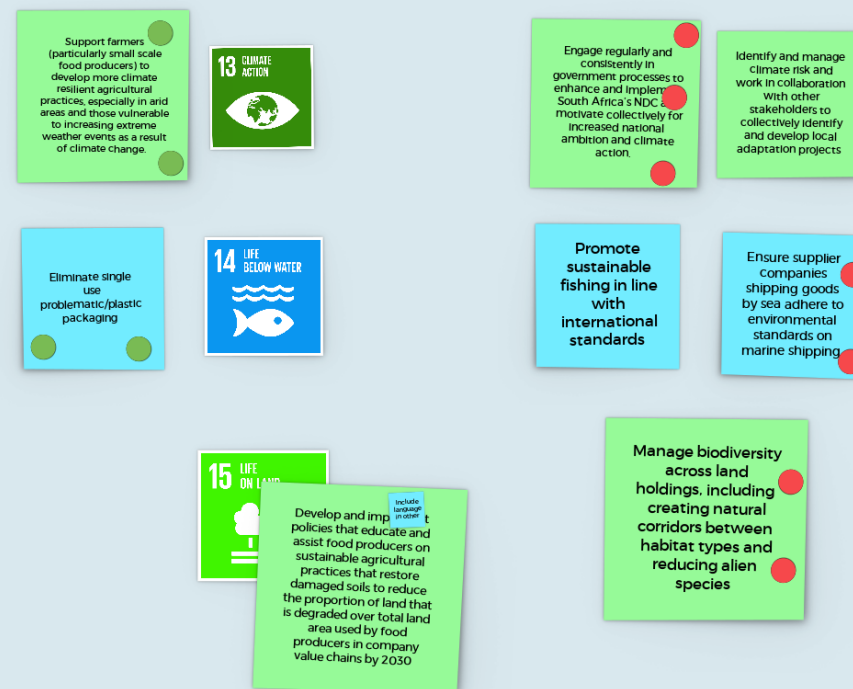
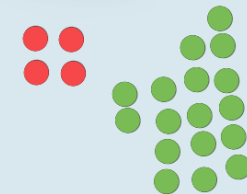
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate single use plastic packaging 2. Promote sustainable fishing in line with international standards 3. Ensure supplier companies shipping goods by sea adhere to environmental standards on marine shipping 4. Reduce nutrient and effluent runoff to oceans
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement policies that educate and assist food producers on sustainable agricultural practices that restore damaged soils and reduce the proportion of land that is degraded over total land area used by food producers in company value chains by 2030 2. Manage biodiversity across land holdings, including creating corridors between habitats and reducing alien species

<https://ideafliip.com/edit/cuubemmhetz3/Vz451gDRbeTw>

Objective prioritization:



3 Green
Dots 2
RED per
person



IDEA FLIP

Microphone icon, Stop Video icon, Security icon, 6 Participants icon, Polls icon, New Share icon, Pause Share icon, Annotate icon, Remote Control icon, More icon

Apps Membership - Nat... Members of You are screen sharing Stop Share 20 SA asset M com... SDG Sector Road... SA by numbers - So... CAIT Climate Data...

Contribute to ending all forms of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of food insecure communities linked to our value chain by 2030.

Sustainably collaborate with value chain stakeholders to increase inclusivity, enhance efficiency, and produce more high quality, safe and nutritious foods at affordable prices.

2 ZERO HUNGER

Maximize water use efficiency and reduce the overall production of untreated wastewater across the agricultural value chain.

Restore and maintain all water catchments and freshwater ecosystems critical to our value chain and related communities.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Develop national products/brands which can be produced locally to create a market for local farmers, processors and suppliers.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Ensure the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources and restore degraded systems (soil, marine, freshwater etc.)

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

By 2025 ensure that all commodities including palm oil, soy, paper and pulp, coco, coffee, rice, and beef are sourced ethically and sustainably.

Reduce, by at least half, the quantity of waste (including food waste, other solid waste, emissions, and chemical waste) generated along the value chain.

Actively collaborate on creating circular economy opportunities within the value chain.

Ensure that all communities linked to our value chains have adequate access to safe drinking water and WASH.

Promote careers in the agri-processing value chain as aspirational and provide targeted opportunities for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Provide education of farmer-leader and shop owner in agriculture and agribusiness by 2025 and ensure ethical, transparent and arms to transparent and coherent chain of communication web management.

Ensure all existing employees in the value chain are working under decent conditions, receive equal pay and have employment contracts.

Develop innovative low carbon products, packaging, and marketing strategies that drive change in consumer behaviour towards being more environmentally sustainable and responsible.

By 2025 ensure that all large companies have developed, and are reporting against, a long term net zero plan.

Video call interface showing participants: stiaan wandrag, Geeta Morar, Steve Nicholls, Devendra Adari, bivanwyk, T.Hawkes.

Buttons and Badges
A selection of badges for giving feedback on the board.

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Final list of SDG Objectives

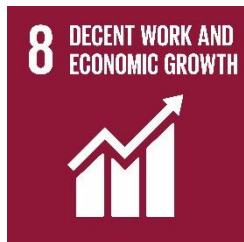
Final list of SDG objectives



1. Contribute to ending all forms of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of food insecure communities linked to our customers and to our value chains by 2030.
2. Sustainably collaborate with value chain stakeholders to increase inclusivity, enhance efficiencies, and produce more high quality, safe and nutritious foods at affordable prices.



3. Maximize water use efficiency and reduce the overall production of untreated wastewater across the agricultural value chain.
4. Restore and maintain all water catchments and freshwater ecosystems critical to our value chains and related communities.



5. Develop national products/brands which can be produced locally to create a market for local farmers, processors and suppliers.

Final SDGs Objectives:

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



6. By 2025 ensure that all commodities including palm oil, soy, paper and pulp, coco, coffee, rice, and beef are sourced ethically and sustainably.

7. Reduce, by at least half, the quantity of waste (including food waste, other solid waste, emissions, and chemical waste) generated along the value chain.

8. Actively collaborate on creating circular economy opportunities within the value chain

9. Ensure the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources and restore degraded systems (soil, marine, freshwater etc.)

13 CLIMATE
ACTION



10. Support farmers (particularly small scale food producers) to develop more climate resilient agricultural practices, especially in arid areas and those vulnerable to increasing extreme weather events as a result of climate change.

14 LIFE
BELOW WATER

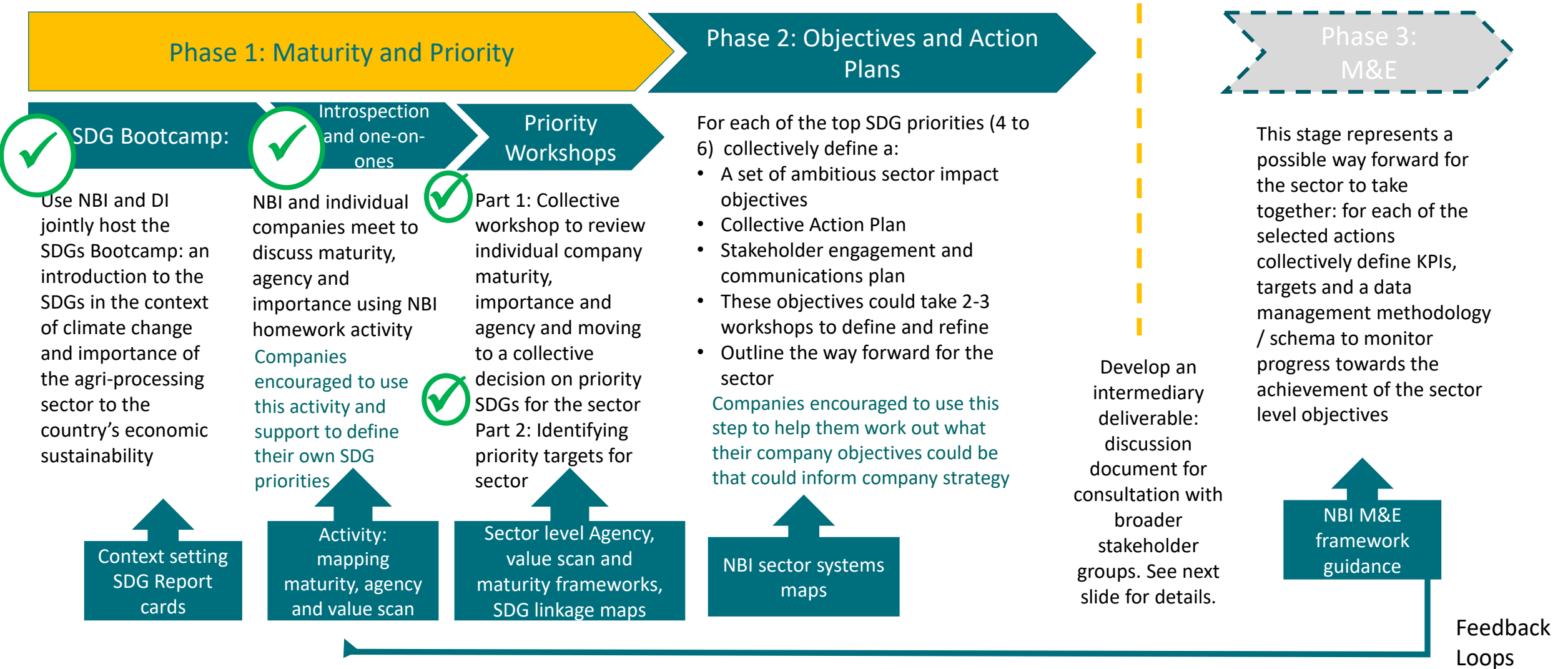


11. Eliminate single use problematic/plastic packaging

Opportunity to participate in a collective action
project

Next steps in sector level project

We are moving into phase 2 and aim to identify sector level objectives:



Next Steps

- Draft a discussion document as an intermediary deliverable: explaining the process, methods, and outcomes and giving participating companies the recognition they deserve as sector leaders
- Collate list of company actions that already align to the chosen objectives to include in the report
- Participating Companies to investigate the possibility of participating in Sappi's proposed collaboration project
- Hold one more workshop for this phase of the project to review the discussion document and do some high-level action planning for collaborative, sector level projects and run a stakeholder mapping process to start engaging with others
- Schedule a meeting with Charles Wyeth and Agribiz

How we got to the priority list:


Key role of business in implementing SDG 2:

Food and agriculture are at the heart of civilization and prosperity. Yet, agriculture faces multiple challenges: a world population expected to grow to 9 billion by 2050, smaller rural labour force, soil quality degradation, climate change, food wastage, water scarcity, biofuel production and changing lifestyles leading to urbanization and more protein-intensive diets. Furthermore, agricultural productivity increases would ensure food security for everyone only if access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food is secured. The growing pressure on global food systems constitutes a critical development challenge and creates an increasing risk for businesses, governments, communities and the environment. In this context, business has become a critical partner for governments and other stakeholders to design and deliver effective, scalable and practical solutions for secure and sustainable food and agriculture system.

Business can contribute to solving these challenges, eradicating hunger and improving food and agriculture systems. Implementing sustainable practices and working in partnership with other actors throughout the agricultural value chain (including input, production, distribution and retail) will be key to the implementation of SDG2. Empowering small farmers, increasing agricultural productivity and farmers' livelihoods, rising consumers' awareness and increasing agricultural investment as well as knowledge sharing will be necessary elements of better functioning food and agriculture systems.



The priority SDG, priority targets, corresponding SDG KPIs and example objectives:

Priority SDG	Priority SDG targets	Official KPIs	KPMG and Industry Matrix Objectives
 <p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with farmers, food processors and traders to increase productivity, storage, logistics and market efficiency, thereby empowering them to enter / remain in the company's value chain by producing high quality, safe and nutritious foods at competitive prices. • Link agricultural communities, food processors and traders to capital for developing the capability of their farming platforms and markets.
	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage the power of mobile networks to provide farmers with real time access to markets and mobile payments (particularly in areas that lack a formal banking infrastructure). • Develop local variations of fortified food products to address nutritional needs of developing communities. • Support innovative solutions (e.g. using plant, aquaculture, insect-based, synthetic and other proteins) to address sustainable food security for a growing world population.
	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Join (or continue commitment to) the Scaling up Nutrition Business Network to collaborate with other companies, Governments and civil society to identify new, inclusive, and sustainable business opportunities (e.g. financing seed and micronutrient innovation and research). • Implement responsible agricultural business policies in accordance with the Committee for World Food Security's Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment and the UN Global Compact's Food and Agriculture Business Principles such that business practice and investments do not violate human or land rights.



SDG 2: draft objective for review

1

Sustainably collaborate with value chain stakeholders to increase inclusivity, enhance efficiencies, and produce more high quality, safe, and nutritious foods at affordable prices.

*also relevant to SDG 8

Key concepts incorporated from IDEAFILIP activity

Small scale producers
Agricultural productivity

Collaboration and partnership and communication

- Supply chain efficiency
- Collaboration - database - took the COVID-19 scenario - no centralized knowledge of who can contribute what and where the products are, or where the need is
- Implementation
- Mobile networks, technology, artificial intelligence
- Build and maintain sustainable shared value within the communities where we operate
- Partnerships

Draft objective for SDG2 for review

2

Contribute to ending all forms of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of food insecure communities linked to our customers and to our value chains by 2030.

Key concept:

- Fortification
- Nutrition and affordability
- Consumer perspective
- Collaboration
- Build and maintain sustainable shared value within the communities where we operate

Notes from Stickies:

- Create awareness that people can grow vegetables/fruit at home

(This point was from the SDG 8 board but seems more relevant for the SDG 2 objective)


Key role of business in implementing SDG 6

Access to water and sanitation are basic human rights and are critical sustainable development challenges. These challenges will only worsen and the impacts on people will only increase as competing demands for clean fresh water (agriculture, households, energy generation, industrial use, ecosystems) are exacerbated by the effects of climate change putting more pressure on water quality and availability. These conditions will create increasing risk for businesses, governments, communities and the environment.

Business can contribute to the alleviation of these water challenges by adopting a water stewardship strategy that addresses the economic, environment, and social dimensions of water. By adopting stewardship, companies can make a positive contribution to improved water and sanitation management and governance that addresses their risks while contributing to sustainable development. This means adopting values and practices that aim to safeguard long-term availability of clean water and the provision of sanitation for all stakeholders in a watershed.



The priority SDG, priority targets, corresponding SDG KPIs and example objectives:

Priority SDG	Priority SDG targets	Official KPIs	KPMG and Industry Matrix objectives
 <p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	<p>Pursue precision agriculture technologies that maximize productivity whilst minimizing the use of water. Opportunities include drip irrigation systems, crop rotation and efficient field application methods. (Agriculture accounts for 70% of global accessible freshwater consumption, and about 15-35% of this use is estimated to be unsustainably and wasted.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate water recycling and grey water utilization into production systems. • Where communities surrounding a production facility have limited access to water, integrate community access to water within production facility design.
	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and market low cost water filtration/purifier solutions for people on low incomes lacking access to safe drinking water. • Develop innovative solutions and products to address the specific sanitation and hygiene needs of developing markets. • Engage in collective action approaches to water stewardship and disclosure, such as the CEO Water Mandate and the Water Action Hub, which are platforms to unite companies, Governments, NGOs, and other stakeholders on a range of critical water projects in specific river basins around the planet.
	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign the WASH pledge of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development which calls on companies to implement access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene at the workplace.
	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	

WHAT STANDS OUT FOR YOU? PLEASE NOTE KEY WORDS AND PHRASES ON THE STICKY NOTES BELOW:

Priority SDG	Priority SDG targets	Official KPIs	KPMG and Industry Matrix objectives
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	Pursue precision agriculture technologies that maximise productivity whilst minimising the use of water. Opportunities include drip irrigation systems, crop rotation and efficient field application methods. (Agriculture accounts for 70% of global accessible freshwater consumption, and about 15-35% of this use is estimated to be unsustainably and wasted.) • Integrate water recycling and grey water utilisation into production systems. • Where communities surrounding a production facility have limited access to water, integrate community access to water within production facility design. • Develop and market low cost water filtration/purifier solutions for people on low incomes lacking access to safe drinking water. • Develop innovative solutions and products to address the specific sanitation and hygiene needs of developing markets. • Engage in collective action approaches to water stewardship and disclosure, such as the CEO Water Mandate and the Water Action Hub, which are platforms to unite companies, Governments, NGOs, and other stakeholders on a range of critical water projects in specific river basins around the planet. • Sign the WASH pledge of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development which calls on companies to implement access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene at the workplace.
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6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	



Policy framework for water allocation and use - for example no potable water to be used for flushing toilets

Innovation - cleaning up acid mine water for irrigation

Relevant stakeholders

Collaboration

Water recycling & reuse

Low cost solutions

Increase water re-use

Improve water use

Use technology to improve water use efficiency

Water stewardship programmes in areas where we operate

Water stewardship strategies

How to monitor and enforce WASH principles?

Water quality and availability

Regenerative agriculture

Catchment Management

Water ecosystems

SDG 6: draft objective for review

1

Maximize water use efficiency and reduce the overall production of untreated wastewater across the agricultural value chain.

Notes from Stickies:

- Improve water usage
- Increase water re-use
- Use technology to improve water efficiency
- Water recycling
- Low cost solutions

2

Restore and maintain all water catchments and freshwater ecosystems critical to our value chains and related communities.

Notes from Stickies:

- Natural capital management
- Catchment management
- Water ecosystems
- Water stewardship programmes in areas where we operate
- Policy framework for water allocation and use e.g. no potable water to be used for toilet flushing

3

Ensure that all communities linked to our value chains have adequate access to safe drinking water and WASH

Notes from Stickies:

- Water quality and availability
- How to monitor and enforce WASH principles

Key role of business in implementing SDG 8

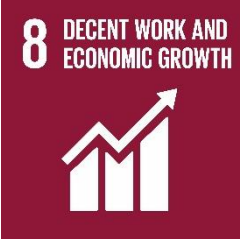
Roughly half the world's population still lives on the equivalent of about US\$2 a day. And in too many places, having a job doesn't guarantee the ability to escape from poverty. Substandard working conditions are often related to poverty, inequality and discrimination. In many contexts, certain groups – such as workers with disabilities, women workers, youth, and migrants, among others – face obstacles in accessing decent work and may be especially vulnerable to abuses.

- Employment growth since 2008 has averaged only 0.1% annually, compared with 0.9% between 2000 and 2007 globally
- Over 60 per cent of all workers lack any kind of employment contract globally
- Fewer than 45 per cent of wage and salaried workers are employed on a full-time, permanent basis, and even that share is declining.
- By 2019, more than 212 million people will be out of work, up from the current 201 million
- 600 million new jobs need to be created by 2030 globally, just to keep pace with the growth of the working age population

Businesses are engines for job creation and economic growth and foster economic activity through their value chain. Decent work opportunities are good for business and society. Companies that uphold labour standards across their own operations and value chains face lower risk of reputational damage and legal liability. Instituting non-discriminatory practices and embracing diversity and inclusion will also lead to greater access to skilled, productive talent



The priority SDG, priority targets, corresponding SDG KPIs and example objectives:

Priority SDG	Priority SDG targets	Official KPIs	KPMG and Industry Matrix objectives
 <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the capacity of small scale entrepreneurs to participate in value chains. • Prioritize eradication of modern day slavery and child labour in agricultural and production supply chains. • Promote agricultural careers as aspirational and requiring people with a wide range of technical skills, and invest in scholarships and internships. • Develop national products/brands which can be produced locally to create a market for local farmers, processors and suppliers.
	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide targeted internships for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds in order to promote social mobility whilst also enhancing company performance through increased workforce diversity.

WHAT STANDS OUT FOR YOU? PLEASE NOTE KEY WORDS AND PHRASES ON THE STICKY NOTES BELOW:



SDG 8: draft objective for review

- 1 Ensure all existing employees in the value chain are working under decent conditions, receive equal pay, and have employment contracts.

Notes from Stickies:

- Drive entrepreneurship programs
- Small business in supply chain
- Training to enable small business development
- Preferential procurement
- Capacity of small scale entrepreneurs
- Gender diversity target at senior management level

- 2 Promote careers in the agri-processing value chain as aspirational and provide targeted internships for young people from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Notes from Stickies:

- Embrace diversity
- Community skills centres in and around operations delivering general skills to the youth
- Focus on local spend in support of operations the closer the better

Notes from Stickies:

- Develop opportunities around waste streams
- Access to jobs
- Full economic participation
- Sustainable and permanent jobs created
- Decent work/opportunities
- Job creation

SDG 8: draft objective for review

3

Prioritize the eradication of bonded labour, and child labour, in agricultural and production supply chains by 2025 and ensure labour has representation and access to transparent, coherent channels of communication with management

Notes from Stickies:

- Social compliance and labour standards
- Review labour policies
- Policy - how to implement and monitor?
- Supplier code of conduct

4

Develop national products/brands which can be produced locally to create a market for local farmers, processors and suppliers.

Notes from Stickies:

- Brand South Africa

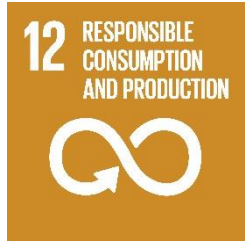
Key role of business in implementing SDG 12

More people globally are expected to join the middle class over the next two decades. These socioeconomic and demographic changes are good for individual prosperity but will increase demand for already constrained natural resources. Societies need to find just and equitable ways to meet individual needs and aspirations within the ecological limits of the planet. Sustainable practices in the production phase of products and services alone will not provide sufficient responses to meet science-based emissions reduction targets, natural resource constraints or the growing demand for basic needs such as food, water and sanitation, and access to energy. Furthermore, demand for materials will likely outpace efficiency gains in supply chains as well as overwhelm already stretched ecosystem services. Consumption patterns need to be made sustainable, particularly lifestyles in industrialized societies, and reduce their ecological footprint to allow for the regeneration of natural resources on which human life and biodiversity depend.

It is in the interest of business to find new solutions that enable sustainable consumption and production patterns. A better understanding of environmental and social impacts of products and services is needed, both of product life cycles and how these are affected by use within lifestyles. Identifying “hot spots” within the value chain where interventions have the greatest potential to improve the environmental and social impact of the system as a whole is a crucial first step. Business can use its innovative power to then design appropriate solutions that can both enable and inspire individuals to lead more sustainable lifestyles, reducing impacts and improving well-being.



The priority SDG, priority targets, corresponding SDG KPIs and example objectives:



Priority SDG	Priority SDG targets	Official KPIs	KPMG and Industry Matrix objectives
	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strive for sustainably sourced key commodities including palm oil, soy, paper and pulp and beef. • Phase out hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and derivative chemical refrigerants, replacing them with natural refrigerants. • Institute an Internal Carbon Price to use in making capital project decisions, to include consideration for the related greenhouse gas emissions. • Increase energy efficiency across the value chain including sourcing, manufacturing, packaging and logistics.
	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the proportion of irregular sized and shaped fruit and vegetables which are sold as fresh food for human consumption (instead of being used for processing or stock feed). • Reduce food and solid waste along production and supply chains, in collaboration with other stakeholders including suppliers, consumers, retailers and Governments.
	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce packaging and increase recycling of end products and by-products of the production process. • Reduce water consumption in the production process (especially for beverages). • Design consumer products which lower consumer energy use, including hygiene and cleaning products which can lower water consumption. • Raise consumer awareness of the importance of sustainable consumption and practical steps they can take to live more sustainably. • Develop and apply common standards and methodologies for sustainability across the life cycle of a product

Already done, but
monitoring very
challenging/audits

Supplier risk
assessments
and
standards

Blockchain
technology
- traceability
of products

Certification of
sources of
product - to
ensure
sustainable
farming

Circular
economy

Sustainable
practices
and
production

Priority SDG	Priority SDG targets	Official KPIs	KPMG and Industry Matrix objectives
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strive for sustainably sourced key commodities including palm oil, soy, paper and pulp and beef. Phase out hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and derivative chemical refrigerants, replacing them with natural refrigerants. Institute an Internal Carbon Price to use in making capital project decisions, to include consideration for the related greenhouse gas emissions. Increase energy efficiency across the value chain including sourcing, manufacturing, packaging and logistics. Increase the proportion of irregular sized and shaped fruit and vegetables which are sold as fresh food for human consumption (instead of being used for processing or stock feed). Reduce food and solid waste along production and supply chains, in collaboration with other stakeholders including suppliers, consumers, retailers and Governments. Reduce packaging and increase recycling of end products and by-products of the production process. Reduce water consumption in the production process (especially for beverages). Design consumer products which lower consumer energy use, including hygiene and cleaning products which can lower water consumption. Raise consumer awareness of the importance of sustainable consumption and practical steps they can take to live more sustainably. Develop and apply common standards and methodologies for sustainability across the life cycle.
12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index	
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	

12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION

WHAT STANDS OUT FOR YOU? PLEASE NOTE KEY WORDS AND PHRASES ON THE STICKY NOTES BELOW.

Recyclability/compostability
of packaging used

reduce
waste

Adapt new
technology
& materials
to reduce
waste

Add value
to
by-products

Product
design

Consumer
awareness

reduce
water used
in
production

Reduce food &
solid wastes
along
production
and supply
chain

Food waste at
all points:
production/
logistics/
processing/
consumer



SDG 12: draft objective for review

1

Ensure the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources and restore degraded systems (soil, marine, freshwater etc.)

Notes from Stickies:

- Circular economy
- Sustainable practices and production

2

By 2025 ensure that all commodities including palm oil, soy, paper and pulp, coco, coffee, rice, and beef are sourced ethically and sustainably

Notes from Stickies:

- Certification of sources of product - to ensure sustainable farming
- Blockchain technology - traceability of products

3

Actively collaborate on creating circular economy opportunities within the value chain

4

Reduce, by at least half, the quantity of waste (including food waste, other solid waste, emissions, and chemical waste) generated along the value chain

Notes from Stickies:

- reduce waste
- Adapt new technology & materials to reduce waste
- reduce water used in production
- Add value to by-products
- Food waste at all points: production/ logistics/ processing/ consumer

SDG 12: draft objective for review

5

By 2025 ensure that all large companies have developed and are reporting against a long term net zero plan

Notes from Stickies:

- Supplier risk assessments and standards
- Already done, but monitoring very challenging/audits

Notes from Stickies:

- Climate Change Risk to me included in ERM and reporting (TCFD)
- Targets and report progress!
- Transparent and consistent reporting
- Address non conformance
- CDP and Water Disclosures
- Decarbonising

6

Develop innovative low carbon products, packaging, and marketing strategies that drive change in consumer behaviour towards being more environmentally sustainable and responsible

Notes from Stickies:

- Recyclability/compostability of packaging used
- Consumer awareness


Key role of business in implementing SDG 13

Climate change is caused by anthropogenic emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gasses. Climate change impacts natural and human systems globally through the increase of global average surface temperature, extreme weather events, changing precipitation patterns, rising sea levels and ocean acidification. These risks will ultimately impact people's livelihoods, particularly marginalized groups such as women, children, and the elderly, as resources, food and water become scarcer. Those effects impact the other SDGs and often make it more difficult to achieve them. To achieve the UNFCCC goal of limiting global temperature rise to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, the world must transform its energy, industry, transport, food, agriculture and forestry systems to ensure that cumulative net emissions do not exceed one trillion tons of cumulative carbon, which implies global net zero emissions by the second half of the century. Simultaneously the world needs to anticipate, adapt and become resilient to the current and expected future impacts of climate change.

Business can contribute to this SDG by decarbonizing their operations and supply chains through continuously improving energy efficiency, reducing the carbon footprint of their products, services and processes, and setting ambitious emissions reductions targets in line with climate science, as well as scaling up investment in the development of innovative low-carbon products and services. In addition, companies should build resilience in their operations, supply chains and the communities in which they operate.



The priority SDG, priority targets, corresponding SDG KPIs and example objectives:

Priority SDG	Priority SDG targets	Official KPIs	KPMG and Industry Matrix objectives
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies 13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together with Governments, address greenhouse gas emissions arising from agriculture. Importantly, re-evaluate the proportion of diets coming from animal sources, given the high levels of methane production from ruminant animals. • Support farmers to develop more climate resilient agriculture. • Design and implement natural disaster risk mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery plans across value chains in high risk locations. • Take steps to measure, reduce and report climate exposure and progress on actions to confront climate change, continuing to increase the level of transparency and consistency of reporting across the industry sector. • Support high level partnerships and industry associations advocating for responsible public policies on climate.
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrate policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	



Innovation
(especially
around
supporting
farmers)

Innovation and
research into
farming
techniques and
products planted
to adapt to
climate changes

Natural
Capital
Protection

Priority SDG	Priority SDG targets	Official KPIs	KPMG and Industry Matrix objectives
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Together with Governments, address greenhouse gas emissions arising from agriculture. Importantly, re-evaluate the proportion of diets coming from animal sources, given the high levels of methane production from ruminant animals.
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support farmers to develop more climate resilient agriculture. Design and implement natural disaster risk mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery plans across value chains in high risk locations. Take steps to measure, reduce and report climate exposure and progress on actions to confront climate
		13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrate policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner consistent with the Paris Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working to increase the level of consistency of reporting

Decarbonising

Communicate
on pack
labelling the
carbon
footprint of
the product



Disaster
preparedness

Policy
regulation

Collaboration
(Industry and
government)

Incentive's
for waste
reduction
and energy
efficiency

CDP and
Water
Disclosures

Targets
and
report
progress!

Transparent and
consistent reporting

Climate
Change Risk to
me included in
ERM and
reporting
(TCFD)

Address non
conformance



SDG 13: draft objective for review

1

Support farmers (particularly small scale food producers) to develop more climate resilient agricultural practices, especially in arid areas and those at vulnerable to increasing extreme weather events as a result of climate change

Notes from Stickies:

- Innovation and research into farming techniques and products planted to adapt to climate changes
- Innovation (especially around supporting farmers)

2

Engage regularly and consistently in government processes to enhance and implement South Africa's NDC and motivate collectively for increased national ambition and climate action

Notes from Stickies:

- Policy regulation
- Incentive's for waste reduction and energy efficiency

SDG 13: draft objective for review

3

Identify and manage climate risk and work in collaboration with other stakeholders to collectively identify and develop local adaptation projects

Notes from Stickies:

- Disaster preparedness
- Collaboration (Industry and government)
- Natural Capital Protection

4

Design and implement natural disaster risk mitigation, preparedness, and response and recovery plans across value chains in high risk locations

Notes from Stickies:

- Communicate on pack labelling the carbon footprint of the product
- Decarbonize- move to SDG 12 on innovative low carbon products

Key role of business in implementing SDG 14

Oceans face the threats of marine and nutrient pollution, resource depletion and climate change, all of which are caused primarily by human actions. These threats place further pressure on environmental systems, like biodiversity and natural infrastructure, while creating global socio-economic problems, including health, safety and financial risks.

In order to combat these issues and promote ocean sustainability, innovative solutions that prevent and mitigate detrimental impacts to marine environments are essential. World leaders must also work to protect marine species and support the people who depend on oceans, whether it be for employment, resources, or leisure.



Key role of business in implementing SDG 15

Business and ecosystems are linked. Companies affect ecosystems because they rely on the provisioning services (e.g. freshwater, fiber, food) and regulatory services (e.g. climate regulation, flood control, water purification) ecosystems provide.


60% of the world's ecosystem services have been degraded over the past 50 years and we continue devaluing our natural resources at an alarming rate. Estimates indicate that 2-5 trillion USD of ecosystem services are lost each year from deforestation alone. While many of the effects are felt locally first, the long-term consequences are global and the scale is highly relevant to business, presenting risks and opportunities.

To retain the integrity and vitality of natural resources today and for future generations and to ensure long-term socio-economic growth and prosperity, sustainable management of land is key. Business can directly contribute to this SDG by measuring, managing and mitigating its impact and dependence on land and ecosystems. Companies can implement strategies to incentivize sustainable land use, responsible forest management and environmental stewardship. To secure supply of natural resources and raw material in the future, companies will also have to increase efforts to restore degraded land.

By scaling up research and development in innovation, investing in natural infrastructure and implementing responsible sourcing policies, companies play an integral part in preserving and restoring vital ecosystems, promoting the sustainable use of land and forests, while retaining consumer confidence in their product offerings.



The priority SDG, priority targets, corresponding SDG KPIs and example objectives:

Priority SDG	Priority SDG targets	Official KPIs	KPMG and Industry Matrix objectives
 <p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p>	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate fisheries in accordance with stewardship standards for marine sustainability, ensuring that increased demand for fish is managed in accordance with global protocols, slavery in fisheries is abolished, and the sovereign rights of smaller, poorer countries is respected. • Ensure supplier companies shipping goods by sea adhere to environmental standards on marine shipping. • Develop innovative solutions to preserve marine resources and share expertise with Governments and other stakeholders to better mitigate and manage risks arising from fishing and aquaculture. • Further research and quantify the value of ecosystem services (such as storm surge regulating services of mangrove swamps) to send an economic signal for increased investment in the protection and restoration of natural habitats.
	<p>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p> <p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world</p>	<p>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area</p> <p>15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type</p> <p>15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the Sustainable Forestry Policy Sector Standard and RSPO Principles and Criteria to business relationships and investments in the forestry and palm oil sectors, striving to eliminate agriculture driven deforestation and implement sustainable land-use commitments. • Evaluate sourcing and packaging practices and determine ways to mitigate ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss. • Consider the Natural Capital Protocol in making assessments and better manage direct and indirect interactions with natural capital.

TBC- we'll look at this in our next session:

IDEA FLIP

Priority SDG	Priority SDG targets	Official KPIs	KPMG and Industry Matrix objectives
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operate fisheries in accordance with stewardship standards for marine sustainability, ensuring that increased demand for fish is managed in accordance with global protocols, slavery in fisheries is abolished, and the sovereign rights of smaller, poorer countries is respected.• Ensure supplier companies shipping goods by sea adhere to environmental standards on marine shipping.• Develop innovative solutions to preserve marine resources and share expertise with Governments and other stakeholders to better mitigate and manage risks arising from fishing and aquaculture.• Further research and quantify the value of ecosystem services (such as storm surge regulating services of mangrove swamps) to send an economic signal for increased investment in the protection and restoration of natural habitats.
15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply the Sustainable Forestry Policy Sector Standard and RSPO Principles and Criteria to business relationships and investments in the forestry and palm oil sectors, striving to eliminate agriculture driven deforestation and implement sustainable land-use commitments.• Evaluate sourcing and packaging practices and determine ways to mitigate ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss.• Consider the Natural Capital Protocol in making assessments and better manage direct and indirect interactions with natural capital.
15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and to achieve land-neutral	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

WHAT STANDS OUT FOR YOU? PLEASE NOTE KEY WORDS AND PHRASES ON THE STICKY NOTES BELOW.

Go on and edit me...

Go on and edit me...

Go on and edit me...

Go on and edit me...

Go on and edit me...

Go on and edit me...

Go on and edit me...

Go on and edit me...

Go on and edit me...

Setting targets to improve effluent from operations

Reduce nutrient runoff

Collaboration between industry, government, learning and research institutions: innovation and best practice sharing

Track and trace: traceability

The target for 2020 - how achievable is this?

Environmental con

Targets to improve ecosystems and habitats on our land

Sustainable Forest/Land management certification

Assess land owned for biodiversity importance and set policies and targets to improve and protect HV sites

Create natural corridors between habitat types (across riparian zones etc.)

Reducing alien specie targets on our land

Water Stewardship Programme on water sources near our operations

Blockchain to ensure transparency in supply chain

Priority SDG	Priority SDG targets	Official KPIs	KPMG and Industry Matrix objectives
	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operate fisheries in accordance with stewardship standards for marine sustainability, ensuring that increased demand for fish is managed in accordance with global protocols, slavery in fisheries is abolished, and the sovereign rights of smaller, poorer countries is respected.• Ensure supplier companies shipping goods by sea adhere to environmental standards on marine shipping.• Develop innovative solutions to preserve marine resources and share expertise with Governments and other stakeholders to better manage and manage risks arising from fishing and aquaculture.• Further research and quantify the value of ecosystem services (such as storm surge regulating services of mangrove swamps) to send an economic signal for increased investment in the protection and restoration of natural habitats.• Apply the Sustainable Forestry Policy Sector Standard and RSPO Principles and Criteria to build relationships and investments in the forest, palm oil sectors, striving to eliminate deforestation and zero land-use conversion.• Evaluate joint
	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	
	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over land area	



STANDS OUT FOR YOU? PLEASE NOTE KEY WORDS AND PHRASES ON THE STICKY NOTES BELOW.

Responsible resourcing/packaging

In terms of marine - should we consider the impact of shipping (supply chain) on the environment (GHGs)?

Improve crop yields to ensure less land is disturbed to produce products

SDG 14 : suggested objective for review

O1

Eliminate single use plastic packaging

O2

Promote sustainable fishing in line with international standards

O3

Ensure supplier companies shipping goods by sea adhere to environmental standards on marine shipping

O4

Reduce nutrient and effluent runoff to oceans



SDG 15 : suggested objective for review

L1

Develop and implement policies that educate and assist food producers on sustainable agricultural practices that restore damaged soils and reduce the proportion of land that is degraded over total land area used by food producers in company value chains by 2030

L1

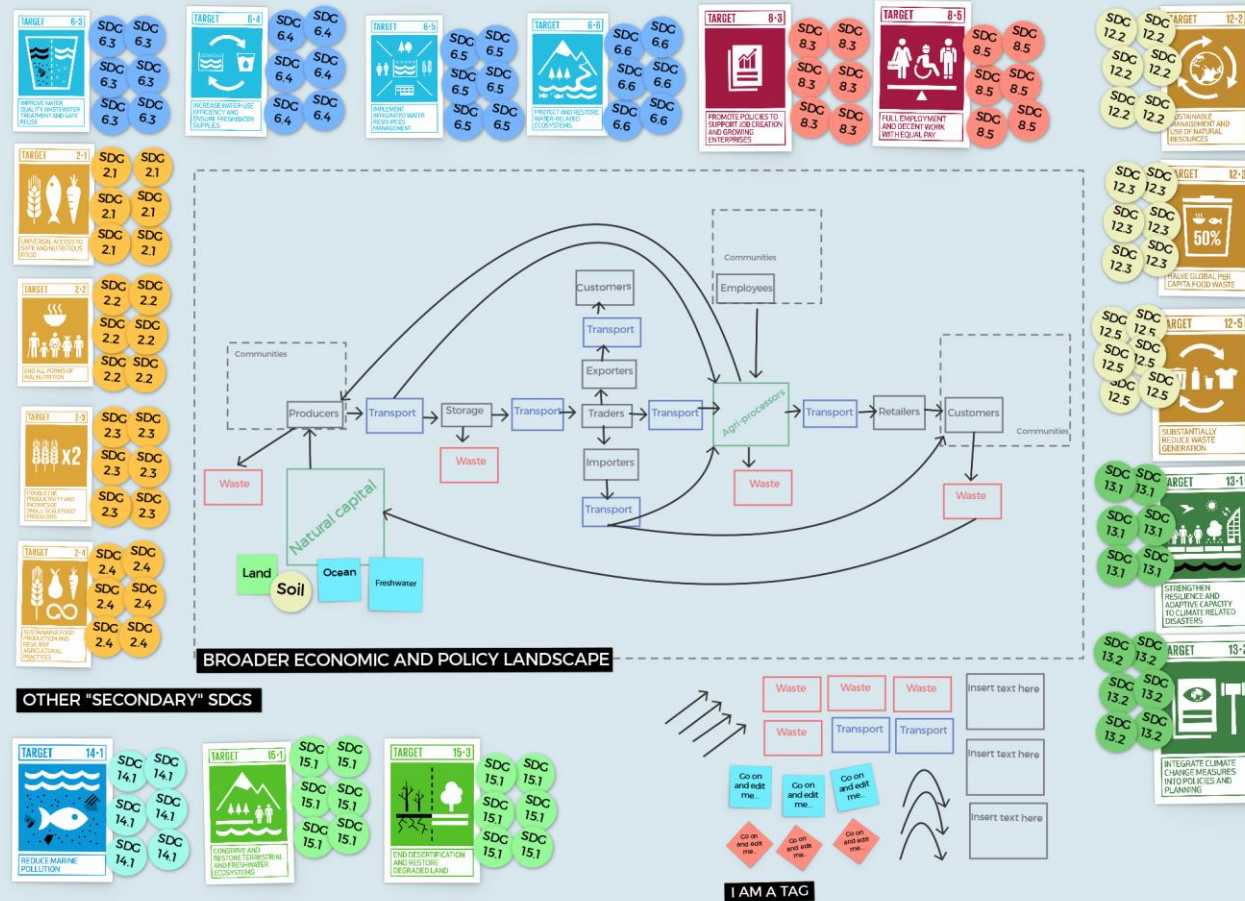
Manage biodiversity across land holdings, including creating corridors between habitats and reducing alien species



Value Chain Mapping Analysis

Value Chain mapping exercise: which SDG targets are relevant to each section of the value chain?

IDEA FLIP



Key Questions:

1. Is the value chain correct? Are there any stakeholders/ sections missing?
2. Are there any stakeholder connections missing?
3. Where in the value chain are there opportunities for value creation or restoration for each priority SDG target?

IDEA FLIP



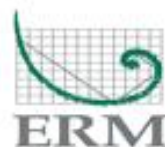
Value chain analysis

		People				Resources								Resilience						
		2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	8.3	8.5	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	12.2	12.3	12.5	13.1	13.2	14.1	15.1	15.3	#
Economic/ policy landscape																				1
Natural capital																				9
Producer communities																				9
Producers																				7
Transportation																				4
Storage																				5
Traders (local & export)																				3
Employee communities																				9
Employees																				6
Agri-Processing																				8
Retailers																				2
Customers																				5
Customer communities																				11
Waste																				8
		5	5	2	3	8	3	2	7	2	4	8	6	11	3	6	5	4	3	

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Business Action for Sustainable Growth

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The National Business Initiative is a voluntary coalition of South African and multinational companies, working towards sustainable growth and development in South Africa and the shaping of a sustainable future through responsible business action. Since our inception in 1995, the NBI has made a distinct impact in the spheres of housing delivery, crime prevention, local economic development, public sector capacity building, Further Education and Training, schooling, public private partnerships, energy efficiency and climate change.

The NBI's identity is embedded in our membership. Our work is made possible through our membership community whose contributions allow substance to be given to the role of business in shaping a sustainable future. This is achieved through member companies support for the NBI and active involvement with our work.

The NBI is a global network partner of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and an implementation partner of the CEO Water Mandate, We Mean Business and the CDP.



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