

## ONE PAGERS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL SOY INITIATIVES as a preparation for the CSI meta meeting of June 24th, 2020

All participants of the “24 June Meta Meeting” of global and regional soy (related) platforms and programs were asked to fill out the basic information about their initiative, answering to a number of questions<sup>1</sup>: general or more specific questions related to topics as contribution to deforestation and conversion free soy, creating impact on the ground, achieving stringer market uptake etc. In this document, you will find the summary of answers to these questions from the following soy initiatives:

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### <sup>1</sup> questions to the soy initiatives

- Title of initiative
- Secretariat, coordination, and governance
- Types of stakeholders involved (members/participants)
- Change(s) envisioned  
In 5-10 sentences: your “theory of change”:  
How does the initiative relate to achieving deforestation, conversion free responsible, sustainable soy? What change does the initiative try to contribute to, what hurdle does it seek to overcome?
- Strategy /methods used
- Specifics related to the CSI meeting (if not yet mentioned above)  
How does the initiative relate or contribute to the topics below?
  - a) achieving stronger market uptake of deforestation/conversion free soy
  - b) creating impact on the ground.
- Website for further info

## 1. The Collaborative Soy Initiative

### 1.1 Secretariat, coordination, and governance

Belgium: Lieven Callewaert (chair), Ariane Louwaeye (coordinator)

CSI is governed by a Steering Committee, including representatives from RTRS, Pro Terra, Donau Soja, IDH, the (European) Oils and Fats Sector, Nutreco, Bayer, IUCN National Committee of the Netherlands, WWF Brazil, Amsterdam Declaration Partnership.

### 1.2 Types of stakeholders involved (members/participants)

CSI seeks to inform soy related stakeholders and decision-makers about existing initiatives and programs striving for sustainable soy and accelerate the change towards deforestation and conversion-free sustainable soy by collaboration among them. The Collaborative Soy Initiative is a collaborative framework and is composed of soy stakeholders who have the will to collaborate in order to accelerate the efforts of building sustainable soy supply chains. It has flexible Working Groups and focused dialogues to start the collaboration with practical steps. In the Working Groups participate for example: representatives from feed sector, traders, financial sector, etc.

### 1.3 Change(s) envisioned

The CSI vision is to achieve 100 % conversion-free, sustainable soy, globally.

Today, the landscape of initiatives, actions and strategies towards sustainable soy has become more complex than ever. All these initiatives, actions and strategies contribute to a sustainable soy supply chain, but some of them may be partly overlapping, actions may be missing, or synergies may be overlooked. The need of joining forces on common ambitions, sharing lessons and expertise, and aligning strategies to reach those has led to the setup of the Collaborative Soy Initiative. The Collaborative Soy Initiative is a collaborative framework and can be referred to as ‘the coalition of the willing’, the collaboration of which could be a significant accelerator in the efforts of building sustainable soy supply chains.

### 1.4 Strategy /methods used

The CSI mission is tree-fold, namely:

- (1) Inform about the actions that are on-going
- (2) Facilitate the synergies between stakeholder initiatives and actions
- (3) Come-up with new actions that are not yet done, but needed and when relevant to (1) and (2)  
(Example: organising webinars, create information tools)

So far, CSI has formed Working Groups, which have online calls, and initiated Webinars to inform and involve others, among others one on Deforestation-free soy (September 2019) or Carbon Footprint in soy (planned for September 2020). In 2020 it hopes to launch a website and (interactive) information hub to inform interested stakeholders of initiatives, data and publications such as research reports and benchmarks.

The online CSI “meta meeting” in June 2020 is meant to engage global and regional soy related platforms and initiatives in its mission, by exploring common ground, common hurdles and opportunities for collaboration.

**1.5 Specifics related to the CSI meeting**

The CSI seeks to build bridges among initiatives, to achieve production of conversion free sustainable soy, and its stronger market uptake.

**1.6 Website for further info**

<https://www.thecollaborativesoyinitiative.info/>

**(under construction!)**

## 2. Amsterdam Declarations Partnership

### 2.1 Secretariat/coordination/governance: who and where.

Support Unit, Mekon Ecology, P.C. de Koning,  
info@mekonecology.net

### 2.2 Types of stakeholders involved (members/participants)

Governments of Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom  
Close cooperation with multi-stakeholder commodity initiatives.

### 2.3 Change(s) envisioned:

The ADP goal is deforestation-free, sustainable commodities, incl. soya. To reach our common goal the AD-Partnership joins efforts to influence key processes – changes we would like to see happen -, to create suitable conditions and support European demand-side measures complementary to supporting production side measures in countries of origin.

### 2.4 Strategy /methods used

ADP strategy:

1. Support European and EU action on Climate, Deforestation & Trade:
2. Stimulate a Global Value Chain approach for agricultural commodities:
3. Enhanced dialogue with major consumer / producer countries:
4. Enhanced monitoring, transparency and voluntary CSR reporting:

### 2.5 Specifics related to the CSI meeting (if not yet mentioned above)

Ad.A – Facilitating changes in policies at EU level, ADP member countries and support to national multi-stakeholder initiatives that enhance market uptake.

Ad.B – Diplomacy and facilitating changes in producer country policies and enforcement of existing legislation and support to multi-stakeholder initiatives on the ground.

### 2.6 Website for further info

<https://ad-partnership.org>

## 3. Collaboration for Forests & Agriculture (CFA) Operational Guidance

### 3.1 Secretariat, coordination, and governance

The Collaboration for Forests & Agriculture (CFA) Operational Guidance is the product of a collaboration between World Wildlife Fund (WWF), The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and National Wildlife Federation (NWF) and funded by the Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation.

### 3.2 Types of stakeholders involved (members/participants)

The Operational Guidance is an implementation roadmap developed for the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFi) by the CFA. The roadmap was developed in partnership with multiple companies across the value chain from retailers, food service companies, feed companies and traders located across the US, Europe, and Latin America. Feedback from these companies shaped the framework in real-life corporate activity.

### 3.3 Change(s) envisioned

Companies seeking to implement AFi best practice are at varying levels of maturity on their deforestation and conversion-free (DCF) activity and are often conflicted on which of the numerous tools and frameworks to use. The Operational Guidance roadmap is free, standalone, provides practical steps on implementation, and signposts to wider tools and frameworks. Post Covid-19, businesses are looking to de-risk and build resilience into their supply chains and consumers want to buy from companies they deem safe, healthy and delivering quality. Implementing a strong DCF policy helps to build resilience, manage supply chain risks and demonstrates awareness of consumer concerns.

### 3.4 Strategy, methods used

The Operational Guidance is a roadmap to implement the Accountability Framework, provide best practice on implementation and standardize activity within value chains. This lowers complexity and cost. It is currently available for beef, leather, and soy produced in the Amazon, Cerrado and Chaco biomes – with other commodities and regions to follow. The roadmap was developed to be relevant to multiple sectors and at different stages along the value chain. It is particularly useful for consumer goods companies, financial institutions, meatpackers, restaurants, retailers and traders. The results are used to develop an action plan with specific activities, timebound milestones, and tools to use to achieve DCF supply.

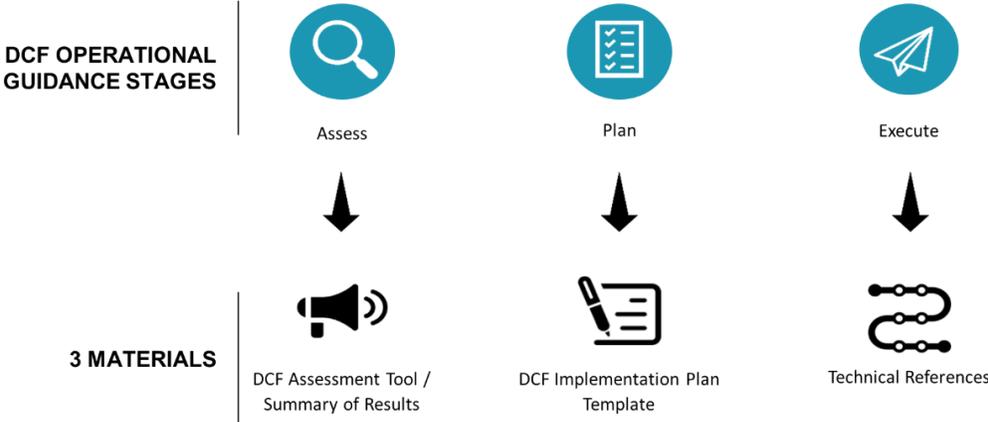
The Operational Guidance provides a process, tools, and a roadmap for companies to progress toward DCF supply for beef and soy produced in and sourced from the Amazon, Cerrado, and Chaco. The methodology includes the following three-stage process:

1. **Assess** current DCF supply chain management practices. The key materials include: 1) DCF Assessment Tool, which is used to evaluate current company practices on DCF supply chain management, and according to the results provides recommended actions; and 2) Summary of Assessment Results, which

organizes the recommended actions to facilitate engagement within the company’s leadership and collaborators.

2. **Plan** to implement a DCF commitment. The key material is the DCF Implementation Plan Template, which organizes milestones and recommended actions from the DCF Assessment Tool to monitor and report on progress.

3. **Execute** the DCF Implementation Plan using recommended materials to address critical challenges. The key materials are the Technical References, which help companies find the right reference for specific actions included in the DCF Implementation Plan.



**Core Elements of Supply Chain Management**

The three stages and corresponding materials in the CFA Operational Guidance are structured around five core elements of supply chain management. These five elements include the following:



**DCF Alignment:** considers a company’s commitment and the degree of alignment with the DCF Regional Guidance and Accountability Framework initiative (AFi).

**Risk Profile:** involves a supply chain risk assessment to map beef and soy traceability, identifies beef and soy sourced from high risk areas/biomes, and informs a strategy to address risk.

**Internal Operations:** assesses how well a company incorporated a commitment into their operations, including establishing minimum supplier expectations, internal capacity building, and incorporating DCF into existing systems and structures.

**Supplier Engagement:** evaluates company efforts to build awareness among suppliers of DCF expectations, to provide capability building, and to develop supplier engagement plans to improve performance and address risk.

**Monitoring, Reporting and Verification** assesses how the company monitors the implementation of its commitments with suppliers, how it reports the achievements internally and externally, and collaboration with other organizations in order to develop solutions.

### 3.5 Specifics related to the CSI meeting

The Operational Guidance roadmap is free to use and currently being rolled out through industry groups. Companies can directly use it in-house or through external support (at cost). In addition, it will be available to use as a group tool via industry groups and during 2020 the CFA is training up 'hubs' in key countries to provide this support.

In Brazil 20+ companies in partnership with CFA, are setting implementation plans using the OG such as Grupo Big, Carrefour, BRF, Danone, Arcos Dorados/McDonald's, Marfrig, Cofco and others (see more in :[https://youtu.be/Jb7I-2f\\_lz8](https://youtu.be/Jb7I-2f_lz8) and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TYFvuN9hKCo>)

In Argentina the tool was presented to the Gran Chaco Sectorial Vision group, which involve the Argentine Oilseeds Chamber (CIARA) and all the individual traders, and one company (brand) have started the OG implementation process.

### 3.6 Website for further info

- [Collaboration for Forests & Agriculture Executive Summary](#)
- [https://www.wwf.org.br/natureza\\_brasileira/reducao\\_de\\_impactos2/agricultura/agr\\_acoas\\_resultados/colaboracao\\_para\\_florestas\\_e\\_agricultura\\_cfa/](https://www.wwf.org.br/natureza_brasileira/reducao_de_impactos2/agricultura/agr_acoas_resultados/colaboracao_para_florestas_e_agricultura_cfa/)

## 4. Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) Forest Positive Coalition of Action (CoA) Soy Working Group.

### 4.1 Secretariat/coordination/governance

The CoA is co-sponsored by the CEOs of Mars and Carrefour, and co-chaired by Mondelez and Carrefour. The Soy working group has 1 retail co-lead (Jeroen Gerlag, METRO AG) and will have 1 manufacturer co-lead (tbc). The Secretariat is run by the Consumer Goods Forum (Debora Dias, Didier Bergeret), in coordination with Proforest (Ruth Nussbaum, Silvia Castro Torres) and TFA who facilitate the technical development. Ongoing governance is provided by the Forest Positive CoA Steering Group with one representative per company.

### 4.2 Types of stakeholders involved

The CGF Forest Positive CoA currently has 17 members (Carrefour, Colgate-Palmolive, Danone, Essity, General Mills, Grupo Bimbo, Jeronimo Martins, Mars, Metro, Mondelez, Nestle, P&G, PepsiCo, Sainsbury's, Tesco, Unilever and Walmart). Over three-quarters have joined the Soy Working Group. The group is planning to engage with a range of stakeholders including civil society, traders, feed manufacturers, producers and governments.

### 4.3 Change(s) envisioned

In addition to fully implementing forest positive commitments for their own supply chains, Coalition members will work with their suppliers to implement forest positive commitments across their whole soy business, as well as supporting forest positive change in production landscapes thereby supporting the transition to 100 % conversion-free, sustainable soy.

### 4.4 Strategy /methods used

We are currently working on a Roadmap for the Soy Working Group with focus on collaboration to make supply chains and suppliers forest positive. More details to follow soon.

### 4.5 Specifics related to the CSI meeting

CGF Soy Working Group seeks active collaboration and is interested in learning from other participants in the CSI Meeting.

### 4.6 Website for further info

<https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/environmental-sustainability/forest-positive/>

## 5. European National Soy Initiatives (ENSI) group

### 5.1 Secretariat, coordination, and governance

Currently this is an informal group of European national soya initiatives, specifically focused on bringing conveners of these groups together to share lessons and collaborate. It should be noted that a tender is currently open for a Secretariat to formalize this group.

#### Current participants include:

<i>Austria</i>	<i>Netherlands</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>
Donau Soja Association	Dutch Soy Platform	UK Roundtable on Sustainable Soya
<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Norway</i>	
Danish Alliance for Responsible Soy	Norwegian Commitments on Sustainable Soy and Forests	
<i>France</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	
Alliance for the preservation of forests	Swedish Feed & Grain Association	
Duralim (the French platform for sustainable animal feed)	The Swedish Soy Dialogue	

### 5.2 Types of stakeholders involved (members/participants)

As described above, this group brings together conveners of national soya initiatives. While conveners work on behalf of their individual membership, national level participants do not typically engage as the intention of the group is to share lessons on convening, driving change and ensuring impact on the global level. Other participants include the Amsterdam Declaration Secretariat (which is how the group originally began to meet) and IDH as the authors of the European Soy Monitor.

### 5.3 Change(s) envisioned:

Each national initiative is looking to support a mass market transition to sustainable soya supply chains. Though each has a different approach to suit their individual markets in January the group released the following statement of support which included the following:

We the undersigned commit to working towards:

*100% of our (countries') soya consumption is produced according to the law and in a way that protects forests and valuable native vegetation (deforestation and conversion free)*

We aim to deliver this by sending a uniform signal to the market, calling for greater market uptake and demand for legal, deforestation/conversion free soya production. This connects to the overall EU ambition to combat climate change and deforestation.

#### **5.4 Strategy /methods used**

In order to meet our goal we have identified several actions that conveners of European national soya initiatives can support:

- Supporting European supply chain companies to develop and implement ambitious action plans to achieve full sustainability and transparency of their supply chains
- Support the development of European policy/legislation in support of sustainable soya
- Exchange learnings on national monitoring and reporting mechanisms
- Support sustainable European protein production
- Explore the possibilities to collaborate in supporting sustainable soya production in key producing landscapes
- Support cross-commodity dialogue, recognising the interaction between soy and other commodities in producing countries.

The initiatives meet ever 6-8 weeks to share information with each other and move forward against these actions, that were recently identified in a joint statement released at the start of 2020. The appointment of a secretariat will also drive forward these actions.

#### **5.5 Specifics related to the CSI meeting**

The European National Soya Initiatives hope to contribute greatly to the two points above, as by collaborating and sharing lessons we are able to develop and implement actions much quicker, for example the UK initiative took learnings from the Dutch, and recently the Danish Initiative took learnings from the UK. This will support the stronger market uptake. Furthermore, by working together we present a consistent market message which can be used to support action in producer countries more clearly. For example, identifying where sourcing areas may align in order to collaboratively engage with a project supporting producers.

#### **5.6 Website for further info**

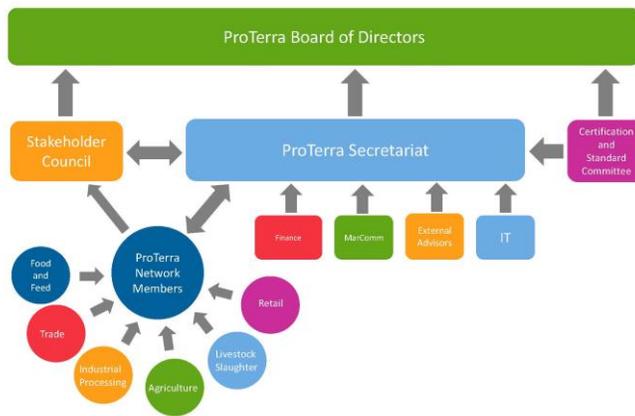
We currently do not have a website, but please find below the link to a joint statement of support signed by the European national soy initiatives earlier in the year, hosted on the Amsterdam Declarations webpage.

[https://ad-partnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/European-National-Soya-Initiatives-Statement\\_FINAL.pdf](https://ad-partnership.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/European-National-Soya-Initiatives-Statement_FINAL.pdf)

## 6. ProTerra Foundation

### 6.1 Secretariat/coordination/governance: who and where.

The daily business of the ProTerra Foundation is managed by its Secretariat and directly supervised by the Board of Directors. Besides that, the ProTerra Foundation has set the Stakeholder Council and the Standard and Certification Committee as its advisory body.



### 6.2 Types of stakeholders involved (members/participants)

Companies sharing its vision and the mission can join the ProTerra Network™ and support the organisation by sharing their good practices and providing strategic advice.

Businesses enterprises that share ProTerra Foundation vision and mission are welcome to become part of the ProTerra Network™ to work together in making sustainable food and feed supply chains a reality.

Companies don't need to be ProTerra certified to be part of the ProTerra Network. However, all ProTerra certified companies are to become members of the ProTerra Network prior to get certified.

All levels of the supply chain can become members, from agricultural producers to traders, retailers etc.

<https://www.proterrafoundation.org/pro-terra-networks/>

### **6.3 Change(s) envisioned**

The ProTerra Foundation's mission is to be a global network of businesses supporting more sustainable agricultural practices, in the food and feed supply chains, where relevant the conversion to non-GMOs and full respect of workers and communities' dignity.

We envisage a world where all businesses contribute to the protection of biodiversity by switching to sustainable production, conserve natural resources and ensure that local communities are treated with dignity and respect.

Companies face an increasing number of challenges. The ProTerra Standard has been developed to promote social and environmental sustainability through the food and feed supply chains, to support stakeholders in their efforts to continuously improve their day-to-day practices and to help businesses in engaging and implementing the concept of sustainable development.

### **6.4 Strategy /methods used**

#### **6.5 Specifics related to the CSI meeting**

Strategic alliance and continuous engagement and cooperation are essential to move the sustainable agenda forward and make sure that we succeed in tackling the enormous social and environmental challenges we have ahead.

We believe in open dialogue, active communication, education, continuous development, collaboration, sharing difficulties and best practices. Together with our stakeholders we initiative dialogues and projects be help them to show their efforts and to differentiate from non-sustainable producers (e.g.CO2 project-Norwegian Aquaculture Dialogue), besides working on increasing market uptake (creating scale) and seeking feasible solutions (national guidelines).

Certification is not the only, but a particularly important part of the solution. We must continue on working together to promote change, step by step.

### **6.6 Website for further info**

<https://www.proterrafoundation.org/>

## 7. Retail Soy Group (RSG)

### 7.1 Secretariat, coordination, and governance

The RSG is composed of international retailers and is facilitated and supported by Will Schreiber as the designated Representative for the group. We meet quarterly and have ad-hoc meetings to address specific issues as they arise. Meeting Chairs are rotated amongst the members on a 3-year rolling rota.

### 7.2 Types of stakeholders involved (members/participants)

We are a pre-competitive collaboration between international retailers, currently with a primarily European membership encompassing: Ahold Delhaize, Aldi South, Asda, Co-op (Swiss), Co-op (UK), Lidl (UK), M&S, Migros, REWE Group, Sainsbury's, Tesco, and Waitrose & Partners.

### 7.3 Change(s) envisioned

RSG members seek to develop a market where sustainable soy is the norm. We work together to listen to what the market says need to be done to deliver this and respond in return to play our part in bringing about change. In the autumn of 2019 the focus of the RSG became more focused on accelerating change by focusing on discrete areas of the value chain that are needed to overcome their barriers to delivering on the policies our members have set forth.

### 7.4 Strategy /methods used

Our focus in 2020 is on four areas:

1. **Identifying and supporting clean suppliers** – there are some traders, feed manufacturers, and livestock producers that are committed to delivering sustainable soya. We are undertaking various programmes to determine where these companies are and how retailers can best scale up their efforts.
2. **Implement regional approaches to biome level solutions** – we know that certification will not, on its own, deliver the mainstream market we expect. Our members are seeking to work with partners in producing countries to develop broad scale initiatives that address the root causes of unsustainable production.
3. **Enhance the credibility of certification standards** – there is concern that some of the certification standards being relied upon by retailers may not be considered robust enough to stand up to stakeholder scrutiny. This may be due to governance issues, opacity of the standard's implementation, or the available evidence of the change being delivered through their use.
4. **Unlock transparent supply chains** – retailers operate at the end of a complex soya supply chain. Over 90% of the soya present in our value chains is through animal feed and few of our direct suppliers are sourcing this material themselves. Traders present the logical point of intervention, but the feed and livestock production sector is not currently configured to be able to provide the transparency needed to identify the traders, nor are the traders themselves transparent in their sourcing practices. We seek to change this.

**7.5 Specifics related to the CSI meeting (if not yet mentioned above):**

Collaboration through the CSI will help pool resources of various organisations. We cannot deliver our missions on our own and need to work with others to achieve market transformation.

**7.6 Website for further info:** <https://www.retailsoygroup.org>

## 8. Roundtable on Responsible Soy Association

### 8.1 Secretariat & Governance

Participating and Observing members:

- General Assembly

RTRS' highest decision-making level. It includes all Participating and Observing members, although only Participating members have voting rights. In order to guarantee the flexibility of RTRS, the General Assembly delegates its operational activities and most of the decisions to the Executive Committee.

- Executive Board

RTRS resolution-making body with powers as delegated by the General Assembly Meeting or RTRS Statutes.

- RTRS Secretariat

Responsible for executing the decisions made by Executive Board.

### 8.2 Types of stakeholders involved (members/participants)

RTRS is a global multi-stakeholder, transparent and open organization that unites stakeholders from three constituencies: Producers; Industry, Trade and Finance; and Civil Society Organizations. It also includes other organizations and individuals not falling within one of the three constituencies but demonstrating agreement with the objectives of RTRS such as regulatory authorities, governmental agencies, academia, and major donors.

Participating Members have voting rights and Observing Members have no voting rights.

<http://www.responsiblesoy.org/about-rtrs/members/?lang=en>

### 8.3 Envisioned change

In the process of applying for ISEAL membership, RTRS' Theory of Change defines both what our intended change is and the path we will walk through.

RTRS defined 6 long term objectives related to social, environmental, and economic impacts, and, in line with them, short and medium-term outcomes.

The long, mid, and short-term objectives are expected to be achieved because of complying with RTRS Standards and by implementing other strategies.

The long-term objectives are:

- 1) To preserve and maintain natural lands, biodiversity, soil and water and minimize contribution to Climate change
- 2) Producers are committed to continuous improvement and optimizing resources
- 3) Improved Health and Safety in the working environment
- 4) Improved labour conditions for employees
- 5) Improved relationships with local communities
- 6) More jurisdictional projects worldwide

## 8.4 Strategy /Methods used

Our mission at RTRS is to promote the growth of production, trade, and use of responsible soy through cooperation with players in and relevant to the soy value chain, from production to consumption in an open multi-stakeholder dialogue including producers, suppliers, manufacturers, retailers, financial institutions, civil society organizations and others. This is what guides our work and operations. For that, RTRS organizes and facilitates different meeting points such as RTRS Annual Global Conference; Task Forces; Working and Technical Groups; Webinars; and also participates in many different platforms and conversations, United Nations Global Compact; United Nations Gender Initiative; Green Bonds Principles; FAO-OECD; among others.

RTRS also sets the standards for responsible soy production and chain of custody. Particularly the RTRS Standard for Responsible Soy Production scheme ensures that RTRS soy not only meets the highest environmental criteria (including a guarantee of third-party verified zero deforestation and zero conversion) but also a wide-reaching set of social and labor requirements. It is based on five principles: Legal Compliance and Good Business Practices; Responsible Labor Conditions; Responsible Community Relations; Environmental Responsibility and Good Agricultural Practices.

## 8.5 Specifics related to the CSI meeting

**How does the initiative relate/contribute to the topics below?**

### a) achieving stronger market uptake of deforestation/conversion free soy

In its role as a global multi-stakeholder platform on soy and owner of certification schemes RTRS consistently strives to widen the arena where discussions and decisions made can have an impact and benefit all the soy chain stakeholders.

### b) creating impact on the ground.

In 2019 the uptake of RTRS-certified material reached 3.9 million - a 41% of increase from 2018. Mass Balance uptake grew 75% compared to 2018, and 33 new buyers from the Netherlands, UK, Belgium, Scandinavia, Argentina, Ireland, Italy, Spain, USA, Japan and Vietnam represented 8% of the total uptake volume in 2019. On the supply side, based on partial results reported for 2019 at the time this document was drafted, RTRS-certified producers accounted for about 4 million tons of certified soy production in Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) and China. RTRS-certified producers account for over 1 million hectares of planted soy production.

Moreover, as part of our ongoing motivation towards providing new solutions and options for our stakeholders, in 2019 we began development on the “**RTRS Standard for Responsible Corn Production.**” This standard recognizes the environmental and agronomical benefits of crop rotation, a practice that responsible soy producers are required to implement under the RTRS Production Standard for soy.

RTRS Standards for Responsible Soy Production and Chain of Custody being **recognized as an official certification standard for the Olympic and Paralympic Games** to be held in Tokyo in 2020.

The impact was also reflected in RT14, RTRS' Annual Conference, which brought together 270 participants from 150 organizations and 20 countries, and in the Brazilian Task Forces, which gather tens of representatives from over 30 organizations in Brazil's soy value chain.

## 8.6 Website for further info

<http://www.responsiblesoy.org/?lang=en>

**New website coming soon!**

## 9. Soft Commodities Forum (SCF)

### 9.1 Secretariat/coordination/governance

Hosted and managed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

### 9.2 Types of stakeholders involved (members/participants)

Private sector – global leading agribusinesses (ADM, Bunge, Cargill, COFCO International, Glencore Agriculture, Louis Dreyfus Company)

### 9.3 Change(s) envisioned

The SCF is working with its members to increase transparency across their supply chains, nurture effective collaboration and promote initiatives that balance environmental, social and economic interests. The focus of the group is currently on the Brazilian Cerrado, given its relevance for soy production and its biodiversity and ecosystem value.

SCF member companies share the goal to promote and participate in fully responsible soy value chains, from farm to fork.

SCF works towards this goal by promoting solutions that balance environmental, social and economic interests and by working with governments, producers, consumers and civil society to create a safer, more sustainable food system.

Reversing the link between agricultural production and the loss of native vegetation is the single, most critical measure to mitigate the impact of climate change, preserve vital ecosystems and biodiversity, All of these elements together contribute to creating responsible agricultural value chains.

Plenty of examples exist to demonstrate that soft commodities like soy can be produced sustainably, even in high risk areas like the Brazilian Cerrado, and available data show that soy in this biome is increasingly being grown in a sustainable way, without resulting in increased native vegetation practices and reduce potential negative impacts.

The Soft Commodities Forum contributes to these efforts by focusing on the following action areas:

- Monitor overall impact of soy agriculture on deforestation and conversion of natural areas in high risk areas.
- Improve sector transparency and traceability of key supply chains, starting from soy in the Brazilian Cerrado
- Promote landscaping and yield improvement programs to deal with possible future increase in demand
- Collectively support and scale existing efforts to engage producers and identify key drivers for native vegetation conversion at landscape level
- Drive value-chain transformation through dialogue and awareness raising

#### **9.4 Strategy /methods used**

##### **Transparency and Traceability:**

- Increase traceability (down to soybean) in the companies' supply chains to support the individual and collective achievement of relevant sustainability commitments, up and downstream
- Agree on common traceability indicators and develop a common framework for reporting and monitoring progress against these indicators

##### **Collectively support and scale existing landscape level efforts**

- Support existing landscape efforts to identify drivers of native vegetation conversion and support best practices for sustainable soy production in key risk areas
- Engage with producers to promote the uptake of practical solutions balancing environmental, social and economic interests
- Promote the successful implementation of financing mechanisms that enhance the flow of capital and/or technical assistance to producers who avoid deforestation, advance sustainable agricultural practices and protect environmental services

##### **Drive value-chain transformation**

- Represent the leading voice of the trading sector in global and regional dialogues about land use and sustainable agriculture especially as it relates to responsible soy production and demand
- Engage with relevant multi-stakeholder platforms sharing the same goals to align strategies to maximise impact
- Increase awareness around the drivers of native vegetation conversion and other land use patterns, especially as it relates to responsible soy production so as to make collective and informed decisions on best and most effective solutions

#### **9.5 Specifics related to the CSI meeting (if not yet mentioned above):**

##### **9.6 Website for further info**

<https://www.wbcds.org/Programs/Food-and-Nature/Food-Land-Use/Soft-Commodities-Forum>

## 10. The Accountability Framework Initiative (AFi)

A collaborative effort to accelerate progress and improve accountability for ethical supply chain commitments in agriculture and forestry.

### 10.1 Secretariat, coordination and governance

The Accountability Framework Initiative is advanced through a diverse coalition of organizations dedicated to protecting forests, natural ecosystems, and human rights by making ethical production and trade the new normal. This coalition includes:

- **Steering Group:** Governing body for all aspects of the initiative including approving contents of the framework (global).
- **Regional Teams:** Promote application of the Framework in tropical countries to achieve ethical production and trade. Existing teams in Indonesia, West & Central Africa, and Colombia, plus a partner initiative in Brazil.
- **Backbone Team:** Co-ordinate the AFi and provides technical support, process facilitation, and technology and communications support. Co-led by the Rainforest Alliance and the Meridian Institute.

### 10.2 Types of stakeholders involved (members/participants)

The Steering Group is composed of civil society representatives addressing both environmental and human rights issues from both global and tropical country perspectives. Current Steering Group membership includes: National Wildlife Federation; The Nature Conservancy; Proforest; Rainforest Alliance; Resourcetrust; Social Accountability International (SAI); Veritè; World Resources Institute; WWF; Independent experts – Gita Syanhani (Indonesia) and Silas Siakor (Liberia).

### 10.3 Change(s) envisioned

The aim of the AFi is to catalyze a broad shift to ethical practices in agricultural and forestry production and trade, so that these activities protect natural ecosystems, respect human rights, and improve the wellbeing of people and communities in commodity-producing landscapes. These impacts will be realized through the fulfillment of strong ethical supply chain commitments.

- **Output** – An Accountability Framework for ethical supply chain commitments that includes definitions, principles, norms, and operational guidance to increase alignment among existing initiatives and fill critical gaps.
- **Outcome** – Common principles and good practices for effective commitment-setting, implementation, monitoring, and accountability are widely understood, accepted, and applied by companies, service providers, government, civil society, and opinion leaders.

- **Impact** – Wide application of the Framework results in substantial reductions in commodity-linked ecosystem destruction and human exploitation. Efforts of companies and governments collectively advance broader sustainability targets and support sector transformation.

#### **10.4 Strategy /methods used**

2020-2022 focus - Drive/support widespread application of the Framework to support faster progress, greater scale, and stronger accountability to protect people and ecosystems related to commodity supply chains.

- **Uptake by the private sector** - The AFi promotes & supports of the Framework (“uptake”) by companies that produce, trade, and finance agriculture and forestry commodities. This is achieved through direct engagement, training/workshops, and providing user-oriented tools, resources, and communications.
- **Uptake by other target groups** – The AFi promotes & supports application of the Framework (“uptake”) by other organizations that implement, govern, or monitor transitions to ethical supply chains. This is achieved mainly through direct engagement by members of the AFi coalition.

#### **10.5 Specifics related to the CSI meeting**

**10.6 Website for further info** - <https://accountability-framework.org>

## 11. DONAU SOJA Organisation

### 11.1 Secretariat, coordination, governance

President: Matthias Krön (Vienna): kroen@donausoja.org

Executive Director: Susanne Fromwald (Vienna): fromwald@donausoja.org

Regional Director SEE: Maria Kalentic (Novi Sad): kalentic@donausoja.org

Regional Director Ukraine/Russia: Oksana Prosolenko (Kiev): prosolenko@donausoja.org

### 11.2 Types of stakeholders involved (members/participants)

Donau Soja is a European **multi stakeholder non-profit** organization with more than **280 members in 25 countries**. Members include **actors along the whole value** chain from plant breeders, farmers, traders, processors, feedmills, oil mills, food producers and food retailers to **sector representatives and civil society** including NGOs like Greenpeace and WWF. This broad membership base is essential to the Donau Soja mission.

### 11.3 Change(s) envisioned:

**Our Vision:** A Sustainable, Safe and European Protein Supply

**Our Mission:** Donau Soja supports its partners and members in progressing change to address social, environmental, and economic challenges in soya production and consumption. This will increase efficiency, fairness and sustainability in European food and feed protein value chains.

The Donau Soja/ Europe Soya standards support the mission of Donau Soja Organisation and contribute to increasing the production of European, non-GM soya that is produced sustainably. This means among other things: no- deforestation and no-conversion, reduced use of pesticides, compliance with social and labour rights.

### 11.4 Strategy /methods used

Activities on **political** level: European Protein Strategy (5 pillars): sustainable imports, increased cultivation of sustainable Non GM soya and other grain legumes in Europe, diversification and better efficiency in protein use and production, healthier diets; Europe Soya Declaration to support the importance of increased legume production in Europe: signed by 19 agricultural ministers (2017)

**Market** level: Provision of Donau Soja and Europe Soya standards: certification & product labelling scheme; promotion of protein partnerships to support increased production of sustainably cultivated soy, especially in countries outside the EU with huge potential in terms of acreage but also sustainability development (e.g. Serbia, Moldova, Ukraine). **Research & Innovation:** leading& participating in Horizon 2020 projects (e.g. Legumes Translated); research network and cooperation with Chinese academy of agricultural sciences; Operation of an **Isotope Database** with international reference samples for soya beans in cooperation with Austrian laboratory Imprint Analytics;

### **11.5 Specifics related to the CSI meeting**

How does the initiative relate/contribute to the topics below?

- a) achieving stronger market uptake of deforestation/conversion free soy: A) political/policy work, see Protein strategy and Europe Soya declaration B) provision of certification & labelling scheme for sustainable Non GM soya beans and products from Europe and communication about available volumes and benefits C) cooperation and networking with European Round Tables & Initiatives; participation in steering group of Collaborative Soy Initiative
- b) creating impact on the ground. Provision of Best Practice manual for soya cultivation, Farmers trainings, Field days/demo plots, Protein Partnerships

**11.6 Website for further info** [www.donausoja.org](http://www.donausoja.org)

## 12. Investor Initiative for Sustainable Forests (IISF) – Investor Working Group for Soy

### 12.1 Secretariat/coordination/governance

PRI, London  
Ceres, Boston

### 12.2 Types of stakeholders involved

The Investor Initiative for Sustainable Forests, run in collaboration with Ceres, is helping investors to understand how deforestation within cattle and soybean supply chains represents a material risk to companies.

It is coordinating collaborative investor engagement with companies that have either a direct or indirect exposure to commodity-driven deforestation, whilst also addressing other ESG issues related to soft commodity production, such as poor working conditions, land rights and impact on indigenous peoples.

### 12.3 Change(s) envisioned

The investor initiatives ask portfolio companies to make the following commitments:

#### 1. *Awareness and Governance*

- a. Awareness and oversight of sustainability and deforestation issues at board level.
- b. A publicly disclosed, commodity-specific deforestation policy with a quantifiable, time-bound commitment covering the entire supply chain and sourcing geographies.

#### 2. *Risk Management and Traceability*

Public disclosure of processes to identify, assess, and manage deforestation risks across the soy supply chain, including:

- a. The materiality and/or dependence on soy products as inputs or outputs.
- b. ii. A traceability commitment that is time-bound, quantifiable and covers both direct and indirect soy suppliers, tracking the percentage of soy procurement that is traceable to product origin.
- c. iii. Evidence of a well-documented and transparent monitoring and verification system for supplier compliance with the company's deforestation policy.

#### 3. *Strategy and Risk Mitigation*

- a. Public disclosure of the percentage of soy sourced from suppliers in compliance with the company's deforestation policy.
- b. Public disclosure of the protocol for supplier non-compliance including requirements for a time-bound corrective-action plan to return to compliance.
- c. Public disclosure of a time-bound strategy to reduce Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions.

#### 4. *Metrics and Monitoring*

- a. Public disclosure of the metrics used to identify, assess, and manage soy-driven deforestation risks within the entire supply chain.

b. Public disclosure of Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions, calculated in line with internationally recognised GHG estimation methodology and practices.

**12.4 Strategy /methods used**

Coordination and facilitation of company engagements, both individually and at group level. Knowledge-building through educational webinars and research tailored to the engagement needs of the group.

**12.5 Specifics related to the CSI meeting**

**12.6 Website for further info**

<https://www.unpri.org/esg-issues/environmental-issues/sustainable-land-use>

## 13 Produce, Conserve, Include Strategy

### 13.1 Secretariat/coordination/governance: who and where.

The strategy is now coordinated by the PCI Institute, in Cuiabá, Mato Grosso - Brazil. The PCI Institute is an independent non-profit institution that aims to ensure the PCI strategy's effectiveness, explore long-term policy creation and financing and provide transparent and inclusive governance. The Mato Grosso government appointed the PCI Institute as its official vehicle to enable multi-stakeholder coordination, advise on public policies and measures, lead fundraising efforts and manage and monitor PCI programs. Combined, these actions position Mato Grosso as a leader of sustainable and inclusive rural development in Brazil. Founder organisations of the PCI Institute are: Brazilian Union of Corn Ethanol Producers – UNEM, Amaggi, Marfrig, IDH, Agroicone, ICV, Earth Innovation and EcoArts.

### 13.2 Types of stakeholders involved (members/participants)

Producers representatives, private sector, civil society and government bodies are the constituencies represented in PCI.

### 13.3 Change(s) envisioned

Mato Grosso's government created the Produce, Conserve, Include (PCI) strategy, a leading jurisdictional approach that creates a new vision for the future of Mato Grosso: increase productivity across the state, all while maintaining native vegetation cover and reducing deforestation.

The PCI's ambitious vision add up to huge environmental benefits: over six gigatons of avoided emissions by 2030. Meeting these aggressive targets requires a multi-stakeholder effort, and the PCI brings together government agencies, civil society, producer groups and companies to drive toward impact.

### 13.4 Strategy /methods used

Since 2016, PCI has managed to mobilize the public sector and strategic partnerships to address its challenges. Among the achievements, were the construction of a Deforestation Control Plan, the creation of the State CAR System, the Plan for Family Farming, the implementation of a REDD Early Movers Program, a Program to advance land tenure issues in land settlements, a partnership with IDH to support PCI and PCI Regional Compacts, PAGE program with United Nations to leverage green jobs, and private impact funds deals.

From 2019 on, PCI Institute has defined an Action Plan to help implement the vision we share for the rural landscape of Mato Grosso.

The great governance differential created through the PCI Institute is its capacity to generate investment pipelines based on the Mato Grosso State's PCI Strategy, identifying and organizing short- and long-term investment real opportunities, for each territory and supply chains. The proposed innovation involves the preparation of these pipelines to be connected with markets and investors, by an organization capable of managing and implementing the resources.

It is important to stratify the layers of this pipeline according to the nature of the features and support they will seek:

1. Monitoring and updating of goals under the PCI Strategy
2. Projects related to supply chains
3. Models of territorial governance
4. Institutional and local capacity strengthening (land, environmental, command and control regularization, municipal management, etc.).

Investment models should consider the baseline established by the PCI targets, strategic planning, and ongoing investments.

From the identification of the real investment needs and opportunities related to the goals of the PCI Strategy, it is also necessary to develop conceptual investment models, considering the types of resources available for each opportunity (grants, debt, equity, d-risking) and potential partners within each model, and the generation of value for each partner.

These investment models are a key element in prioritizing and directing engagement and engagement efforts, showing investors and companies more concrete engagement opportunities.

By organizing the pipeline and priority investment models (including chains, programs and territories), it is possible to identify both investors and target companies for strategy engagement.

The opportunity created by the PCI Strategy and now by the PCI Institute's governance model has been recognized by many actors as a way of giving credibility and reducing the risk of investments in supply chains and territories. In this regard, it is important for the PCI Institute to select and prioritize the organizations that could most contribute to the goals of the PCI Strategy and the Strategic Plan. A Corporate action Group was launched to connect companies to opportunities on the ground.

PCI Institute will also redefine priority actions from 2020 up to 2025 based on its monitoring work, and also continue its strategy of connecting the State strategy to the local level through regional compacts, establishing local governance and goals in order to accelerate PCI implementation.

### **13.5 Specifics related to the CSI meeting (if not yet mentioned above):**

Here are some of the actions that could accelerate PCI implementation and help to reduce risk in soy supply chains:

- i) CAR (environmental rural registry) in Brazil is a crucial piece on Forest Code implementation (one of PCI targets) and compliance of the soy production. Companies could support the Environmental Secretary to update their hydrographic maps database to accelerate CAR analyses and avoid information mismatches and delays.
- ii) We can facilitate interaction with Public Prosecutors (MPF) in order to establish the rules to re-introduce suppliers blacklisted for illegal deforestation, with the restoration of environmental damage.
- iii) PCI developed a pitchbook on initiatives that are ready for engagement, including soy related initiatives.
- iv) PCI is working with IDH in PCI regional compacts and VSA pilots, notably in Sorriso, biggest soy producing municipality in Brazil, and this effort could be supported by traders and end buyers. Local companies, ethanol producers and industries like Bayer are joining the compact.

- v) PCI will start a project with Soft Commodities Forum to assess 2 risk municipalities in the Mato Grosso Cerrado. Others could join the effort.
- vi) Redd Early Movers Program – REM in Mato Grosso will fund responsible soy expansion projects in risk areas;
- vii) IPAM will pilot Conserv in Mato Grosso, a financial mechanism to pay farmers not to clear forests that they could legally clear;
- viii) End buyers could support RTRS credits to be reinvested in risk areas in Mato Grosso;
- ix) Syngenta will invest to transform degraded pasture areas in agriculture land;

### **13.6. Website for further info**

[www.pci.mt.gov.br](http://www.pci.mt.gov.br)

[www.pcimonitor.org](http://www.pcimonitor.org)

<https://business.edf.org/insights/mato-grosso-produce-conserve-include-pci/>

<https://www.tropicalforestalliance.org/en/insights/news-and-events/jurisdictional-exchange-network-webinar-series>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PmvzzcrsQYs&feature=emb\\_title](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PmvzzcrsQYs&feature=emb_title)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y11Xsho-n0U>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YKI4MqJn2dY>