



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Strengthening private sector accounting and sustainability reporting frameworks

**Core Food and Agricultural Indicators for
Measuring the Private Sector Contribution to
the SDGs**

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SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The Food and Agriculture Sector and the SDGs


5 PRINCIPLES, 20 ACTIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

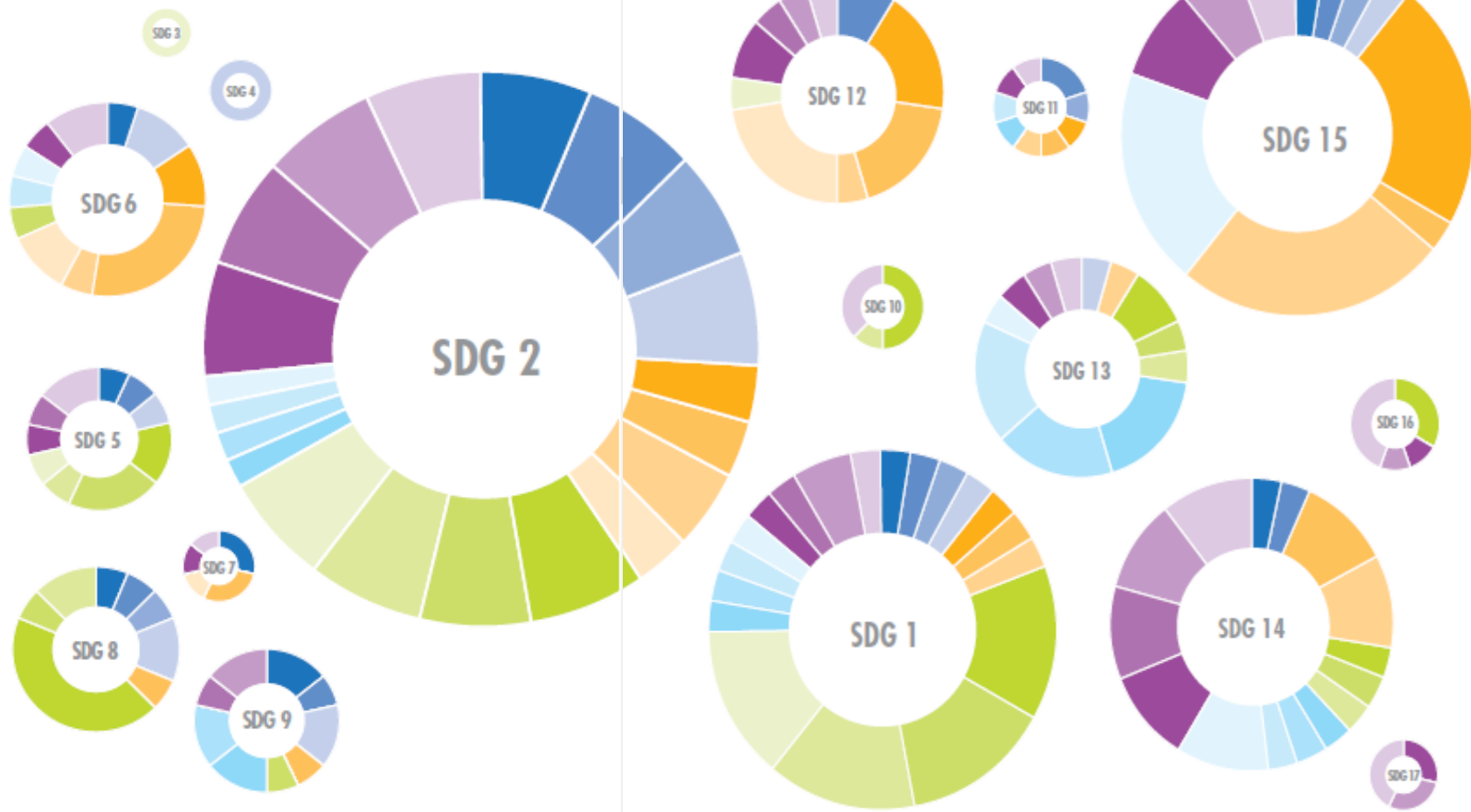
working for Zero Hunger



TRANSFORMING FOOD AND AGRICULTURE TO ACHIEVE THE SDGs

TECHNICAL REFERENCE DOCUMENT

20 interconnected actions to guide decision-makers



- 1** Facilitate access to productive resources, finance and services
- 2** Connect smallholders to markets
- 3** Encourage diversification of production and income
- 4** Build producers' knowledge and develop their capacities

Principle 1

- 5** Enhance soil health and restore land
- 6** Protect water and manage scarcity
- 7** Mainstream biodiversity and protect ecosystem functions
- 8** Reduce losses, encourage reuse and recycle, and promote sustainable consumption

Principle 2

- 9** Empower people and fight inequalities
- 10** Promote secure tenure rights for men and women
- 11** Use social protection tools to enhance productivity and income
- 12** Improve nutrition and promote balanced diets

Principle 3

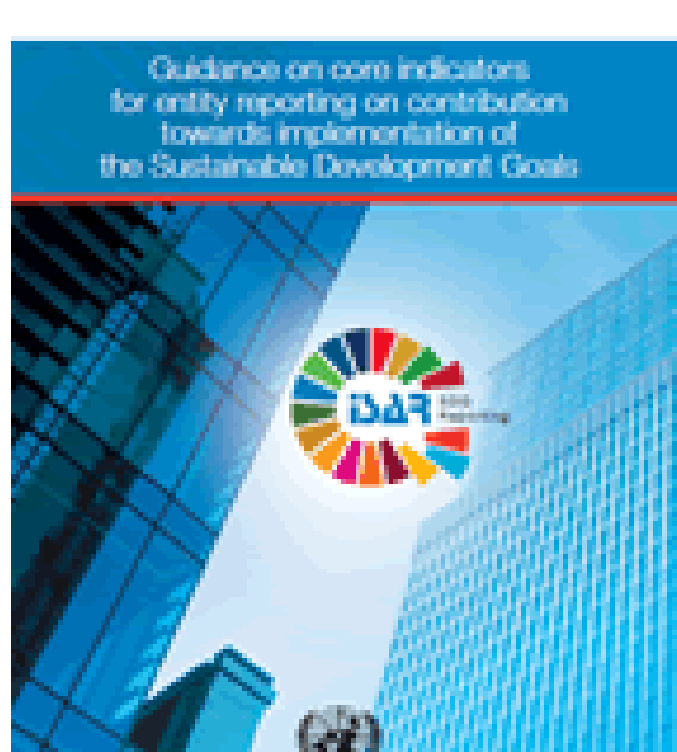
- 13** Prevent and protect against shocks: enhance resilience
- 14** Prepare for and respond to shocks
- 15** Address and adapt to climate change
- 16** Strengthen ecosystem resilience

Principle 4

- 17** Enhance policy dialogue and coordination
- 18** Strengthen innovation systems
- 19** Adapt and improve investment and finance
- 20** Strengthen the enabling environment and reform the institutional framework

Principle 5

BACKGROUND: SDG 12.6 and UNCTAD's Core Indicator framework



- **SDG Target 12.6:** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information with national policies and priorities.
- The **custodian organization** of SDG indicator 12.6.1 (Number of companies publishing sustainability reports)
- Published the **Guidance on core indicators for entity reporting on the contribution towards implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (GCI)** in 2019
- GCI aims to provide a **minimum set of 33 indicators** to assist governments in assessing the private sector's contribution to the SDGs, establishing reporting requirements for indicator 12.6.1 and assisting companies to report data on sustainability issues.
- Some GCI indicators are also considered in some countries in **accountability (non-financial) and sustainability reporting standards.**

Supplementary Guidance :

Core Food and Agricultural Indicators for Measuring the Private Sector Contribution to the SDGs

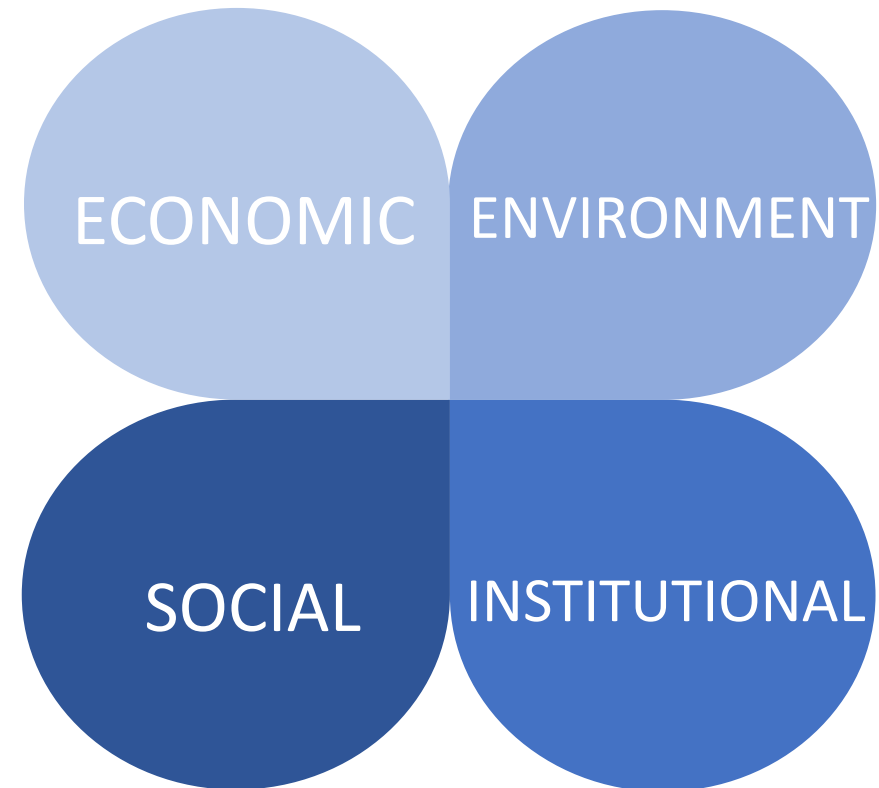
- To fill the gaps of the GCI and existing standards in the assessment of SDG contribution by reporting entities involved food and agriculture sector
- To assist entities to produce data on sustainability issues in a consistent and comparable manner
- To provide a standard tool to assist governments in collecting data from the private sector and improving SDG monitoring at national level

MAIN METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- **Aligned** with the SDGs, recommended 20 actions to transform food and agriculture to the achieve the SDGs and other key frameworks
- **Consistent with existing standards and methods and definitions** (UNCTAD's GCI, GRI, SASB, SAFA, WBA, IPCC, SDG indicators, Statistical standards, etc.)
- **Baseline approach** (try to cover all relevant key topics, but limit the number of indicators)
- **Simplicity & Universality** (not too complex standard measurement methods applicable across the sector)
- **Quantitative & qualitative** (use quantitative indicators as much as possible, but also include some qualitative indicators)

FAO's Guidance supplement for the core food and agriculture indicators

- Scope:
 - ✓ Agriculture production (crop and animal production, aquaculture)
 - ✓ Food processing; Food wholesale; Food retail.
- 56 indicators in total:
 - ✓ 32 indicators from UNCTAD's CGI (with additional guidance)
 - ✓ 24 are newly developed
- 46 indicators are quantitative; 10 are qualitative



Economic Dimension		Environmental dimension	
Topics	Indicators	Topics	Indicators
A.1. Revenue/ (Net) Value added	A.1.1. Revenue	B.1. Sustainable use of water	B.1.2. Water use efficiency
	A.1.2. Value added		B.1.1. Water stress
	A.1.3. Net value added		B.1.3. Water recycling and reuse
	B.1.4. Water management Practices		
A.2. Economic resilience	A.2.1. Gross profit margin	B.2. GHG	B.2.1. Greenhouse gas emission(scope 1)
	A.2.2. Product diversification		B.2.2. Greenhouse gas emission(scope 2)
	A.2.3. Financial risk management		B.2.3. Greenhouse gas emission(scope 3)
	B.2.4. Strategy to manage GHG emissions		
A.3. Payments to the Government	A.3.1. Taxes and other payment to the government	B.3. Ozone depleting substances	B.3.1. Ozone depleting substances
		B.4. Waste management	B.4.1. Reduction of waste generation
			B.4.2. Waste reused and recycled
	B.4.3. Hazardous waste		
A.4. New investment in corporate social responsibility	A.4.1. Green investment	B.5. Food loss and waste	B.5.1. Food loss
	A.4.2. Community investment		B.5.2. Food waste
	A.4.3. Total expenditure on research and development	B.6. Energy consumption	B.6.1. Energy use efficiency
A.5. Local supplier/purchasing programmes	A.5.1. Proportion of local procurement	B.7. Biodiversity	B.6.2. Renewable energy
	A.5.2. Fair Pricing and Transparent Contracts		B.7.1. Land conversion
			B.7.2. Habitat area protected/created
		B.7.3. Sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity	
		B.8. Soil	B.8.1. Soil degradation
		B.9. Fertilizers	B.9.1. Fertilizers use intensity
			B.9.2. Management of fertilizers
		B.10. Pesticides	B.10.1. HHPs/Pesticides use intensity
			B.10.2. Management of pesticides

Social dimension		Institutional dimension	
Topics	Indicators	Topics	Indicators
C.1. Decent work	C.1.1. Employee wages and benefits as a proportion of revenue	D.1. Corporate governance disclosure	D.1.1. Number of board meetings and attendance rate
	C.1.2. Average hourly earnings		D.1.2. Proportion of women in managerial positions/board members
C.2. Labour rights	C.2.1. Percentage of employees covered by collective agreements		D.1.3. Board members by age class
C.3. Training and education	C.3.1. Average hours of training per year per employee		D.1.4. Number of meetings of audit committee and attendance rate
	C.3.2. Expenditures on employee training per year per person		D.1.5. Compensation per board members
C.4. Employee health and safety	C.4.1. Expenditures on employee health and safety as a proportion of revenue	D.2. Anti-corruption practices	D.2.1. Amount of fines paid and payable due to corruption-related settlements
	C.4.2. Incidence/ Frequency rates of occupational injuries		D.2.2. Average number of hours of training on anti-corruption issues per year per employee
C.5. Child labor	C.5.1. Incidents of non-compliance with child labor laws	D.3. Supply Chain Due Diligence	D.3.1. Management of risks to people, planet and society through supply chain due diligence
C.6. Public health and nutrition	C.6.1. Food Labelling		
	C.6.2. Practices promoting sustainable healthy diets		
	C.6.3. Non-compliance in food safety and food quality		
C.7. Land tenure right	C.7.1. Non-compliance with land tenure rights regulations		

Reporting on Suppliers

- **Indicators related to reporting entity's relationship with suppliers:**

A.5.1 Proportion of local procurement

A.5.2 Fair pricing and transparent contracts

- **Indicators that integrate the impact of suppliers:**

B.1.4 Water Management practices

B.2.3 GHG emissions (scope 3)

B.2.4 GHG Emissions management

B.7.1 Land conversion

B.7.3 Sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity

C.4.2 Incidence/frequency rates of occupational injuries

C.5.1 Incidents of non-compliance with child labour laws

C.6.3. Non-compliance in food safety and food quality

C.7.1. Non-compliance with land tenure rights regulations

D.2.1. Amount of fines paid and payable due to corruption-related settlements

D.3.1 Management of risks to people, planet and society through supply chain due diligence

- **Other indicators:** Reporting entities are encouraged to assess and report on suppliers' performance alongside their own reporting

Next steps

Activities	Timelines
External peer review (Bilateral discussion and FSN E-Consultation)	January – May 2021
Pilot testing	April - June 2021
Final improvement and validation process	June-Aug 2021
Dissemination	Sept-Oct 2021

Peer Review - E-Consultation

Objective: Seeking inputs on the scope, clarity, feasibility and ease of use of the framework as well as some specific indicators.

How to participate: Submit your comments through the FSN forum dedicated [e-consultation page](#) or send them to fsn-moderator@fao.org.

Deadline: 30 April 2021



**Global
Forum**
on Food Security
and Nutrition

How could the Core food and agriculture indicators contribute to EU CoC M&E framework?

Few examples:

- Provide methods for **standard quantitative indicators** to measure progress on commitments (e.g. GHG emissions, food loss and waste, land conversion, waste generation, economic performance, decent work and labour rights)
- Provide **qualitative measures to report on commitments and management of key topics** (e.g. GHG emissions, water, promoting healthy diets, food labelling)
- Integrate **disclosures on supply chain** (e.g. Due diligence process, child labour, Sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity, fair pricing and transparent contracts)



Thank you!

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