

Tool and Standards

OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains





**ADDITIONAL TOOLS AND STANDARDS FOR
RESPONSIBLE AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY CHAINS**

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This document complements the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains, hereafter ‘the Guidance’. The Guidance considers only international standards that meet the following three criteria established by the multi-stakeholder Advisory Group that led the consultation process for developing the Guidance: (i) they have been negotiated and/or endorsed through an inter-governmental process; (ii) they are relevant to agricultural supply chains; and (iii) they target in particular the business/investor community.

This document contains a list of additional standards and tools that may be a useful reference for enterprises that undertake due diligence along agricultural supply chains. They are classified according to the organisation(s) that led their development.

Title	Objective
OECD	
Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, 2012	Help enterprises respect human rights and avoid contributing to conflict through their mineral sourcing practices. Intended to cultivate transparent mineral supply chains and sustainable corporate engagement in the mineral sector with a view to enabling countries to benefit from their mineral resources and preventing the extraction and trade of minerals from becoming a source of conflict, human rights abuses, and insecurity.
Due Diligence Guidance for Meaningful Stakeholder Engagement in the Extractives Sector, 2015	Provide practical guidance to mining, oil and gas enterprises in addressing the challenges related to stakeholder engagement.
Due Diligence Guidance for the Apparel and Footwear Sector, forthcoming	Help enterprises in the garment and footwear supply chain conduct due diligence on matters covered by the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
FAO	
Technical guide on the governance of tenure: gender , forestry , indigenous peoples , and fisheries . Private sector guide available in early 2016.	Translate the principles of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) into practical mechanisms, processes and actions; give examples of good practice; and provide tools for designing policies, reform processes and investment projects and for guiding interventions.
Guiding Principles for Responsible Contract Farming Operations, 2012	Promote good practices, trust and respect to ensure that contract farming provides an effective mechanism for governing transactions in agri-food supply chains and for promoting the access of smallholder farmers to markets.
Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Management of Planted Forests, 2006	Provide a set of guiding principles in support of the policy, legal, regulatory and technical enabling conditions for the management of planted forests.
United Nations	
Food sustainability – A guide to private sector action	Outline the principles of the Global Compact in the context of food sustainability, describing key challenges, suggesting actions that enterprises

<i>UN Global Compact, 2008</i>	can take to make a positive contribution, and providing concrete examples of how enterprises can do so.
Large-scale land acquisitions and leases: A set of core principles and measures to address the human rights challenge <i>UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, 2009</i>	Ensure that negotiations leading to land acquisitions and leases comply with some procedural requirements, provide for adequate benefit-sharing, and include a proviso that under no circumstances such transactions should be allowed to trump the human rights obligations of states.
UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement <i>Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing, 2007</i>	Assist states in developing policies and legislations to prevent forced evictions at domestic level. They represent a further development of the UN Comprehensive Human Rights Guidelines on Development-based Displacement.
Other international organisations	
Responsible Land-Based Investment: A Practical Guide for the Private Sector <i>USAID, March 2015</i>	Provide recommendations for best practices related to the due diligence and structuring of land-based investments, with the goal of reducing risks and facilitating responsible projects; help companies identify practical steps to align their policies and actions with provisions of the VGGT, IFC Performance Standards, and other relevant instruments, including the UN Guiding Principles.
Environmental and Social Management System, Implementation Handbook, Food and Beverage <i>IFC, 2014</i>	Demonstrate a technical means of integrating environmental and social concerns into company management, so that a business can become more effective in reducing its impact on the environment, its workers and neighbouring communities.
Guide to Negotiating Investment Contracts for Farmland and Water <i>IISD, 2014</i>	Provide a legal and policy tool for governments and communities involved in negotiating investment contracts with foreign investors, focusing on a particular type of contract involving long-term leases of farmland.
Private sector	
Guidance for Responsible Investment in Farmland, 2014	Provide a framework for institutional asset owners and managers to integrate environmental, social and governance considerations in their farmland investments.
Guidelines for Responsible Investing in Commodities <i>InterFaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, 2012</i>	Provide guidance on responsible investment in commodities and focus existing guidelines and principles on responsible land investments against an audience of institutional investors.
Equator Principles <i>Reviewed in 2012</i>	Offer a credit risk management framework for determining, assessing and managing environmental and social risks in project finance transactions; provide a minimum standard for due diligence to support responsible risk decision-making.
Generally Accepted Principles and Practices (GAPP) - Santiago Principles 2008	Identify a framework of generally accepted principles and practices that reflect appropriate governance and accountability arrangements as well as the conduct of investment practices by sovereign wealth funds on a prudent and sound basis.
Responsible Investor's Guide to Commodities: an Overview of Best Practices across Commodity-Exposed Asset Classes <i>OnValues, 2011</i>	Improve the understanding of environmental, social and governance issues in commodity investments to promote best practice.
Fair Trade Standards¹ <i>Fair Trade International, revised in 2011</i>	Support the sustainable development of small producer organisations and agricultural workers in the poorest countries.

Non-governmental and not-for-profit organisations	
The 2050 Criteria: Guide to Responsible Investment in Agricultural, Forest, and Seafood Commodities WWF, 2012	Provide a summary of the industry and a guide to responsible investment for ten major global commodity sectors; outline primary environmental and social risks associated with the sector; and identify leading standards and certifications that can function as robust systems of verification and traceability.
Sustainability Reporting Guidelines <i>Global Reporting Initiative</i>	Provide principles for defining report content and ensuring the quality of reported information. It includes standard disclosures made up of performance indicators and other disclosure items, as well as guidance on specific technical topics in reporting.
ISO 26000:2010	Provide guidance and best practices rather than requirements relating to social responsibility, so it cannot be certified to unlike some other well-known ISO standards. It is aimed at all types of organisations regardless of their activity, size or location.
ISO 14001:2004	Set out the criteria for an environmental management system and can be certified to. It can be used by any organisation regardless of its activity or sector to measure and reduce environmental impact.
OHSAS 18000	Specify international occupational health and safety management system. One of its two parts, OHSAS 18001, was created via a concerted effort from several leading national standards bodies, certification bodies and specialist consultancies to: minimise risks to employees; improve an existing management system of occupational health and safety; and demonstrate due diligence and gain assurance.
Multi-stakeholder initiatives	
Tenure Guidance Tool <i>Interlaken Group, October 2015</i>	Help enterprises implement the VGGT and integrate them into their planning and operations.
Guide to due diligence of agribusiness projects that affect land and property rights - Operational Guide <i>French Technical Committee on Land Tenure and Development, 2014</i>	Support the implementation of international standards and voluntary guidelines dealing with land acquisition and concentration. It focuses on contracts between companies, states and communities and identifies 'red lines'. The French government now requires any company receiving public funding to uphold the VGGT.
Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) <i>Since 2005</i>	Deliver sustainable palm oil production through the application of a set of principles and criteria, and the accompanying indicators and guidance.
Roundtable on Responsible Soy <i>Since 2010</i>	Stop conversion of areas with high conservation value, promote best management practices, ensure fair working conditions, and respect land tenure claims.
Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials <i>Since 2010</i>	Provide best practice guidelines on the production and processing of biofuel feedstock and raw material, and for the production, use and transport of liquid biofuels.
Better Sugar Cane Initiative (Bonsucro) <i>Since 2010</i>	Improve the social, environmental, and economic sustainability of sugarcane by promoting the use of a global metric standard, with the aim of continuously improving sugarcane production and downstream processing to contribute to a sustainable future.
Cocoa Action <i>Since 2014</i>	Bring the world's leading cocoa and chocolate companies to sustain the cocoa industry and improve the livelihoods of cocoa farmers; develop partnerships between governments, cocoa farmers, and the cocoa industry to boost productivity and strengthen community development in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

Roundtable for a Sustainable Cocoa Economy <i>Since 2007</i>	Promote the sustainable production and use of cocoa through dialogue and co-operation with all stakeholders along the supply chain.
International Cocoa Initiative <i>Since 2002</i>	Work with the cocoa industry, civil society and national governments in cocoa-producing countries to eliminate child labour and improve child protection in cocoa communities.
Sustainable Coffee Programme <i>Since 2012</i>	Accelerate sustainable coffee production by uniting the sector and providing a forum for close collaboration with local governments; increase the production, yields and export availability of sustainably grown coffee; and enable coffee producers to become more resilient.
Common Code for the Coffee Community (4C Association) <i>Since 2003</i>	Unite all relevant coffee stakeholders to improve the economic, social and environmental conditions of coffee production and processing. It sets, maintains and operates the 4C Code of Conduct.
Ethical Tea Partnership <i>Since 1997</i>	Focus on: monitoring and certification; producer support; and strategic sustainability advice. It operates its own verification standard (ETP Global Standard) based on the Base Code of the Ethical Trading Initiative and runs training programmes on social and environmental issues, including the fair treatment of workers.
Better Cotton Initiative <i>Since 2005</i>	Define what a better, more sustainable way of growing cotton means; collectively address the negative impacts of mainstream cotton production by supporting this definition, generating market demand for Better Cotton, and sharing information and knowledge.
Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef <i>Since 2012</i>	Improve the sustainability of the global beef value chain through leadership, science and multi-stakeholder engagement and collaboration.
Eliminating Child Labour in Tobacco Growing Foundation <i>Since 2002</i>	Give children every opportunity to reach their full potential by addressing the root causes of child labour in tobacco growing through five strategic objectives: withdrawal, education, awareness, strengthening communities, and alleviating poverty.

¹ Relevant papers on unfair trading practices include: Models of Enforcement in Europe for Relations in the Food Supply Chain Source, British Institute of International and Comparative Law, April 2012; and Who's got the power? Tackling imbalances in agricultural supply chains, Fair Trade Advocacy Office, November 2014. The European Commission issued a Green Paper on unfair trading practices in the business-to-business food and non-food supply chain in Europe in January 2013 and the UK developed a Groceries Supply Code of Practice (GSCOP).



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Organization of the
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