



Biodiversity in global agricultural supply chains

Solutions for a biodiversity-sensitive design
of global agricultural supply chains

Imprint

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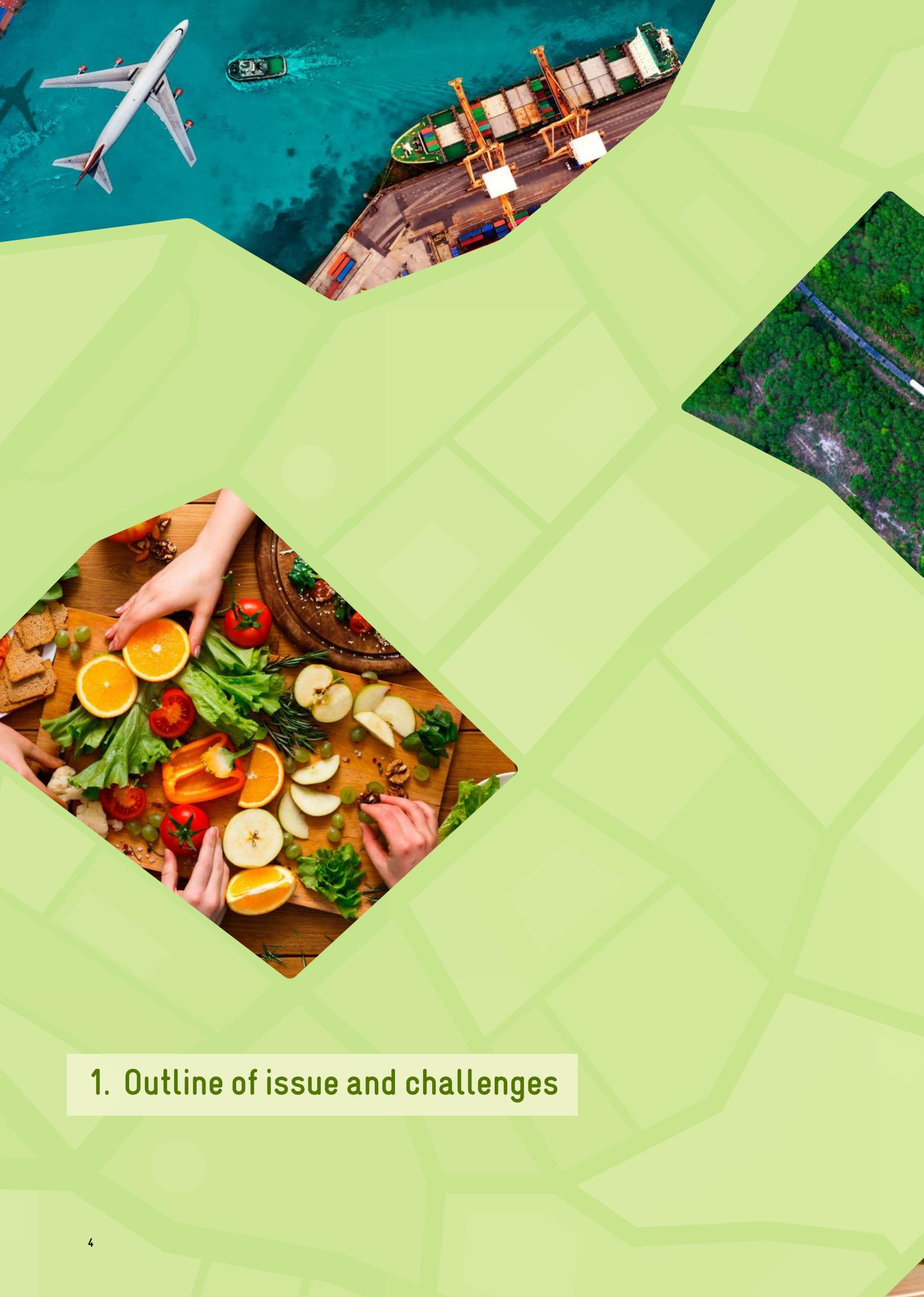
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1. Outline of issue and challenges





Biodiversity is a fundamental element of people's livelihoods – and it is declining at a rapid pace worldwide. The main causes of this dramatic development are climate change, overexploitation of natural resources, pollution on land and in the sea and the displacement of endemic species by invasive species. These phenomena are driven by unsustainable patterns of production and consumption that have taken hold almost worldwide. A fundamental transformation is needed – especially (but not exclusively) in conventional agricultural and food systems. Given that a large proportion of the world's agricultural products are traded internationally, the design of global (agricultural) supply chains can make a significant contribution to addressing the biodiversity crisis – one of the key challenges, alongside mitigating climate change, facing humanity in the 21st century. The climate crisis and biodiversity crisis are very closely linked but have so far scarcely been addressed in the context of holistic and integrated approaches.





1.1 Biodiversity in agricultural supply chains

Problems of relevance for biodiversity occur not only in the context of agricultural production itself (e.g. changes in land use, excessive use of pesticides), but also in the journey taken by an (agricultural) commodity along the end-to-end supply chain on its way to consumers – during processing (e.g. waste, wastewater), transport (e.g. greenhouse gas emissions, landscape fragmentation resulting from road construction) and numerous other steps in the process. Yet agriculture plays a central role in the biodiversity crisis. On the one hand, it is particularly dependent on biodiversity; on the other hand, it is one of the main drivers of its loss. This is particularly true of ‘modern’ industrial forms of production. For instance, about 75% of all crops rely on natural pollinators, but their numbers are being decimated on a massive scale by the excessive use of pesticides. Such interactions are typically not taken into account in the calculations of the actors involved. This can be said of bodies at all levels that influence the structures of global supply chains in the broadest sense – from producers to consumers. This situation has far-reaching consequences to the detriment of all, as production-side risks jeopardise the resilience of entire supply chains – and ultimately also consumer supply.

The supply chains for globally traded agricultural commodities are usually long and complex, as they are extracted, processed and consumed in different regions of the planet. However, entrepreneurial relationships usually only extend to immediately successive process steps, making it difficult to trace products. The complex and highly dynamic transaction processes along a global supply chain are determined

not only by established standards and regulations but also by consumer preferences, which in turn are based on a wide range of criteria.

Both as an importing nation of agricultural commodities, food and consumer goods and as an exporting nation, Germany is deeply integrated into global agricultural supply chains. As a result, production and consumption in the Federal Republic of Germany place high demands on nature and biodiversity in other parts of the world. In the course of due diligence audits, many companies have already scrutinised their supply chains in terms of their social and environmental implications. However, the consequences for biodiversity have so far scarcely been taken into account in terms of environmental sustainability.

1.2 Framework conditions for sustainable supply chains

To increase the accountability of companies with respect to the consequences of their economic activities, governments are increasingly focusing on regulating the consumption side – mostly by introducing corporate due diligence requirements. With the amendment of the Lacey Act in 2008, the United States introduced the world’s first ban on trade in wood products from illegal sources. In 2010, the EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) was the first due diligence regulation to eliminate illegally harvested timber from the EU market. In 2012, Australia followed suit with the Illegal Logging Prohibition Act. However, as agriculture is the main driver of deforestation, legal frameworks on deforestation-free supply chains are now gaining momentum:



In June 2023, the *EU regulation on deforestation-free products* came into force. It requires companies to conduct due diligence for deforestation-free and legal production of relevant raw materials and products when they are placed on the market in the EU or exported. It applies to palm oil, soy, beef and leather, cocoa, coffee, natural rubber and wood. Similar laws are currently being drafted in the UK and the US. However, these are limited to preventing illegal deforestation in agricultural supply chains. The EU, on the other hand, in line with SDG 15 on forest conservation, excludes both illegal and legal deforestation in its supply chains.

In addition to regulation aimed at preserving biodiversity through forest conservation, the European Commission plans, under the *Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)* cross-sector due diligence requirements on human rights and environmental protection. This regulation is intended to oblige companies to consider not only the direct but also the indirect impacts of their activities on biodiversity. In addition to the sustainable use of natural resources, this relates in particular to impacts on the climate and on air, soil and water quality. The law is currently in the trialogue and is expected to be passed in 2024.

Other EU initiatives to promote biodiversity-friendly supply chains include the *EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities* and the *Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)*. The EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities classifies the sustainability of economic activities and is thus intended to provide incentives for sustainable investments.

The aim is to develop screening criteria for biodiversity by the end of 2022. The CSRD will set a framework for credible, comparable and transparent corporate reporting.

Underpinning the aforementioned efforts is the *Decision of the UN Human Rights Council in October 2021* recognising a universal human right to a healthy and clean environment. In addition to the emergence of numerous biodiversity-related regulations, societal demands for social and environmental standards are also contributing to the private sector's growing willingness to address sustainability-related challenges. One example in this regard is the *Business for Nature (BfN)* initiative, with more than 1,000 members – predominantly large or multinational companies.

The initiative calls for greater involvement in the development of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The central concern of progressive private sector movements such as BfN is to consistently link biodiversity goals to framework conditions that ensure fair competition and permit long-term business planning (e.g. incentives for biodiversity-friendly economic activity, modification and implementation of environmental law, national action plans and biodiversity strategies). Another example in Germany is the association *Food for Biodiversity*. Established in 2021, the association comprises 13 of the largest companies and associations in the food industry and environmental organisations, which aim to take joint action to protect biodiversity (see project example in the annex).





2. Solutions, methods and instruments





Preserving biodiversity is a global challenge and requires coordinated action by all relevant actors. This complexity is reflected in the variety of approaches that play a role in biodiversity conservation. Universal solutions do not exist – even if specific responsibilities can clearly be assigned to key actors. It is therefore necessary to link and adapt the numerous instruments in such a way that they can be used meaningfully and purposefully in each specific context.





2.1 Specific instruments for designing biodiversity-friendly supply chains

A popular tool for making supply chains more biodiversity-friendly are standard systems based on the principle of voluntary commitments. Under such schemes, companies can have products certified by independent bodies such as the *Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)*, *Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)* or *Rainforest Alliance*, provided they can demonstrate that production was in compliance with sustainability standards. Most of these bodies are organised under the umbrella organisation *ISEAL* and advocate clearly defined and transparent standards for sustainable agricultural supply chains that are continuously developed in multi-stakeholder consultations. Many standard systems also include biodiversity-relevant criteria – for example, prohibiting the transformation of primary forests. As a rule, standard systems address individual production units. When they are embedded in landscape approaches, however, they give companies planning security, create incentives to produce more sustainably and conserve valuable land. This goes beyond individual production units.

Traceability systems are a popular element of standard systems. These enable goods to be traced along global supply chains. Only if it is possible to fully trace where, when, how and by whom a product was obtained, manufactured, processed, stored or transported at any time can the biodiversity-relevant impacts of global supply chains be addressed and verified. However, traceability systems alone do not allow statements to be made about the sustainability of a raw material. They serve as a tool for transparency that

permits statements to be made about deforestation-free production only when combined with other instruments – for example satellite data or on-site audits. Technical solutions to ensure traceability are already available today (e.g. digital documentation systems for flows of goods) and need only to be supplemented with biodiversity-relevant criteria. A wide variety of systems are available worldwide. GIZ has developed *INA-Trace*, a transferable, open-source, blockchain-based traceability system. In combination with MRV (monitoring, reporting, verification) systems, it allows companies to identify biodiversity risks within their supply chains and take action on this basis.

A framework for companies to promote sustainable supply chains is set by the *Accountability Framework Initiative*, which, in a multi-stakeholder process, has developed detailed guidance for effective commitment in support of more sustainable agricultural supply chains. These are based on international standards, good practices and sustainability requirements from international companies, investors and civil society. With regard to biodiversity, the guidance on stopping deforestation and ecosystem conversion is particularly relevant. It also provides information on integrating biodiversity-relevant aspects into supplier contracts. A central starting point for making supply chains more biodiversity-friendly is the establishment of long-term, transparent relationships between producers and companies. This gives producers access to markets where sustainably produced goods are in demand, while



companies can rely on a stable supply of sustainable raw materials and at the same time meet their voluntary corporate commitments.

A comprehensive overview of corporate commitment to sustainable and biodiversity-friendly agricultural supply chains is provided in the [*OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains*](#). This is based on the [five steps of corporate due diligence \(establish a management system, identify risks, implement strategies to respond to identified risks, verify supply chain due diligence, report\)](#). With support from GIZ on behalf of BMZ, OECD and FAO have developed an [*OECD FAO Business Handbook on Deforestation and Due Diligence in Agricultural Supply Chains*](#), which outlines business due diligence requirements for the specific case of deforestation and forest degradation and provides an overview of the integration of available instruments.

2.2 Specific tools for producers

In many places, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) form the backbone of the economy. In agricultural value chains, they are often the first instance post production and are usually represented in the form of associations or cooperatives. However, many biodiversity integration tools are unsuitable for SMEs, since they often do not have the capacity and resources to implement them. For this reason, there is a need for tools that are affordable, easy to use and yet capable of effectively integrating biodiversity into economic activity. Monitoring and traceability tools should also take into account the limited capabilities of SMEs. A proven instrument in this respect is the *Biodiversity Check* (from Global Nature Fund). This is a good starting point for integrating biodiversity into corporate (environmental)

management systems. In accordance with the EMAS III and ISO 14001 environmental management systems, possible effects of individual company divisions, production sites, products and processes are examined and potential risks and opportunities are identified. Need for action is defined, followed by the identification and further development of individual target-oriented instruments. The *Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)* also meets with broad acceptance among SMEs. This instrument makes it possible to introduce changes gradually, so that no major financial effort is required. It is complemented by an easy-to-use *Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) monitoring tool*. In collaboration with GIZ, these tools have been tested and adapted many times and in many places; training programmes have also been designed which can be financed by downstream companies, for example.

2.3 Specific instruments for the landscape and jurisdictional level

The condition and development of biodiversity in a specific region are directly linked to local land use. The landscape level is therefore suitable for systematically addressing biodiversity-relevant aspects. Land use within a landscape is the result of decisions made by local actors. Landscape-based biodiversity tools therefore focus on more biodiversity-friendly decision-making. This is achieved by promoting dialogue between stakeholders and introducing concrete measures for conservation, restoration and sustainable use or production.

One approach that allows stakeholders to consider the impacts of different use decisions on ecosystem development is to integrate ecosystem services (IES) into decision-making. This approach is based on the global study *The Economics of*



Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), which was initiated in 2007 by the environment ministers of the G8+5 countries. The main objective was to communicate the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as the costs of their loss, to decision-makers in politics and the private sector. It is both a call and a practical aid to collecting data on the value of ecosystem services in political and private-sector decision-making in order to safeguard the ecological basis of human existence in the long term. Actors involved in global supply chains can use this as a basis for compensation mechanisms (*Payments for Ecosystem Services, or PES for short*) to maintain ecosystem services in the long term.

Other approaches are intended to classify the use, conservation and restoration potential of specific areas of land to provide communities and farms with an information base for biodiversity-friendly landscape planning. One such approach is the *Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM)*. ROAM provides a flexible framework to help producers, land managers and landowners identify areas that are particularly suitable for restoring former forest landscapes – with the ultimate goal of adequately planning actions from a social, economic and environmental perspective. For example, GIZ is using ROAM in the Democratic Republic of Congo to work with various stakeholders (smallholders, government agencies, private sector) to identify opportunities for restoring forest-rich landscapes (e.g. reforestation, introduction of agroforestry systems).

The *High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA)* is a toolkit for classifying land based on its potential for conservation or use and its ability to store carbon. The aim of this classification is to usefully delineate areas for different land uses (e.g. conservation, restoration, plantation development)

within common areas. The approach is inspired by the *High Conservation Value Approach (HCVA)*, which offers six environmental and social criteria for the (global) identification of areas with high conservation values. Numerous relevant standards systems (e.g. FSC, RSPO) have mainstreamed the HCVA concept in their standard. Thus, areas can receive certification only if no HCVA areas have been converted. Many companies have also integrated the HCVA concept into their sustainability commitments – particularly those relating to deforestation-free supply chains. The HCVA is also increasingly being used in governmental land use planning to identify valuable areas, usually forests or wetlands. GIZ has many years of implementation experience in this area (e.g. in Indonesia).

What are referred to as *landscape or jurisdictional approaches* – depending on whether they are oriented towards geographic or administrative regions – can combine all of the above instruments. The goal is to bring together all local stakeholder groups to develop cross-sector and cross-commodity strategies to improve environmental, social and economic sustainability for the entire jurisdiction. Due to planning complexity, multiple stakeholders and long-term goals, landscape or jurisdictional approaches are designed for long-term processes. Central to such approaches is the recognition of formal and customary land rights of local communities (applies to all approaches described here). With *Land-Scale*, an instrument is currently being developed for evaluating, testing and verifying landscape approaches. It defines clear criteria and indicators to make sustainability progress measurable in four areas: human wellbeing, ecosystems, productivity, and governance.



Figure. 1: From 'island solutions' to 'sustainable production regions' using a jurisdictional approach.
Source: GIZ Initiative for Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chains (INA).



Table 1 shows a selection of instruments that serve to integrate biodiversity-relevant aspects into global supply

chains and whose implementation may be supported by GIZ experts.

Production	Supply chain	Consumption
<p>POLICY FRAMEWORK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land-use planning • Natural capital accounting • Payments for ecosystem Services (PES) • System of Environmental Economic Accounting (SEEA) • Integrating Ecosystem Services into Policy and Planning (IES) • The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) • BioTrade for Governments (UNCTAD) 		<p>POLICY FRAMEWORK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due diligence requirements • Trade policy • Monitoring, reporting and verification systems (MRV) • Taxes, subsidies • Education/information provided by consumer centres • Transparency with regard to sustainability standards (certification label clarity) • Awareness campaigns • Product labelling obligation
<p>LANDSCAPE LEVEL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA) • High Conservation Value Approach (HCVA) • Landscape approach • Payments for ecosystem Services (PES) • Restoration opportunities Assessment methodology (ROAM) • Integrating Ecosystem Services into Policy and Planning (IES) • The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI) • ValueLinks • Biodiversity Check • Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) • BAP-Monitor • Agreements with suppliers • Natural capital accounting • Standards and certification systems • Traceability systems 	
<p>PRODUCTION UNIT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Check • Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) • BAP-Monitor • High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA) • High Conservation Value Approach (HCVA) • Integrating Ecosystem Services into Policy and Planning (IES) • Natural capital accounting Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) standards and certification systems • ValueLinks • Risk identification tools • Subsidies, tax credits, etc. • Sustainable impact investments 		

Table 1: Instruments for making supply chains biodiversity friendly

Further information: other consumption-side measures

In addition to the instruments described above, there are numerous measures that address consumers. Such measures usually rely on well-informed purchasing decisions, which can be achieved through educational campaigns or product labelling (certification labels). Other measures set a regulatory framework for trade and supply chains. In most cases, this takes the form of mainstreaming sustainability aspects in bilateral trade agreements. For example, the EFTA trade agreement between Iceland, Norway, Lichtenstein, Switzerland and Indonesia promotes the trade in sustainably produced products. Sustainability must be demonstrated by certification in accordance with non-governmental standards systems; these have already been described in section 2.1. In the multilateral WTO trade system, however, sustainability has so far not been adequately mainstreamed.

Other instruments, which also address consumers, are based on tax and subsidy policies in consumer countries. For example, within the framework of its Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the European Union could reduce the demand for South American soy, the production of which causes

serious ecological consequences, by appropriately subsidising or taxing the European protein feed supply or livestock production. Similarly, a reduced tax on sustainable coffee could increase demand for more sustainable coffee. A relatively new phenomenon is the EU legislation on due diligence requirements relating to human rights and the environment, as explained in section 1.2. This obliges European companies to operate in a socially and environmentally responsible manner in partner countries as well and to minimise sustainability risks. GIZ experts are advising the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) on such regulatory measures. In implementation projects, their role is to support the implementation of such frameworks.

Another important impetus for promoting biodiversity-sensitive supply chains can be provided by financial institutions – for example, by linking lending to compliance with sustainability targets. This holds enormous potential to change the behaviour of globally operating companies.

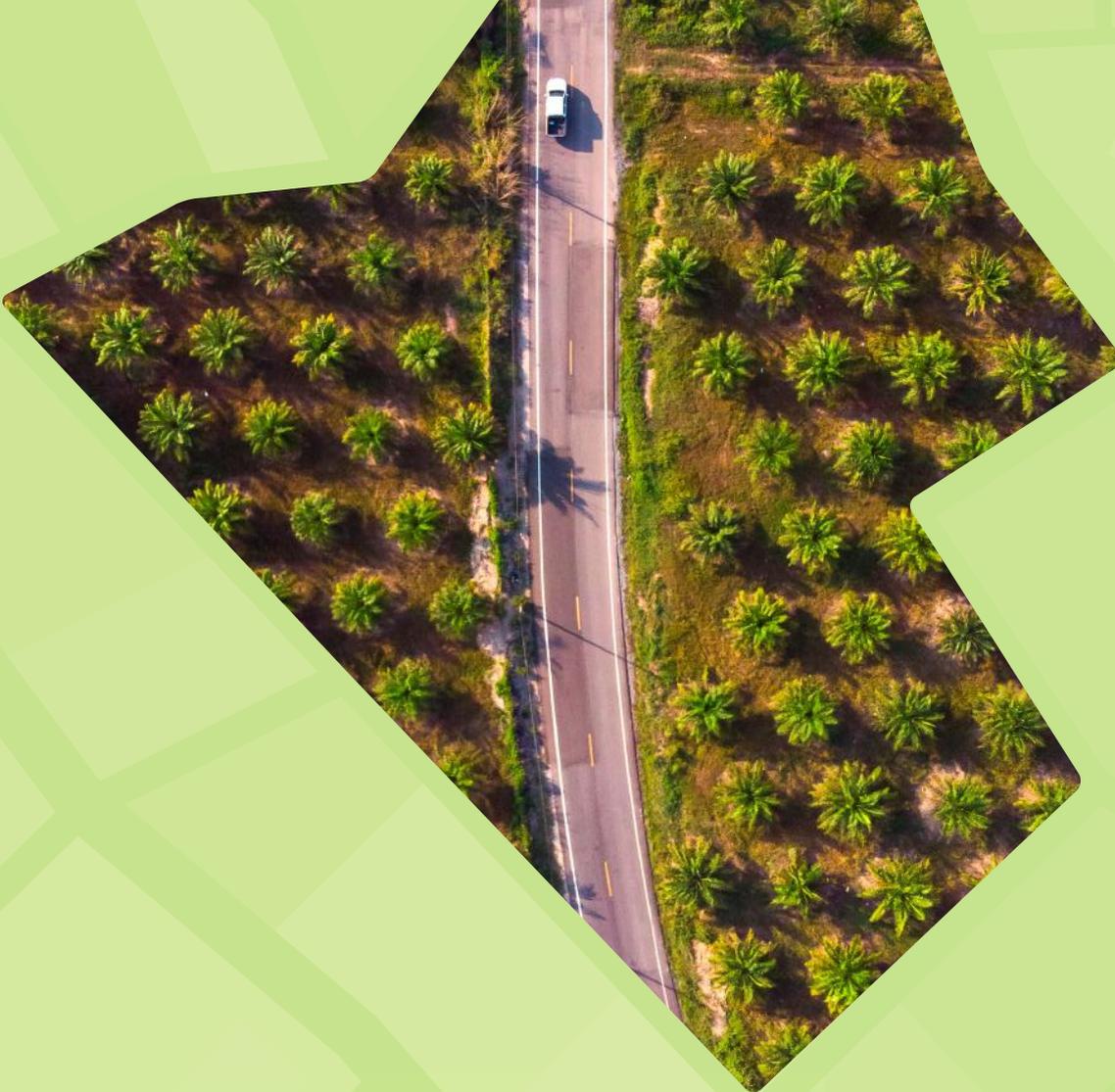
1 Larrea C., Leal S., Sarmiento F., Voora V. (2021) Voluntary Sustainability Standards, Forest Conservation, and Environmental Provisions in International Trade Policy. IISD Policy Brief







3. Actor landscape and possible strategic partnerships



A wide range of public, non-profit and private actors are involved in developing and implementing measures to help shape more biodiversity-friendly supply chains. These organisations are active at various levels: At the micro level are those directly involved in production, processing, transportation and marketing. Measures taken at this level consist primarily of the introduction of biodiversity-friendly practices and management systems. At the meso level are organisations that support micro-level actors in achieving such projects by providing relevant services. This includes advisory services on agricultural and wildlife genetic resource management and sustainable supply chain design, certification and financial services, and the provision of platforms that facilitate knowledge transfer, information sharing and networking between actors. At the macro level are organisations that support biodiversity-enhancing measures financially or through the design of regulatory frameworks (e.g. guidelines and standards). GIZ supports numerous companies and institutions with designing sustainable and biodiversity-friendly supply chains – mostly within the framework of development partnerships. Some of these

actors are mentioned in the following section. A more detailed (but not exhaustive) list of selected actors who are also involved can be found in the Annex.

The companies Unilever, Nestlé and Danone were selected as representatives of the private sector. These are at the top of the *Food and Agriculture Benchmark* launched by the World Benchmarking Alliance (WBA), which ranks 350 key companies on their contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A fundamental transformation of the global food system is central to achieving these 17 goals.

While the companies chosen as an example perform well in benchmarking, the overall average benchmark performance is low: almost two-thirds of the companies surveyed fail to achieve even a quarter of the total score possible. This illustrates that there is considerable need for improvement in all areas of assessment. On aggregate, the most influential companies globally are therefore far from making the contribution to transforming the global food system that is

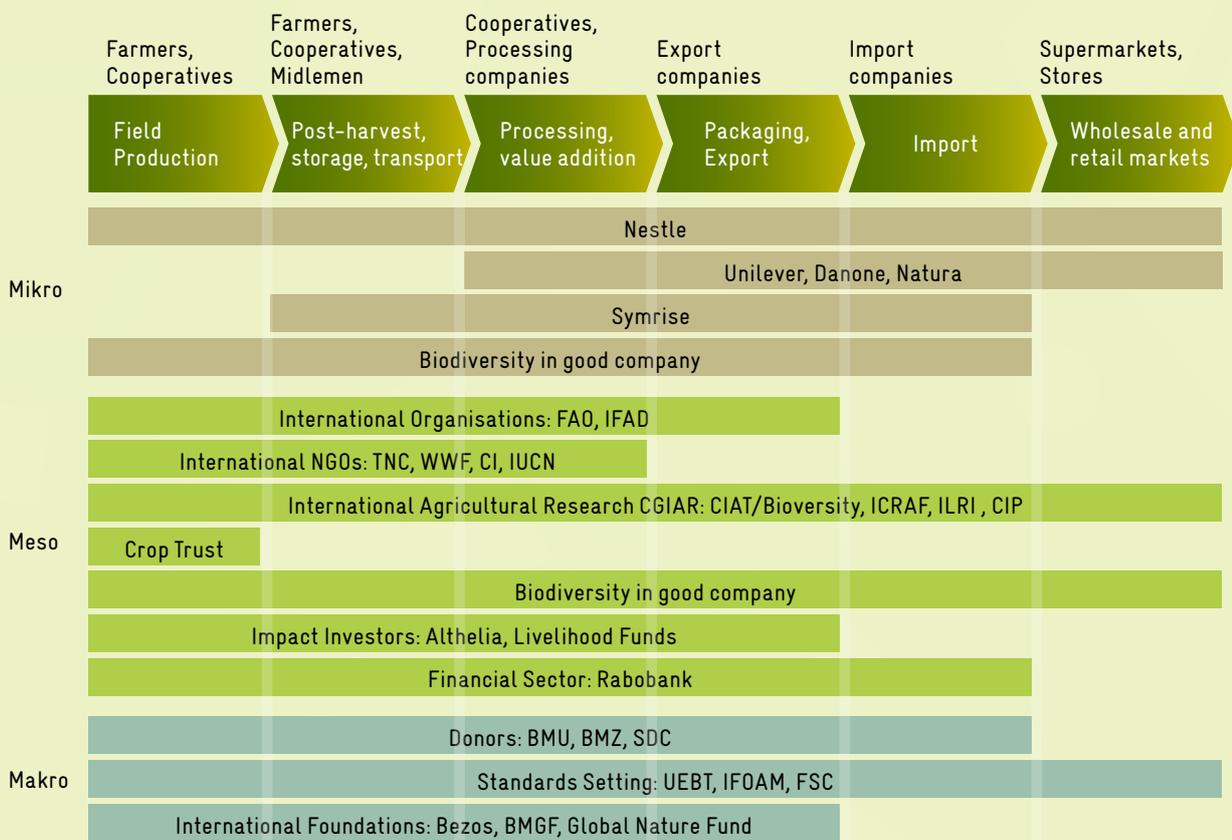


Figure 2: Actor landscape within global supply chains.

needed to adequately address the ecological crisis. In addition, a company's sustainability efforts should always be considered in relation to its business activities as a whole: is it truly aiming to transform its entire business activity in the medium to long term, or does the new, more sustainable business unit merely supplement the non-sustainable main business unit, which is expected to continue generating the bulk of sales in the future?

The above-mentioned multinationals Unilever, Nestlé and Danone are among the world's largest consumer goods and food companies. A large proportion of all everyday products worldwide contain components that have passed through the supply chains of these companies in one form or another. Accordingly, a leverage effect can be achieved if such corporations enter into cooperative ventures to make their supply chains more biodiversity-sensitive. At the same time, cooperation with these global players is associated with considerable reputational risk, since they generate the vast majority of their sales from socially and environmentally unsustainable activities. This means there should always be critical screening of potential business partners – especially with regard to their social and environmental standards. For the reasons explained, the opportunities and risks of cooperation with the private sector should always be examined with an open mind. There exists the possibility of positive influence through joint projects.

One promising modality for future cooperation between GIZ and the private sector in terms of scaling the instruments outlined in section 2 is offered by the impact investment funds established by some companies. One example is the *Livelihood Fund*, which aims to spread sustainable agricultural practices to counteract problems such as species loss, soil degradation and water pollution, and to promote the resilience of agriculture to climate change. GIZ can assist here as an experienced advisory organisation – for example, with the implementation of conducive policy frameworks, macroeconomic incentives or a landscape approach. Important measures in which GIZ has extensive expertise include, in particular, land use planning, buffer zone management, development of value chains for niche

products and the creation of alternative sources of income through the leveraging of ecosystem services.

Further potential for integrating biodiversity-relevant aspects into agricultural supply chains lies in cooperation with or between agricultural research institutes. Such cooperation exists, for example, between the *Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)* and the GIZ global project *Fund for International Agricultural Research (FIA)* focuses on general as well as specific approaches to sustainable agriculture, which includes the protection and promotion of (agro-)biodiversity. Examples include agroforestry systems and participatory seed production systems. The challenge is to realise the transfer of such systems from research to practice, which is often costly and requires intensive support from the institutes. Close networking with leading research institutions ensures that innovative and successful approaches and instruments quickly find their way into implementation via GIZ projects.

The *Crop Trust*, which supports gene banks in their management of agricultural genetic resources, should also be mentioned in this context. The Trust envisions working closely in future with the private sector – particularly seed companies – to secure funding for the gene banks. GIZ's experience and networks enable it to support the Trust in this endeavour.

GIZ is increasingly focusing on cooperation with certain private foundations – first and foremost of which is the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). In addition to increasing funding, such cofinancing also offers the opportunity to establish broad multi-actor partnerships that proactively support the implementation of development projects. However, checks should always be carried out as to whether the 'development philosophy' of such foundations is in line with GIZ's objectives. For example, BMGF's vision is of industrialised agriculture, which GIZ sees not as a solution but as a driver of many social and environmental problems, including the biodiversity crisis. Where such differences exist, modalities must be jointly developed that address all dimensions of sustainability, including biodiversity.



4. Recommendations for development cooperation projects



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The approaches and instruments for integrating biodiversity-relevant aspects into (agricultural) supply chains are diverse. They address different levels, aim at different results and therefore have to be combined on a case-by-case basis, depending on the context and individual case. The decisive factor in planning an intervention is thus always the context in which it is to take place. The focus should therefore be on the specific landscape or (agricultural) supply chain. Selection of appropriate instruments must involve an evidence-based analysis, validated by local stakeholders, of the causes and drivers that threaten biodiversity in the respective landscape or jurisdiction.

Experience gained in implementing relevant projects has clearly demonstrated one thing: holistic approaches that combine landscape or jurisdictional approaches with analysis of ecosystem services and participatory value chain development can address the causes and drivers of biodiversity loss, minimise leakages and trade-offs, generate jobs and at the same time ensure the sustainable protection or enhancement of incomes – and do so completely independently of the specific context. In short, this means that negative impacts on biodiversity can be mitigated and the economic situation of stakeholders improved at the same time. However, increasing productivity – and thus profitability – along an (agricultural) supply chain also provides incentives to expand cultivated land and can thus potentially have a negative impact on biodiversity. Measures of this kind should therefore always be linked to biodiversity conservation agreements and the establishment of appropriate monitoring systems.

In order to be able to transparently communicate sustainability goals and guidelines throughout supply chains and promote trust in cooperation, it is enormously important to involve the private sector and other relevant stakeholders. The key to transformative change in supply chains is therefore the formation of strategic alliances, especially with private sector actors interested in achieving specific biodiversity goals and willing to invest in their implementation. An

effective lever for building such alliances is networking and coordination at international and global level, which can be achieved effectively using multi-stakeholder platforms (e.g. ICO, GCP, GPSNR, RSPO, WCF). Strategic alliances facilitate the identification of complementary strengths, allowing all parties to focus on their comparative advantages. At GIZ, these include cooperation management, process support, identification of solutions and advice on landscape approaches, protected area management and ecosystem service analysis.

Investments in biodiversity-friendly land use and supply chain design can be promoted by linking the content and provision of financial products and other services (e.g. technical advice) to actors along the supply chain with analysis of social-ecological risks and their compliance. This requires the creation of appropriate standards for the financial and private sectors that are accepted by all actors, and the establishment of cost-efficient mechanisms for identifying and monitoring such risks.

Analysing the dependence of specific supply chain segments on ecosystem services and their influence on such can effectively contribute to understanding natural risks (e.g. crop failure due to droughts and floods). This can effectively raise awareness of activities (e.g. production methods, approaches to goods transportation) and socio-economic conditions (e.g. prices, consumer preferences) that drive degradation. The goal is to internalise the costs of degradation so that actions are taken to reduce the extent of degradation (e.g. soil fertility restoration, input reduction through agro-environmental practices).

The key success criterion for measures to integrate biodiversity-relevant aspects into global supply chains is the effective participation of women at all levels of decision-making. As with all development measures, designing and implementing such measures in a gender-sensitive and gender-responsive way is therefore fundamental.





5. Annexes



A – Examples of projects

Example 1

Biodiversity in global agricultural supply chains – GP AgriChains | Commodity Hub Colombia

Project title:	Global programme Sustainability and Value Added in Agricultural Supply Chains Commodity Hub Colombia (PN 2018.0128.1)
Term:	October 2020 to March 2025
Total volume:	EUR 18,420,000

Context

As a ‘biodiversity hotspot’, Colombia is one of the most diverse countries in the world in terms of ecosystems, plant and animal species. About 10% of the species that exist in the world are found in Colombia. This diversity of ecosystems and the species that compose them are subject to multiple threats, the main one being the loss and conversion of ecosystems associated with the expansion of agricultural production areas, in addition to other factors such as the overexploitation of natural resources and invasive species. In addition, since the signing of the peace agreement between the Colombian Government and the FARC guerrillas in 2016, illegal deforestation in traditionally non-cultivated areas² has increased sharply, reaching up to 200,000 hectares per year.

Coffee is one of Colombia’s most important agricultural products, and more than 65% of the sub-Andean forests in its areas of influence have already been converted. Changes to the original ecosystems have given rise to the coffee agro-ecosystem, which today faces the challenge of maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services within its spheres of influence to preserve water availability and quality, prevent erosion and maintain soil fertility for agricultural use, among other things.

Colombia produces only high-quality arabica coffee, which requires special temperature and rainfall conditions.

Calculations show that climate change could reduce the areas for growing arabica coffee worldwide by about 50%. In Colombia, for example, growing regions are expected to shift to higher Andean elevations, making coffee cultivation a threat to the country’s remaining Andean forests. Climate change also furthers the spread and intensity of pests and may lead to increased use of pesticides, with far-reaching negative consequences for biodiversity.

Global programme Sustainability and Value Added in Agricultural Supply Chains (AgriChains)

The One World – No Hunger global programme Sustainability and Value Added in Agricultural Supply Chains (GP AgriChains) helps to improve the sustainability of selected global agricultural supply chains (banana, cotton, coffee, cocoa, rubber, palm oil, soy). From a global perspective, the programme identifies the most effective levers to address challenges along agricultural supply chains. In doing so, it exploits synergies between the agricultural commodities and countries affected. The global programme takes a global approach, assuming that international development objectives can only be achieved in cooperation with market players at global level. In this context, GP AgriChains pursues a smart mix of instruments and measures to strengthen biodiversity along global supply chains. Close cooperation with actors from the public sector, the private sector and civil society is essential in this context.

1. Application of the Biodiversity Performance Tool (BPT) with coffee cooperatives – COOCENTRAL

The Biodiversity Performance Tool (BPT) is a practical tool for baseline assessment of the state of natural and semi-natural habitats on farms, facilitating the subsequent development of Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs); measures proposed in these BAPs lead to the enhancement and maintenance of networks that connect terrestrial and aquatic habitats and corridors and make farms more sustainable and resilient.

² Graser, M., M. Bonatti, L. Eufemia, H. Morales, M. Lana, K. Löhr, and S. Sieber (2020). Peacebuilding in rural Colombia – a collective perception of Integrated Rural Reform (IRR) in the Department of Caquetá (Amazon), land 9:1–17; doi:10.3390/Land9020036

As part of a pilot project, this tool has proven its user-friendliness and effectiveness for individual, medium to large-scale farms. However, the majority of coffee farmers in Colombia are small-scale producers with production areas or farms of less than five hectares, so scaling BPT requires an additional step to be applied jointly with producer organisations.

Specifically, the instrument is being rolled out with the coffee cooperative COOCENTRAL. It has over 3,200 members, of whom approximately 800 are Rainforest Alliance certified coffee producers, covering a cropping area of 2,635 hectares. The main focus is on training measures, which are being implemented with 250 cooperative members based on the train-the-trainer methodology. In addition, there are audits and action plans for 250 coffee farms and, as part of Rainforest Alliance certification, monitoring of measures implemented to boost biodiversity.

The instrument shows in a clear and simple way the environmental performance achieved by producers. To this end, using the BPT-BAP method facilitates compliance with standards such as Rainforest Alliance, 4C Coffee Standard, Fairtrade and Global G.A.P. and has the potential to open up commercial opportunities for producers, while preserving and promoting biodiversity.

In this context, the project as such has the long-term objective of contributing to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in coffee-growing areas through measures to stabilise the microclimate and provide other ecosystem services that facilitate adaptation to climate change.

2. Biological corridor through sustainable agroforestry systems in the coffee sector – cooperation with Carcafe and Lavazza

The project's objective is to contribute to the establishment of a biological corridor between the Colombian National Parks of Sumapaz and La Macarena in the Meta region. The region is of the highest ecological value, especially for preserving biodiversity, since this is the meeting point of different ecosystems – the Andes mountains, the savannas of the Orinoquía and the Amazon rainforest. This region has a great diversity of animal and plant species, some of which are endemic; it is also home to indigenous communities and contains the sources of important river basins, such as the Río Guaviare and Río Meta.

Biodiversity-friendly and climate-adapted farming methods in agroforestry systems are being tested among 900 coffee producers. In total, the producers will map and sustainably protect up to 2,000 hectares of forest. This will include identifying and designating biological corridors. The introduction of silvopastoral production systems is intended to prevent further deforestation through extensive livestock farming, while at the same time contributing to income diversification and enhancement for smallholder families. Potential certification of these protected forest areas in line with REDD+, as well as payments for CO₂ certificates and ecosystem services (PES) generate real additional income for producers. In addition, each year up to 300 tonnes of biodiversity-friendly coffee are marketed in the specialty coffee segment by project partner Lavazza.

3. Food for Biodiversity industry initiative

In Germany, measures are being developed in cooperation with the industry initiative **Food for Biodiversity**³ which, on the one hand, raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity in the food industry in Germany and, on the other, contribute to increasing the supply of and demand for agricultural products from global supply chains that are

³ Internetauftritt von „Food for Biodiversity“:
<https://food-biodiversity.de/en/>

produced in a biodiversity-compatible manner. This is especially the responsibility of German and international companies, since over 70% of the biodiversity footprint⁴ for agricultural products for the German market occurs outside the EU.

Founded in early 2021, the Food for Biodiversity association aims to counteract the loss of biodiversity and to make a significant contribution to its protection. Food manufacturers and retailers, food standards agencies and other industry stakeholders, scientific institutions and environmental organisations commit to implementing measures that mainstream biodiversity conservation as a key concern of the food industry and its upstream value chains.

Members of Food for Biodiversity include the REWE Group, Kaufland, Lidl, and Nestlé, the standards organisations Fairtrade Deutschland, Rainforest Alliance and Naturland, the environmental associations Global Nature Fund, NABU – Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union Germany, Lake Constance Foundation and the research institute FiBL, and as supporting members the business associations Association of Organic Food Producers (AöL), the Federal Association of the German Food Trade (BVLH) and the Biodiversity in Good Company Initiative.

A basic set of biodiversity criteria was developed with founding members of the association in order to mainstream the protection and promotion of biodiversity in corporate strategies, policies and projects. They implement the basic set of criteria for the protection and promotion of biodiversity and support producers in implementing the criteria and corresponding measures.

The AgriChains project supports the Food for Biodiversity association and its stakeholders in developing concrete pilot projects in cooperation with selected small producers, in which the basic set criteria will be implemented in the coming years for commodities that are particularly relevant to biodiversity. As a production country for important agricultural commodities such as coffee, cocoa, palm oil and banana, Colombia is central to the successful implementation of these pilot projects.

⁴ For more information on the biodiversity footprint, see: https://www.business-and-biodiversity.de/fileadmin/user_upload/documents/Aktivitaet%20A4ten/Infomodule_Einstiegswissen/Infomodu_3_eng.pdf

Example 2

Sustainable agricultural supply chains and their relation to biodiversity – An example from Indonesia

Project title:	Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chains in Indonesia (SASCI) (PN 201.2054.9)
Implementation period:	February 2019 to December 2022
Total volume:	EUR 4,350,000

Global programme	Sustainability and value added in agricultural supply chains (SASCI+) – Commodity Hub Indonesia (PN 2018.0128.1)
Implementation period:	October 2020 to March 2025
Total volume:	EUR 7,300,000

The production of globally traded tropical commodities is often linked to deforestation, conversion of ecosystems and hence loss of biodiversity. The most important drivers of deforestation and forest degradation are soy, palm oil, pulp and paper, natural rubber, cocoa, coffee, beef and leather. To address deforestation and other ecosystem conversion risks, BMZ commissioned projects in commodity producing areas in which a deforestation-risk persists and (smallholder) farmers produce commodities for global markets. The overall objective is to establish deforestation-free supply chains for commodities with international markets and support the establishment of sustainable production regions in which forest protection and agricultural production are balanced by means of participatory spatial planning.

Equally, the capacities of smallholder farmers to increase the productivity and sustainability of production must be strengthened for them to be integrated into global supply chains and to improve their living conditions. In the longer term, the goal is to connect global agricultural supply chains to such biodiversity friendly sustainable production regions and to trace the products back to the farm plot level.

With increasing pressure on companies to meet their commitments to fair and sustainable supply chains, often they too are becoming increasingly interested in engaging in measures to reduce their negative impact on biodiversity and thereby minimising supply chain risks.

In Indonesia, the BMZ-funded bilateral project *Sustainable Agricultural Supply Chains in Indonesia (SASCI)* and a country measure under the global project *Sustainability and value added in agricultural supply chains (SASCI+)* have both focused on the district of Kapuas Hulu in West Kalimantan since 2019 and 2020, respectively. The work by the two projects is guided by an agreement between GIZ and the district administration, with a view to working towards sustainable supply chains in a jurisdictional approach.

Kapuas Hulu district

The district of Kapuas Hulu in West Kalimantan Province on the island of Borneo spans a total of 29,842 km² and is known for its rich biodiversity and tropical rainforests. About 71% of the district is still forested. There are two large national parks: Danau Sentarum and Betung Kerihun. The Kapuas river originates in the Kapuas Hulu mountains. Over 263,000 people live in the district: the inhabitants are mainly indigenous Dayak or belong to the Malay group, with some migrants from Java. Farmers make a living from subsistence farming, combined with estate crops such as natural rubber, oil palm, pepper, kratom and coffee.

The district government of Kapuas Hulu declared the district a conservation district in 2003 and in 2018 the district was designated as a *UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve* with the name Betung Kerihun Danau Sentarum Kapuas Hulu Biosphere Reserve. In 2020, Kapuas Hulu became a member of the Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari (LTKL), the Indonesian Sustainable Districts' Platform.

Partners

The project's main partners are the *Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture*, the *Directorate General of Estate Crops* and the *Agency for Estate Crops and Livestock* (at provincial level) and the *Agency of Agriculture and Food* (at district level) responsible for sustainable development of the agricultural sector. A further important partner is the *Regional Planning and Development Agency (BAPPEDA)*, responsible for economic development. The district government oversees the district's development. Under the UNESCO MAB framework, a multi-stakeholder platform was established by Regent's Decree in 2020. A key aim of the multi-stakeholder platform will be to define and support the development and sustainability goals for the jurisdiction in a participatory way – a central element for shaping a sustainable production region.

The district aims at developing green, biodiversity friendly products that are branded and marketed as such. GIZ supports capacity building for the local government, NGOs and private sector companies to develop those products. The Biosphere Reserve logo is being used to promote the products. Environmental education and awareness-raising about the value of biodiversity and forests are being promoted under the global programme SASCI+, which also collaborates with the *Indonesian Sustainable Districts Platform (LTKL)* on the facilitation of business communication systems.

Working with the district government: participatory land-use planning

Kapuas Hulu district comprises state forest areas and areas for other uses. Strictly no agriculture is allowed within the forest estate (although natural rubber can sometimes be allowed on village forest land because it is considered a 'forest tree' by Indonesian law). Agricultural production, including estate crops, therefore takes place on land for other uses. Even on these 'areas for other uses' often significant forest areas remain, as well as larger areas of peatland.

Oil palms are frequently grown on carbon-rich peatlands, but draining these releases high volumes of greenhouse gases. One of the goals of land-use planning in the district is to optimise the balance between agricultural production and environmental conservation, locating productive agriculture away from carbon-rich soils and highly biodiverse forests and landscapes.

The land-use planning process in the district is supported by research: a study to map *peatland* and another study that has identified areas of *high biodiversity value* and areas of *social value* for local communities in the jurisdiction. In addition, a study on land ownership has been prepared. The studies are updated by more detailed mapping studies. These studies will be fed into the revision of the Regional Spatial Plan.

Smallholder training courses in good agricultural practices

SASCI and SASCI+ support the training of smallholder farmers in good agricultural practices and other aspects of sustainable production – the aim is to equally involve women and men in training workshops. Currently, at least 1/3 of participants are women.

More than 450 *smallholder rubber farmers* have been trained in the three sub-districts of Mentebah, Bunut Hulu and Pengkadan. Training has included rubber tree management, natural rubber harvesting and natural rubber post-harvesting techniques. Local extension workers were included in the training activities. So far, 250 oil palm smallholders have been trained in good agricultural practices in Silat Hilir sub-district in the Southwest of Kapuas Hulu. In addition to Good Agricultural Practice training, smallholder oil palm and rubber farmers and Government extension workers have been trained in agriforestry, permaculture and climate-smart agriculture/climate change resilience.

The smallholder oil palm farmers will be supported with organising into groups, which will allow for certification in line with the *Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Standard (ISPO)*. In parallel, support is provided for certification in line with the principles and criteria for smallholder farmers of the *Round Table on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)*. Smallholder farms will be mapped and formally registered with the local government and support will be provided to achieve formal land titles from the Land Bureau.

Traceability

In a cooperation with the *German tyre manufacturer Continental AG*, data from independent natural rubber farmers is entered into a digital traceability system. The location of smallholder rubber plots is registered in the system and information is stored on volumes sold as well as traders involved. In addition, the digital application is used in rubber sales sessions and registers the prices received by farmers.

A traceability system is also being introduced into palm oil supply chains. This will extend from palm fresh fruit bunches at the smallholder farm to processing at the oil mill.

Conflict resolution mechanism

SASCI entered into an agreement with the NGO Working Group-Tenure to support conflict resolution and mediation in Kapuas Hulu. WG-T successfully established and trained a multi-stakeholder group of conflict mediators named DRK (Desk Resolusi Konflik). Supported by WG-T, DRK has among other achievements successfully resolved a border conflict between a local community and Betung Kerihun national park and is now focusing on conflicts related to the plantation sector.

What has the project achieved so far?

Around 470 rubber farmers and 290 oil palm smallholders gained additional skills in good agricultural practices, which has enabled them to reduce their negative impact on biodiversity. Furthermore, 380 rubber smallholders and 335 oil palm smallholders were trained in agroforestry and

climate change resilience. An additional 60 smallholders received training in permaculture. Thanks to a direct agreement with downstream processors and the global buyer (Continental AG), rubber smallholder farmers now receive a better price for their produce. Moreover, local government and extension staff were also trained in agroforestry and climate change resilience (up to 70 staff) and permaculture. Additional topics were the Green Economy and ISPO certification. In addition, improved transparency and more data have been established as a result of mapping smallholder farms, registering them officially as business units and inserting them into the digital traceability systems. A good basis for cooperation with local representatives and agencies has been set up and the knowledge base for natural resources and social questions in the districts has been broadened.

What are the main hurdles?

Setting-up a biodiversity-friendly, sustainable production region is a long-term process. Working in a multi-stakeholder context requires balancing a variety of positions. It is a major challenge to achieve the proper composition, function and adequate representation of various groups in the multi-stakeholder forum. Agreeing on and implementing sustainability goals for the district comes with challenges. On the other hand, open dialogue offers space for wider participation and more sustainable decisions.

The sustainable production region approach will be successful if tangible benefits are visible for the district government and local population. If companies invest in the region, prefer to source from here and pay fair prices for sustainably produced commodities, there is an obvious advantage in pursuing this approach. However, companies first want to see positive results before investing in and/or preferring to source in the region and therefore hesitate to support it. Although a variety of global assessment frameworks is available, acceptance by international buyers and local stakeholders remains an equal challenge.

B - Actors

Private sector

Unilever/Knorr

Category	Consumer Goods Company
Mandate, description	<p>Unilever is a multinational consumer goods company, created in 1929 by the merger of the Dutch margarine producer Margarine Unie and the British soap maker Lever Brothers. Today, it is one of the world's largest and oldest consumer goods businesses, producing personal care, home care, food and refreshment products, with a portfolio of over 400 brands available in 190 countries. Products are manufactured in Unilever's 300 factories and by 700 third-party manufacturers, with an estimated 2.5 billion people globally using Unilever's products and brands.</p> <p>Knorr's purpose is to reinvent food for humanity by being healthier for both people and the land. Knorr brings the power of flavour to good food to overcome barriers that stop us from eating for good. Knorr champions a wider variety of delicious foods, more plants and a little less meat, and foods that are grown in ways that sustain, restore and regenerate the precious land.</p>
Activities in BioDiv SC	<p>Unilever tops the first Food and Agriculture Benchmark. It demonstrates leading practices and best performance across all measurement areas and addresses key sustainability topics through its Compass Strategy, the successor to its 2010-2020 Sustainable Living Plan. It reports extensively on ambitious targets for increasing the availability of healthy foods, and clear and intuitive product labelling. The company also ranks second on the environment, addressing all relevant topics but with room for improvement when it comes to target setting in areas such as soil health and agrobiodiversity and optimising the use of fertilisers and pesticides. Unilever has a time-bound target to achieve a deforestation-free supply chain by 2023, including for its high-risk commodities soya, palm oil and cocoa.</p> <p>50 foods for healthier people and a healthier planet: Knorr and WWF have joined forces with other leaders in nutrition and sustainability to develop Future 50 Foods.</p>
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	knorr_future_50_report_online_final_version-1539191.pdf
Contact details (incl. People)	<p>Unilever Deutschland GmbH Neue Burg 1 20457 Hamburg</p>

Danone

Category	Food and beverage Companies
Mandate, description	<p>Danone is one of the world's largest food and beverage companies, with market-leading positions across four business groups: Essential Dairy and Plant-based Products; Specialized Nutrition (including early life nutrition and medical nutrition); and Waters. Danone sells products in over 120 countries, with the United States, China and France being its main markets.</p> <p>Danone ranks third in the Food and Agriculture Benchmark, a reflection of its strong performance across all measurement areas. Danone leads in the environment measurement area, recognising its role across all topics and showing leadership in relation to food loss and waste, plastic use and soil health and agrobiodiversity.</p>
Activities in BioDiv SC	<p>Danone demonstrates its commitment to regenerative agriculture practices through the co-formation of One Planet Business for Biodiversity. This aims to 'promote biodiversity by scaling up regenerative farming practices, diversifying crop production, eliminating deforestation and conserving ecosystems. The company also discloses how it supports upstream partners to preserve and improve the physical and biological structure of soil and to enhance its organic matter content by reducing soil tillage, encouraging crop rotation and planting permanent cover crops. Furthermore, the company has a target to source 15% of its key ingredients in 2021 from farms that have started the transition towards regenerative agriculture, up from 10% in 2020.</p>
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	<p>Create a food supply chain that fights climate change and protects biodiversity - Danone</p>
Contact details (incl. People)	<p>DANONE 17, boulevard Haussmann 75009 Paris - France Phone: +33 1 44 35 20 20</p>

NATURA

Category	Natural Cosmetics Industry
Mandate, description	<p>Largest Brazilian cosmetics multinational began in 1969 building business with the mission of providing harmonious relationships of the individual with oneself, with others and with nature.</p>
Activities in BioDiv SC	<p>NATURA delivers exclusive and sustainable innovation by combining the power of nature and state-of-the-art science, in more than 2,000 products and over 7,000 formulas, 45 company-owned stores, products in 3,800 pharmacies and a market leading online platform.</p>
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	<p>Natura__2050Sustainability_Vision_2014_progress.pdf (shopify.com) Our Ingredients - Natura (naturabrasil.com)</p>
Contact details (incl. People)	

Symrise

Category	Ingredients for food & cosmetic industry
Mandate, description	To answer evolving consumer demands and preferences for care, health, taste, nutrition, naturalness, as well as the provenance of products providing consumer insights, investing in R&D and sourcing raw materials as well as efficiently manufacturing final products.
Activities in BioDiv SC	The business spans many different segments, divisions and business units across fragrances, flavors, natural nutritional solutions and cosmetic ingredients. 30,000 products manufactured using 10,000 mostly natural raw materials.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	Our company - That is us - Symrise Sustainability - Part of our business model - Symrise
Contact details (incl. People)	christina.witter@symrise.com

Nestlé - Responsible Sourcing Guidelines for Vegetables

Category	Multinational food and drink processing company
Mandate, description	Nestlé is a multinational food and drink processing company with a product portfolio including baby foods, bottled water, cereals, chocolate and confectionary, coffee and dairy products, among others. It is one of the biggest food processors in the world, offering more than 2,000 brands ranging from globally recognisable to local quantities and with a sales presence in 187 countries. Nespresso is Nestlé's major subsidiary in the coffee segment, while its cereal segment is led by Cereal Partners Worldwide, a joint venture with General Mills.
Activities in BioDiv SC	In its 2021 Net Zero Roadmap, Nestlé sets targets to increase sourcing through regenerative agricultural methods for its key ingredients to 20% in 2025 and 50% in 2030, demonstrating a commitment to improved soil health and agrobiodiversity. The company supports various projects in Spain, Italy and Germany, both in the vegetable and wheat sectors. Key findings from the project work have been incorporated into the „Responsible Sourcing Guidelines for Vegetables“. The experience gained will serve as a basis for cooperation with other suppliers, who should benefit from it.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	Responsible sourcing standard: nestle-responsible-sourcing-standard-english.pdf
Contact details (incl. People)	

Biodiversity in Good Company

Category	Private Sector Initiative
Mandate, description	<p>'Biodiversity in Good Company' is an association of companies that advocate the protection of biodiversity – in the interest of the business community and society.</p> <p>The cross-sector initiative includes small, medium-sized and large companies from Germany and beyond (e.g. Rewe, HIPP, Tchibo, ForestFinance, Symrise, GIZ).</p> <p>The companies are using this initiative as a learning and dialogue platform to continuously develop our biodiversity management.</p>
Activities in BioDiv SC	<p>The integration of biodiversity into management is a core theme of the initiative and the Leadership Declaration. A progress report is to be sent to the initiative every two years.</p> <p>'The supply chain lives' competition (see below).</p> <p>https://www.business-and-biodiversity.de</p>
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	<p>Our company – That is us – Symrise</p> <p>Sustainability – Part of our business model – Symrise</p>
Contact details (incl. People)	<p>Biodiversity in Good Company Initiative e. V. Geschäftsstelle Pariser Platz 6 10117 Berlin, Germany</p> <p>Veronica Veneziano Geschäftsführerin veronica.veneziano@business-and-biodiversity.de Phone +49 (0) 30 22 60 50-10</p>

Research for development

Crop Trust

Category	National/international Gene Banks
Mandate, description	The Crop Trust is recognized as an essential element of the funding strategy of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Its aim is to conserve crop biodiversity in order to ensure food security, adapt to climate change, reduce environmental degradation, protect nutritional security, reduce poverty and ensure sustainable agriculture. It supports gene banks in maintaining and expanding their collections, fosters collaboration between them and mobilises external actors (e.g., private sector) to support this global effort.
Activities in BioDiv SC	<p>Projects – The Crop Trust implements (mostly bilaterally funded) projects to address gaps in the global system for the conservation of crop diversity that closely complement the work funded by the endowment. Most of these projects are geared towards supporting gene banks in their in situ and ex situ conservation efforts.</p> <p>Svalbard Global Seed Vault – a seed vault in the Svalbard Archipelago as backup for currently 1,0+ Mio samples of the world's crops.</p> <p>Outreach Initiatives – PR activities illustrating the importance of crop biodiversity to a wider public.</p> <p>Of possible interest for supply chains:</p> <p>The Global Systems Project – funded by the BMGF, a crop 'rescue mission' collecting 80.000 samples in 77 countries to be stored in gene banks and in the Global Seed Vault.</p> <p>In addition, the Crop Trust is engaged in efforts to mobilise private sector funds for supporting gene banks (in collaboration with GIZ)</p>
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	www.croptrust.org
Contact details (incl. People)	Alexander.schoening@giz.de

Alliance of Biodiversity International/CIAT

Category	International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
Mandate, description	The Alliance of Biodiversity International and CIAT delivers research-based solutions that harness agricultural biodiversity and sustainably transform food systems to improve people's lives in a climate crisis.
Activities in BioDiv SC	Global initiative to promote the conservation and sustainable use of Neglected & Underutilized Species (NUS), supported by IFAD, SDC, BMZ
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	<p>Agrobiodiversity Alliance Biodiversity International - CIAT (alliancebiodiversityciat.org)</p> <p>Promoting value chains of neglected and underutilized species for pro-poor growth and biodiversity conservation: Guidelines and good practices Alliance Biodiversity International - CIAT (alliancebiodiversityciat.org)</p>
Contact details (incl. People)	<p>Dr. Stefano Padulosi</p> <p>S.padulosi@cgiar.org</p>

Alliance of World Agroforestry (ICRAF) and Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)

Category	International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
Mandate, description	The Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and World Agroforestry (ICRAF) envision a more equitable world where trees in all landscapes, from drylands to the humid tropics, enhance the environment and well-being for all. CIFOR-ICRAF is focused on contributing to a decisive shift in global trajectories: from a future of environmental destruction and livelihood crises to one of prosperity and planetary health. Uniquely equipped to deliver transformative research, we harness the power of science and innovation to improve the benefits that forests, trees, soils and their sustainable management can provide to all of humankind, for a more resilient, equitable and prosperous future.
Activities in BioDiv SC	CIFOR-ICRAF scientists are helping to combat deforestation and biodiversity loss through targeted research and engagement across all of their thematic areas, particularly through the work on tree genetic resources, restoration, sustainable forest management, and soil and land health. Despite fanfare over private-sector commitments to zero deforestation and sustainable supply chains, evidence of real change remains elusive, while global consumption of forest commodities continues to increase. CIFOR-ICRAF helps translate sustainable production into income, illustrating how trade and investments in a diversity of forest and tree products can have positive impacts on rural livelihoods while minimizing negative impacts on the environment.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	https://www.cifor-icraf.org/annualreport2022
Contact details (incl. People)	<p>CIFOR Bogor 16115, Indonesia Tel: +62 251 8622 622 Email: cifor@cgiar.org Web: www.cifor.org</p> <p>World Agroforestry (ICRAF) United Nations Avenue, Gigiri PO Box 30677, Nairobi, 00100, Kenya Tel: +254 20 7224000 Email: worldagroforestry@cgiar.org Web: www.worldagroforestry.org</p>

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)

Category	International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
Mandate, description	The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) works with partners worldwide to enhance the roles that livestock play in food security and poverty alleviation, principally in Africa and Asia. The outcomes of these research partnerships help people in developing countries keep their farm animals alive and productive, increase their livestock and farm productivity in sustainable ways, find profitable markets for their animal products, and reduce the risk of livestock-related human diseases.
Activities in BioDiv SC	ILRI's research is directed to improving food and nutrition security through increased production and access to animal-source foods; stimulating economic development and poverty reduction through enhanced livestock value chains and increased productivity; improving human health through improved access to animal-source foods and a reduction in the burden of zoonotic and food-borne diseases; and managing the adaptation of livestock systems to climate change and mitigating the impact of livestock on the environment.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	The ILRI 2020 Annual Report International Livestock Research Institute
Contact details (incl. People)	ILRI Kenya PO Box 30709, Nairobi 00100, Kenya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • +254-20 422 3000 • +254-20 422 3001 • ILRI-Kenya@cgiar.org

Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP)

Category	International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
Mandate, description	The International Potato Center (CIP) was founded in 1971 as a research-for-development organization with a focus on potato, sweetpotato and andean roots and tubers. It delivers innovative science-based solutions to enhance access to affordable nutritious food, foster inclusive sustainable business and employment growth, and drive the climate resilience of root and tuber agri-food systems. Headquartered in Lima, Peru, CIP has a research presence in more than 20 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. CIP delivers innovative science-based solutions to enhance access to affordable nutritious food, foster inclusive sustainable business and employment growth, and drive climate resilience of root and tuber agri-food systems.
Activities in BioDiv SC	The CIP genebank conserves—in vitro and in seed—the world's most extensive collections of potato, sweetpotato and their wild relatives, as well as an unique collection of Andean roots and tubers. It plays a critical role in facilitating the impact-oriented release of CIP innovations and products, particularly suitable varieties for farmers and consumers. In situ and ex situ conservation of genetic diversity is critical for preserving and monitoring changes in the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	Biodiversity for the future program - International Potato Centre (cipotato.org) CIP-Biodiversity-for-the-future-Program-HR.pdf (cgiar.org)
Contact details (incl. People)	Dr. Stef de Haan Senior Scientist Andean Food Systems & lead Andean Initiative at International Potato Centre (CIP) s.dehaan@cgiar.org Address. Avenida La Molina 1895, La Molina Apartado Postal 1558, Lima, Peru



Foundations

Global Nature Fund

Category	Global Donor Fund
Mandate, description	Global Nature Fund is a non-profit, private, independent international foundation for the protection of environment and nature
Activities in BioDiv SC	Biodiversity-Oriented Design of Business Premises Biodiversity in Standards and Labels for the Food Industry Association „Food for Biodiversity“ Deforestation-free Supply Chains (ELAN)
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	Home (globalnature.org) Private capital for nature conservation_WEB.pdf GNF - Biodiversity-Oriented Design of Business Premises (globalnature.org) GNF - Biodiversity in Standards and Labels for the Food Industry (globalnature.org) GNF - Food for Biodiversity Association (globalnature.org) GNF - Deforestation Free Supply Chains (ELAN) (globalnature.org)
Contact details (incl. People)	Stefan Hörmann Head of Business & Biodiversity GNF Office Bonn Phone: +49 228 184 86 94 11 E-mail: hoermann@globalnature.org

Bezos Earth Fund

Category	Private Philanthropy
Mandate, description	Fund of 3 bio USD for 'nature and people', 'landscape restoration and food systems transformation'. Three-fold nature agenda: conservation, restoration, and food systems transformation. Areas of focus for grants will include restoring landscapes in Africa and the U.S., increasing crop and livestock productivity without land expansion, reducing agricultural emissions, shifting diets, and reducing food loss and waste.
Activities in BioDiv SC	The website lists several projects in the US, Africa and Asia (with grants of around 10-60 Mio USD each). Their focus is on adapting to climate change and climate change mitigation in industry and agriculture. Nothing specific on biodiversity (yet).
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	Bezos Earth Fund
Contact details (incl. People)	info@bezosearthfund.org

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Category	Private Philanthropy
Mandate, description	<p>The BMGF has currently assets of about 50 bio USD, funding projects and investments (at least 2,5 bio/year) in order to – amongst others – reduce extreme poverty across the world.</p> <p>Goal agriculture: To support farmers and governments in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia that are seeking a sustainable, inclusive agricultural transformation—one that creates economic opportunity, respects limits on natural resources, and gives everyone equal access to affordable, nutritious food.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We invest in tools and technologies that target the specific needs of farmers in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. • We invest in public- and private-sector efforts to develop more effective systems for delivering products and services to smallholder farmers. • We invest in developing and scaling up innovative support structures for smallholder food producers that provide new options for sustainably earning a reliable income from their hard work.
Activities in BioDiv SC	<p>The BMGF has launched and funded the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA): its focus is on promoting the use of improved seeds/fertilizer (incl. GM-crops), favouring commercial production/trade of 'improved' seed; its "Inclusive Agricultural Transformation" represents a very linear development path towards industrialised agriculture which may not necessarily contribute to maintaining agrobiodiversity. Note that 'biodiversity' is not mentioned in their 2017-21 Strategy.</p> <p>Some criticisms have been voiced with regards to the BMGF's approach to agricultural development, its focus being on promoting the interests of multinational seed producing companies. See the critique of the WEMA-Project (ACB-WEMA-Studie.pdf (brot-fuer-die-welt.de)), including the quote 'AGRA was planned without African voices, and imposes quick-fix technological solutions on complex and historically deep social issues, that it will impose a regime in which farmers lose power over their own seeds and are forced to buy them back from large corporations year after year.'</p> <p>The BMGF is funding the Crop Trust (30 Mio EUR) as a means to maintain agrobiodiversity.</p>
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	<p>Seed Research & Systems Development - AGRA</p> <p>Critiques of Gates Foundation agricultural interventions in Africa - U.S. Right to Know (usrtk.org)</p> <p>Agricultural Development Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation - Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation</p>
Contact details (incl. People)	

Standard-setting Organisations

Union of Ethical BioTrade (UEBT)

Category	Standard-setting Organisations
Mandate, description	UEBT is internationally recognised for its work with companies on ethical sourcing of ingredients from biodiversity.
Activities in BioDiv SC	We set good practices and standards for how companies and their suppliers source specialty ingredients for the beauty, food, natural pharmaceuticals, flavours & fragrances, herbs and spices sectors, among others.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	About UEBT – The Union for Ethical BioTrade Setting the standard – The Union for Ethical BioTrade
Contact details (incl. People)	info@uebt.org Rik Kutsch Lojenga, Executive Director

IFOAM

Category	Standard-setting Organisations
Mandate, description	Founded in 1972, IFOAM – Organics International is a membership-based organization working to bring true sustainability to agriculture across the globe. The IFOAM Standard is an internationally applicable organic standard that can be used directly for certification.
Activities in BioDiv SC	IFOAM – Organics International is constantly working with its partners on finding, scaling up and promoting solutions that enhance biodiversity within agricultural production. Together with Rare , they have run the global Solution Search contest designed to identify, reward and spotlight innovative farming approaches to biodiversity protection. Through this contest, over 330 innovative and replicable ideas have been identified, connecting agriculture, livelihood and the environment. From modern beekeepers who work on reviving ancient local wisdom to mobile apps that connect rural farmers with urban consumers, these innovators employ methods, with an emphasis on agroecology, organic farming, integrated farming, and conservation agriculture to replace the overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides and restore ecosystems. They take a better control of waste and crop residues, including producing compost, animal feed, or bio-fuel. They bring new-found economic benefits and recognition for traditional varieties, knowledge, and practices.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	Agriculture and Biodiversity theme of the PANORAMA Platform CAP_and_biodiversity_factsheet_0.pdf (ifoam.bio)
Contact details (incl. People)	

FSC

Category	Standard-setting Organisations
Mandate, description	FSC is a global, not-for-profit organisation dedicated to the promotion of responsible forest management worldwide. FSC enables businesses and consumers to make informed choices about the forest products they buy and create positive change by engaging the power of market dynamics. FSC promotes environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests.
Activities in BioDiv SC	FSC's commitment to safeguard biodiversity in forests is outlined in our Principles and Criteria – specifically in Principles 6 and 9 that focus on the conservation and restoration of environmental values, ecosystem services and high-conservation values. The specific benefits to biodiversity from responsible forest management practices can now be robustly measured, quantified and independently verified through the FSC Ecosystem Services Procedure . As such, FSC-certified forests are a key nature-based solution, providing multiple benefits for climate, nature and society. Nature-based solutions offer opportunities for creating pathways to deliver investment from global capital markets to support the protection and restoration of a forest's biodiversity. FSC verified impacts provide credible assurance of outcomes of nature-positive investments and can form the basis of ESG reporting against key indicators. As biodiversity and natural capital market opportunities emerge, FSC offers a way to maintain high standards and safeguards in the delivery of nature-based solutions.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	Forest Management Certification Forest Stewardship Council (fsc.org) Document Forest Stewardship Council (fsc.org)
Contact details (incl. People)	FSC® International Adenauerallee 134 53113 Bonn E-mail: info@fsc.org Phone: +49 (0) 228 367 66

Multilateral Organisations

FAO

Category	International Organisations
Mandate, description	The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. The goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food.
Activities in BioDiv SC	THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S BIODIVERSITY FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE 'Future Smart Food' to Tap Huge Potentials of Neglected and Underutilized Species for Zero Hunger
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture (fao.org) Future smart food (fao.org) http://www.fao.org/3/I3953E/i3953e.pdf
Contact details (incl. People)	Ms Andrea Galante, PhD Project Coordinator, Nutrition and Food Division (ESN) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy Phone: +39 06570 54197 Andrea.PoloGalante@fao.org http://www.fao.org/food/en

UN's International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Category	International Organisations
Mandate, description	IFAD is the only specialized global development organisation exclusively focused on and dedicated to transforming agriculture, rural economies and food systems.
Activities in BioDiv SC	Practical methods, approaches, and tools for use-enhancement of Neglected & Underutilized Species (NUS) to support more nutrition-sensitive agriculture.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	The Biodiversity Advantage: Thriving with nature - biodiversity for sustainable livelihoods and food systems (ifad.org) How to do note: Promote neglected and underutilized species for domestic markets (ifad.org) How to do note: Market needs and emerging opportunities assessment in NUS value chains (ifad.org)
Contact details (incl. People)	Antonella Cordone Senior Technical Specialist Nutrition and Social Inclusion Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division mailto:a.cordone@ifad.org



Donor Organisations

BMU-International Climate Initiative

Category	
Mandate, description	The International Climate Initiative (IKI) is the most important instrument utilised by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) to support international climate action and biodiversity.
Activities in BioDiv SC	In relation to biodiversity, IKI supports partner countries in their efforts to achieve the targets agreed in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) with the aim of countering and reversing the dramatic losses suffered by natural habitats all over the planet.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	IKI funding instrument - Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative (IKI) (international-climate-initiative.com) Conserving biological diversity - Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative (IKI) (international-climate-initiative.com)
Contact details (incl. People)	iki-secretariat(at)z-u-g.org

BMU, NABU, UBi 2020 - Wettbewerb „Die Lieferkette lebt“

Category	
Mandate, description	The issue of biodiversity is increasingly important in sustainability management for companies. It also essentially embraces approaches along the supply chain. For many industries and companies in Germany, this is not only where the greatest impact can be made, but also where the biggest challenges lie. At the same time, there are good approaches and examples of how to deal with these challenges.
Activities in BioDiv SC	One-off competition (2019);
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	Practical examples (brochure): The Supply Chain Lives 2019 competition (wettbewerb-die-lieferkette-lebt.de)
Contact details (incl. People)	„Biodiversity in Good Company“ Initiative e. V. Geschäftsstelle Pariser Platz 6 10117 Berlin

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

Category	Switzerland's international development agency
Mandate, description	Development cooperation, humanitarian aid, agriculture and food security, disaster risk reduction, emergency relief, climate change, migration, private sector development
Activities in BioDiv SC	The SDC is committed to the preservation of agrobiodiversity and considers local knowledge and traditions in its projects.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	Biodiversity (admin.ch) 005850.pdf (netdna-cdn.com)
Contact details (incl. People)	gpfs@eda.admin.ch

International NGOs

WWF

Category	International NGOs
Mandate, description	As the world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in nearly 100 countries. At every level, WWF collaborates with people around the world to develop and deliver innovative solutions that protect communities, wildlife, and the places in which they live.
Activities in BioDiv SC	WWF works to help local communities conserve the natural resources they depend upon; transform markets and policies toward sustainability; and protect and restore species and their habitats. Their efforts ensure that the value of nature is reflected in decision-making from a local to a global scale.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	Transforming Business Initiatives WWF (worldwildlife.org) Forests Initiatives WWF (worldwildlife.org) WWF Sustainable Food Initiatives (worldwildlife.org)
Contact details (incl. People)	WWF International, Gland Av. du Mont-Blanc 1196 Gland, Switzerland +41 22 364 91 11

The Nature Conservancy (TNC)

Category	International NGOs
Mandate, description	The Nature Conservancy is a global environmental non-profit working to create a world where people and nature can thrive. The Nature Conservancy has grown to become one of the most effective and wide-reaching environmental organizations in the world. Thanks to more than a million members and the dedicated efforts of our diverse staff and over 400 scientists, we impact conservation in 75 countries and territories: 37 by direct conservation impact and 38 through partners.
Activities in BioDiv SC	The Nature Conservancy is urgently taking on the dual threats of biodiversity loss and the climate crisis, maximizing resilience and benefits for communities.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	The Nature of Innovation: Natural Climate Solutions Protect Oceans, Land & Freshwater The Nature Conservancy How Nature Can Provide Sustainable Food & Water for All
Contact details (incl. People)	WORLDWIDE OFFICE The Nature Conservancy 4245 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 100 Arlington, Virginia 22203-1606 Phone: 703-841-5300

Conservation International

Category	International NGOs
Mandate, description	Building upon a strong foundation of science, partnership and field demonstration, Conservation International empowers societies to care for nature responsibly and sustainably, global biodiversity, for the well-being of humanity. Since 1987, Conservation International has worked to spotlight and secure the critical benefits that nature provides to humanity. Combining fieldwork with innovations in science, policy and finance, we've helped protect more than 6 million square kilometres (2.3 million square miles) of land and sea across more than 70 countries.
Activities in BioDiv SC	Conservation International's work aims to replace an extractive economy with a regenerative one through innovation, collaboration and by partnering with Indigenous peoples and local communities. Working with businesses and governments to minimize deforestation by addressing its largest drivers, particularly agricultural expansion. Conservation International supports nature-based development approaches in the world's most important places
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	Stabilizing Our Climate by Protecting and Restoring Nature (conservation.org) Expanding Planet-Positive Economies (conservation.org)
Contact details (incl. People)	US Head Offices 2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 600 Arlington, VA 22202 Phone: 1.703.341.2400

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

Category	International NGOs
Mandate, description	IUCN is a membership Union composed of both government and civil society organisations. It harnesses the experience, resources and reach of its more than 1,400 Member organisations and the input of more than 18,000 experts . This diversity and vast expertise makes IUCN the global authority on the status of the natural world and the measures needed to safeguard it. Mission: Influence, encourage and assist societies to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.
Activities in BioDiv SC	During the first decade of its existence, IUCN's primary focus was to examine the impact of human activities on nature. It flagged the damaging effects of pesticides on biodiversity, and promoted the use of environmental impact assessments, which have since become the norm across sectors and industries. In 1964, IUCN established the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ , which has since evolved into the world's most comprehensive data source on the global extinction risk of species. In the early 2000s, IUCN developed its business engagement strategy . Prioritising sectors with a significant impact on nature and livelihoods, such as mining and oil and gas, its aim is to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. Later in the 2000s, IUCN pioneered ' nature-based solutions ' – actions to conserve nature which also address global challenges, such as food and water security, climate change and poverty reduction. IUCN is a founding member of the Natural Capital Coalition, which has created a Natural Capital Protocol – a framework designed to help business identify, measure and value their impacts on natural capital.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	Business and Natural Capital IUCN Business and Biodiversity Net Gain IUCN Biodiversity Offsets IUCN Business and Biodiversity Indicators IUCN
Contact details (incl. People)	Headquarters Rue Mauverney 28 1196 Gland Switzerland +41 22 9990000 http://www.iucn.org



Impact Investors

Livelihood funds

Category	Impact Investment Fund
Mandate, description	<p>The Livelihoods Funds are dedicated to helping make businesses more sustainable while generating social, environmental, and economic benefits for rural communities. We implement large-scale sustainable agriculture and land management solutions in developing countries (Africa, Asia, and Latin America) to accompany and support the efforts of rural and agricultural communities to make their ecosystems sustainable: these ecosystems are the foundation of their food security and provide them with the resources to maintain and sustain their livelihoods.</p> <p>Livelihoods Funds are supported by private companies that pool their strengths to build innovative solutions to make their business more sustainable while pooling investment risks. These companies are united by the belief that smallholder Farmers are key to our global food security and the preservation of our natural resources.</p> <p>Twenty major companies have invested in Livelihoods Funds to date: Bel Group, Chanel, Danone, DEG, Eurofins, Firmenich, Groupe Caisse des Dépôts, Groupe Crédit Agricole, Hermès, Mars Inc., Mauritius Commercial Bank, Mc Cain, KfW, SAP, Michelin, L'Occitane, Orange, La Poste, SAP, Schneider Electric, Véolia and Voyageurs du Monde.</p>
Activities in BioDiv SC	<p>The Livelihoods Fund for Family Farming (L3F) has been created to foster a systemic change in agricultural & farm practices and sourcing, particularly with independent smallholder Farmers. The Livelihoods Fund for Family Farming invests directly to empower smallholder Farmers, to help them succeed in the transition to sustainable sourcing through efficient agricultural practices. Launched in 2015, it will support the transition of approximately 60,000 farms to sustainable agricultural practices and thus generate benefits for nearly 400,000 villagers. Through this fund, Livelihoods invests in large-scale projects that enable farmers to produce greater and sustainable yields of higher quality, adopt regenerative agricultural practices and strengthened connections between family farmers, farmers' groups, and business supply chains. L3F targets investment into primary commodity and raw materials which are mainly produced by smallholder farmers and greatly impacted by environmental, social and economic issues, such as cocoa, palm oil, vanilla, milk, sugarcane, coconut, shea, water (mainly through watershed protection), fruits, nuts and cereals (eg. rice). Born out of the conviction that environmental degradation, climate change, and rural poverty are interlinked, the Livelihoods Fund For Family Farming (L3F) provides a new approach to transform in design and investment companies' agricultural supply chains while improving the lives of vulnerable smallholder farmers, in order to address all these issues simultaneously. It has an investment target of 85 million euros over 10 years.</p>
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	<p>Livelihoods Funds – Building resilient communities & ecosystems alongside sustainable businesses</p>
Contact details (incl. People)	<p>Livelihoods Fund for Family Farming (L3F) Mr. Eric Servat, Sustainable Sourcing Vice President 226 Boulevard Voltaire, 75011 Paris, France eservat@livelihoods-venture.com</p>

Althelia Biodiversity Fund Brazil (ABF Brazil)

Category	Biodiversity Impact Investment Fund
Mandate, description	The CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) together with the Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), have supported Mirova Natural Capital and USAID in establishing the ABF Brazil in 2019. The fund aims to deploy USD 100 million of blended finance into sustainable activities that protect, restore or otherwise improve biodiversity and community livelihoods in the Amazon basin. The fund is structured as a layered fund, with junior and senior share classes. The junior, a USD 15 million commitment from CIAT, provides first-loss protection to senior shareholders. This feature, together with a credit guarantee from the Development Credit Authority, backed by USAID, provides an attractive risk proposition for private capital investors. The fund's innovative character has resulted in the IMPACT award for „impact investment fund of the year“ in the multi-asset category.
Activities in BioDiv SC	Despite the urgency of the protection of the Amazon, impact investment in the region has been very limited. Many investors have been reluctant to invest private capital in Brazil, let alone the Amazon, due to the associated political and financial risks. In addition, high transaction costs and a perception of low profitability have been limiting investments in the region. The ABF Brazil, however, includes risk mitigation features that are designed to overcome these challenges. A credit guarantee feature and a layered fund structure result in risk-reduction, increasing the fund's attractiveness for private capital. As a result, the fund lifts the barriers to impact investment that have previously precluded most impact investors from expanding into the hard-to-reach region. A first of its kind, the fund was launched to support local economic models that promote biodiversity. In the rapidly growing world of green finance and shifting development priorities, ABF helps fill a gap by providing flexible finance for sustainable businesses that want to have a transformational, positive impact on Amazon biodiversity and local communities . The ABF is part of a broader private sector-led initiative, the Partnership Platform for the Amazon (PPA) . The PPA is a collective action platform to develop and identify innovative solutions for sustainable development and conservation of the Amazon's biodiversity, forests and natural resources.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	Althelia Biodiversity Fund Brazil awarded impact investment fund of the year (cgiar.org) Fund of the year - Multi-asset/other: Althelia Biodiversity Fund Brazil - Environmental Finance (www.environmental-finance.com) New development partnership brings much-needed investment for biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the Amazon CIAT Blog (cgiar.org)
Contact details (incl. People)	CIAT-Brasil Dr. Wendy Francesconi w.francesconi@cgiar.org

Financial Sector

Rabobank

Category	
Mandate, description	Rabobank is a Dutch multinational banking and financial services company headquartered in Utrecht, Netherlands. The group comprises 89 local Dutch Rabobanks (2019), a central organisation (Rabobank Nederland), and many specialised international offices and subsidiaries. Rabobank began as a movement of cooperative banks founded by Dutch farmers. More than a century later, food and agriculture (F&A) remains their core international business. Rabobank has grown to become the world's leading financial services provider for the food & agribusiness sector, ranging from meat and fish to dairy, vegetables, fruit and floriculture, coffee and cocoa.
Activities in BioDiv SC	Rabobank envisions a food system that meets rising demand for affordable, nutritious food. One that respects producer livelihoods and the planet. This includes offering new financial tools, like sustainability-linked loans and blended finance solutions, such as the AGRI3 Fund for sustainable agriculture and forest protection. Rabobank is an active member of roundtables promoting sustainability in multiple agribusiness value chains. They connect with trusted partners – from business, government, civil society and beyond – to find joint solutions working toward a sustainable and resilient food system that will feed the world for generations to come.
Links, infomaterial, important publications / projects	The food revolution (rabobank.com) About – Agri3 Fund
Contact details (incl. People)	Ben Valk Global Head, Food and Agricultural Partnerships, Rabobank Ben.Valk@rabobank.com





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