

CSA 100: Scaling-up business Climate Smart Agriculture targets to 2030

Project Concept Note and Corporate Commitment Statement

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CSA 100 Project Concept Note

Purpose of this Project Concept Note

This project concept note sets out the concept of CSA 100 and its plan for implementation in 2018 and 2019.

Context for a CSA 100 Corporate Commitment Statement

Building on the importance of a wide range of existing sustainable agriculture and climate commitments¹, including a growing number of science-based GHG reduction targets across industry, we are inviting our peers and partners in the food and agriculture value chain, as well as key “enablers” in inputs, technology and financing, to join us in a major drive to achieve a mainstreaming of Climate Smart Agriculture across the food, fibre² and agribusiness sector. We are seeking to make an additional impact by raising the CSA ambition level in the sector and demonstrate that the private sector is committed to the global *below 2-degree Celsius warming target* and driving ambition for agricultural NDCs of the Paris Agreement

Currently over 90% of parties have made a commitment to agriculture as part of their NDCs³ but none have set pathways, targets or goals. In 2020, parties will be resubmitting their NDCs which currently fall well short in meeting the well below 2-degree target. Even assuming all countries fulfil their NDC pledges, it would account for only about a third of the needed emission reductions to get to 2 degrees. CSA 100 aims to close that gap and to set ambitious goals for agriculture.

Food and agriculture represents about one quarter of global GHG emissions, is the most vulnerable sector to climate change (people and ecosystems) and is under enormous pressure to sustainably meet the needs of 10 billion people by 2050. We believe that Climate Smart Agriculture is the ideal vehicle to drive equitable and sustainable solutions at the scale required for systemic change and engage 100 global leading companies to spearhead the challenge.

Explanation of CSA 100

CSA 100 brings together one hundred leading companies to make science-based and measurable commitments across the three pillars of CSA to 2030. The approach to targeting and engaging companies will be developed from July to August 2018, and will be focused on engaging the most influential companies in the food, beverage, fibre and agribusiness sector, including the following sub-sectors:

- Production and inputs
- Aggregators and traders
- Processing and manufacturing
- Technology and data solutions

¹ [The Bonn Challenge](#), the New York Declaration on Forests, [Champions 12.3](#) among other corporate commitments to GHG reductions and neutrality are all supported and included through the CSA 100

² Excluding timber products

³ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5687e.pdf> presents an analysis of NDCs in agriculture

- Retailer and consumer companies
- Banking and finance

The three ‘pillars’ of CSA were presented by FAO at the Hague Conference on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change in 2010 integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) by jointly addressing food security and climate challenges. These are:

1. Sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes;
2. Adapting and building resilience to climate change; and
3. Reducing and/or removing greenhouse gases emissions.

Proposed CSA 100 Corporate Commitment Areas and Principles

Companies joining CSA 100 will develop science-based and measurable targets across the three pillars of CSA to contribute to achieving the following:

Pillar 1: Productivity ambition

Increase global food security by making 50% more nutritious food available⁴ through increased production on existing land, protecting ecosystem services⁵ and biodiversity, bringing degraded land back into productive use and reducing food loss from field to shelf⁶.

Pillar 2: Climate change resilience and adaptation

Strengthen the climate resilience of agricultural landscapes and farming communities to successfully adapt to climate change and enhance the natural resource base upon which the agricultural economy depends.

Pillar 3: GHG mitigation

Commit to a net GHG reduction and carbon sequestration target aligned with the science-based targets for agriculture to limit global warming to 1.5 – 2 degrees Celsius.

CSA 100 members will implement actions towards these pillars in alignment with the following cross-cutting principles:

- a) **Farmers are at the heart of CSA:** CSA actions taken at the production level must be farmer-centred and provide a strong business case for farmer engagement. This should involve

⁴ Includes milk & dairy, meat & fish, vegetable oils, fruit & vegetables, oilseeds and products, pulses, sugar, roots and tubers and food cereals available for consumption by the global population after food waste is taken into account. All food will be produced in accordance with rigorous safety standards. Nutritional food, in accordance with the WHO Guidelines on Nutrition, should include protein, energy, vitamin A and carotene, vitamin D, vitamin E, vitamin K, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin B6, pantothenic acid, biotin, vitamin B12, folate, vitamin C, antioxidants, calcium, iron, zinc, selenium, magnesium and iodine (<http://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/nutrecomm/en/>).

⁵ Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. These include provisioning services such as food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, that maintain the conditions for life on Earth. Definition from Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2003). Ecosystems and Human Well-being: A framework for Assessment.

⁶ Food losses up to the point of the consumer. This does not include post-consumer loss which is considered outside the scope of CSA.

meaningful consultation and co-design of CSA solutions with farmers with their full support in place.

- b) **Support for NDC implementation:** CSA actions must, at a minimum, support the agriculture and land-use components of the relevant NDCs, and other national agriculture and climate change plans. Beyond this, these actions should demonstrate active private sector support for NDC implementation and encourage bolder NDC ambitions in the future.
- c) **Promoting gender equality and the needs of vulnerable groups:** CSA actions must take into account issues related to gender inequality, and the challenges faced by vulnerable groups (such as youth, the elderly, ethnic/religious minorities and the disabled) in order to help address them. To this end a rights-based approach should be taken, whereby the duty bearers (e.g. member companies) empower the rights holders (e.g. women and vulnerable groups) during the implementation of their CSA actions.
- d) **Building resilience:** CSA 100 companies will make the most efficient use of non-renewable resources and on-farm resources and integrate, where appropriate, natural biological cycles and controls, regenerative and agroecological⁷ approaches appropriate for all scales of farming⁸. CSA 100 companies will support investment in rural communities to deliver improved and sustainable livelihoods necessary for the future of farmers, bringing prosperity through long-term relationships based on fairness, trust, women's empowerment and the transfer of skills and knowledge.
- e) **Upholding social and environmental principles:** CSA 100 companies will apply the UN Global Compact's Food and Agriculture Business principles⁹ when implementing CSA actions. They incorporate the following principles, further detailed in the UN Global Compact Sustainable Agriculture Business Principles White Paper:

i. Aim for Food Security, Health and Nutrition

Businesses should support food and agriculture systems that optimise production and minimise waste, to provide nutrition and promote health for all people.

ii. Be Environmentally Responsible

Businesses should support sustainable intensification of food systems to meet global needs by managing agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry responsibly. They should protect and enhance the environment.

iii. Ensure Economic Viability and Share Value

Businesses should create, deliver and share value across the entire food and agriculture chain from farmers to consumers.

iv. Respect Human Rights, Create Decent Work and Help Communities To Thrive

⁷ Examples of CSA practices and their potential to provide multiple opportunities for mitigation, intensification and resilience benefits to farm enterprises with associated social benefits <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detailfull/national/air/?cid=stelprdb1044982>

⁸ Agroecological approaches are defined as per the IIED 2014 paper *Agroecology: What it is and what it has to offer*

⁹ The United Nations Global Compact (2014). *Food and Agriculture Business Principles have been selected as a result of a broad stakeholder engagement process comprising over 20 consultations globally and including over 1,000 businesses, UN agencies and civil society organisations.*

Businesses should respect the rights of farmers, workers and consumers. They should improve livelihoods, promote and provide equal opportunities.

v. Encourage Good Governance and Accountability

Businesses should behave legally and responsibly by respecting land and natural resource rights, avoiding corruption, being transparent about activities and recognizing their impacts.

vi. Promote Access and Transfer of Knowledge, Skills and Technology

Businesses should promote access to information, knowledge and skills for more sustainable food and agricultural systems.

Roles CSA 100 partners in support of companies

WMB Coalition partners have the following roles in CSA 100:

- **WeMeanBusiness (WMB):** WMB is developing a fund-raising program, communications and coordination.
- **World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD):** WBCSD is leading the coordination of CSA 100 and its development through its CSA Project which was established in 2015 during the lead up to the Paris Agreement. WBCSD now has over 70 companies involved in its Food Land and Water Program and is focused on health, sustainable consumption and production and the management of natural resources at the landscape scale.
- **Business for Social Responsibility (BSR):** BSR is leading the resilience area of GCAS and in work relating to resilient supply chains more broadly
- **CDP:** CDP will be involved in publicising, disclosure and transparency
- **Science-Based Targets (SBT):** SBT will be setting guidance for SBTs in the agriculture sector across the relevant areas of CSA, particularly for mitigation and resilience pillars.
- **CERES:** CERES will support on investor awareness, which includes Climate Action, founded in 2017 by the USA's largest pension fund, CalPERS, added an additional 61 companies to its original list of 100. The list itself now identifies 161 specific companies with perceived overexposure to climate-related financial risks. The additional companies include CDP, WBCSD and other coalition members in the food and agriculture sectors. The Climate Action 100+ companies have \$30 trillion of organized investor pressure focused on them with investors demanding improvement of their GHG emissions performance across corporate value chains. That makes the WMB Coalition's Climate Smart Agriculture initiative potentially attractive as a vehicle for companies to address land-use generated emissions.

Non WMB Coalition organizations have the following roles in CSA 100:

- **WEF:** Raise awareness around the CSA100 opportunity within Forum-led business leadership networks (i.e. Alliance of CEO Climate Leaders) and help convene a broader group of

stakeholders with the private sector to bring CSA100 discussions into the broader climate/food systems/agriculture agenda.

- **WWF:** [TBD] WWF is supporting CSA 100 with regards to opportunities at the Global Climate Action Summit.
- **Implementing platforms:**
 - **NACSAA:** NACSAA is supporting the engagement of grower groups in the development of CSA 100 and will be engaged as part of implementation with grower groups in North America. [TBD: GACSAA, ASEAN CRN, Africa CSA platforms, etc]

CSA 100 Members

Members for CSA 100 will be selected based on:

1. Scale and leadership of the company globally
2. Significance of GHG emissions in commodity supply chains
3. Capacity to effect change and be a credible voice in agricultural sustainability

CSA 100 members are expected to include the top three companies of the major commodities including grains, red meat, palm oil, corn, soy, cocoa, coffee, sugar, rice, legumes and cotton.

An additional member category of CSA 100 'Enabler Companies' will include solutions providers in finance, logistics, machinery and technology which can demonstrate economy wide support for CSA and demonstrate how the goals can be achieved as scale and within shorter time horizons.

The latest list of CSA 100 companies and partners is below:

- **CSA 100 Companies:** Kellogg Co, BASF, Ericsson, Olam, Bayer, Syngenta, Rabobank, Unilever, Barry Callebaut (among others).
- **CSA 100 Partners:** WeMeanBusiness Coalition (including WBCSD, BSR, SBT, CDP, CERES); WEF; WWF; NACSAA; GACSAA; P4G (others as relevant).

Implementation timeline

2018 timeline for CSA 100 program development and member and partner commitments:

- **July:** Finalise CSA 100 Concept Paper and stress-test/socialise with early adopter companies.
- **July:** Draft CSA 100 'Principles Statement' zero draft; Identify optimal GCAS Event for 'Soft Launch'.
- **August:** Finalise 'Principles Statement' with feedback from key partners; Develop GCAS Event plan, send invitations and develop communications and funding plans
- **September:**
 - 12-9-2018: CSA 100 launch at Global Climate Action Summit in San Francisco.
 - Further engagement with companies to sign up during several side events at GCAS, including (a) an event on Natural Climate Solutions, (b) an event at the Low Emissions

Solutions Conference at Berkeley University, (c) a CEO-level event on soil health in Sonoma

- Major fund-raising and communications outreach
- **October:**
 - 24-10-2018: CSA 100 event in Singapore during WBCSD Council Member meeting.
 - Continued fund-raising and communications outreach
- **November:** Mobilisation of further resources and partners.
- **December:** COP24 event
- **January 2019:** WEF Davos

Deliverables/outputs and lead organisations

1. (WBCSD) CSA 100 Concept note in word format, covering
 - (1) Concept Note for CSA 100 implementation
 - (2) CSA 100 Principles Statement – Document clearly stating expectations/requirements for companies who sign up and the value of doing so. This will include how CSA 100 will aligns with and leverages existing initiatives and reporting mechanisms.
2. (WBCSD) CSA 100 Powerpoint Presentation, for use in demonstrating CSA and its benefits to companies
3. CSA 100 Engagement Plan, covering
 - (WBCSD/WMB) (1) Prioritised target list of companies to engage with and seek to join CSA 100
 - (WMB) (2) Communications plan and outputs
4. (WMB Coalition) CSA 100 funding plan for use with funders

CSA 100 Corporate Commitment Statement

Purpose of CSA 100 Corporate Commitment Statement

This document specifies the commitments necessary for organisations who are pledging to join the Climate Smart Agriculture 100 Campaign, known as 'CSA 100'. It provides a full explanation of the commitments, followed by a commitment statement for companies who join the platform.

What is CSA 100?

CSA 100 is a major new commitment platform that brings together 100 of the major companies involved food and land-based systems who together can jointly make a *significant* impact to meet the challenge of (1) producing food, feed, fuel and fibre for 10 billion by 2050, (2) creating climate resilient food and land value chains and (3) setting the GHG targets needed to maintain the world on a 1.5 to 2 degrees pathway.

CSA 100 is led by the WeMeanBusiness Coalition, along with several partners including the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and Business for Social Responsibility (BSR).

What are companies committing to?

Companies committing to the platform are expected to make commitments in two key areas:

- (1) Committing to actions across the three 'pillars' of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA).
- (2) Committing to actions across a set of supporting principles that cut across all three pillars of CSA.

(1) Committing to the three pillars of CSA

Companies joining CSA 100 will develop science-based and measurable 2030 targets¹⁰ across all three pillars of CSA to contribute to achieving and reporting on progress yearly towards the following ambitions:

¹⁰ In relation to a 2010 baseline.

Pillar 1: Productivity ambition

To increase global food security by making 50% more nutritional food available¹¹ through increased production on existing land, protecting ecosystem services¹² and biodiversity, bringing degraded land back into productive use and reducing food loss and waste from field to shelf¹³.

Pillar 2: Climate change resilience and adaptation ambition

Strengthen the climate resilience of agricultural landscapes and farming communities to successfully adapt to climate change and enhance the natural resource base upon which the agricultural economy depends.

Pillar 3: GHG mitigation ambition

To commit to a net GHG reduction target aligned with the science-based targets for agriculture to limit global warming to 1.5 – 2 degrees Celsius¹⁴.

(2) Committing to the cross-cutting principles of CSA

CSA 100 members will implement actions towards these pillars in alignment with the following cross-cutting principles:

- a) **Farmers are at the heart of CSA:** CSA actions taken at the production level must be farmer-centred and provide a strong business case for farmer engagement. This should involve meaningful consultation and co-design of CSA solutions with farmers with their full support in place.
- b) **Support for NDC implementation:** CSA actions must, at a minimum, support the agriculture and land-use components of the relevant NDCs and other national agriculture and climate change plans. Beyond this, these actions should demonstrate active private sector support for NDC implementation and encourage bolder NDC ambitions in the future.
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- d) **Building resilience:** CSA 100 companies will make the most efficient use of non-renewable resources and on-farm resources and integrate, where appropriate, natural biological cycles

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¹³ Food losses up to the point of the consumer. This does not include post-consumer loss which is considered outside the scope of CSA.

¹⁴ By the end of the 21st century.

and controls, regenerative and agroecological¹⁵ approaches appropriate for all scales of farming¹⁶. CSA 100 companies will support investment in rural communities to deliver improved and sustainable livelihoods necessary for the future of farmers, bringing prosperity through long-term relationships based on fairness, trust, women's empowerment and the transfer of skills and knowledge.

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Signed Corporate Commitment Statement to CSA 100

I, [First name] [last name], [role in company] of [Company name] agree to join the Climate Smart Agriculture 100 ('CSA 100') Commitment Platform as a member, and pledge to take action and measure performance across the three pillars of CSA and its cross-cutting principles as specified in this document.

Signature:

Date: