The FAB Principles

Aim for Food Security, Health and Nutrition
Businesses should build, support and operate agriculture systems that provide enough food and proper nutrition for every person on the planet.

Be Environmentally Responsible
Businesses should build, support and operate agriculture systems that deliver sustainable intensification to meet global needs, while ensuring environmental protection, restoration and enhancement and improved resource efficiency.

Ensure Economic Viability and Share Value
Businesses should ensure that agriculture systems are economically viable and share value across the entire value chain from farmers to consumers.

Respect Human Rights, Create Decent Work and Help Rural Communities to Thrive
Businesses should improve the lives of workers and farmers, respect the rights of all people, and provide equal opportunities that result in communities that are attractive to work, live and invest in.

Encourage Good Governance and Accountability
Businesses should avoid corruption, respect the law, recognize natural resource and land rights and use and be transparent regarding their activities.

Promote Access and Transfer of Knowledge, Skills and Technology
Businesses should promote access to information, knowledge and skills, adopt effective approaches and invest in new technologies for better agricultural systems.
Why **Business** Principles for Food & Agriculture?

UN Global Compact is facilitating the creation of Sustainable Agriculture Business Principles (SABPs) to provide a framework for 'principle-based partnerships' and to echo 'sustainable intensification' as articulated in Rio +20's outcome document the Future We Want.
The Process for the FABs

3 Core Advisory Group Meetings (2013) & Output

Meeting 1:
Geneva, 28-29 Jan
- Identify the issues relevant to sustainable agriculture
- What does success look like for UNGC SABPs?

Meeting 2:
New York, 19-20 Mar
- How are relevant issues inter-linked?
- The roles of other stakeholders

Meeting 3:
Rome, Italy, 7-8 May
- A Draft of the White Paper

Phase 1
Develop White Paper (January – May 2013)

Phase 2
Get Stakeholder Feedback & Draft the Principles
(July 2013- April 2014)

Phase 3
Principles & Uptake (After May 2014)
• What **outcomes** should sustainable agriculture **achieve**?
• What are the **factors** key and **material** to each outcome?
• What **actions** are **needed to deliver** the outcomes?
FABs – 16 Factors

- Yield and Productivity
- Workers’ Rights
- Optimal Use of Soil and Water
- Land Use and Rights
- Women and Gender Equality
- Climate Change
- Managing Waste
- Biodiversity
- Institutions and Infrastructure
- Protecting Children
- Energy Efficiency
- Health and Nutrition
- Animal and Marine Welfare
- Supply Chains and Trade
- Small-scale Farmers and Co-ops
- Value Chain Financing
FABs – 16 Factors (detail – 1 of 4)

Small Scale Producers, Family Farmers and Cooperatives
Sustains grower communities and keeps farmers farming.

Land Use and Rights
Essential to good governance and enabling environment for business to deliver sustainable agriculture.

Climate Change – Mitigation and Adaptation
Implement climate responsible practices, e.g. reducing greenhouse gas emission and adapting production systems to changing weather patterns.

Health and Nutrition
- Produce sufficient, diversified and nutritious food for the health of the world’s population.
- Provide for the health and nutrition of workers and their families throughout the supply chain, particularly in rural areas.
Maintaining and Enhancing Biodiversity
- Address accelerating loss of biodiversity vs. our increasing demand for food, fuel and fibre.
- Protect natural and agricultural ecosystems and use existing land and resources more efficiently.

Protecting Children and Supporting Youth
- Protect children from child labour.
- Develop decent work opportunities in agriculture for young people reaching working age.

Agricultural Value Chain Financing
- Greater access to finance for small-scale producers, marginalised groups and poor rural communities.
- Investments and finance should be directed to more sustainable activities for larger businesses.

Yield and Productivity Improvements
- Creating more food of better quality with less land and inputs.
- More revenue, better pricing, better livelihoods and food security for grower communities.
FABs – 16 Factors (detail – 3 of 4)

Supply Chain and Trade
Important in managing waste, ensuring access to affordable and nutritious food, and making sustainable products more accessible to consumers.

Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality
Provide equal and equitable opportunities, including access to land, finance and other resources.

Waste Management and Reduction
- Reduce post-harvest losses from storage, transport and consumption.
- Promote better consumption, reuse and recycling.
- Improve distribution and trade networks throughout.

Optimal Use of Soil and Water
- Maintain soil fertility and water availability.
- Avoid further degradation and over-exploitation.
Workers’ Rights, Welfare and Migrant Workers
• Offer decent working conditions for all workers.
• Address disadvantages such as poor pay and working conditions, lack of representative organizations and job security, etc..

Institutions and Infrastructure
• Innovation and improvement in practices require robust basic services to undertake R&D.
• Good infrastructure is also key to growing supply chains and trading.

Energy Efficiency
• Increased usage of field waste products to generate energy.
• Development of alternative and renewable sources of energy.

Animal and Marine Welfare
Good practices for humane raising, handling and slaughtering.
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<th>Topic</th>
<th>Factors</th>
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Actions

Enabling Action
• Create environment for sustainable practice
• Law, regulation and enforcement
• Support for R&D
• Infrastructure
• Land tenure and land use planning

Partnership Action
• Building on existing initiatives
• Collaboration with other stakeholders
• Principles for Responsible Engagement
• Involve UN agencies and other IOs

Company Action
• Use guidance of principles
• UNGC FABs
Building on the FABs

- Establishes the spectrum and scope of all businesses involved across the whole food-agriculture-nutrition value chain
- Establishes all elements that are common and ‘non-negotiable’ for sustainability from the perspective of every business
- Establishes the common basis upon which partnerships can be formed between governments, companies and other stakeholders

Gaps in the Value Chain

Benchmark Reporting on materiality

Leveraging business to compliment policymaking

United Nations Global Compact
Using the FABs for Addressing Gaps

Establishes the spectrum and scope of all businesses involved across the whole food-agriculture-nutrition value chain.
**Using the FABs for Reporting**

**Establishes all elements that are common and ‘non-negotiable’ for sustainability from the perspective of every business**

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<tr>
<th>Level 1</th>
<th>Level 2</th>
<th>Level 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>For GC and GRI</strong></td>
<td><strong>For Specific Reporting</strong></td>
<td><strong>For Certification</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Meet annual COP requirements</td>
<td>Indicators feed-into Oxfam, WWF, CDP and FFP reports</td>
<td>Specific performance in context, by commodity, or against technical standards is evidenced by certification where appropriate and/or necessary.</td>
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<td>Establish materiality for agribusinesses addressing food security, agriculture and nutrition</td>
<td>Aggregated data for performance of agribusinesses by territory, in particular parts of agribusiness value chain, by size of business, etc.</td>
<td>Agribusinesses can aggregate and establish policy coherence across multiple certification standards using UNGC FABs regardless of territory, commodity, position, or size in the food system.</td>
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**Benchmark Reporting on materiality**
Using the FABs for Partnerships

Establishes the common basis upon which partnerships can be formed between governments, companies and other stakeholders.

Leveraging business to compliment policymaking.

Leveraging ASEAN Business for ASEAN Food Security

Executive Summary
The United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and the ASEAN CSR Network (ACN) are collaborating on a 3-year program to optimise the contribution of the ASEAN business community to realising the objectives of the Strategic Plan of Action for Food Security for the ASEAN Region and the effectiveness of the ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS) Framework. ACN will use the voluntary UNGC Food and Agriculture Business Principles (FABs) developed by UNGC agribusinesses in collaboration with key civil society organisations and experts, to build awareness and capacity in responsible agribusinesses across ASEAN. ACN and UNGC will also link ASEAN businesses, policymakers and other relevant stakeholders to create meaningful partnerships that deliver actions and outcomes for ASEAN food security. The FABs are aligned to the goals of the UN as articulated in the Rio+20 outcome document The Future We Want; and so reference how agribusiness can directly compliment the aims of UN agencies such as the FAO, WFP and IFAD. This programme will support post-2015 global targets for food security within the ASEAN region by actively encouraging businesses, governments and other stakeholders to build informed, principle-based partnerships that deliver high-impact outcomes.

Program Background
The ASEAN Context
1. Agriculture accounts for over 40% of GDP of ASEAN’s least developed countries (40% in Cambodia, 52% Laos and 43% Myanmar), with significant proportions of others (23% Vietnam, 20% the Philippines, 15% Indonesia, 10% Thailand and 8% Malaysia) also dependent on agricultural production.
2. In addition to being a critical economic sector within ASEAN, the sustainability of food and agriculture systems globally is at the nexus of climate change, food, water and energy security, sustainable livelihoods, development and human