



Nuts and Dried Fruits' Focus SDGs, Metrics and Actions

INTRODUCTION

Integrating SDGs into Sustainability Reporting



- The INC mission is *to stimulate and facilitate sustainable growth of the global Nut and Dried Fruit Industry.*
- International and national regulations are increasingly demanding the need of sustainability reporting. Companies that adopt transparent policies with a focus on sustainability are better positioned to investors and other stakeholders in international markets.
- Helping companies identify niches of action requires an in-depth analysis of what they can do in their own companies to help implement sustainability policies.
- The following slides cover specific Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), targets and indicators, and its transposition to topics and actions that are applicable to each theme. It is conceived as a guide for companies to help them incorporate the SDGs into their Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (ESG) policies, identify specific metrics and indicators, and implement concrete actions.
- Having a shortlist of Goals doesn't mean that the Nut & Dried Fruit (NDF) industry only has impact in those areas. The 2030 Agenda and the 17 SDGs are intersectional.

NDF Focus

SDG 2. Zero Hunger



Targets

2.4

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

Indicators

2.4.1

Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.

GRI G4 Food Processing Sector Disclosures.

SASB Agricultural Industry Standard (FB-AG-250a.2., FB-AG-250a.3.)

Topics & Actions

- To undertake risk assessments on climate change and natural hazards of individual operations, the supply chain and to integrate disaster risk management into corporate strategies and goals. Implementing care to all measures throughout the supply chain.
- To invest in environmental protection as well as improving resilience to environmental hazards and resource scarcity at their own operations, including all the supply chain.
- Introducing corporate climate adaptation goals and strategies which are aligned with public adaptation resolutions and can address community risks in the company's operation locations.
- To mitigate the impact of climate change in a proactive manner, well-timed contraction of greenhouse gases is the safest way to reduce adaptation costs and the risk of climate-related extreme events.
- Assessment of procurement processes to identify products that comply with responsible production standards that are recognized at an international level.
- Supporting suppliers in adopting the previously mentioned standards.
- Conserve, protect and enhance natural resource by improving efficient use of resources and harnessing the potential benefits of ecosystem services.
- Increasing the proportion of sustainably produced goods and services.
- Raising the awareness of employees on sustainable food consumption through training, counselling and other workplace programs.

Examples of relevant UN Conventions and other key international agreements: ICESCR, Rio Declaration, Sendai Framework, Rome Declaration on Nutrition, Aichi Biodiversity Targets.



NDF Focus

SDG 6. Clean Water and Sanitation

Targets

6.4

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

Indicators

6.4.1

Change in water-use efficiency over time.

GRI Standard 303: Water and Effluents 2018

SASB Agricultural Industry Standard (FB-AG-140a.1, FB-AG-140a.2, FB-AG-140a.3)

Topics & Actions

- Recognizing water as a valuable resource, and understanding the company's water footprint across its value chain, and the impacts of use/misuse of water, particularly in water-stressed areas.
- Improving water performance and promoting reuse of fresh water in the supply chain.
- Optimizing water management at operational sites by assessing and monitoring the volume of water withdrawn and disposed of by source; and paying attention to water sources significantly affected by operations.
- Improving water efficiency through the assessment of water consumption and intensity, employing water saving technology or processes, and conducting water awareness campaigns, in all areas of operations, but particularly in water-stressed areas.
- A report of how the company is addressing water-related impacts, including how they work with stakeholders to steward water as a shared resource, and how it engages with suppliers or customers with significant water-related impacts.

Examples of relevant UN Conventions and other key international agreements: Dublin Principles, Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

NDF Focus

SDG 12. Responsible Consumption and Production

Targets

12.2

By 2030, achieve the sust. management and efficient use of natural resources.

Indicators

12.2.1

Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP.

GRI 301: Materials 2016

Topics & Actions

- To use a common international reporting standard/framework to report on environmental, social and economic sustainability issues on a country-by-country basis.
- Reporting on how human rights impacts are being addressed and how sustainability principles are being introduced into business practices.
- Ensure transparency and a safe-space dialogue for stakeholders.

Examples of relevant UN Conventions and other key international agreements: UNGP, Johannesburg Declaration, UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement.

12.6

Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

12.6.1

Number of companies publishing sustainability reports.

GRI 301: Materials 2016

- Reporting economic, social and environmental sustainability using a common international reporting standard/framework to report on a country-by-country basis.
- Communicating how human rights impacts are being addressed and how sustainability principles are being introduced into business practices.
- Ensuring transparency and unbiased dialogue with stakeholders.

Examples of relevant UN Conventions and other key international agreements: UNGP, Johannesburg Declaration, UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement.

NDF Focus

SDG 13. Climate Action

Targets

13.2

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

Indicators

13.2.1

Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Topics & Actions

- Identifying inherent risks and opportunities driven by changes in regulation.
- Responsibly engaging in climate policy. Reporting on policy positions, influences and outcomes.
- Collaborating with governments on ambitious policy solutions for climate change and scaling up climate actions through, for instance, participating in public-private partnerships, joining government agency working groups and international forums on climate-related issues.

Examples of relevant UN Conventions and other key international agreements: Rio Declaration, UNFCCC, Johannesburg Declaration.

13.3

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

- Communicating transparently to help identify the resources needed in the business' corporate climate policies, adaptation strategies and environmental investments.
- Collaborating with public and/or private actors to promote the establishment of knowledge networks in climate change and disaster risk management.

- Raising awareness and understanding among clients, investors and employees about climate change and natural disaster reduction through, for instance, providing training and educational activities, and having a clear communication strategy around risks, goals and the associated benefits.
- Addressing these issues in corporate mitigation and adaptation strategies.
- Investing in early warning technologies and systems and building a response network of stakeholders and communities on climate and natural disaster related impact.

Examples of relevant UN Conventions and other key international agreements: Rio Declaration, UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework.

NDF Focus

SDG 15. Life on Land



Targets

15.2

By 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

Indicators

15.2.1

Progress towards sustainable forest management.

GRI 305: Emissions 2016

CDP 2017 Forests

Topics & Actions

- Contributing to sustainable management of forests through rehabilitating lands destroyed by business operations, and committing to reduce or remove deforestation and forest degradation from direct operations and the supply chain.
- Improving efficiency in the use of forest-related resources, using reduced-impact harvesting techniques, and supporting restoration and rehabilitation of degraded landscapes.
- Obtaining and/or promoting the use of forest management certifications and certifications on forest products.
- Working with relevant public and private stakeholders to promote deforestation-free commodities throughout the supply chain.
- Understanding the market opportunities that reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and degradation, related land-based carbon offsetting and certified forest products may represent for business.

Examples of relevant UN Conventions and other key international agreements: Rio Declaration, Johannesburg Declaration, Forest Principles, CBD, UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, Aichi Biodiversity Targets.