

COLLABORATION BETWEEN NGOS. MULTI-NATIONAL COMPANIES. **AND SEVERAL GOVERNMENTS**





Livelihood Carbon





RELATED SDGS GOALS



























2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems 2.a Enhance agricultural productive capacity of developing countries 15.1 Ensure the conservation, restoration & sustainable use of terrestrial & inland freshwater ecosystems

PRIMARY COUNTRY

Global, with a focus on developing countries

OTHERS

Current projects in Brazil, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Peru, and Senegal

OUTLINE OF A PROJECT/ GOOD AND SERVICE

ollaboration between NGOs, multi-national companies, and governments to incentivize the adoption of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. Since 2011, LCF leverages the carbon economy to finance major ecosystem restoration, agroforestry and rural energy projects over periods of 10 to 20 years (Example project: investing in agroforestry practices and a sustainable dairy cycle for 30K Kenyan farmers)

Operates two major investment funds in which twelve major companies have invested so far focus on helping rural communities restore and preserve their ecosystems and improve their livelihoods.

Additional funding is available through L3F (Livelihood fund for Family Funding) to foster value chain development in developing countries.

IMPACT ON SOCIETY

- LCFI (launched in 2011) invested €40M and will sequester 10M tons CO2eq over 20 years, through 9 active projects across Africa, Asia, and Latin America
- LCF2 (launched in 2017) will invest €100M and aims to sequester 25M tons CO2eq.



URL

http://www.livelihoods.eu/





20 COMPANIES AND BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS





Menos Sal Mas





(Less Salt More Life)

RELATED SDGS GOALS









































SDGS 169 TARGETS

2.1 Ensure access to safe, nutritious & sufficient food 3.4 Reduce mortality from non-communicable diseases

PRIMARY COUNTRY

Argentina

OUTLINE OF A PROJECT/ GOOD AND SERVICE

ublic-private collaboration including over 20 companies and industry groups, led by the Health Ministry of Argentina, to reduce consumption of salt and therefore related health conditions. Initiative originally consisted of voluntary agreements by food type to progressively reduce content of salt in food products; it later became a legal requirement Since 2011 to the present, the collaboration amongst public and private stakeholders gave way to:

- Agreements on maximum quantities of sodium per type of food
- Conformation of group to work on further initiatives (e.g.: reformulation of other products or other ingredient)
- Technical research on impact of this nutrient in the composition of food

IMPACT ON SOCIETY

- Estimated 250,000 health events (e.g.: CVA, heart attacks) averted through 2020 by reduction of salt
- Net estimated savings of US\$ 3.8 billion in 10 years of health costs

URL

http://www.msal.gob.ar/ent/index.php/ informacion-para-ciudadanos/menos-sal--vida





>90 COMPANIES OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY





Sustainable Agriculture Initiative



RELATED SDGS GOALS

latform



SDGS 169 TARGETS

2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems2.3 Double the agricultural productivity12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their capacity for sustainable consumption & production

PRIMARY COUNTRY

Global

1 OUTLINE OF A PROJECT/ GOOD AND SERVICE

rivate non-profit collaborative of >90 members of the food industry, mostly multi-national corporations to ensure that agricultural raw materials are grown using sustainable methods. Since 2002 facilitates sharing of knowledge and adoption of technology across food value chain with a particular focus on smallholders

Actively promotes adoption of best environmental practices along supply chain through collaboration and commitment of member companies

Provides a forum for discussion and knowledge sharing on sustainable agriculture, which it then shares to all interested parties along the supply chain

7 IMPACT ON SOCIETY

arm Sustainability Assessment (FSA), launched in 2014, through its One Industry-Harmonized Assessment & Assurance Tool, promoted to agreed sustainable agriculture practices. It helps farmers and suppliers to review and improve their practices, become more sustainable, and gain market access. FSA was implemented in 24 countries. It provides Implementation Guidelines for sampling, verification, data management with audit protocol and approved auditors. Also, FSA can be implemented through Certification Schemes. Its gradual scoring system encourages continuous improvement.

Example projects:

CROP FSA: Based on SAI Platform's Arable & Vegetable and Fruit, it promoted principles and practices, which are globally applicable and free to use. E.g. Solidaridad in Brazil with Oranges, Sugar Beet in Europe and Strawberries and Rice in Spain.

URL

http://www.saiplatform.org/





COALITION OF EXECUTIVES FROM GOVERNMENTS. BUSINESSES. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS. FARMER GROUPS, AND CIVIL SOCIETY





CHAMPIONS X 12.3

Champions 12.3

RELATED SDGS GOALS





















SDGS 169 TARGETS

12.3 Halve per capita global food waste & reduce food losses 2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems 17.17 Encourage effective public, public-private & civil society partnerships

PRIMARY COUNTRY

Global

OUTLINE OF A PROJECT/ GOOD AND SERVICE

oalition of executives from governments, businesses, international organizations, research institutions, farmer groups, and civil society dedicated to accelerating progress towards Target 12.3. The goal if define and quantify the business cases associated with reducing food loss and waste and communicating the return on investment for companies and other organizations making investments to reduce food loss and waste. Through better quantifying food loss and waste and monitoring progress towards 12.3, the group hopes to identify, pursue, and showcase the proven strategies of success.

IMPACT ON SOCIETY

he group publishes progress reports and showcases best practices reaching the SDG target. The average benefit-cost ratio of investments in food loss and waste reduction is 14:1 A viable business case was developed for reducing FLW in the hotel industry:

- Hotels decreased 21% of food waste
- With an initial investment of less than \$20K, 70% of hotels had recouped their initial investment within 1 year (95% by year 2)



URL https://champions123.org/

