Forest Positive Soy Roadmap

Version 1.10 Developed by the Forest Positive Coalition of Action

May 2025

Contents

A note on design: *The CGF Forest Positive Coalition Roadmaps are intended to be living documents which are regularly reviewed and updated. Therefore, they remain in a 'working format' for the time being. As it becomes clearer in what way and how often they are updated, the design and layout will be improved.*

Section 1:

About the CGF Forest Positive Coalition of Action

About the CGF Forest Positive Coalition of Action

The Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) has created the Forest Positive Coalition of Action, led by 21 companies with a collective market value of around US$2 trillion, to leverage collective action and accelerate systemic efforts to remove deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from key commodity supply chains, while supporting sustainable forest management, conservation and restoration.

In 2010, the CGF Board made a resolution to mobilise resources to help its members achieve zero-net deforestation by 2020. The strategy was rooted in remediating individual company supply chains, often through certification – ensuring that the sourcing of key commodities would not deplete tropical rainforests. While progress was made by CGF members in reaching this goal, companies realised that acting individually would not accelerate progress as much as collective action.

The Forest Positive Coalition was launched to leverage the collective action of its member companies to use their collective influence to drive and accelerate efforts to remove deforestation from not only their own commodity supply chains, but across their suppliers' entire supply base.

The Coalition believes that its collective reach will enable members to make progress on four goals:

1. Accelerate efforts to remove commodity-driven deforestation from individual supply chains.
2. Set higher expectations for traders to act across their entire supply base.
3. Drive transformational change in key commodity landscapes.
4. Define measurable outcomes on which all members agree to track and report individually and collectively.

Members and Governance

Coalition Co-sponsors

Noel Wallace
Chairman and CEO
COLGATE-PALMOLIVE

Alexandre Bompard
CEO
Carrefour

Coalition Co-chairs

Emily Kunen
Senior Director, Positive Agriculture Capabilities & Forest Risk
PEPSICO

Mikel Hancock
Senior Director of Sustainable Food & Agriculture
Walmart

Forest Positive Coalition members as of January 2025

Partnerships

- The Coalition is supported by the **Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA)** and **Proforest**, both of which provide key logistical and implementation support
- The Coalition also works with the CGF's **Human Rights Coalition (HRC)** to align the Coalition's Theory of Change, Roadmaps and strategies with the CGF's **Priority Industry Principles** against forced labour

Four Elements of New Strategy

Underpinning the actions of the Coalition is the new Theory of Change, based on the 7 Levers of Change (see Box). This reimagining of the strategy – based on extensive consultation – is also supported by a Coalition Charter and will help Coalition members drive more impactful collaborations.

Moving from deforestation-free to forest positive businesses: The 2020 commitment focused on deforestation, but over the last ten years companies have realised that addressing the loss of natural vegetation is complex, involving an interplay of environmental, social and economic factors all of which need to be considered. Coalition members recognise that being a forest positive business means making systemic efforts to remove deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from key commodity supply chains, while supporting sustainable forest management and restoration, to ensure the business is positively impacting the world's forests, supporting the rights of workers and local communities and improving their livelihoods.

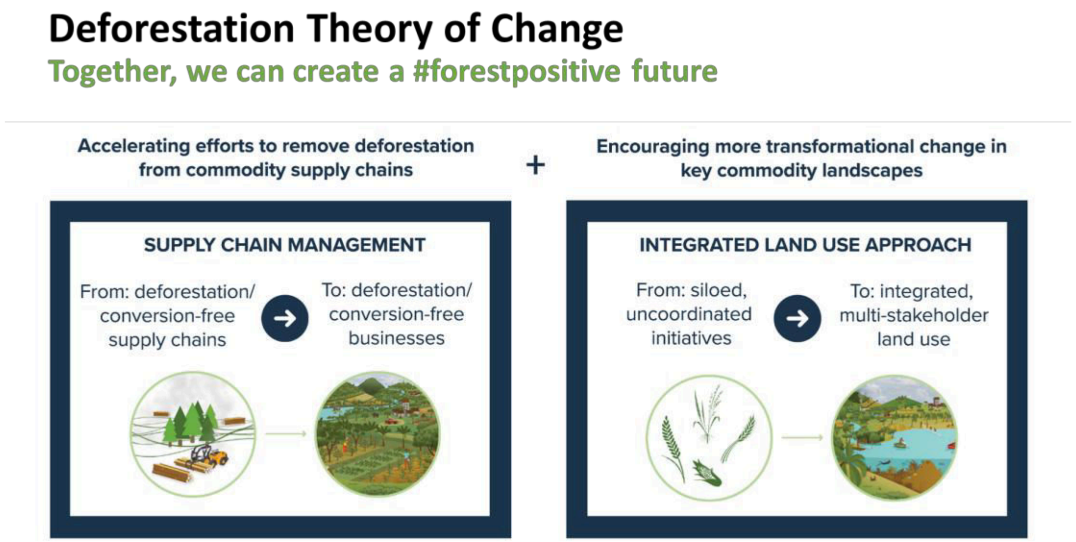
Based on 18 months of consultations, 7 Levers of Change were identified which are needed to support the transition to forest positive. Some of these can be led by supply chain companies, while others need leadership from other stakeholders.

1. **Supply Chain Management** – from producers through traders and buyers, implement policies and practices that incent conversion free production and dis-incent production linked to conversion.
2. **Jurisdictional Wins** – intense focus on the supply side levers (1, 2 and 3) in a specific geography to create success stories to protect key places and catalyze further action.
3. **Forest Positive Policies** – for producer countries, narratives about standing forests as a resource, not an obstacle to economic development that catalyzes political will. For developed countries, trade policies supportive of protection and restoration.
4. **Reduce Dependence** – identify ways to shift demand away from materials driving forest risk to those with low forest risk – avoiding other sustainability impacts.
5. **Demand Shift** – create a desire to protect forests in consumers and then wherever it exists, convert that latent desire into product choices.
6. **Capital Markets** – for financial institutions attached to supply chains, shift capital towards conversion free production and away from conversion.
7. **Carbon Markets** – expand the scope of global carbon markets (both compliance and voluntary) and recognize forest carbon in those markets –e.g. REDD+.

Four Elements of New Strategy

From commitments to action: The goal of the Coalition is to drive actionable change on the ground to deliver real, forest positive results. Coalition members commit to actions and to also regularly reviewing progress to adjust course when needed. This commitment being operationalised through the development and implementation of the **Commodity Roadmaps**, which set out the Coalition's planned actions for the coming 2-3 years and will be regularly reviewed and updated.

From own supply to suppliers and landscapes: One of the most important findings from the review of the 2010 resolution was that there is a limit to the progress that can be made by focusing only on individual supply chains. Therefore, based on a review of the different levers of change needed to move to a forest positive future, the approach of the new Coalition is based on a Theory of Change that builds on:



- Working with suppliers on deforestation-free businesses
- Collaborating to support progress in production landscapes

Four Elements of New Strategy

Maximising collective impact through Coalition-wide Actions: The Commodity Roadmaps will guide specific actions for each commodity, but based on inputs from stakeholders we have also developed Actions across the Coalition to make sure we maximise our collective leverage across companies and commodities. The four Coalition-wide Actions are:

- Supplier and trader engagement
- Transparency and accountability
- Production landscapes
- Government and stakeholder engagement

Further information and updates on each of these will be provided on the CGF Forest Positive Coalition website and through regular stakeholder engagement meetings.

The Commodity Roadmaps

The Coalition is creating Roadmaps for four commodities: palm oil, soy, paper, pulp and fibre-based packaging (PPP), and beef. The Roadmaps have been developed to set out in detail what these commitments and actions are for each commodity, complementing the Coalition-wide Actions and providing commodity-specific detail. Development of each Roadmap has been undertaken by working groups of member companies and has involved active participation of all the members of the group. There has also been input from stakeholders, and ongoing discussions will continue to inform updates and revisions to the Roadmaps.

The Roadmaps are designed to be living documents which member companies will discuss, review and update regularly. This will be informed both by experience of implementation and by input from stakeholders and supply chain companies. Supporting implementation of the Roadmaps will be the CGF Sourcing Guidelines for each commodity. These were created to support implementation of the 2010 resolution, but will be updated and expanded.

Each Roadmap has been developed to reflect the specific realities and challenges of the commodity. The roadmaps build on five main elements that combine action both within and beyond supply chains. Our members will:

1. **Manage their individual supply chains**, working proactively to ensure their own supply bases meet the aligned commitments of our roadmaps.
2. **Work with our suppliers**, engaging to implement the same commitments across their entire commodity operations.
3. **Monitor production bases**, actively identifying and responding to conversion as quickly and effectively as possible.
4. **Engage in landscapes**, working collaboratively with other actors to support forest conservation and restoration with positive outcomes for local communities.
5. **Promote transparency and accountability**, committing to regular reporting against agreed on indicators.

Subsequently, each of these five elements include:

- **Commitments** all members agree to achieve
- **Actions**, both individual and collective, that member companies will implement to deliver on the commitments
- **Key performance indicators** (KPIs) on which member companies agree to report to provide transparency and demonstration of progress

Section 2: Introduction to the Soy Roadmap

Introduction to the Soy Roadmap

Why Action is Needed: Challenges and Opportunities in the Soy Sector

The global production of soy has rapidly grown over the last 40 years, reaching 360.26 million tonnes planted in 125.33 million hectares in the 2018/2019 crop season,[1] an area equivalent to the territory of France, Spain and Portugal all together. This production is highly concentrated, with more than 80% originating from three countries alone: the United States, Brazil and Argentina (Figure 1a). [1] Imports are also concentrated, with China representing alone more than 60% of total soy imports (Figure 1b).[2] Soy is used to produce many different products, ranging from diverse foods such as soymilk and margarine, to biodiesel or foam. However, more than 75% of the world's soy is processed into animal feed.[3]

Deforestation and conversion of other types of natural ecosystems, such as savannas and natural grasslands, are two of the main sustainability risks in soy production, which also include compliance with laws in producing countries, land grabbing and conflicts, misuse of pesticides, and workers' rights violations.[4] Soy is the third major driver of deforestation among agricultural commodities, having replaced 8.2 million hectares of forest globally between 2001 and 2015.[5] Almost all (97%) deforestation to soy took place in South America, with 60% occurring in Brazil (48% of which was in the Amazon and 45% in the Cerrado), 21% in Argentina, 9% in Bolivia, and 5% in Paraguay.[5]

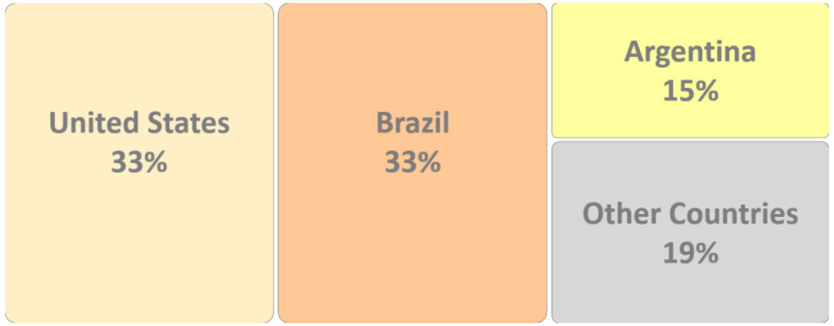


Figure 1a. Distribution of Global soy production (in tonnes) between countries in 2018/2019

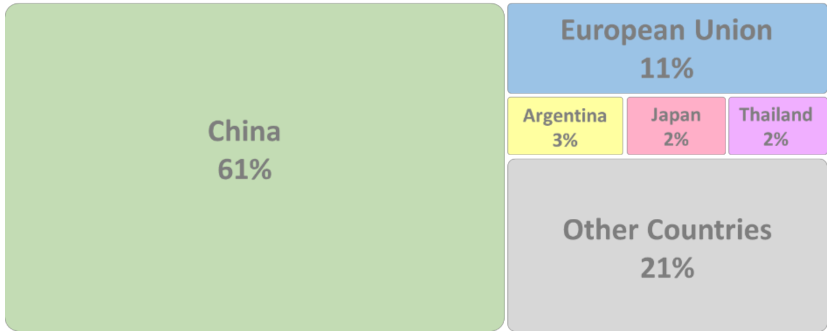


Figure 1b. Distribution of Global soy imports (in tonnes) between countries in 2019

[1] USDA. World Agricultural Production. https://usda.library.cornell.edu/concern/publications/5q47rn72z?locale=en
[2] International Trade Centre. Trade Map. https://www.trademap.org/
[3] https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/publications/research/2016-01-28-agricultural-commodities-brack-glover-wellesley.pdf
[4] https://wwfeu.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/wwf_soy_report_final_feb_4_2014_2.pdf
[5] WRI Study – not published yet

Introduction to the Soy Roadmap

Several factors make tackling deforestation and other sustainability risks in soy production particularly challenging compared to other commodity supply chains. Firstly, the soy supply chain consists of a complex set of actors and involves many levels of transformation happening in different countries, which makes it difficult to know how much soy is in companies' supply chains (Figure 2).

In addition, soy is an annual crop and soybeans can be transported for thousands of kilometers before crushing. As a result, soy supply chains are very dynamic, and there are constant changes in the supply base as buyers respond to the fluctuating market and price changes. Consequently, contrary to palm oil for instance, long-term contracts with producers and clear aggregation points are not usual in the soy supply chain. Finally, certified soy is far from being mainstream and only around 5% of global soy production was certified by a sustainability program in 2018.[6] This makes it difficult to establish relationships across the supply chain and to build leverage to drive change.

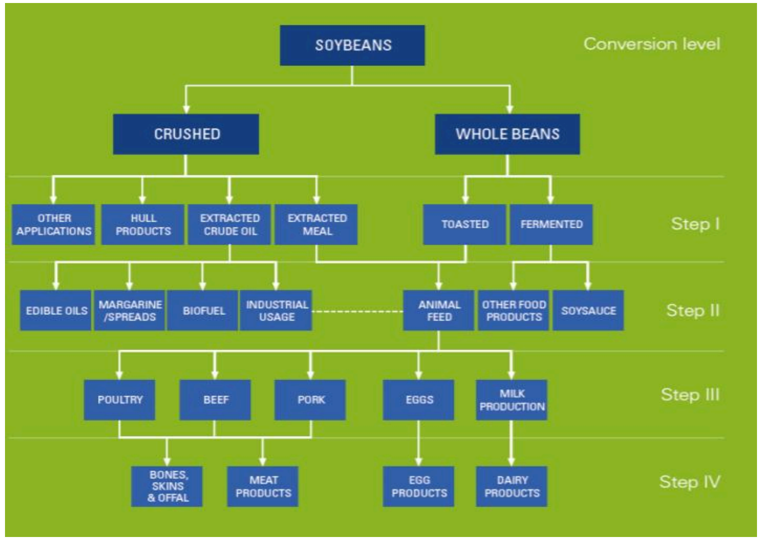


Figure 2: Diagram from the current CGF Soy Sourcing Guidelines

Despite these challenges, the soy supply chain also offers opportunities. Soy production and therefore, its risks, are concentrated in a few countries and regions, and soy trade is concentrated in a few upstream players. As a result, landscape approaches and sectoral engagement emerge as effective strategies to address issues at production level, and the increasing awareness in governments and investors fosters opportunities for collaboration.

Combined with companies' individual actions such as the purchase of certified soy, collective actions can ensure that companies deliver on their commitments while making a significant contribution to positive change.

[6] IDH. European Soy Monitor. https://www.idhsustainabletrade.com/uploaded/2020/05/IDH-European-Soy-Monitor-v2.pdf

Introduction to the Soy Roadmap

The CGF Forest Positive Coalition Soy Working Group: Taking Action Towards a Forest Positive Soy Sector

The Soy Working Group of the Forest Positive Coalition is composed of manufacturers and retailers who are committed to working towards a forest positive future for the soy sector. Following the Coalition's theory of change, the group aims to:

- Accelerate efforts to remove legal and illegal soy-driven deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems from our individual supply chains;
- Set higher expectations for suppliers and traders to act across their entire supply base and find opportunities for collaboration and alignment to drive sector-wide transformation;
- Do business with upstream suppliers who are also committed to forest positive implementation across their business;
- Drive transformational change in key soy producing landscapes through positive engagement in high-risk origins; and
- Transparently report on progress to ensure accountability.

The Soy Roadmap lays out the specific commitments, actions and KPIs that the group will implement to drive change, recognising equal responsibility but different activities for direct soy buyers and users of embedded soy. Building on the progress made by other initiatives in the soy sector, the Soy Working Group will focus on actions where members' collaboration can add the most value towards a forest positive sector:

- Working individually and collectively to implement commitments through timebound action plans and clear targets;
- Collectively engaging key soy traders and suppliers to deliver on commitments across their entire businesses through the communication of Coalition expectations and the monitoring of their performance;
- Supporting the development of a shared understanding of deforestation and native vegetation conversion in soy production landscapes and using this information to implement effective responses;
- Identifying priority soy origins for engagement and contributing to regional approaches and landscape initiatives to promote forest positive production of soy; and
- Improving transparency in the supply chain through the alignment of reported KPIs related to traceability, engagement, and performance.

Section 3: The 5 Elements of the Soy Roadmap

1. Own Supply Chain
2. Suppliers & Traders
3. Monitoring and Managing High-risk origins
4. Engagement in Landscapes and Regions
5. Transparency & Accountability

Element 1: Own Supply Chain

Commitments & Actions

Transparency & Accountability

1. Own Supply Chain: Commitments & Actions

Overview: A central pillar of the Forest Positive Coalition's approach is to progress from focusing on forest positive supply to forest positive suppliers. It is an important foundation that each member is committed to ensuring that their own supply is forest positive.

Coalition Members Commitments

1.1 Understand own supply base including footprint, origins and risk of deforestation or conversion

1.2 For areas with risk of deforestation or conversion work proactively to deliver commitments and identify and resolve any issues

Use the CGF Guidance or equivalent

Notes: The *CGF Guidance on the Forest Positive Soy Roadmap* *(former Sourcing Guidelines 2016)* includes guidance on what delivering forest positive deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) soy means, building on the Accountability Framework guidance and includes:

- Commitment to eliminate illegal and legal deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems from production of soy that enters own supply chains[1]
- Adopting cut-off dates[2] for the different biomes
- Respect for human rights in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and endorse and support the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Engaging in FPIC of indigenous and local communities covering activities on their customary lands where plantations are planned for development
- Operate a transparent conflict resolution system
- Doing business with upstream suppliers who in turn are committed to Forest Positive implementation across their business
- Focus on positive engagement with suppliers/traders and in landscapes where action is most needed to promote continuous improvement in high priority origins

Proposed Coalition Actions

1. 2020-2023: Work individually and collaboratively to improve transparency and traceability through the supply chain, with granularity linked to the risk and intended action.
   - Direct soy buyers of oil or meal focus on traceability of actual volumes purchased
   - Users of embedded soy and retailers use a footprint-based approach while also building an understanding of the supply chain
2. Q2 2021 onwards: Revise former CGF Sustainable Soy Sourcing Guidelines (2016) to produce *CGF Guidance on the Forest Positive Soy Roadmap* with guidance for direct soy buyers and users of embedded soy and retailers focusing on delivering and reporting on CGF Forest Positive Coalition Soy KPIs. Include guidance on granularity of 'origin', footprint calculation and tools to ascertain DCF sourcing. Build on AFi as well as existing approaches, shared platforms and inputs from local stakeholders.
3. 2024: Review Guidance with particular focus on accessibility for any smaller companies or companies based in more challenging regions with lower starting points

Proposed Individual Actions

On joining FPC:

1. Public commitment to eliminate legal and illegal deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems to soy in your supply chain, including cut-off dates[2]
2. Have a public time-bound action plan in place for the actions the company will take to achieve a Deforestation and Conversion Free (DCF) soy supply chain, including target dates (use *CGF Guidance on the FP Soy Roadmap*)

Annually:

1. Support individual and collective work on transparency
2. Report on own supply progress against the agreed KPIs at least annually, using the *CGF Guidance on the Forest Positive Soy Roadmap* or equivalent

[1]The initial focus will be on the Brazilian Cerrado, Brazilian Amazon (recognising the Amazon Soy Moratorium) and Gran Chaco (Argentina and Paraguay). In the future, other areas could be included such as the Amazon outside Brazil and prairies in North America.

[2]The cut-off dates adopted for the different biomes must align with sectoral cut-off dates where they exist (e.g. Amazon Soy Moratorium, legal cut-off dates) and be no later than 2020 for the rest. The cut-off dates apply to both legal and illegal deforestation and conversion of natural ecosystems.

1. Own Supply Chain: Transparency & Accountability

Overview: The goal is for every member's own supply chain to be as transparent as possible, including members' understanding of their direct and embedded soy supply chains, the progress made and remaining work to be done. As KPIs might differ for direct soy and for embedded soy volumes, reporting will be applicable to material volumes, providing companies demonstrate why direct or embedded soy volumes are not material. All members are committed to annual reporting on KPIs, and the group may agree on recommendations for more frequent reporting for some information.

Public Information from Members

1.1 Policy commitments to the forest positive goals
1.2 Timebound action plan summary
1.3 Soy Footprint across all product categories
1.4 Methodology for soy footprint calculation

Publicly Reported KPIs	For Direct Soy Buyers	For Users of Embedded Soy	Rec
1.5 % of total commodity volume that is in scope of Element 1 reporting *1,2*	a) Report on the % of the total commodity volumes that is in scope of Element 1 reporting b) Provide a narrative explanation of the % excluded from scope		Annual
1.6 % Traceable to at-risk origin (country or subnational) without further assurance of DCF status	Report the proportion of in scope soy volume from at-risk origins (see Element 3). *A recommended methodology for classifying soy origins as DCF origins (where there was no or negligible risk of recent conversion to soy) and at-risk origins, was developed in collaboration with Trase and support from AFi Secretariat.*	Report the proportion of in scope soybean equivalent volume that is from at-risk origin, and known upstream actors. *A recommended methodology for classifying soy origins as DCF origins (where there was no or negligible risk of recent conversion to soy) and at-risk origins, was developed in collaboration with Trase and support from AFi Secretariat.*	Annual
1.7 % Unknown origins	Report the proportion of in scope soy volume purchased which is from unknown origins.	Report the proportion of in scope soybean equivalent volume that is from unknown origins.	Annual
1.8 % DCF supply and break-down into: % DCF negligible risk origin; % DCF certified; % DCF monitored	*See CGF Guidance on the Soy DCF Methodology for details (some aspects still under discussion).*		Annual
1.9 Progressing towards DCF soy:	Report: (a) Year on year change in DCF volume % and (b) Proportion (%) of in scope soy volume that is progressing towards DCF. *See CGF Guidance on the Forest Positive Soy Roadmap for approach for reporting soy volumes as "progressing towards DCF".*		Annual
1.10 % with no DCF solutions currently available (optional KPI) *Note: 2025 will be used to trial this KPI and gather further information on DCF solutions availability.*	Report % and provide reason (see below) and actions taken to find or develop DCF solutions. Volume sourced is under any of the following situations: • From origins where no DCF solutions are widely available • Difficult to trace based on supply chain position or supply chain fragmentation		Annual

1 To address existing inconsistencies across the scope of company reporting, the Coalition developed a common DCF methodology for Soy including best practice and ambition to including full scope of volumes for DCF reporting. In acknowledgment that for many companies this is not yet possible, the proposed approach is to focus on transparency.

2 It is encouraged that scope of reporting is consistent across all Element 1 KPIs. If scope of reporting differs between these KPIs (e.g. for DCF) clarification is to be provided. The value reported in the '% in-scope' KPI constitutes 100% (the total) for the remaining Element 1 KPIs. Volumes reported in all KPI's after KPI 1.5 are considered 'in-scope volumes' and the remaining volumes to add up to 100% will be considered as non-DCF. Volumes excluded from scope of reporting (out of scope) can also be considered non-DCF and are not captured in the KPI for progressing towards DCF.

Element 2: Suppliers & Traders

Commitments & Actions

Transparency & Accountability

2. Suppliers & Traders: Commitments & Actions

Overview: The Forest Positive Coalition recognises that to support sector-wide progress, it is important to work beyond individual supply chains. Central to the approach is that transformation of soy production to forest positive across the entire sector can only be achieved if upstream suppliers also implement forest positive commitments across their entire soy business, thereby creating the scale and momentum needed. Therefore, the Coalition members (manufacturers and retailers) are committed to doing business with upstream suppliers who in turn are committed to forest positive implementation across their business – forest positive. While this applies across all suppliers, it is a priority to engage the large traders and suppliers who play a very significant role in many supply chains

Coalition Members Commitments

2.1 Communicate and implement the 'forest positive suppliers' commitment with suppliers/traders

2.2 Collaborate with suppliers/traders to address barriers to sector-wide progress

Notes: There is a Coalition-wide Action on Supplier/Trader Engagement to leverage the combined influence of the Coalition and to provide alignment between different commodities. This includes guidance on an aligned 'Forest Positive Approach' for each commodity as part of the Guidance on the Forest Positive Soy Roadmap, including:

1. Public commitment to 'deforestation and conversion-free' across entire soy commodity business including a public time-bound action plan with clear milestones.
2. Process for regular supplier and trader engagement
3. Mechanism to identify and to respond to non-compliances
4. Support initiatives delivering forest positive development at landscape and sectoral level
5. Regular public reporting against key KPIs

Proposed Coalition Actions

1. 2021: Document Coalition expectations of direct suppliers and of upstream traders sourcing from high-risk origins, setting out a clear 'Forest Positive Approach' to track including cut-off dates, performance across their entire soy operations, response to deforestation or conversion and disclosure.
2. Q4 2020 onwards: Identify and work with initiatives/platforms which can collect data and measure and evaluate key trader performance against the Forest Positive Approach
3. Q4 2020 onwards: Traders/Suppliers - Identify the key traders in Coalition members' supply bases (who are either direct suppliers or suppliers to direct suppliers) and engage individually (see individual actions) and as a Coalition (e.g. through SCF) to communicate the Forest Positive Approach, discuss progress in performance and identify areas for collaboration to drive sector-wide transformation
4. 2023: Feed manufacturers: Engage with the feed sector, particularly in Europe, to communicate the Forest Positive Approach, discuss progress and drive delivery
5. 2021-2022: Support the development and deployment of tools and initiatives which can be used to implement change, e.g. scorecards and the use of shared platforms such as CDP and STC etc., building on members' experience and engagement with platforms (eg through the AFi and Meridian-convened discussion group)
6. 2022: Identify and engage other CGF companies that are not yet Coalition members and are part of members' soy supply chains to encourage them to join the Coalition and drive progress

Proposed Individual Actions

Ongoing (at least annually):

1. Engage with suppliers and traders, directly and through common platforms, to communicate the 'Forest Positive Approach' and track performance.
2. Work with procurement team to ensure there are internal systems in place that drive consequences for good or bad supplier/trader performance
3. Report performance against the KPIs, including progress of suppliers/traders (or current performance to use as a baseline if first report)
4. Implement internal systems to drive progress towards doing business with suppliers/traders that are making progress
5. Report on progress using agreed KPIs at least annually

2. Suppliers and Traders: Transparency & Accountability

Overview: The goal is to combine aligned Coalition member transparency with increased transparency from suppliers and traders to make it easy to track progress with sector-wide transformation, but also (and equally important) to identify areas where challenges remain or progress is slow so that the Coalition can take further action. This will require a combination of Coalition-wide KPIs and specific requirements for soy.

Since implementation by Coalition members' needs to be closely linked to procurement cycles which are generally annual, the recommended reporting frequency is also annual. This will be further reviewed based on experience. As KPIs might differ for direct soy and for embedded soy volumes, reporting will be applicable to material volumes, providing companies demonstrate why direct or embedded soy volumes are not material.

Public Information from Members

2.1 Direct supplier list (for all members)

2.4 List of identified major upstream suppliers (for users of embedded soy)

2.5 A summary of the Forest Positive Approach for suppliers and traders

Publicly Reported KPIs	Individual Reporting by Direct Soy Buyers and Users of Embedded Soy	Collective Reporting	Rec
2.2 All: % of Tier 1 suppliers to whom the Forest Positive Approach and its implementation have been communicated	%, volume or value of T1 suppliers engaged For retailers focus on 'own brand' T1 suppliers		Ann
2.3 All: Performance of Tier 1 suppliers against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire soy business	Change in performance against Forest Positive Approach (see above) for all engaged T1 suppliers as well as overall progress a) % volume/procurement spend from T1 suppliers who are compliant with requirements ('FP Approach'), including change in % over time b) % volume/procurement spend from suppliers who are not yet compliant but are reporting/providing information across their whole business. ➢ *Include average score of compliance (aggregate and/or per requirement) and change over time.* c) % volume/procurement spend from suppliers who are not yet compliant and not yet reporting/providing information across their whole business	*Coalition can report collectively on engagement and progress for key upstream actors who are both T1 suppliers to manufacturers and important upstream traders for feed and other embedded soy products – thereby maximising leverage of the Coalition. This could also include progress of collaboration to address sector-wide issues.*	Ann
2.6 Embedded/retailers: Upstream suppliers/traders sourcing from at-risk origins that have been engaged (directly or via collective approach) and are being evaluated	Volume or number of upstream suppliers/traders that have been engaged (directly or a collective approach e.g. STC)		Ann
2.7 Embedded/retailers: Performance of upstream suppliers/traders against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire soy business	Change in performance against Forest Positive Approach (see above) for all engaged upstream traders at least annually[3]		Ann

Element 3: Monitoring and Managing High-Risk Origins

Commitments & Actions

Transparency & Accountability

3. Monitoring and Managing High-Risk Origins: Commitments & Actions

Overview: In order to have an aligned and effective response it is important to have a shared understanding of deforestation and conversion in soy producing landscapes, both within the Coalition and across the sector. Members are committed to supporting the ongoing monitoring of deforestation/conversion to soy in high-risk origins and to use this information to inform their actions to address identified issues, including engagement with suppliers/traders and landscapes/regions. This information will also be used to track progress and the effectiveness of actions in reducing deforestation/conversion to soy.

Note: This element provides information to other elements and does not have separate KPIs.

Coalition Members Commitments

3.1 Build and strengthen a shared understanding of deforestation/conversion in soy production landscapes with key stakeholders including supply chain actors, industry associations, civil society, government, and local institutions

3.2 Use the information to develop and implement effective and proactive responses to identified (risk of) conversion, including engagement with suppliers, traders and landscape initiatives (see Elements 2 and 4)

3.3 Develop/identify ongoing monitoring and verification systems for deforestation/conversion in high-risk landscapes

Proposed Coalition Actions

1. Q1 2021 onwards: In collaboration with TFA, AFi, Trase and SCF, and based on existing tools and resources, build and strengthen the shared understanding of risk origins among Coalition members and key stakeholders, including: the location of soy origins with ongoing conversion, monitoring and verification platforms, response systems
2. 2022: Engage with local and regional initiatives monitoring ongoing conversion for soy (e.g. PRODES, Agroideal, Mapbiomas)
3. 2022 onwards: Use the results to inform Coalition engagement with key traders (see Element 2) and landscape initiatives (Element 4)
4. Ongoing: Support ongoing monitoring of deforestation/conversion in high-risk origins (including verification) to track the effectiveness of actions

Proposed Individual Actions

Ongoing:

1. Support collective work to consolidate a shared understanding
2. Use information to inform risk assessment and strategic planning (see Element 1) and ongoing engagement with suppliers and traders (see Element 2) and to plan engagement with landscape and regional initiatives (see Element 4)

Element 4: Engagement in Regions and Landscapes

Commitments & Actions

Transparency & Accountability

4. Engagement in Regions and Landscapes: Commitments & Actions

Overview: Central to the Forest Positive Coalition Theory of Change is that transformation of soy production to forest positive across the entire sector cannot be delivered by supply chain companies in isolation. Addressing deforestation and conversion of native vegetation and building forest positive production requires collaboration between companies, producers, local communities, government and civil society organisations.

To build this collaboration in practice, Coalition members will focus on actions in production landscapes and regions. Some members are already engaged in one or more initiatives, while others are just beginning to think about how to engage. A major focus of the Coalition approach will be real-time learning and alignment to accelerate progress. This will be coordinated by Proforest and the Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) which was co-founded by the CGF to provide a platform for companies, governments and civil society to work together.

Coalition Members Commitments

4.1 Contribute to regional approaches and landscape initiatives in high-risk origins aimed at reducing conversion and deforestation through: compensation mechanisms *and/or* increasing yields in existing production *and/or* encouraging expansion onto degraded pasture *and/or* preferential sourcing *and/or* regenerative agriculture

4.2 Support development of effective approaches to designing, implementing and monitoring regional and landscape initiatives both for individual or collective interventions

Notes: There is a Coalition-wide Action on Production Landscapes to leverage the combined influence of the Coalition and to provide alignment between different commodities. The Coalition launched its *Strategy for Collective Action in Production Landscapes (v. 1.0)* in November 2021. See the Coalition website for further details as this Action is developed.

Proposed Coalition Actions

1. 2021-2023: Engage in dialogue with existing and emerging initiatives and relevant sub-national governments in priority origins and develop aligned approaches for on-the-ground action, in collaboration with other actors in the supply chain, with particular focus on individual and collective investment opportunities and support for local livelihoods and communities
2. 2021-2023: Support credible platforms and processes for designing, implementing and monitoring landscape initiatives (e.g. Landscale, VSA, ISEAL, GCF, TNC Environmental Framework)2024-2025: Develop and implement claims guidance related to the Coalition's 2030 Landscape Ambition
3. 2024-2025: Develop and implement claims guidance related to the Coalition's 2030 Landscape Ambition
4. 2024-2025: Through SourceUp partnership, support landscape initiatives to communicate and report progress against 2030 targets particularly for the KPI's of the Coalition's Landscapes Reporting Framework
5. 2025 onwards : Advance the maturity of landscape initiatives supported by members through a landscapes blueprint framework (aligned ISEAL Core Criteria for Mature Landscape Initiatives).
6. Ongoing: Continued engagement in dialogue with existing and emerging initiatives and relevant sub-national governments in priority origins to evaluate impact and identify ways to strengthen collaboration
7. Ongoing: Work to leverage co-funding to landscape initiatives in the Coalition's priority areas, including through partnerships building with peers, suppliers, donors, and investors (e.g. through the Sustainable Landscapes Partnership with the Soft Commodities Forum (SCF) launched in 2020)

Proposed Individual Actions

- In first year of joining FPC: Develop internal plans to select and engage with regional or landscape initiatives (and begin engagement with at least one initiative) and develop investment plan for landscapes
- Second year: Support the collaborative action to identify opportunities for engagement in priority origins
- Third year: Build understanding and share learning within and beyond the Soy Working Group, , including scaling up resources for landscape engagement through partnerships with suppliers and other supply chain actors
- Third year onwards: Discuss and agree internally on resources available to support regional or landscape initiatives in high-risk origins (e.g. Cerrado Funding Coalition) aligned with expected contributions per the FPC production base footprint

4. Engagement in Regions and Landscapes: Transparency & Accountability

Overview: The goal is to provide transparency on individual and collaborative actions in production landscapes to promote engagement and learning for every member to transform commodity production areas towards forest positive.

The KPIs below have been developed for members to report on their engagements in production landscapes. The impact of this engagement will be captured in outcome reporting for natural ecosystems, farmers and communities, and multi-stakeholder partnerships across the landscape initiatives in the FPC Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives starting in 2023.

KPIs and public information from members	Individual members (for direct soy buyers and embedded soy users)	Coalition (collective reporting)
4.1. Priority production landscapes identified	Summary of priority production landscapes identified	Number of aggregate priority landscapes identified by Coalition
4.2. Methodology used to identify priority production landscapes to transform to forest positive	Report on methodology for prioritisation of landscapes (either done individually or collectively)	Link to Element 3 of the Roadmap on identifying high-risk origins for deforestation and conversion to soy
4.3. Number of landscape initiatives currently engaged in	Number of landscape initiatives company is currently engaged in	Aggregate number of landscape initiatives Coalition is currently engaged in
4.4. For each landscape initiative your company is currently engaged in, information on: a) Name, location, timeline and other partners involved b) The initiative's goals and progress reflecting the indicators of the FPC's Landscape Reporting Framework c) The maturity of the initiative (linked to the ISEAL Core Criteria for Mature Landscape Initiatives and the FPC's blueprint components) **If the initiative reports on SourceUp**, a link to the initiative profile with the KPI 4.4 (b, c) information can be added. **If the initiative *does not* report on SourceUp**, please provide a link to another publicly available source with the KPI 4.4. (b, c) information.	Names and information on the landscape initiatives the company is engaged in, including information on how the company engages and timeline Report on current support to and engagement in landscape initiatives for each element of forest positive goals *(*conservation, restoration, positive inclusion of farmers and communities, developing landscape-level multi-stakeholder platforms or partnerships) This can include specific projects within a landscape that contribute to landscape-level goals	Collective systemic issues being addressed and how they link to achieving impact and delivering shared goals – conservation, restoration, positive inclusion of farmers and communities (including human rights issues at a later stage), landscape-level multi-stakeholder platforms or partnerships -- for forest positive transformation

Element 5: Transparency & Accountability

Commitments & Actions

5. Transparency & Accountability: Commitments & Actions

Overview: Accelerating progress and building credibility through ongoing transparency and accountability is an important part of the Coalition's approach. This builds on the insight from the review of the implementation of the original 2020 deforestation commitment, that there are limitations to the effectiveness of relying on commitment to a long-term goal with little interim information provision, monitoring of progress or collective review of actions to make them more effective.

Coalition Members Commitments

5.1 Track, verify and report on progress with implementation of the Roadmap for own supply, suppliers and priority landscapes

Notes: There is a Coalition-wide Action on Transparency and Accountability, to provide consistency between different commodities and leverage the combined influence of the Coalition. See the Coalition website for further details as this Action is developed.

Proposed Coalition Actions

1. Annually: Coordinated by the Transparency & Accountability WG
   - Publish an FPC Report including information on individual company reporting on the Roadmap KPIs and collective progress in transparency & accountability
   - Develop and regularly update templates to support common and consistent reporting (particularly for data for shared reporting by CGF).
   - 2021 onwards: Support increased alignment on KPIs with key reporting platforms (e.g. CDP, Forest500) and with other key stakeholders and sectors (e.g. AFi, suppliers/traders, finance sector and companies beyond FPC)
2. 2022 onwards: Support increased alignment on KPI methodologies and approaches to track and report progress through development of Guidance (see previous sections) for reporting on the Roadmap KPIs, building on existing tools and guidance (e.g. AFi)
3. 2021 onwards: Explore the collective use of existing credible platforms (e.g. CDP Forests) and engage in dialogue with key stakeholders (e.g. through the AFi and Meridian-convened discussion group)**
4. Ongoing: Support provision of credible and consistent information on key issues such as rates of deforestation in the sector (e.g. GTS, GTC, WRI reports, SCF, etc.)

Proposed Individual Actions

On joining FPC:

1. Confirm CEO-level support to proposed Coalition transparency and accountability

Annually:

1. Report publicly at least annually on all the KPIs agreed by the Coalition *(see Elements 1, 2 and 4)*
2. Support shared reporting if/when agreed by the Coalition providing agreed data in a timely way
3. Review progress in disclosure and performance against the KPIs in Elements 1, 2 and 3, and plan and implement actions to ensure progress where not fully delivering

Glossary & Abbreviations

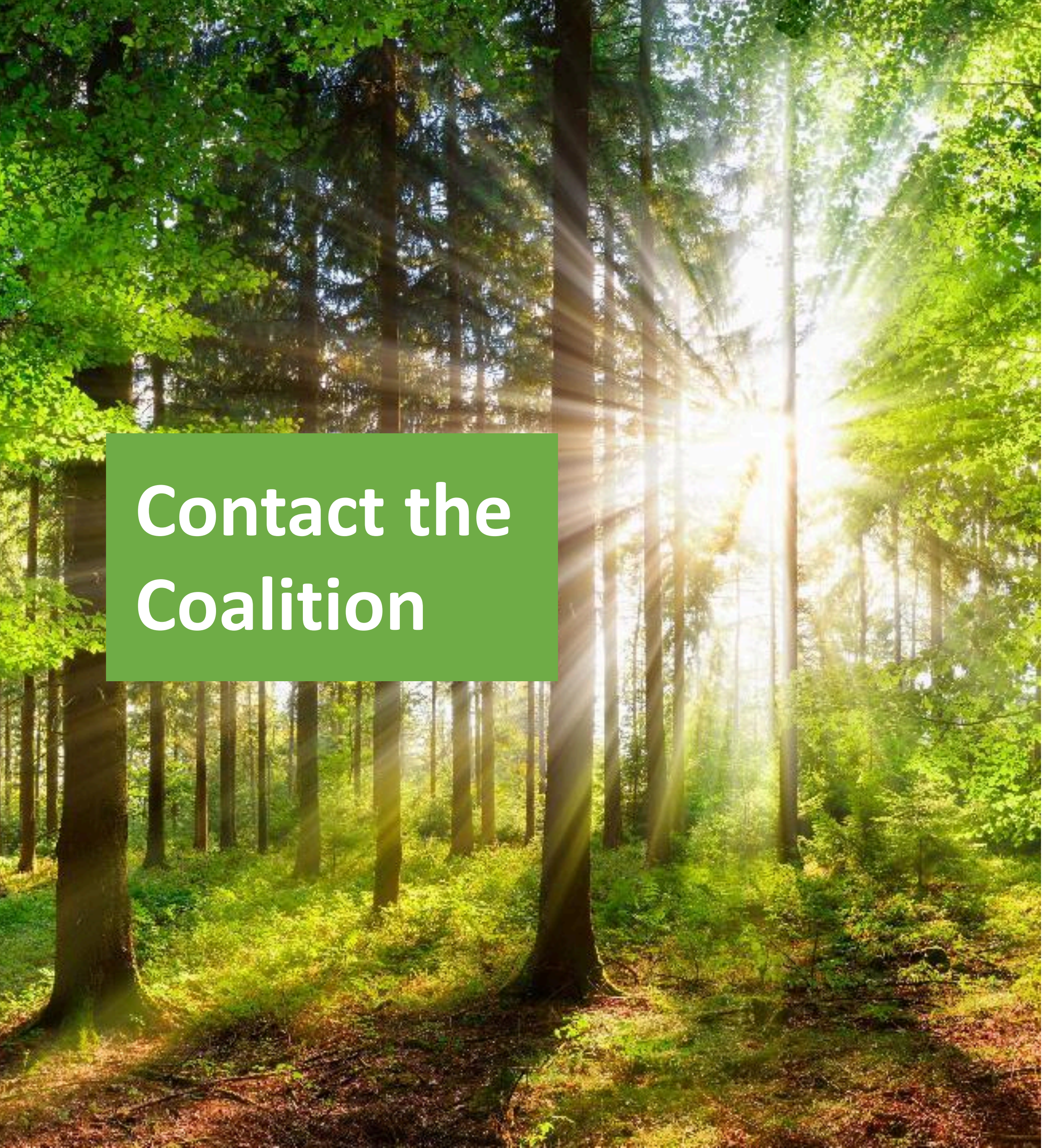
- AFi: the Accountability Framework https://accountability-framework.org/
- Ann: annual
- CDP: Carbon Disclosure Project https://www.cdp.net/en
- CFA: Collaboration for Forests and Agriculture
- CGF: The Consumer Goods Forum https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/
- DCF: deforestation- and conversion-free
- GCF: Governors Climate and Forest Task Force https://www.gcftf.org/
- ISEAL: The global membership organisation for credible sustainability standards https://www.isealalliance.org/
- Landscale: A standardized approach for assessing and communicating sustainability status and trends across landscapes https://www.landscale.org/
- STC: The Soy Transparency Coalition
- TFA: The Tropical Forest Alliance https://www.tropicalforestalliance.org/
- VSA: Verified Sourcing Areas https://www.idhsustainabletrade.com/landscapes/verified-sourcing-areas/

Tracker of Roadmap Updates (1/2)

Version of the Soy Roadmap	Updated Content	Date
v.1	First publication	November 2020
v.1.1	Changes to formatting, for consistency across commodity roadmaps	January 2021
v.1.2	Updated FPC membership slide in the introduction to include new member companies; updated Coalition structure slide to include new Working Group on Beef	February 2021
v.1.3	Minor changes to the five elements of the forest positive ask for suppliers under Element 2	May 2021
v.1.4	Changes to timelines to align with implementation progress Updates to names of documents where needed Updates in Element 4 to reflect progress of Landscapes Coalition-wide Action	August 2021
v.1.5	Landscape (Element 4) KPIs updated	December 2021
v.1.6	Update FPC membership slide	January 2022
v.1.7	Element 2: additional KPI for retailers and embedded soy users (T1 supplier performance) and minor updates to language for consistency across Commodity Roadmaps	June 2022
v1.8	Revision to KPIs including updated Element 1 KPIs and guidance for reporting on supplier performance in Element 2 Minor updates to timelines, actions and names of documents where needed	February 2023

Tracker of Roadmap Updates (2/2)

Version of the Soy Roadmap	Updated Content	Date
v.1.9	Updated the Element 1 KPIs to include reporting scope and revised language to progressing towards DCF KPI	June 2024
v.1.10	Element 1: addition of optional KPI '% with no DCF solutions currently available' Element 4: updated actions to reflect progress and revision to KPI 4.4	May 2025



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