



Forest  
Positive

# Driving Transformational Change Throughout the Value Chain

2022 Annual Report from  
The Consumer Goods  
Forum's **Forest Positive**  
Coalition of Action

[www.tcgfforestpositive.com](http://www.tcgfforestpositive.com)

SEPTEMBER  
2022



# Table of Contents

5

Forewords

8

Executive Summary

10

Introduction

14

Our Actions and Progress

26

Ambitions to  
Actions Selected  
Case Studies

42

Company  
Performance  
Profiles and  
Access to KPI  
Reporting Data

76

Comments from  
Stakeholders

82

Annex

## About the Forest Positive Coalition of Action

The Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) Forest Positive Coalition of Action is a CEO-led initiative representing 21 CGF member companies who are committed to leveraging collective action and accelerating systemic efforts to remove deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from key commodity supply chains. Launched in 2020, the Coalition represents a dynamic shift in the industry's approach to stopping deforestation: by mobilising the leading position of member companies to build multi-stakeholder partnerships and develop effective implementation and engagement strategies, the Coalition brings together diverse stakeholders for sustainable impact. These efforts support the development of forest-positive businesses that drive transformational change in key landscapes and commodity supply chains, strengthening the resilience of communities and ecosystems worldwide. To learn more about the Forest Positive Coalition, visit [www.tcgfforestpositive.com](http://www.tcgfforestpositive.com).

The Coalition is being supported by the Tropical Forest Alliance and Proforest as strategic and technical partners.



## CGF FOREWORD

# Coalition Members and Partners



**Wai-Chan Chan**  
Managing Director  
The Consumer Goods Forum

**The Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) is the only CEO-led** organisation to bring together consumer goods manufacturers and retailers globally. Through collective action and impact, our aim is to create better lives through better business. By leveraging the influence and position of our international membership, the CGF leads efforts to transform the industry's approach to issues such as sustainability, human rights, and health and wellbeing – global concerns with local impacts affecting consumers, workers, and communities around the world. This work has never been more important: with the 2030 deadline to reach the UN Sustainable Development Goals fast approaching and latest reports calling it 'now or never' to take action for the climate,<sup>1</sup> the survival of our industry – let alone our planet – depends on sustainability.

The CGF's Forest Positive Coalition of Action is a prime example of not only business at its best, but its future. With this group of peers working together in collaboration with stakeholders throughout their supply chains, industry leaders are sending a strong signal that commodity-driven deforestation, forest degradation, and conversion are becoming practices of the past. Through their commitments and actions, the members of our Coalition are stepping up to this decades-long challenge for the benefit of not just their businesses, but people, climate, and nature.

Still, we know that shifting behaviours and practices is a complex process, and it won't happen overnight. But we also know that it will never happen without continued effort and collaboration. Our Coalition has made great progress in the past two years – developing ambitious performance metrics, raising awareness of critical issues, and transforming business practices – but there is still more to do. Everyone – our members, supply chain partners, stakeholders, and governments alike – not only have a part to play, but an obligation to pick up the pace.

It is in this spirit of collective responsibility and urgent need for action that we share with you the second Annual Report from the Forest Positive Coalition. Our members are proud to share with you their individual and collective progress along with feedback from stakeholders in their own words. We hope this report will inspire continued dialogue and accelerated action around the global challenge of deforestation, recognising both the positive steps our industry is taking as well as the road to forest positive that still lays before us. It's on all of us to keep going – **the future of our planet depends on it.**

## Our Strategic and Technical Partners



Proforest has been one of the Coalition's two technical and strategic partners since October 2019. Working with members and stakeholders, Proforest has supported the Coalition as it collectively develops its Commodity Roadmaps, Forest Positive Approach, and detailed KPIs, as well as supporting strategies such as the Roadmap Implementation Guidance, Guidance for Forest Positive Suppliers and Traders, and Landscape Engagement Ambition. With teams around the world with expertise in both environmental and social issues, Proforest provides the Coalition with technical expertise to understand the key challenges and opportunities for creating a forest positive future as well as implementation support as members progress on the Forest Positive Approach. Proforest also provides primary support to Coalition members as they report against the Commodity Roadmap KPIs and developed the methodology for the Coalition's collective progress on reporting included in this report. To learn more, visit [www.proforest.net](http://www.proforest.net).



The Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA) is a multistakeholder partnership platform established to support companies through the ongoing transition to the deforestation-free production of commodities including palm oil, soy, cattle, and paper and pulp. Hosted by the World Economic Forum, TFA works with governments, the private sector, and civil society to develop and consolidate high-impact partnerships focused on reducing deforestation and creating a forest positive future. As a strategic partner to the Coalition, TFA leverages the tools and resources developed by the Coalition, including the Commodity Roadmaps and the Landscape Engagement Ambition, to catalyse more corporate action through strategic engagement with other supply chain companies and platforms. As convener, TFA creates space for dialogue between Coalition members and other stakeholders to encourage further action and collaboration. To learn more, visit [www.tropicalforestalliance.org](http://www.tropicalforestalliance.org).

## CEO CO-SPONSOR FOREWORD



**Grant F. Reid**  
CEO & Office of the President  
Mars, Incorporated



**Alexandre Bompard**  
CEO  
Carrefour

**When business is practiced with sustainability at its core,** it not only drives business resilience, it helps deliver positive environmental and societal impact. As commodity-driven deforestation, forest degradation, and conversion continue across the globe, businesses must recognise not only their ability, but responsibility, to take action. This is the philosophy behind The Consumer Goods Forum's Forest Positive Coalition of Action, an initiative of the world's largest consumer goods brands and retailers taking collective action to help create a forest positive future in the industry and beyond.

When we launched our Coalition two years ago, we were setting out on a new course against deforestation and conversion that is substantively different from the path taken in previous years. Prior efforts focused on individual supply chains and an overreliance on certification, while a lack of transparency and accountability limited the impact of many companies' efforts. In the past two years, our new approach – focusing on multi-actor collaboration across supply chains, sectors, and production landscapes – has led us closer to our goal of a forest positive future.

Transparency and transformation are at the core of our efforts. This is our second Annual Report, in which we share the actions we are taking throughout the palm oil, soy, paper, pulp and fibre-based packaging, and beef sectors. Creating a forest positive future means completely transforming how we do business at every step of the value chain, from CEOs to smallholder farmers. We are improving our internal processes, working more closely with our direct and indirect suppliers and traders, and supporting actions on-the-ground in communities and environments most impacted by deforestation. In doing so, we are increasing our visibility over our supply chains to understand when and where deforestation risks exist, allowing us to report more transparently on progress. Finally, we are working to not only make forest positive the norm in our businesses and industry, but globally, by advocating for enabling legislative environments that support forest protection, conservation, and growth.

As a collective of leading businesses, we have seen that by working together, we can influence the larger industry and help lead efforts towards industry-wide sustainability. We are encouraged by the progress we have made in the two years since our launch, but we know there is still much more to be done. Our work can only be improved by continued collaboration with supply chain partners, civil society organisations, and governments, and of course, among our Coalition members. As more companies join our Coalition, we can also create an even more widespread impact, reaching more suppliers, production landscapes, and communities. We invite you to join us, as a member or a stakeholder, to help achieve the forest positive future our planet deserves.

## CO-CHAIR FOREWORD



**Christine Montenegro McGrath,**  
Senior Vice President and Chief  
Impact & Sustainability Officer  
Mondelēz International



**Bertrand Swiderski**  
Chief Sustainability Officer  
Carrefour

**As the world's leading initiative of consumer goods** companies taking collective action against deforestation, forest conversion, and degradation, the Forest Positive Coalition of Action is committed to driving sustainable impact at scale to benefit people, nature, and climate worldwide. Transforming our businesses towards a forest positive future is an immense challenge given the size of our global operations, the complexity of our supply chains, and the systemic drivers of deforestation. However, we remain committed to creating new industry norms, collectively unlocking necessary innovation, and demonstrating the Coalition-wide action that our planet needs to survive and our businesses need to thrive.

Now that we have launched the first versions of all four of our Commodity Roadmaps – focusing on palm oil, soy, paper, pulp and fibre-based packaging, and beef – we are pleased to share with you in this report how the Coalition has progressed this past year. By focusing on our own procurement policies, our relationships with our supply chain partners, and our impact and responsibility in production landscapes, we are working to drive forest positive change throughout the value chains we collectively represent as a Coalition, not just in our own individual businesses.

In the past year we have been able to see the power of the collective as a result of our continued collaboration. Globally, we have been able to help all of our members advance on the forest positive journey – and course-correct when needed – thanks to learnings we have gained through our internal collaboration, greater transparency efforts, and continued engagement with more than 200 external organisations. For example, all of our members are now investing in production landscapes, a new step for many companies who followed the example of others with more experience in this area. We are strengthening our collective knowledge of human rights issues related to deforestation thanks to our ongoing collaboration with the CGF Human Rights Coalition – Working to End Forced Labour and other human rights organisations. Finally, in reporting ambition focused on transparency and harmonisation, more companies are reporting on more of our Key Performance Indicators, a product of dialogue between members who shared best practices for increased supply chain traceability and reporting.

We recognise we are only in the early stages of our collective action, but we are confident that we are heading in the right direction. Feedback from our consumers and stakeholders is important, and welcome, to help us improve and advance. At the end of this report, you will find comments from our stakeholders, in their own words, about our progress. We will continue to engage with the broader stakeholder community throughout the year; of course, should you have comments about what you read in this report, we invite you to contact us [here](#).



# Forest Positive By the Numbers

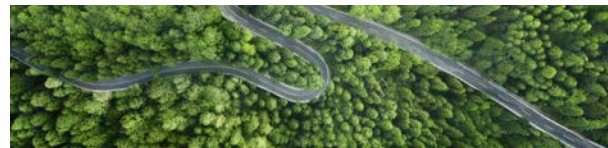
Collectively, Coalition members are reporting\* on

**74%** **63%**

of Palm Oil KPIs of Soy KPIs

**58%** **52%**

of PPP KPIs of Beef KPIs



**22**

initiatives in our 'Learning Through Action' Portfolio

**200**

stakeholder organisations engaged across the Coalition

**62%**

overall collective disclosure rate across commodities\*

**10**

companies reporting on at least 75% of the KPIs across commodities, including 2 reporting on 100% of KPIs\*



**58**

Ambitious Key Performance Indicators driving transparency

**5** elements of the Forest Positive Approach

**6pp**

increase in collective disclosure rates for 2021 Palm Oil, Soy, and PPP KPIs for original 20 member companies\*

## Executive Summary

**The Forest Positive Coalition of Action from The Consumer Goods Forum** is the world's leading initiative of manufacturers and retailers working together to end commodity-driven deforestation in palm oil, soy, paper, pulp, and fibre-based packaging, and beef supply chains. Since our formal launch in September 2020, our Coalition has been making progress around four key areas of action – supply chain collaboration, investment in production landscapes, stakeholder and government engagement, and transparency and accountability – driving transformational change towards forest positive throughout the value chain. This report captures our Coalition's actions from the past year, extending from companies' own operations to production landscapes, notably focusing on:

**Building trust and transparency.** Our Coalition has advanced on its objective to create a stronger culture of transparency in the consumer goods industry by increasing disclosure rates for the KPIs we established in 2021 – a critical part of increasing transparency around actions and measuring progress – and also introducing new metrics for evaluating progress and impact in other areas of action this year. As a result of both, Coalition members are now collectively reporting on 62% of our performance metrics across commodities, with 10 companies reporting on at least 75% of the KPIs across commodities, including two companies reporting on all KPIs. This includes a 6pp increase in collective disclosure rates between 2021 and 2022 on the original set of KPIs from 2021 for the 20 returning Coalition members. With this continued improvement, we are making progress on our goal of increasing companies' capacity for supply chain transparency, reporting, and disclosure, an ambitious yet critical objective for our Coalition members.

**Evaluating performance and aligning reporting methodologies.** Our members have started to report on their performance against important metrics such as the percentage of their supply from high-risk/high-priority for deforestation regions, and the performance of upstream suppliers implementing our Forest Positive Approach. We are also sharing our methodologies for reporting on each KPI, a critical step that will allow us to start accurately evaluating our individual and collective performance in the future.

**Expanding our commodity focus.** After our launch, we decided to expand our commodity focus to include beef and other cattle-derived products. We have launched our first version of the Beef Roadmap in 2022, a major milestone built on collaboration and dialogue between Coalition members, Brazilian meatpackers, and civil society organisations to align and accelerate actions in this sector which is at high-risk for deforestation and conversion.

**Transforming production landscapes.** At COP26 in Glasgow, we launched our ambitious strategy for transforming production landscapes, in areas equivalent to our collective production base footprint, to forest positive by 2030. This strategy includes a learning phase to introduce the concept of investing in production landscapes to some companies and strengthen others' existing knowledge, as well as requires all members to invest annually in initiatives that drive people, climate, and nature positive outcomes.

**Leading collective action.** We have continued to work with more than 200 stakeholder organisations from civil society, across the supply chain, production landscapes, and multiple levels of government to build our strategies, evaluate performance, and create the enabling environments necessary for forest protection, conservation, and restoration. Furthermore, the ongoing collaboration between our members and other CGF Coalitions has continued to be a source for learning, progress, and action.

These are great advancements in helping reach a forest positive future – today – but we recognise there is so much more to do. We still have progress to make around increasing disclosure rates against the KPIs, scaling up investments in production landscapes, and working with our supply chain partners to increase adoption of our Forest Positive Approach. We are committed to this path and driving the transformation needed throughout the value chain to make forest positive a reality – and we count on our stakeholders, consumers, and peers' feedback. We invite you to learn more about our progress in the following chapters, read our stakeholders' comments, and share your own with us at [forestpositive@theconsumergoodsforum.com](mailto:forestpositive@theconsumergoodsforum.com).



# Why Forest Positive?

**The crisis facing our world's forests** is of unrivalled size, speed, and severity. It is an ecological disaster that impacts all areas of human life – the economy, local communities and livelihoods, politics, the climate – worldwide. With every day, new data sets offer insight into the scale of the crisis, but this is the essential fact: since the last Ice Age, during which forests covered 57% of habitable land on earth, our world has lost one-third of its forests – an area twice the size of the United States.<sup>2</sup> Agricultural expansion has been the main driver of this loss, particularly with the advent of the Industrial Revolution: 70% of forest loss since the Ice Age has occurred in the past 300 years due to deforestation, forest conversion, and land degradation.

Though the rate of forest loss globally has decreased over the last three decades,<sup>3</sup> it still continues with devastating effects. Forests harbour most of the world's terrestrial biodiversity and damage to these ecosystems can mean destruction and, in the worst terms, extinction. Forest loss can have a major impact on downstream water quality, increase the risk and severity of fires, and prolong and intensify drought.<sup>4</sup> The Amazon, for example, is losing its ability to recover from changes caused by droughts and land-use changes.<sup>5</sup>

This damage can have ripple effects impacting the natural world as well as humanity's food security, health, and cultural diversity.<sup>6</sup> Today, 250 million people live in forests and nearly two billion people depend on forest ecosystems for their livelihoods.<sup>7</sup> Indonesia alone is home to 50-70 million Indigenous people.<sup>8</sup> Forest loss can accelerate and exacerbate the spread of disease, particularly in these local communities.<sup>9</sup> Therefore, the declining health of forests therefore poses a threat not only to billions of species, but individuals, families, and communities.

Moreover, forests provide benefits to not just their immediate surroundings but to the entire world. Humanity is responsible for adding almost 42 billion tonnes of just carbon dioxide alone into the atmosphere every year,<sup>10</sup> and our forests play a critical role in absorbing almost three billion of that CO<sub>2</sub> annually.<sup>11</sup> Reaching net-zero would be impossible without tackling the deforestation challenge.<sup>12</sup>

What all of this means for the global economy is nothing short of alarm. There is an incredible amount of risk associated with the inaction around forest loss and climate change: recent reports from CDP calculate almost \$80 billion of potential losses as a result of failing to address these problems, compared to a cost of less than \$7 billion to respond to the issue.<sup>13</sup> Businesses that rely on natural resources should be particularly concerned given they depend on the planet to provide the key commodities used to create the products and services used by consumers worldwide.

For the our Coalition of Action, the world's leading initiative of consumer goods retailers and manufacturers working together to end commodity-driven deforestation, the gravity of this situation has never been clearer. We are committed to driving meaningful action at scale to help end this crisis and contribute to the regeneration of our world's precious forests. Without a healthy planet, none of us – communities, ecosystems, businesses, or humanity at large – can survive.

## What Forest Positive Means to Us

**Much must be done to stop the damage facing the world's forests:** for us, we know we can leverage our position as leading global consumer goods brands and retailers by helping lead our industry towards sustainability and away from destructive behaviours. In doing so, we believe our contributions must not be limited to only doing no harm to the world's forests and those who depend on them – we must actively seek to do good as well. As a Coalition, we are striving to become forest positive, meaning our impacts on the environment, communities, and the climate are helpful, not harmful.

As businesses, we have a direct relationship to the health of the world's forests given our reliance on the planet to produce the key commodities used to create consumer goods. Therefore, to us, forest positive is about leveraging forest-related, nature-based solutions to transform our relationship to the world's forests and our impact on them. We seek to remove deforestation, forest degradation and conversion from our commodity supply chains so that they help maintain the health of forests, boost economic development, and improve livelihoods. Our vision of a forest positive future is not founded solely on good environmental outcomes and forest conservation – rather, we believe in building a forest positive future for all, especially for people and communities who live and work in forests.

In this report, we share with you what it means for us to become forest positive businesses as we make systemic efforts to remove deforestation, forest degradation, and conversion from our palm oil, soy, paper, pulp and fibre-based packaging (PPP), and beef<sup>14</sup> supply chains; drive sustainable outcomes in regions most impacted by the deforestation crisis; protect human rights; and help make forest conservation and preservation the norm in our industry. In addition to taking action around these key areas, we are also measuring our progress by reporting against Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and, in order to collectively evaluate our performance, working to align our methodologies for doing so.

Our approach to driving this transformative change throughout the value chain is grounded first in leading by example as we work to transform our own procurement practices to only use forest positive commodities and source from forest positive suppliers and traders. This can only be achieved through strengthening our relationships with supply chain actors and supporting them as they adopt policies to offer not just a supply of forest positive products, but to become completely forest positive suppliers themselves. We also believe in driving sustainability beyond the limits of our own supply chains, and are working collaboratively to reverse the harmful effects of deforestation on nature, the climate, and people by supporting local-level initiatives driving forest positive outcomes in communities and ecosystems most affected by deforestation and forest conversion. All of this work is supported by our ongoing efforts to engage constructively with governments and stakeholders, on macro and micro levels, to create the enabling political environments needed to make forest conservation and preservation the norm. Finally, we seek to accomplish all this within a culture of transparency and accountability, not only to measure our progress and impact, but also to build trust with our stakeholders, employees, and consumers, all of whom we know share our vision for a forest positive future.





# Our Key Commodities

## Palm Oil

**Palm oil is the world's most traded vegetable oil and found in products ranging from biscuits to shampoos.** Malaysia and Indonesia are the world's largest palm oil producers, accounting for 84% of the production in 2018.<sup>15</sup> Tropical deforestation rates related to palm oil production have fallen in recent years,<sup>16</sup> which can be attributed to the result of collaborative efforts such as strengthened law enforcement, moratoria, certification of palm oil plantations, and corporate zero-deforestation commitments including to no deforestation, peat, or expansion (NDPE), according to the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wildlife Foundation (WWF).<sup>17</sup> Still, sustainability challenges in the sector remain, especially around human rights and forced labour concerns.<sup>18</sup> With this in mind, and given the high demand for and widespread use of palm oil in our industry, it is a key commodity for our Coalition.

## Soy

**Our focus of forest positive going beyond 'deforestation-free' is key to addressing the negative impacts of soy production.** To create arable land for soybean production, forests and other ecosystems are often cut down to be converted into plantations. With global demand for soy increasing nearly 13-fold in the past 50 years, the areas used to grow soy has quadrupled in the same time period.<sup>19</sup> This expansion has put a serious strain on the forest environments in producing countries working to rapidly increase their soy outputs by converting forests and other types of native vegetation to plantations; this is particularly a concern for Brazil, which now produces one-third of the world's soy,<sup>20</sup> and other Latin American countries such as Paraguay and Argentina.<sup>21</sup> Though research tells us that beef production is the primary driver of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon,<sup>22</sup> our work around soy is closely linked, as 77% of soy produced globally is fed to livestock for meat and dairy production.<sup>23</sup> These are some of the reasons why we are taking a serious look at soy as a Coalition.

## Paper, Pulp, and Fibre-based Packaging

**With the pulp and paper sector representing between 33-40% of the wood traded globally,<sup>24</sup>** combined with the increasing demand in the consumer goods industry for paper, pulp, and fibre-based packaging, our Coalition has ensured that PPP is included in our portfolio of key commodities. As with other land-based commodities, it is key to ensure that sustainable and legal practices continue to be promoted in order to avoid illegal logging, overharvesting, and land conversion. Therefore, our ambition is to continue to promote the sourcing of forest positive PPP by reinforcing sustainable forest management as the norm, alongside increasing the volumes of certified paper and pulp.

## Beef

**When we launched our Coalition in 2020,** beef was not one of our key commodities given we lacked critical mass in our Coalition of companies for whom beef is a material commodity. With the addition of new members and observers, we are now in a stronger position to address sustainability concerns in this sector. Cattle ranching is the primary driver of deforestation in tropical forests, particularly the Brazilian Amazon and other areas such as Argentina, Paraguay, and Australia,<sup>25</sup> as forests are cut down and converted into ranches. The consequences of these practices are devastating, leading to the increased risk and severity of wildfires, the release of millions of tonnes of greenhouse gases, and human rights injustices for Indigenous groups, among other concerns. Beef is therefore our fourth key commodity, and we launched the first version of our Beef Roadmap in 2022.





**DRIVING TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE**

---

# **Our Actions and Progress**



# Transforming How We Do Business

As some of the world's largest multinational consumer goods brands and retailers, we believe that we need to lead by example and ensure we are taking measures to become the forest positive businesses our planet needs. For us, that means implementing our Forest Positive Approach, an outlook developed in collaboration with key stakeholders including civil society and supply chain partners, which outlines the fundamental actions businesses must take to contribute to the forest positive agenda.

In this approach, first key step in becoming forest positive businesses is having a public

## The Forest Positive Approach

Our Forest Positive Approach proposes requirements that our members set themselves and report against to achieve our Coalition's commitments. Members also communicate these proposed requirements to suppliers with a view to encourage suppliers to adopt the same approach along their supply chain. The five basic requirements of our Forest Positive Approach are for businesses to have:

- **Public commitment to 'deforestation and conversion-free'** across entire commodity business including a public **time-bound action plan** with clear milestones
- Process for regular **supplier/producer engagement**
- Mechanism to identify and to respond to **grievances/non-compliances**
- Support initiatives delivering forest positive development at **landscape/jurisdictional and/or sectoral level**
- Regular **public reporting** against key KPIs

commitment to deforestation and conversion-free (DCF) across our entire commodity businesses, including a public time-bound action plan with clear milestones.

Secondly, it is critical for us to fully map our current procurement practices in order to understand where deforestation risks exist in our supply chains – a task that can be challenging to achieve, but is absolutely necessary to driving forest positive change. As part of our public reporting and disclosure efforts, we are measuring the type of commodity sources in our supply chains, the geographic location of these sources and, importantly, if they are from areas at high-risk for deforestation or high-priority for action. For example, we are measuring the percentage of our palm oil supply that is traceable to mills versus fresh fruit bunches (FFB) sources<sup>26</sup> and the amount of recycled versus virgin wood fibre in our supply chains.<sup>27</sup> We are also measuring the percentage of our soy supply that comes from known, unknown, and/or high-risk areas for deforestation,<sup>28</sup> and the percentage of our beef supply with known origins, and from areas at-risk for deforestation which are subject to further supplier action.<sup>29</sup>

Each type of commodity source presents its own challenges, such as a lack of common definitions for 'high-risk' or 'high-priority' areas and sources for different commodities. It can often be difficult therefore for retailers and manufacturers to gather this information due to the complexity of global supply chains. With support from stakeholders, we are working to address some of these challenges; for example, we have been working with the Soft Commodities Forum (SCF), the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI), and Trase to collectively define what both 'high-risk' and 'negligible risk' origins are in the soy sector, and in turn, develop an alignment methodology for achieving DCF soy.

Thirdly, we are focusing on certifications as they remain an important tool for both traceability purposes and ensuring commodities are DCF; together, we are also connecting with

certification bodies such as the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO), Rainforest Alliance, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Conservation (PEFC), as well as reporting on the percentage of our palm oil and PPP supplies that has been independently certified.<sup>30</sup> For our members with beef supply chains, we are exploring how suppliers purchase control systems can also help address deforestation risks by integrating satellite-based analysis into our procurement processes.<sup>31</sup> This supports our work to implement commodity sourcing criteria and programmes across the entire supply base, building on the learnings from suppliers operating in some of the most sensitive origins and working with civil society, public authorities and geomonitoring companies.

Next, using this knowledge of our current procurement policies, we are updating the CGF Sustainable Sourcing Guidelines. These documents provide guidance on how to address deforestation and other key sustainability issues associated with the production of our key commodities.<sup>32</sup> We seek to ensure these Guidelines are aligned with our Coalition's learnings and ambitions, so we can work to align our companies' individual sourcing policies with the Coalition's goals. These new versions of the Sustainable Sourcing Guidelines, to be renamed "Implementation Guidance on the Forest Positive Roadmaps," will provide more detailed recommendations on how to implement the actions outlined in our Commodity Roadmaps and report on progress. This work is being undertaken with support from the AFI.

Similarly, we are also engaging our members' Chief Procurement Officers (CPOs) and other equivalent officers to help ensure the forest positive agenda is integrated and operationalised within our procurement processes, starting at the highest level of leadership. Thus far, we have held four collective meetings with member CPOs, providing a space for these leaders to engage in dialogue directly with each other to share best practices, tackle common challenges, and align on a collective direction of travel. In addition, we are operating a continuous onboarding process for procurement professionals from our companies to help ensure the objectives of the Coalition are understood and implemented within our individual operations. This is facilitated through a series of capacity-building webinars for which been designed to support our colleagues as they engage with their suppliers to communicate and later implement the Forest Positive Approach. This is an example of how we seek to embed forest positive within the 'DNA' of our companies from the highest level of leadership to the actions of our dedicated procurement teams.

Finally, monitoring and responding to deforestation, forest degradation, and conversion risks in our own supply chains is of critical importance. This year, we released a **Deforestation Monitoring and Response Framework**, focused on palm oil, developed in partnership with WRI as well as satellite monitoring providers Starling, Earthqualizer and Satelligence, and upstream palm oil supply chain actors via the Palm Oil Collaboration Group (POCG). All but two of our members for whom palm oil and/or palm oil derivatives are a material commodity have started publicly reporting on the new KPIs focused on deforestation monitoring and grievance response mechanisms.<sup>33</sup> Members will use this framework to align actions related to grievance responses in their palm oil supply chains.

With these collective actions, we are helping our industry move towards forest positive sourcing practices by taking stock of our own practices first. This is just the first objective of the forest positive journey, one we are firmly committed to achieving.



Above: Anna Turrell, Tesco, joins a panel on "The Rise of the Chief Sustainability Officer" at the Global Summit focused in Dublin, Ireland, on 22nd June 2022.



# Collaborating with Our Supply Chain Partners

**As past efforts to address deforestation have shown, no one company, organisation, or government working alone can solve this challenge. To truly transform our industry to forest positive, the entire value chain has to work together. By engaging directly with our suppliers, traders, and meatpackers, we are working to help them employ our Forest Positive Approach – the same Approach we are implementing in our own organisations – across their entire operations and even further upstream. This is part of our work to drive positive change across the value chain by transforming the limited number of businesses offering a forest positive supply of our key commodities into an abundance of forest positive suppliers.**

Both as individual companies and as a collective, we communicate the Forest Positive Approach to our direct and Tier 1 suppliers and are collaborating with these businesses as they start or continue their forest positive journey. This is the first step in our strengthened engagement with our supply chain partners, as we also continue to monitor and measure their performance and work with them to drive continuous improvement towards our forest positive goals.

To support this engagement, we have developed guidance documents for businesses to consult as they implement the Forest Positive Approach, both in their own commodity businesses and in their upstream supply chains, creating a chain reaction of transformation across the value chain. These documents have been developed with key input from relevant stakeholders from civil society, governments, and across the supply chain. This year, we released guidance for **own-brand manufacturer palm oil suppliers, large soy suppliers and traders, and suppliers of cattle-derived products (i.e. meatpackers in Brazil)**. Additional guidance for PPP suppliers is currently being developed.

We are also leveraging our relationships with trader evaluation platforms such as the Palm Oil Transparency Coalition and the Soy Transparency Coalition to assess the performance of our upstream suppliers and help us better understand their practices in order to support their transformation towards forest positive. Similarly, as it developed its Roadmap, our Beef Working Group benchmarked best practices in the Brazilian beef sector with 3Keel by collectively engaging with

50 meatpacking companies which together operate and source from more than 100 meatpacking plants in the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes. This engagement helped send one clear market signal as to our members' expectation from suppliers in the cattle sector and of the willingness to collaborate with suppliers to achieve them.

Additionally, we have continued to engage collectively with upstream suppliers through industry groups such as POCG and SCF, two large associations in the palm oil and soy sectors respectively, to build dialogue, drive alignment, and share best practices about the forest positive agenda. This is an absolutely essential area of work as collaboration between upstream and downstream actors is needed to address sector-wide issues and drive solutions that work for everyone.

Finally, to support our vision of a forest positive future for all, we have progressed on our commitment to incorporate social factors into our Commodity Roadmaps so that our members and supply chain partners are equipped with strategies to help advance the human rights

agenda in their own operations and upstream supply chains. Starting with palm oil as a pilot commodity, this year our Palm Oil Working Group has worked closely with our newly formed Indigenous Peoples/Local Communities (IP/LC) Working Group and the CGF's **Human Rights Coalition – Working to End Forced Labour (HRC)** to practically incorporate elements of the HRC's **Human Rights Due Diligence Framework for Palm Oil** into our Coalition's Palm Oil Roadmap – focusing on the production side of the value chain extending to plantations and smallholders – and add consideration for IP/LC rights into our KPIs focused on production landscape engagement. This is a critical area of collaboration aided by our ongoing dialogues with stakeholders, including organisations representing human rights defenders, to raise awareness throughout the value chain of the social and humanitarian consequences of deforestation and effective means to address them.

## Human Rights Due Diligence

The UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework defines due diligence as “an ongoing risk management process to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how a company addresses its actual and potential human rights impacts. The guidance recommends four key steps: assessing actual and potential human rights impacts; integrating and acting on the findings; tracking responses; and communicating about how impacts are addressed.”<sup>34</sup> **Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD)** systems consist of the processes that aid businesses to become aware of the actual and potential human rights impacts associated with their business, which enables them to prioritise and manage the areas of greatest risk and leverage. The six steps of the HRDD approach are: (1) Policy Commitment and Governance; (2) Assess Human Rights Potential and Actual Impacts; (3) Integrate and Act in Order to Prevent and Mitigate; (4) Track the Effectiveness

of Responses; (5) Report; and (6) Remediation. The focus on implementing HRDD systems within an organisation builds on the CGF's work to support businesses as they employ the **Priority Industry Principles (PIPs)**, which identify three of the most problematic, yet often common employment practices across the world that can lead to cases of forced labour. The PIPs state:

- No Worker should pay for a job
- All Workers should have freedom of movement
- No Worker should be indebted or coerced to work

Implementing the PIPs and HRDD systems should be the cornerstone of any companies' approach to ensuring good working conditions and preventing risks for forced labour and other human rights abuses. Additional guidance to support companies in their implementation of the PIPs is available on the CGF website here. For more information about the CGF's work on human rights, visit [www.tcgfsocial.com](http://www.tcgfsocial.com).

**Below:** Coalition co-chair Christine Montenegro McGrath, Mondelēz International, joins a panel on “Successful ESG Starts With People” at the Global Summit focused in Dublin, Ireland, on 22nd June 2022.





# Driving Impact On the Ground

As consumer goods companies, we all rely on our planet to provide the key commodities that make up the foundation of our businesses. We also rely on the millions of people employed throughout our supply chains, particularly those who live and work in the forests we cherish. Therefore, we believe that for our industry to become truly forest positive, we not only have to transform how we source our commodities, but also ensure the wider environments beyond our supply chains can thrive.

As a result, our Coalition has launched an **ambitious strategy for driving transformational, forest positive change in production landscapes**, or the areas, ecosystems, and communities where our Coalition's key commodities are produced and sourced. To do so, we are individually and collectively supporting landscape- and

jurisdictional-level initiatives that promote forest positive practices and outcomes at the local level in high-priority areas worldwide, with the ambition of transforming production landscapes in areas equivalent to the size of our collective production-based footprint to forest positive by 2030. As our approach to forest positive is not limited to just focusing on the environment, our strategy is specifically designed to drive good outcomes for nature, people, and the climate.

As multinational companies, our operations naturally require a significant presence and impact in these landscapes, the full scope of which can be challenging to understand. This year, we have been working to calculate our collective production-base footprint, which reflects the level of impact, leverage and shared responsibility that our Coalition recognises in production landscapes. This work has been developed with the support of key stakeholders – notably 3Keel, who designed the methodology in consultation with Afi, Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and WWF

Calculating this footprint will be an important achievement that allows us to fully understand how much action we need to take to meaningfully support environments and communities based on the amount of palm oil, soy, PPP, and beef we source worldwide and our shared responsibility in their production processes.

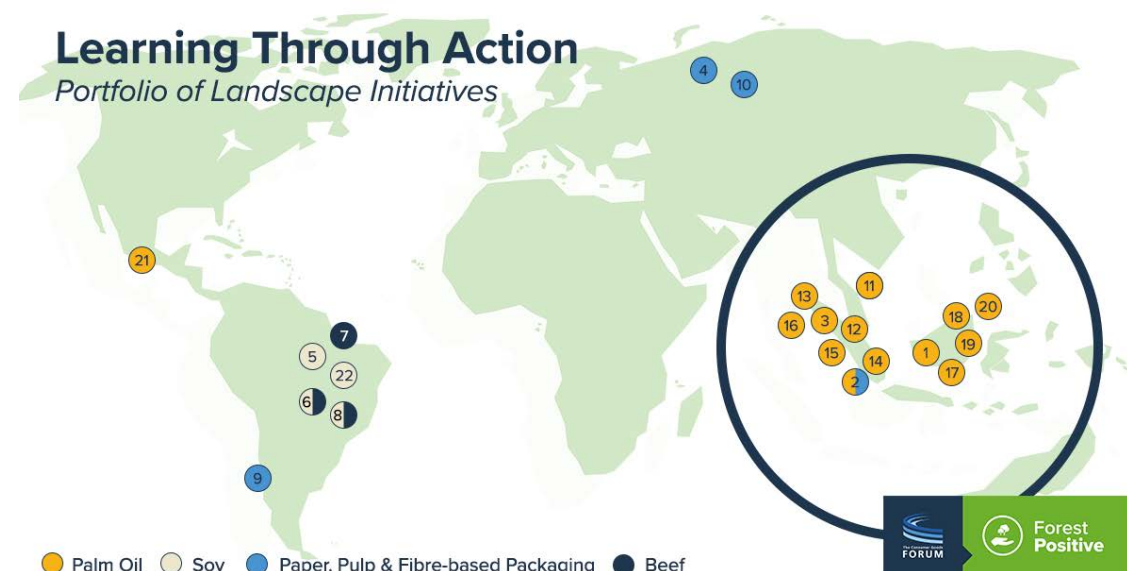
This approach is new to some of our members and familiar to others; in our first year of action, 13 of our members were already collectively investing more than nine million USD in such landscape initiatives worldwide. We are therefore initially focusing our strategy for reaching this ambition on scaling up existing landscape engagement efforts while also building common understanding, real-time learning, and alignment amongst members on how to accelerate collective progress in transforming production landscapes to forest

## Landscape and Jurisdictional Approaches

Landscape approaches involve collaboration within a defined natural or social geography, such as a watershed, biome, or company sourcing area, and seek to reconcile competing social, economic, and environmental goals through 'integrated landscape management' – a multi-stakeholder approach that builds consensus across different sectors with or without government entities. With the jurisdictional approach, we focus on engaging communities and organisations within subnational or national administrative boundaries with active government involvement. Both approaches seek to achieve sustainability at scale through an inclusive process.<sup>35</sup>

## Learning Through Action

Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives



Below is the list of initiatives included in the Coalition's **'Learning Through Action' Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives**, launched in November 2021, along with their implementers (in parentheses). This Portfolio includes initiatives that receive additional funding from Coalition members and initiatives that are already receiving funding from Coalition members. For full details about each programme, visit the FPC website [here](#).

1. Tackling Deforestation in Indonesia Through Multi-stakeholder Platform at Landscape Scale (Rainforest Alliance)
2. Developing a Jurisdictional Approach for Sustainable Peatland and Forest Management (Winrock International)
3. [Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods: Agroforestry for Improved Livelihoods and Reduced Deforestation](#) (Conservation International & IDH)
4. North-West Russia Landscape Initiative (FSC Inv. & Partner; FSC Russia; & FSC International)
5. [Responsible Commodities Facility for Zero-deforestation Soy Production in the Cerrado](#) (SIM)
6. Downscaling Mato Grosso's PCI Strategy to Upscale Impacts (IPAM)
7. Landscape-level Forest Positive Outcomes Through Traceability and Prioritization Support Tools for the Amazon Cattle Sector (National Wildlife Federation)
8. [Low-carbon Regenerative Commodity Production in the Cerrado Biome: Forstering Adoption of Integrated Agricultural Production Systems](#) (Conservation International Brazil)
9. Empowering Community-based Restoration (WWF Chile)
10. Dvinsky Forest Landscape (Earthworm Foundation, WWF Russia, & FSC Russia)
11. Rimba Collective (Lestari Capital)
12. [Siak Pelalawan Landscape Programme](#) (Daemeter & Proforest)
13. The Aceh Landscape (Earthworm Foundation)
14. The Riau Landscape (Earthworm Foundation)
15. Smallholder Hub Programme (Musim Mas)
16. [Biodiverse and Inclusive Palm Supply Chain in North Sumatra](#) (Livelihoods Funds for Famil Farming & SNV)
17. The Mosaik Initiative (Yayasan Inobu)
18. The Sabah Landscape (Earthworm Foundation)
19. Wildlife Conservation Programme on Malaysian Tiger (WWF Malaysia)
20. WWF Sabah Landscape Program (WWF Malaysia)
21. The Chiapas Landscape (Earthworm Foundation)





**Above:** Cathy Pieters, Mondelēz International, joins a panel focused on “From Reducing Risks to Forest Positive Transformation: Protecting Forests in Commodity-producing Regions,” at the Oslo Tropical Forest Forum in Oslo, Norway, on 22nd June 2022.

## 6

**countries included in our ‘Learning Through Action’ Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives**

positive. As a result, we have developed a **‘Learning Through Action’ Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives**. Published in November 2021, this portfolio currently includes 22 landscape initiatives driving forest positive outcomes in primarily six countries (Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Russia, Indonesia, and Malaysia). These initiatives are implemented by several local and international organisations along with governments and other community-based organisations. These programmes were selected based on **a set of principles developed by the Coalition** which require initiatives to focus on addressing systemic issues of deforestation, forest degradation and conversion by supporting the inclusion of smallholders, improving local livelihoods, and safeguarding human rights, among other factors.

All of our Coalition members have invested in at least one initiative from this portfolio, though many have much broader landscape engagement strategies beyond our collective ambition. As part of our transparency efforts, members have been sharing details of their investments – particularly the approaches and achievements of their chosen initiatives – as defined by our KPIs. This year, an overwhelming majority of our members are reporting on all of these KPIs for at least one commodity.

Additionally, as a Coalition, since our 2020 launch we have provided collective support for three initiatives in the palm oil and PPP sectors: the **Siak Pelalawan Landscape Programme in Siak, Indonesia (palm oil)** and FSC North West Russia Landscape and the Dvinsky Landscape Initiative (PPP).

We are also working with the SCF, with implementation partners IPAM and Conservation International, in four municipalities of the Cerrado Biome to facilitate further collective action on-the-ground in this area. Additionally, via our collaboration with the National Wildlife Federation (NWF), we are supporting the deployment of technology, Visipec, that will help meatpackers analyse their direct and indirect cattle supply chain against deforestation. We are working with NWF and Proforest to identify and connect meatpackers and ranchers with on-the-ground initiatives to remediate issues identified in the extended cattle supply chain, until recently opaque due to lack of traceability beyond the direct cattle supplier.

Our businesses are often very distant from the farms, mills, and plantations that provide our key commodities given the complexity of global supply chains. Supporting landscape- and jurisdictional-level initiatives therefore allows us to contribute to and help scale up invaluable efforts on-the-ground that not only fight the systemic drivers of deforestation, but also help protect and restore ecosystems, support communities, and improve livelihoods.

# Why Forest Positive is Climate Positive

**Making a forest positive future a reality is one of the best things we can do to have a positive impact on the climate.** Though deforestation is not the principal driver of climate change, ending the practice of forest loss, conversion, and degradation can be a major enabler for stopping and reversing this destructive trend.

Like all green plants and vegetation, forests absorb and release carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and oxygen from the atmosphere during photosynthesis and respiration. When forests are healthy, thriving, and — most importantly — growing, they absorb more CO<sub>2</sub> than they can release, sequestering the excess CO<sub>2</sub> in their trunks and roots. Studies reveal both mature and young forests are both highly capable of absorbing and storing significant amounts of carbon, indicating the importance of preserving existing forests and supporting the growth of new ones.<sup>36</sup>

When trees are cut down, this stored CO<sub>2</sub> is released back into the atmosphere. Studies indicate that tropical forest loss, degradation, and conversion contributed to approximately 15% of the human-caused addition of CO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere.<sup>37</sup> If tropical deforestation were a country, according to WRI, it would rank third in CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent emissions, behind China and the United States.<sup>38</sup> Unfortunately, tropical forests are no longer considered to be carbon ‘sinks,’ as they emit more CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere from being felled, than they can absorb from simply existing.<sup>39</sup>

Meanwhile, nearly a quarter of all global greenhouse gas emissions — including carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane — are released by the agriculture, forestry, and land use industry.<sup>40</sup>

In addition to serving as important carbon sinks, healthy tropical forests help regulate rainfall in local areas and reduce the risk of

drought and flooding.<sup>41</sup> Severe drought can be a major enabler of uncontrolled forest fires, which have increasingly become a major, unintentional cause of deforestation. Both have global repercussions on local and regional temperatures worldwide. Not only does forest loss contribute to global warming by releasing heat-trapping gasses into the atmosphere, but it interrupts the process of evapotranspiration, in which trees absorb water from the soil and emit a cooling effect.<sup>42</sup>

The 2015 Paris Agreement secured support from 196 parties to limit the warming of the planet to 1.5°C by the end of the century to ensure the Earth can continue to support human life. Unfortunately, current estimates do not place us on track to reaching this objective,<sup>43</sup> meaning we must strengthen and accelerate our actions for the climate, including around deforestation. The temperature-regulating role of forests has never been more important.

The importance of addressing forest loss as one of the key solutions to the climate change crisis was reaffirmed by the commitment of 141 countries — which account for 90% of the world’s forest cover — to halting deforestation and land conversion by 2030 via the Glasgow Declaration on Forests and Land Use at COP26.

Today, as businesses and governments set and work towards carbon-neutral or carbon-negative targets, it is critical that the protection, restoration, and expansion of forests are included in these initiatives.



# Enabling Environments for Forest Positive

Consumer goods retailers and manufacturers play an important role in stopping deforestation, forest degradation, and conversion – but we can't do it alone. Even if all of our members achieved deforestation-free supply chains for our key commodities, deforestation would still exist due to global demand elsewhere. Everyone – from the private sector, governments, and investors, to NGOs, smallholder farmers and local stakeholders – has a role to play in transforming the larger environment to one that enables, not prevents, forest conservation and preservation.

As a Coalition, together we are using our individual and collective voices to work with government bodies towards shared action as we advocate for and support policies that help change behaviours and outcomes towards forest positive. This member-led work is facilitated by our strategic and technical partner, TFA. We are working to engage both producer- and demand-side governments on the topic of deforestation. Initially, we are engaging the governments of Brazil, Indonesia, the European Union (EU), and China.

TFA's multistakeholder EU Working Group is the main platform for learning, exchange, and collective action on EU policies and regulation related to deforestation. Through participation in this group, our members are leveraging existing frameworks and channels for dialogues, as well as identifying opportunities for members to use their individual and collective voice to participate in discussions around EU policies. For example, in December 2020, members of the CGF, including those from our Coalition, signed a letter encouraging the EU to adopt a 'smart mix' of measures to address imported deforestation. In May 2021, members of the Coalition signed a statement calling for the EU to adopt stronger regulation against deforestation. In the past year, we built on this work by starting to assess the alignment that exists between our Commodity Roadmaps

and the draft EU Regulation. Our Soy Working Group has initiated dialogue with the UK Soy Manifesto and the French Soy Manifesto, aiming to align and integrate common approaches and coordinate action when possible. Finally, our Beef Working Group has initiated dialogues with the Amsterdam Declarations Partnership and with the Leather Working Group.

Throughout 2021, a subset of our members have gathered on multiple occasions to explore opportunities for engagement with the Brazilian Government linked to TFA's existing engagement in Brazil. In 2022, these discussions have continued through our Beef Working Group and are particularly important as it looks at what engagement will help with the goal of expanding existing state and national Brazilian government tools supporting traceability in the cattle sector by strengthening relationships with key government and industry stakeholders. This engagement was also critical as we developed our Beef Commodity Roadmap and Guidance for Forest Positive Suppliers of Cattle-derived Products (Meatpackers in Brazil).

Also with support from TFA, we have remained informed of relevant policy developments in Indonesia through periodic policy briefs. This is particularly important for the work of our Palm Oil Working Group given the importance of Indonesia as a palm oil-producing country. Additionally, initial dialogues are underway between the CGF's regional office in China with TFA China, in order to identify opportunities for shared action and stronger engagement of CGF members in China.

Beyond our technical engagement via our Working Groups, as a Coalition we are eager to work towards shared action with governments. In 2021 we also collectively engaged with the FACT (Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade) Dialogue, which is co-led by the governments of the United Kingdom and Indonesia, before and during COP26, held in Glasgow, Scotland.

This activity is without mention of our ongoing dialogues with civil society stakeholders. Across our Working Groups, we have been directly collaborating with more than 150 organisations as we design, implement and evaluate our collective strategies. We also strive to provide a collective space for dialogue with our stakeholders on a regular basis, and in addition to hosting technical consultations on an ongoing basis with our stakeholders, we have hosted two community-wide meetings between our members and key stakeholders.

Through these ongoing dialogues and consultations, we have been pleased to build new relationships with stakeholders and strengthen existing ones. Should any new organisation be interested in working with us, we invite you to reach out at [forestpositive@theconsumergoodsforum.com](mailto:forestpositive@theconsumergoodsforum.com).



**From top to bottom:**  
Pamela Coke-Hamilton, ITC, moderates; Simon Roberts, Sainsbury's, shares the Coalition's progress; and Jim Andrew, PepsiCo, announces the Coalition's landscape ambition during the "FACT: Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade Dialogue" during the 26th UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) in Glasgow, Scotland, 18th November 2021.



# Ambitions to Actions

How have Coalition members become more forest positive since joining the Coalition? Read these select case studies from members Jerónimo Martins, Mondelēz, Tesco, and Asia Pulp and Paper.

## Jerónimo Martins

Of the Forest Positive Coalition's four strategic commodities, soy is the most material for the Jerónimo Martins Group. Soy is present in private brand and perishable products as a direct ingredient (e.g. soy drinks) and as an indirect ingredient in feed for animal-based products (e.g. eggs, milk, cheese, meat, and fish from aquaculture).

In line with the Coalition's focus on improving transparency and measuring impact, as outlined in the Soy Roadmap, Jerónimo Martins has based its strategy for ensuring its soy is forest positive on increasing the traceability of agricultural production. This focus thus reduces the uncertainty associated with its origin and ensures the supply does not contribute to deforestation or conversion of high conservation value ecosystems in countries with risk such as Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Building on the Soy Roadmap's KPI 1.4, Jerónimo Martins measures the supply of soy with unknown origins in its own operations and has committed to reducing the amount of this supply by 50%, with a goal of 16% for direct and indirect soy, by 2023. Thanks to the increased supply chain transparency, this target has now been met two years before the deadline: today, 15% of soy in its own operations has unknown origin.

As a result, Jerónimo Martins has been able to increase reporting on Soy KPI 1.3 (the percentage of supply with known origins) and the second element of Soy KPI 1.4 (the percentage of supply from high-risk origins). In 2021, Jerónimo Martins learned that more than half (52%) of its soy came from countries with risk of deforestation and/or conversion, highlighting the importance of ensuring full visibility over the soy supply chain. However, through engaging with upstream suppliers, Jerónimo Martins learned that 17% of this soy had sustainability certification. These results indicate that in the coming years, Jerónimo Martins should focus on the other targets set for 2023: reducing soy from countries at risk of deforestation to 25%, and/or ensuring the supply's sustainable origin. In all, by 2030, Jerónimo Martins is committed to ensuring complete alignment with Element 1 of the Forest Positive Coalition's Soy Roadmap as part of its efforts to transform its supply and procurement policies to forest positive.

# 50%

reduction in the amount of soy with unknown origins in its own operations since 2021



# 2

landscapes prioritised

# 3

focus group discussions held

# 85

stakeholders engaged

As a member and co-chair of the Forest Positive Coalition, Mondelēz International continues to use its influence and investment to drive change at scale across the sector through investments in landscape initiatives in Indonesia focused on sustainable palm oil production. Mondelēz was one of the initial investors in the Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods (CSL), a key landscape initiative in the Forest Positive Coalition's Learning Portfolio. CSL brings together a network of public, private and civil society stakeholders to collaborate, bridge and align individual efforts through a jurisdictional approach in North Sumatra and Aceh, Indonesia. In doing so, CSL fills the need for greater alignment with other initiatives, investors, and government at provincial and district levels.

CSL partners are working together to solve problems and demonstrate positive impacts for forests and livelihoods by strengthening coordination and communication across stakeholder groups, facilitating shared learning to replicate and scale successful models and solutions, and encouraging improved integration of livelihoods, production and conservation across current initiatives.

Since CSL launched in 2018, Mondelēz and other CSL initial supporters have contributed to the development and advancement of the initiative by financially supporting staff time for continued coordination of the CSL platform, facilitation of working groups, communications, and engagement with key stakeholders. Mondelēz has also participated in CSL's Interim Steering Group, which has provided key guidance in launching and shaping the initiative, as it transitions to a formal governance structure.

Most recently, from November 2021 – October 2022, Mondelēz is partnering with CSL, Conservation International, Konservasi

Indonesia and IDH to scope potential agroforestry opportunities in North Sumatra to advance the Social Forestry Program – a priority government program for empowering local communities to improve forest management, alleviate poverty, and reduce forest degradation. This scoping includes a multi-criteria landscape analysis and focus group discussions with smallholders and government representatives to shape and refine potential projects and investment options. The resulting study will inform capacity building needs and identify necessary interventions to address high risk areas in Forest Positive Coalition members supply chains, as well as identify opportunities for investment in agroforestry value chains. CSL stakeholders have identified the Social Forestry Program as a key mechanism for addressing smallholder needs, including strengthening land tenure, empowering communities to develop, implement and monitor forest management plans, and providing livelihood opportunities through agroforestry and restoration jobs.

Social forestry can also support forest-positive supply chains by preventing further encroachment within forest areas, addressing smallholder legality, and strengthening governance of forest and production areas in key sourcing landscapes, thus reducing the risk of illegal palm oil entering supply chains. It can be a powerful tool for CSL and other landscape initiatives to replicate and scale inclusive approaches to reducing deforestation.

The Mondelēz-supported scoping study is a strategic first step in guiding future investments for transitioning to more sustainable, equitable and deforestation-free palm oil supply chains as well as farmer-led enterprises under the Social Forestry program. Mondelēz is committed to continuing support of CSL's long-term vision for North Sumatra and Aceh.





Since joining the Forest Positive Coalition, Tesco has worked to scale up its support for forest positive soy cultivation in Brazil in alignment with the Coalition's landscape engagement strategy. Alongside fellow Coalition member Sainsbury's, as well as Waitrose, these three UK retailers collectively invested USD\$11 million in the Responsible Commodities Facility (RCF), a new system of financial incentives for farmers in Brazil who commit to practicing deforestation- and conversion-free soy cultivation. As Co-chair of the Coalition's Landscape Engagement Working Group, Tesco has worked intensively with other Coalition members to produce a shared vision and principles for collective action in production landscapes. Meeting these principles, the RCF successfully joined the Coalition's 'Learning Through Action' Portfolio of Landscape Initiatives and secured support from two members during critical stages of its early development. The RCF will provide finance to 36 farms in the Cerrado region of Brazil, producing 75,000 tons of soy per year (for four years), resulting in the conservation of around 11,000 ha of native vegetation, 4,200 ha in excess of legal reserves. The Cerrado is the world's most biodiverse savanna and under threat from high levels of deforestation, mostly driven by the expansion of soy cultivation.<sup>44</sup>

The programme will commence with an initial 12-month trial phase which will include farms located in the Matopiba, Goiás and Mato Grosso regions of the Cerrado, all of which are areas at risk from deforestation and biodiversity loss. After the trial phase, it is expected that the RCF will be scaled up to include hundreds of farmers across Brazil, helping to protect vast tracts of native Cerrado vegetation conserving biodiversity, water quality, and carbon stocks.

An independent environmental committee composed of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), TNC, BVRio, WWF, Conservation International (Brazil), Proforest, and IPAM will review and provide input into the environmental management of the RCF. The RCF is operated by Sustainable Investment Management Ltd (SIM), a signatory of the IFACC initiative (Innovative Finance for Amazon, Cerrado and Chaco), and complies with the IFACC Environmental and Social requirements. IFACC is an initiative led by TNC, TFA, and UNEP to accelerate the flow of finance to producers in the region and to expand production of beef and soy without further clearing of forests and native vegetation. The initiative is financed through a first-of-its-kind approach: dollar-denominated green bonds (CRAs - Certificates of Receivables from the Agribusiness) registered in the Vienna Bourse. The capital raised will offer low-interest loans to farmers who comply with its eligibility criteria, and commit to zero deforestation of native vegetation, over and above their legal reserves, preventing negative climate impacts and loss of habitat. The operation was coordinated by SIM working with Opea, through Planeta Securitizadora, and Traive in Brazil.

Along with those contributing financially to the first programme, many other major international soy buyers participated in the design of the RCF. The trial stage is hoped to provide valuable insight into how the mechanism works in practice on farms and inspire other organisations and businesses to lend their support. Tesco looks forward to supporting the project as it continues and sharing its learnings with other Coalition members.

**11**  
million USD  
invested by  
three retailers  
in Cerrado soy  
cultivation

**36**  
farms reached  
in pilot phase



As an Indonesian integrated pulp and paper producer, Asia Pulp & Paper (APP) Sinar Mas believes our goal is to demonstrate responsible business practices throughout our global operations and supply chain -- working in harmony with local communities while protecting forests, peatlands, and biodiversity.

In 2020, we realized the need to expand the scope of our commitments around deforestation after we achieved the majority of the targets set in our original sustainability strategy. Joining the Forest Positive Coalition helped us reaffirm our new strategy for the current decade -- Vision 2030 -- which now covers an increased range of commitments focused on landscape issues and aligns well with the Coalition's collective strategy alongside the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Vision 2030 focuses on three main areas: productions, forests, and people. These scopes includes how production will produce less carbon products where the materials are sourced from responsibly managed plantations as well as contributing to the welfare of the local communities, preservation of both wildlife and conservation.

In line with the Coalition's landscape engagement strategy, Vision 2030 adopts a landscape-level approach to forest management. Currently, we prioritize 5 landscapes across Riau, South Sumatra, and West Kalimantan in Indonesia, meaning we are looking beyond our own concession boundaries to take a truly collaborative approach toward the protection, rehabilitation, and restoration of Indonesia's forests. This is aligned with the Coalition's Theory of Change which encourages businesses to move from a siloed, supply chain approach to an integrated land use approach.

From our experience engaging in production landscapes, we learned that traditional models of forest conservation do not work and that merely protecting areas inside suppliers' concessions is not enough to stop deforestation as a whole. We realized the need to look beyond supplier concessions and consider the opportunities, threats, and impacts of the wider

**10**  
year strategy  
for forest  
management

**5**  
landscapes  
prioritised

landscapes within which those suppliers sit. By doing this, we will give our forest conservation policy and its zero deforestation ambition the best chance of success in the long term.

This work requires a holistic approach to address environmental and social issues such as fire prevention, wildlife protection, and community empowerment, all of which must take place through horizontal and vertical collaboration with local community members and governments. Through our focus on these five landscapes, we will continue to engage a wide range of stakeholders and continue the important work of investing in Indonesia's forests to support a forest positive future for our country. Meanwhile, our continued participation in the Coalition will help us share best practices and learnings with other members, as well as drive continuous improvement of our own strategies.

### Looking for More Forest Positive Stories?

Visit [www.tcgfforestpositive.com](http://www.tcgfforestpositive.com) for more stories from members and stakeholders about how we are driving transformational change in our industry to achieve a forest positive future.



# Building Trust and Transparency

19

Palm Oil KPIs

15

Soy KPIs

9

PPP KPIs

11

Beef KPIs

4

Landscape KPIs

58

Total KPIs

**Creating a culture of transparency and accountability** has been a clear and immediate priority for our Coalition. We recognise that previous approaches to tackling deforestation lacked specificity and follow-through on setting and meeting concrete goals, sharing actions publicly, and holding each other accountable. We also know we will not be successful in our goal of driving transformative change without being able to truly measure both the scale of the challenge before us, and our progress in driving positive impacts. Working towards greater traceability and transparency is essential to understand where deforestation risks do or do not exist in order to take preventative and remedial action. As a result, our Theory of Change is built on a concrete ambition for all members to regularly and publicly report on all of the Commodity Roadmap KPIs for each commodity that is material to their business.

The Commodity Roadmaps all have an action plan with short-term milestones, a process for measuring our impact and course-correcting if and when we need to, all of which are designed to be updated annually. Within these Roadmaps are sets of metrics which we have developed in collaboration with supply chain partners, civil society organisations, and reporting platforms. Notably, some of these KPIs are aligned with reporting platforms' existing expectations while others set additional, ambitious objectives for our members. They are also designed to evolve as we continue to make progress. We believe these KPIs are essential metrics for monitoring our own individual and collective actions in fighting deforestation, forest conversion, and degradation in our key commodity supply chains.

All of us are committed to publicly reporting against all of the KPIs in the Commodity Roadmaps for commodities material to our individual businesses. **Our first Annual Report, issued in September 2021**, shared our first progress report in meeting this ambition. We know this objective is one that will take time to achieve, as many factors such as lack of traceability over complex supply chains make full disclosure difficult for international companies. Additionally, while some KPIs are extremely challenging for companies to report against, such as those focused on the actions of upstream supply chain partners, absolutely essential for us to measure our work as they critical information. Therefore our first priority is around increasing companies' capacities to do this important work, driving continuous improvement and advancing on the forest positive journey, which we believe is founded on a culture of transparency and accountability.

## Methodology

For the purpose of this publication, information was collected from Coalition members about their existing data collection and public reporting efforts for each KPI in the Commodity Roadmaps for commodities that are material to their businesses. Notably, the information provided has all been self-reported by Coalition members and varies between quantitative and qualitative (narrative) reporting. The ambition for this publication is to provide an updated measurement of which KPIs each Coalition member is currently reporting against, with the goal for all members to individually and collectively report on 100% of the KPIs in the Roadmaps for commodities material to their businesses.

The calculation of collective reporting progress in 2022 includes data from all members of the Coalition as of January 2022. Since September 2021, one new member (Neste) has joined the Coalition. The 2022 calculation includes the progress reporting on existing KPIs from 2021 (Palm Oil Elements 1 and 2, Soy Elements 1 and 2, and PPP Element 1 KPIs) and new KPIs introduced after September 2021 (Palm Oil Element 3, PPP Element 2, and Beef Elements 1 and 2 KPIs). The 2022 calculation also includes Soy KPI 2.4 which was not included in the 2021 reporting for manufacturers purchasing embedded soy and retailers. Neither calculation includes members' progress reporting on the Landscape Engagement (Element 4) KPIs as these are aggregated at a cross-commodity level and members are free to choose which commodities they would like to focus on through investment.

Given that members use different methodologies to create these individual company reports, we cannot provide a collective evaluation of the Coalition's performance against the KPIs at this time. We are currently working to align members' reporting methodologies so that, first, all Coalition members are collecting and publishing quantitative data for each KPI where appropriate. Then, once methodologies are aligned and all Coalition members are collecting data and reporting on the KPIs using the same tactics, future publications will be able to provide aggregated, Coalition-wide performance reviews.

In the meantime, we have provided company-reported information on performance for the KPIs and any targets that members may set for themselves. In the following pages, we provide a collective look at our reporting progress, along with performance profiles for each company and hyperlinks to their reports, documents, and policies in which the information for each KPI can be found. New members of the Coalition who joined after January 2022, as well as Coalition observers, are invited, but not obligated, to include data in this section.

As we advance on our transparency objectives and Coalition members begin to collect new data and report on more KPIs, their efforts will be reflected in real-time on our website at [transparency.tcgfforestpositive.com](https://transparency.tcgfforestpositive.com).

### From Our Partners

"Proforest and the Forest Positive Coalition both believe greater collective transparency and alignment is one of the most important ways to drive sectoral improvement and change towards greater sustainability. Knowing the complexities of company supply chains in various commodities, it is an exciting milestone to have 21 companies reporting against a single set of KPIs, focused on performance and transparency. It has also been important to work with CDP, AFI, and other key actors to scale impact across the sector and meet our shared ambition for a forest positive future. The strength of the Coalition is in sharing best practice and the strong push for transparency will hopefully translate into a broader adoption of metrics across the wider industry." **Ruth Nussbaum, Executive Director, Proforest**



# Our Collective Reporting Progress

This year we are proud to advance on our reporting progress in three main ways: first, we have been working to increase our individual and collective disclosure rates against the KPIs for commodities that are material to our individual businesses. Reviewing our disclosure rates for the original set of 2021 KPIs, on average, **we were collectively reporting on 75% of the palm oil KPIs, 61% of the soy KPIs, and 67% of the PPP KPIs in 2021.** This year, for our 20 returning Coalition members, their collective rate of reporting on these KPIs have improved: **these companies are now collectively reporting on 82% of the palm oil KPIs, 65% of the soy KPIs, and 72% of the PPP KPIs from 2021.** This demonstrates **6pp increase globally** in our returning members' disclosure rates on these KPIs, from **67% in 2021 to 73% in 2022.**

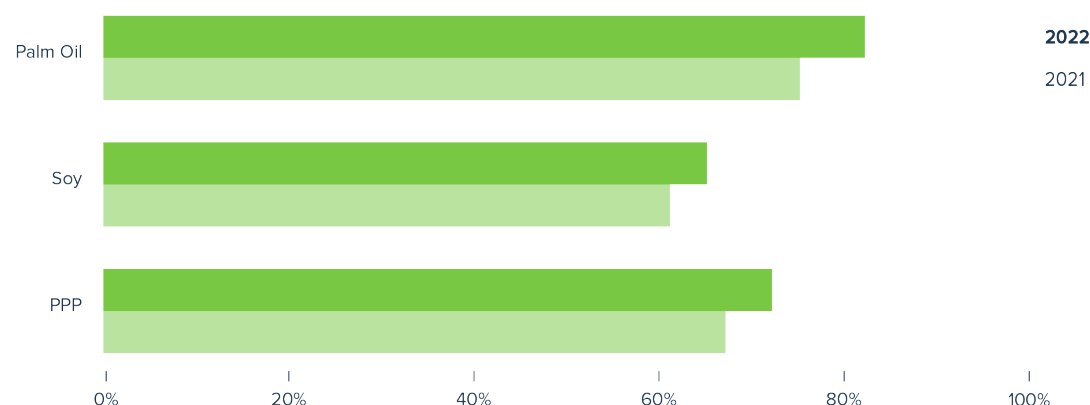
Notably, we have seen an increase in our ability to report on several KPIs for which gathering information can be difficult; this can mostly be attributed to complex, multi-tier supply chains such as those for palm oil derivatives and embedded soy. For example, this year many members started reporting on the percentage of their direct palm oil and/or palm oil derivative suppliers informed of our Forest Positive Approach, and in turn the performance of these suppliers in implementing the Approach.<sup>45</sup> More companies are also reporting on the

percentage of their soy supply for direct and embedded soy with known origins, a particularly challenging task for embedded soy as it is part of multi-tier supply chains.<sup>46</sup> However, reporting on the percentage of upstream suppliers to whom the Forest Positive Approach has been communicated remains challenging for most members for many reasons, such as the lack of supply chain traceability which makes it difficult to first identify the companies with whom upstream suppliers work.<sup>47</sup> While we are pleased to have seen progress here, we know there is still a ways to go, and will continue to collectively accelerate the increase in our disclosure rates moving forward.

Second, we have expanded on last year's reporting efforts by developing additional KPIs for our Palm Oil Roadmap around deforestation monitoring and response mechanisms, and for our PPP Roadmap around supplier engagement. With the launch of our Landscape Engagement Strategy, we also developed four KPIs to measure our investments in production landscapes, and our Beef Working Group published the first version of its Roadmap with a complete set of KPIs, expanding the commodity scope of our reporting to include beef and cattle-derived products. **In total, we have 58 KPIs across the four Commodity Roadmaps.**

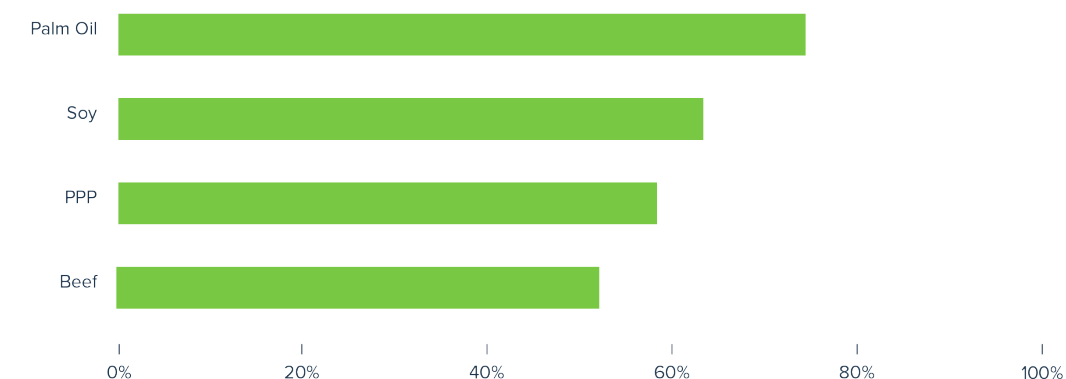
**Image 1. Collective Progress Reporting on 2021 KPIs (2021 vs. 2022)**

Scope: 20 original Coalition members. Includes Palm Oil Elements 1-2, Soy Elements 1-2, and PPP Element 1 KPIs; excludes Soy KPI 2.4 for manufacturers purchasing embedded soy and retailers



**Image 2. Collective Reporting on All KPIs (2022)**

Scope: All (21) members. Includes Palm Oil Elements 1-3, Soy Elements 1-2, PPP Elements 1-2, and Beef 1-2 KPIs



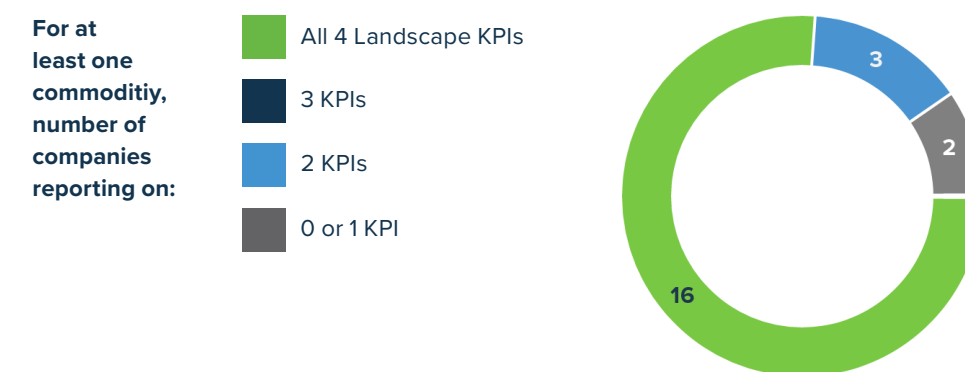
**Image 3. Collective Reporting on All KPIs Across Commodities (2022)**

Scope: All (21) members. Includes Palm Oil Elements 1-3, Soy Elements 1-2, PPP Elements 1-2, and Beef 1-2 KPIs



**Image 4. Collective Reporting on Landscape Engagement KPIs (2022)**

Scope: All (21) members. Includes percentage of Coalition members reporting on the four landscape engagement KPIs for the commodities for which they are investing in landscape initiatives





# 2022 Results and Future Baseline

With these new KPIs, we can measure a more comprehensive understanding of our disclosure rates in 2022. **This year, our 21 members (including one new member of January 2022 who is reporting on two commodities) are collectively reporting on 74% of all of the palm oil KPIs, 63% of all of the soy KPIs, and 58% of all of the PPP KPIs.** With the development of the Beef Roadmap, we now have baseline knowledge that the **12 Coalition members for whom beef is a material commodity are collectively reporting on 52% of the Beef KPIs.** Six of these members are reporting on at least 75% of the Beef KPIs, a great start in our collective journey.

**As a whole, our 21 Coalition members are collectively reporting on 62% of the all of KPIs across commodities.** This includes 11 companies that are reporting on at least 75% of the KPIs across commodities, including two companies who have reached our goal of reporting on 100% of the KPIs across commodities.

Additionally, with the launch of our Landscape Engagement Strategy, we now have KPIs to map the impact of our investments in landscape- and jurisdictional-level initiatives. Now that all our members are investing in these initiatives – one of our first objectives as part of our ‘Learning Through Action’ phase<sup>48</sup> – we are pleased that **a overwhelming majority of our members are reporting on all of the landscape engagement KPIs for at least one material commodity.**

Finally, we are working on becoming more transparent in our operations by introducing a new type of disclosure in this report. In addition to measuring our individual and collective reporting rates against the KPIs, we have also provided information, when available, for our methodology reporting on these KPIs and our performance against these KPIs and in reaching any self-imposed targets. This information can be found in the company profiles in the next section of this report. Not only do we wish to provide this information to increase transparency about our performance and how report on our progress, but this is a critical step in our ambition to align reporting methodologies across companies in order to ultimately develop a collective Coalition-wide performance review.

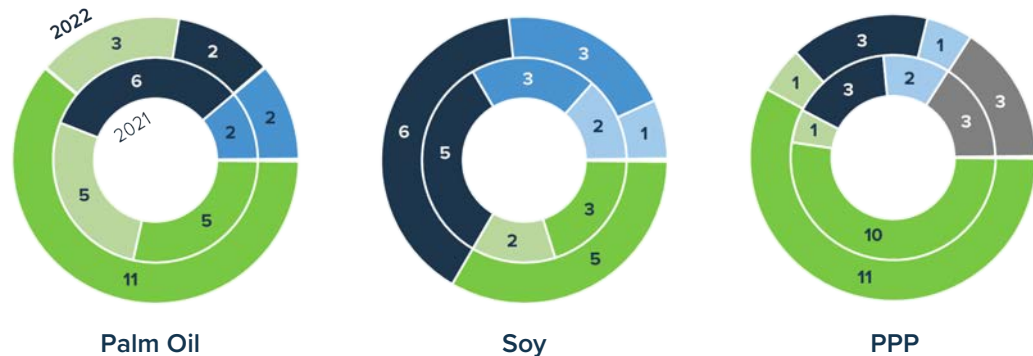
Overall, though we are proud of our progress in both developing new KPIs and increasing our ability to report on our existing metrics, we recognise there is still significant progress that needs to be made before we reach our ultimate goal of full transparency. We need to continue and accelerate our efforts to report on more KPIs, move from qualitative reporting to quantitative reporting where appropriate, and align our methodologies so that we can evaluate our performance collectively as a Coalition. Without this essential information, we lose the possibility to truly measure our progress. As a result, we are firmly committed to scaling up our transparency efforts to increase supply chain traceability, our reporting capacities, and public disclosure.

## Shaping a Larger Culture of Transparency

Beyond our individual reporting efforts contributing to our collective ambition around transparency, another priority is to help our industry adopt an equally ambitious transparency mindset, and in doing so, our Forest Positive Approach, on a broader scale. That is why we have worked to align ourselves with existing public reporting platforms to firstly, develop our list of KPIs for each Commodity Roadmap, and secondly, to continue this alignment by engaging in dialogues to encourage harmonisation across the industry. Through our dialogues with CDP, Afi, and other key stakeholders, we aim to work together to build alignment on effective KPIs and methodologies and to increase their uptake and use across sectors. Finally, we also invite companies across our industry, including those from partner organisations and beyond, to participate in our annual reporting practices to help us create that industry-wide transparency mindset needed to create a forest positive future.

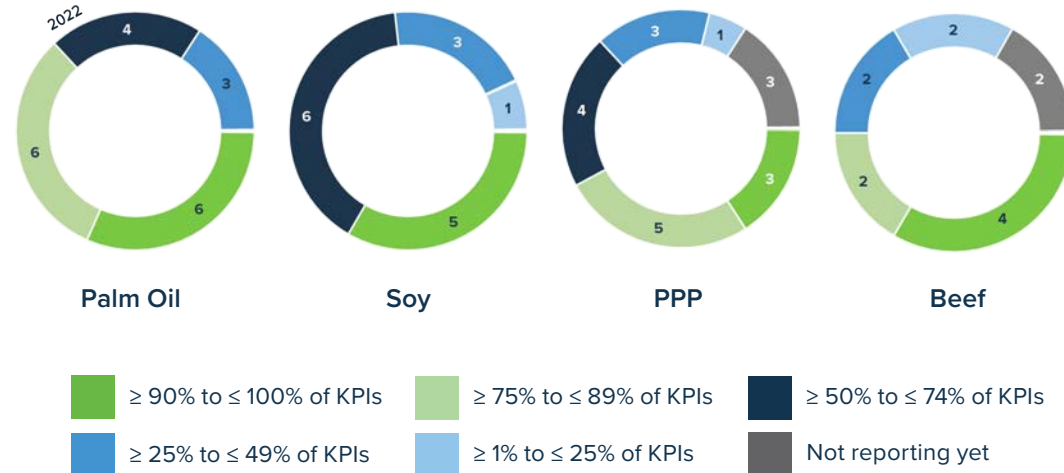
**Image 5. Individual Progress Reporting on 2021 KPIs (2021 vs. 2022)**

Scope: 20 original Coalition members. Includes Palm Oil Elements 1-2, Soy Elements 1-2, and PPP Element 1 KPIs; excludes Soy KPI 2.4 for manufacturers purchasing embedded soy and retailers



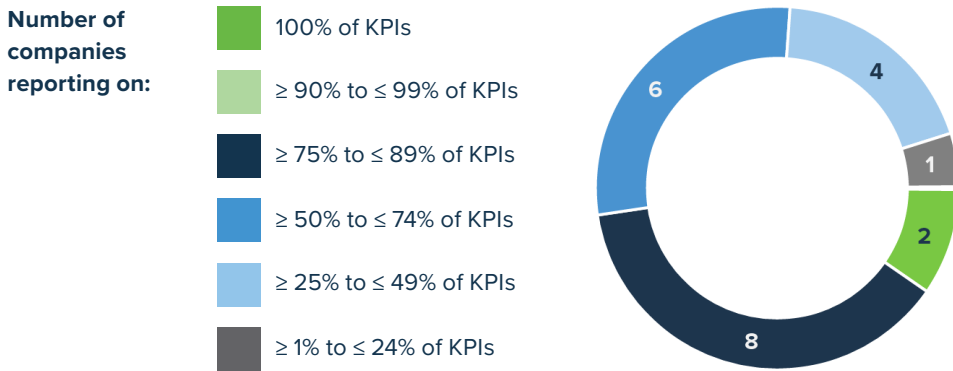
**Image 6. Individual Progress Reporting on All KPIs (2022)**

Scope: All (21) members. Includes Palm Oil Elements 1-3, Soy Elements 1-2, PPP Elements 1-2, and Beef Elements 1-2 KPIs



**Image 7. Individual Progress Reporting on All KPIs Across Commodities (2022)**

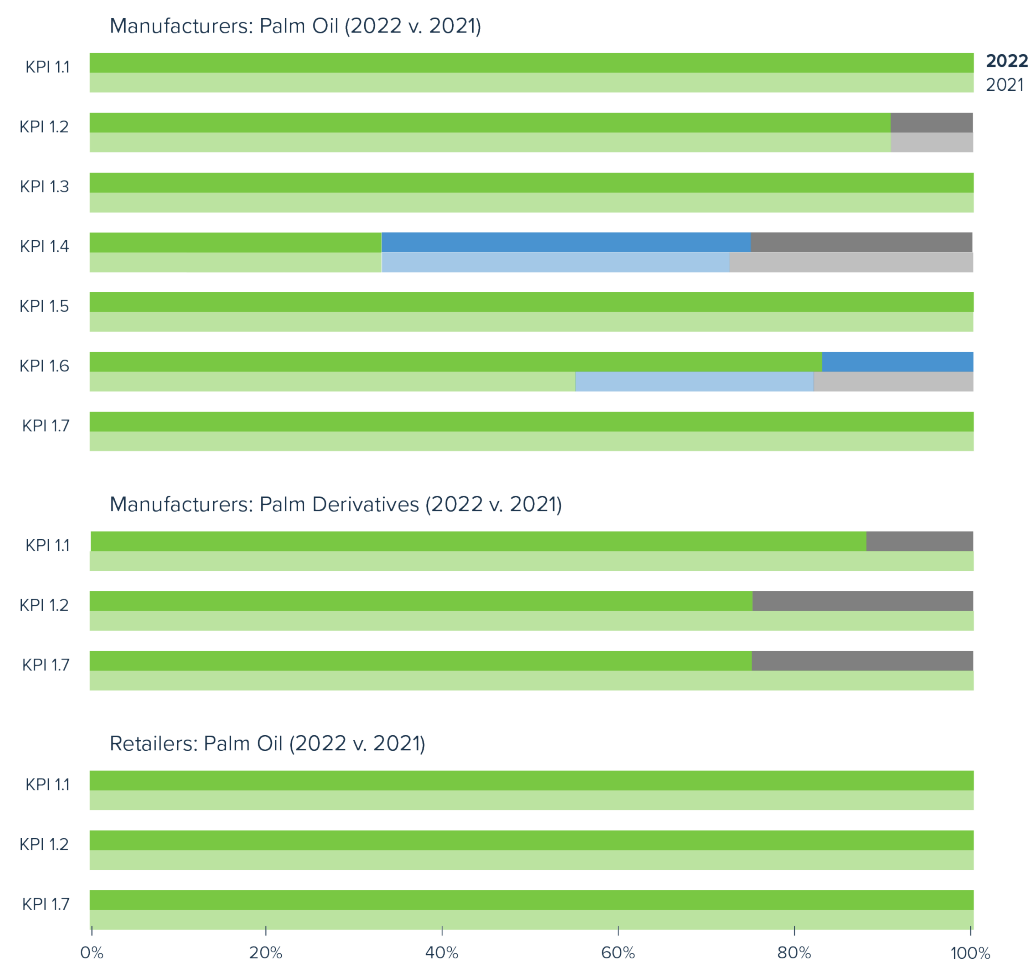
Scope: All (21) members. Includes Palm Oil Elements 1-3, Soy Elements 1-2, PPP Elements 1-2, and Beef Elements 1-2 KPIs. Calculated across commodities material to each individual business.





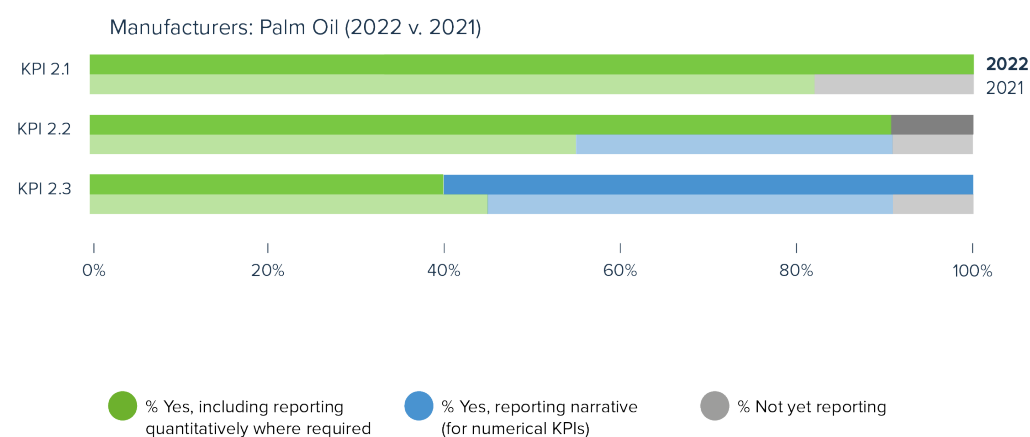
### Image 8. Progress (2021 vs 2022) of Percentage of Coalition Members Reporting Palm Oil Element 1 (Own Supply) KPIs

Scope: 11 manufacturers, including 6 reporting on palm oil derivatives, and 7 retailers in 2021; 12 manufacturers, including 8 reporting on palm oil derivatives, and 7 retailers in 2022



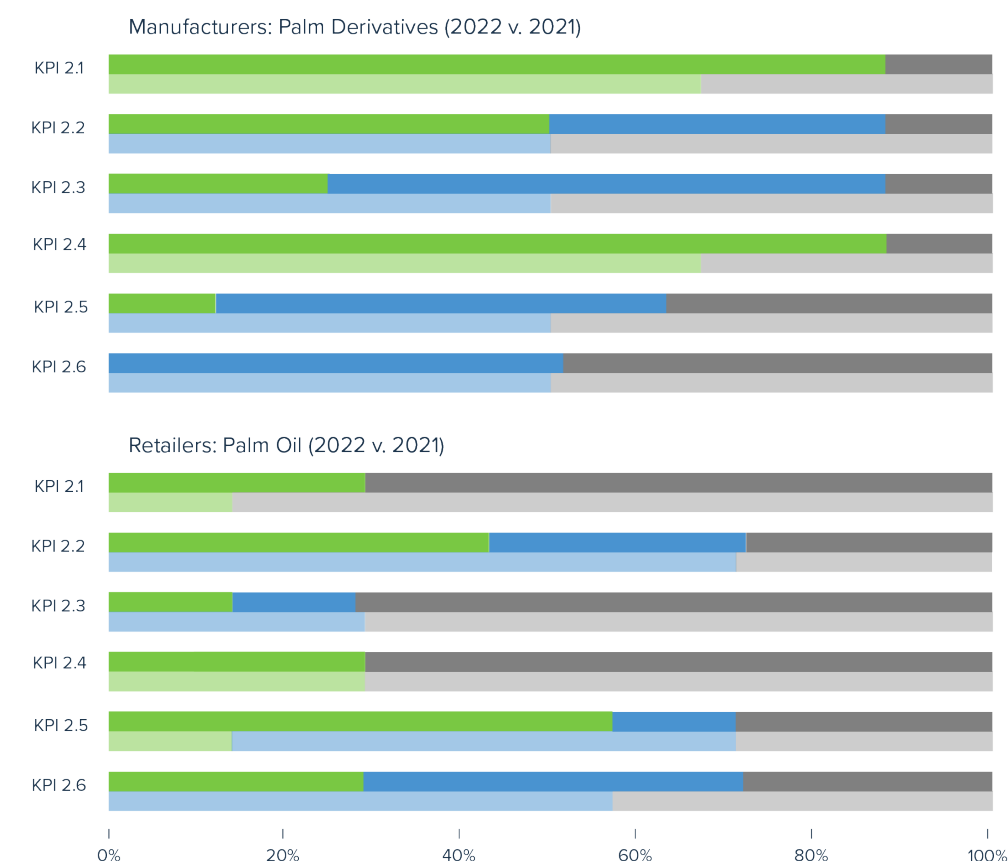
### Image 9. Progress (2021 vs 2022) of Percentage of Coalition Members Reporting Palm Oil Element 2 (Suppliers and Traders) KPIs

Scope: 11 manufacturers, including 6 reporting on palm oil derivatives, and 7 retailers in 2021; 12 manufacturers, including 8 reporting on palm oil derivatives, and 7 retailers in 2022



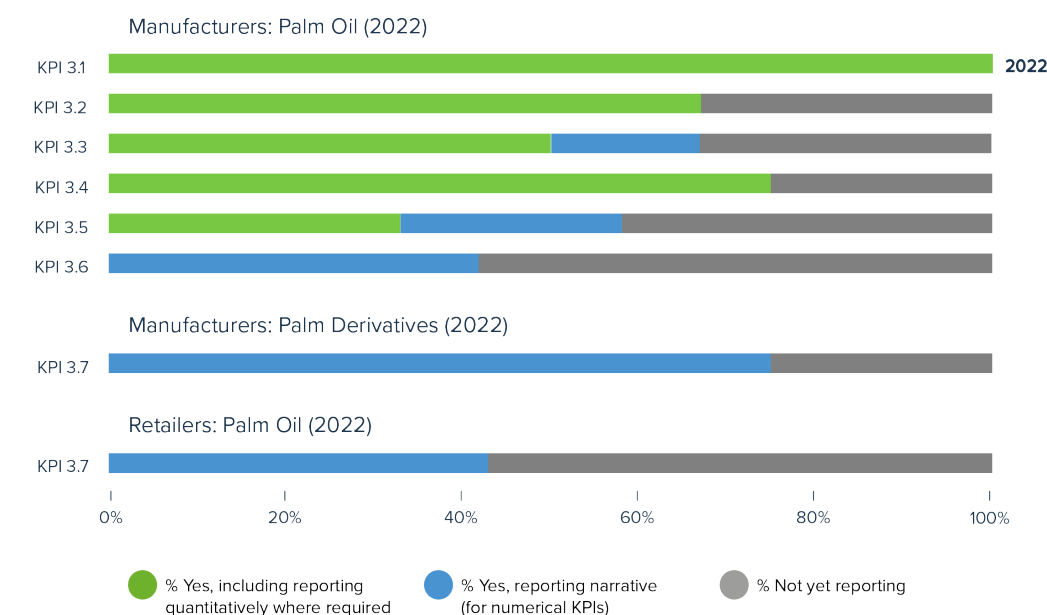
### Image 9a. Progress (2021 vs 2022) of Percentage of Coalition Members Reporting Palm Oil Element 2 (Suppliers and Traders) KPIs

Scope: 11 manufacturers, including 6 reporting on palm oil derivatives, and 7 retailers in 2021; 12 manufacturers, including 8 reporting on palm oil derivatives, and 7 retailers in 2022



### Image 10. Progress (2021 vs 2022) of Percentage of Coalition Members Reporting Palm Oil Element 3 (Monitoring and Response) KPIs

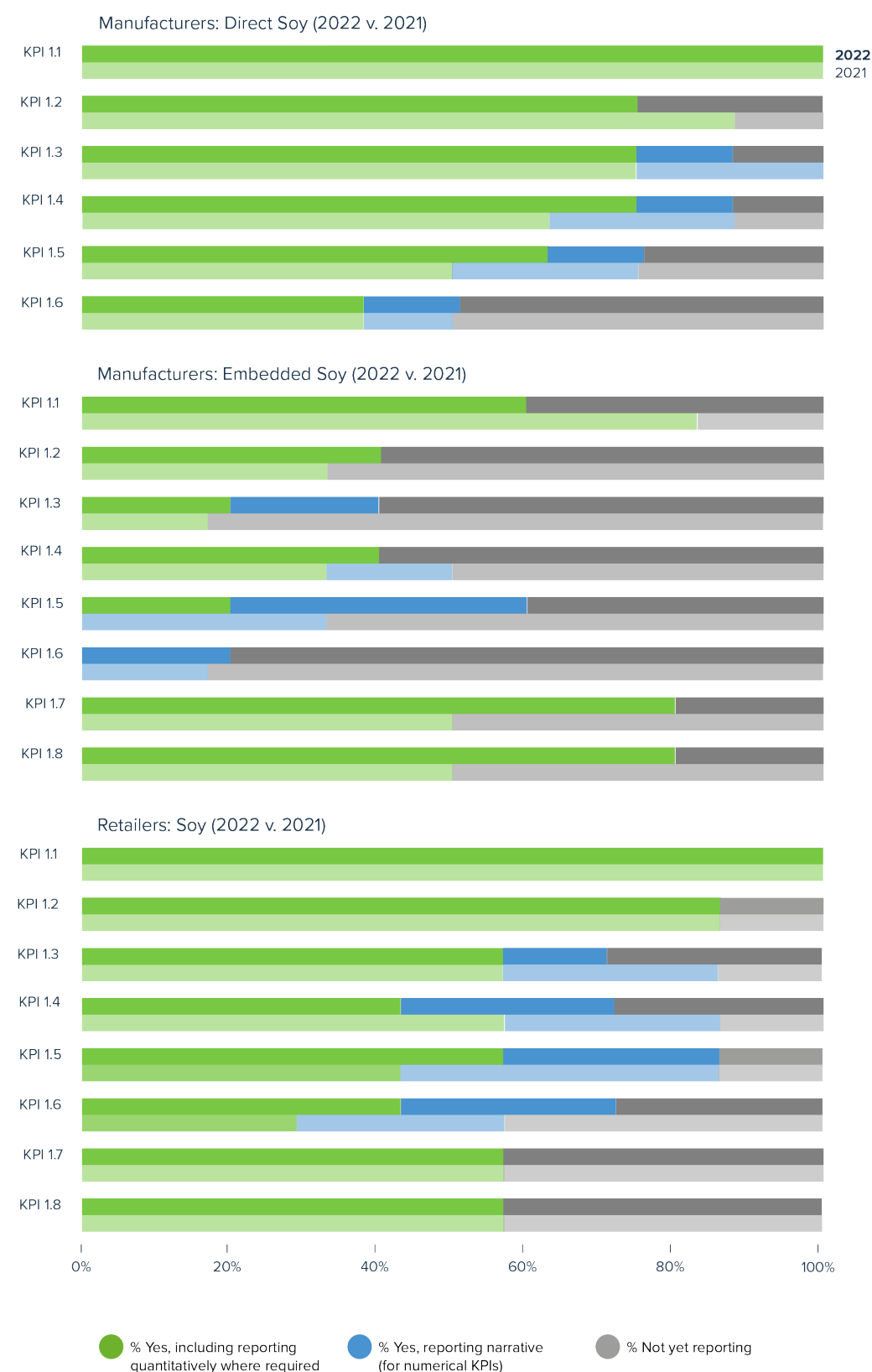
Scope: 12 manufacturers, including 8 reporting on palm oil derivatives, and 7 retailers in 2022





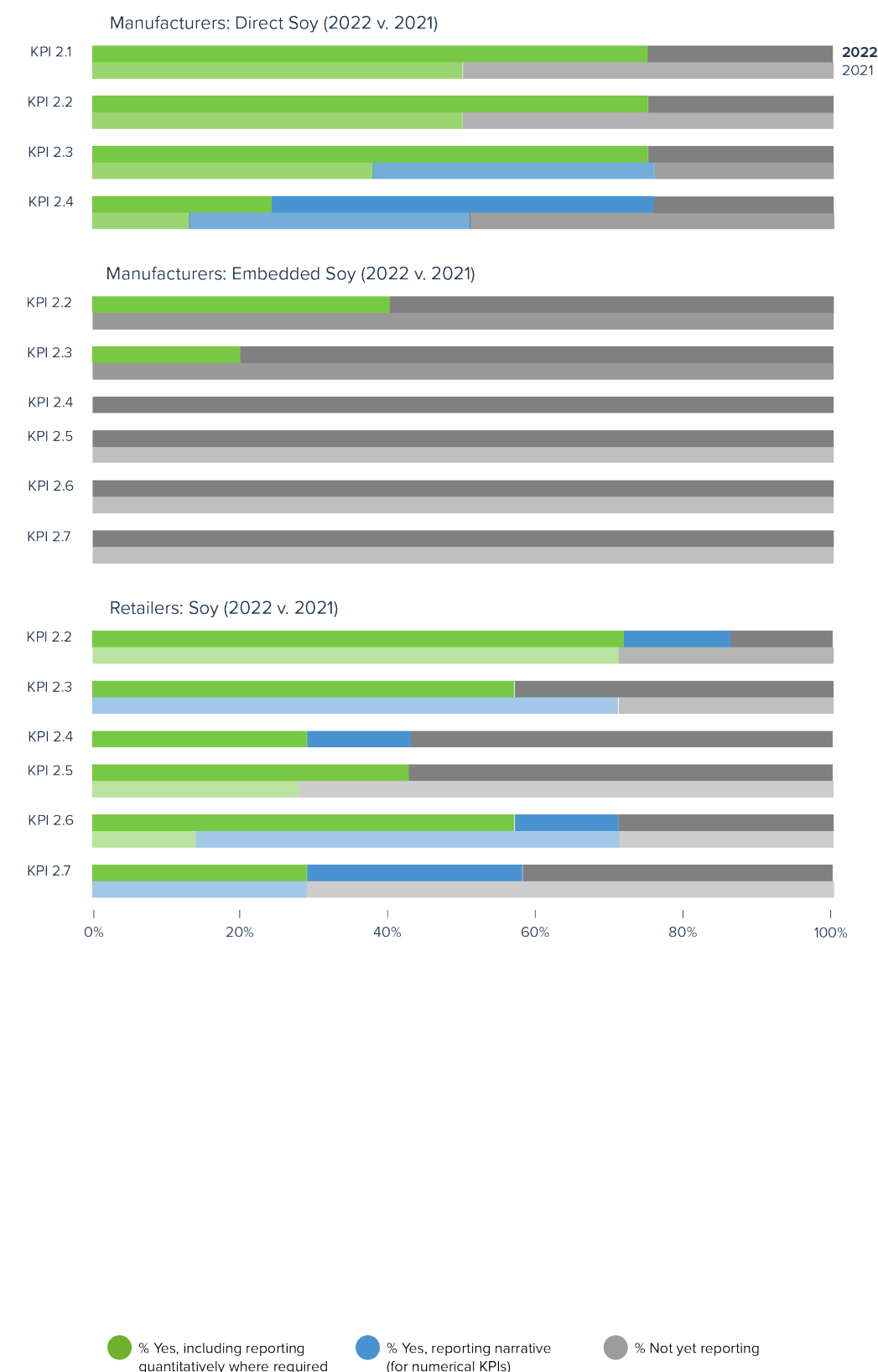
**Image 11. Progress of Percentage of Coalition Members Reporting on Soy Element 1 (Own Supply) KPIs (2021 vs 2022)**

Scope: 8 manufacturers, including 6 reporting on embedded soy, and 7 retailers in 2021;  
8 manufacturers, including 5 reporting on embedded soy, and 7 retailers in 2022



**Image 12. Progress of Percentage of Coalition Members Reporting on Soy Element 2 (Suppliers and Traders) KPIs (2021 vs 2022)**

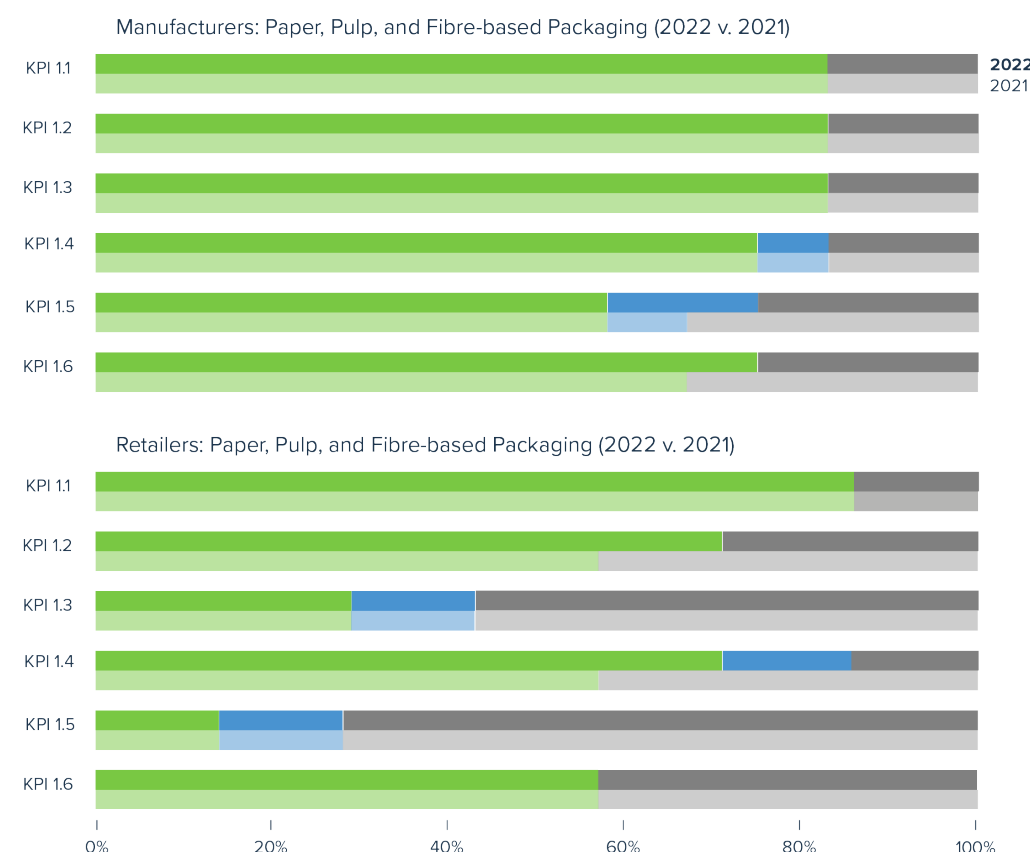
Scope: 8 manufacturers, including 6 reporting on embedded soy, and 7 retailers in 2021;  
8 manufacturers, including 5 reporting on embedded soy, and 7 retailers in 2022





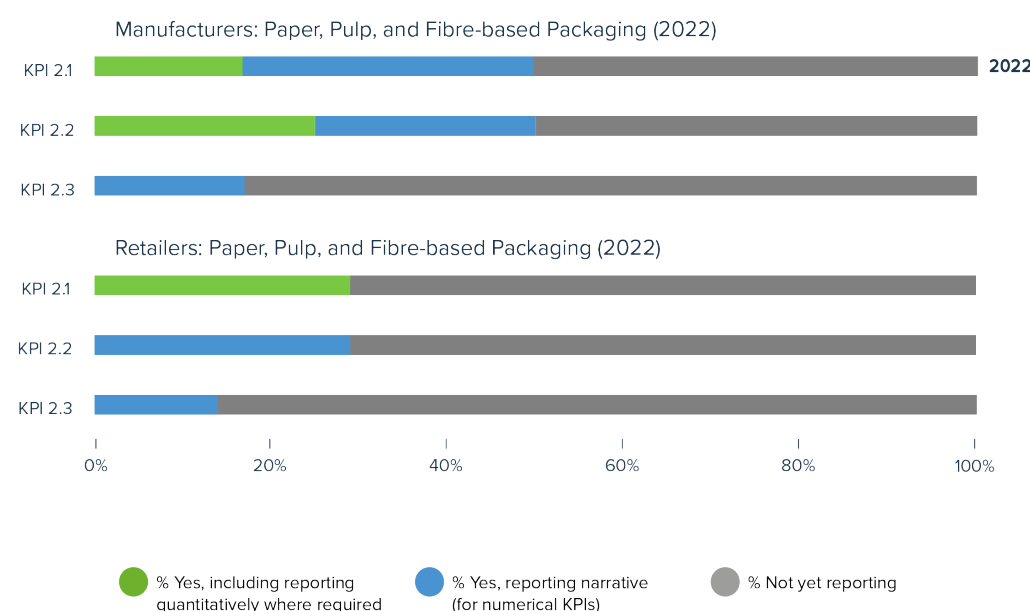
**Image 13. Progress of Percentage of Coalition Members Reporting on PPP Element 1 (Own Supply) KPIs (2021 vs 2022)**

Scope: 12 manufacturers and 7 retailers in 2021; 12 manufacturers and 7 retailers in 2022



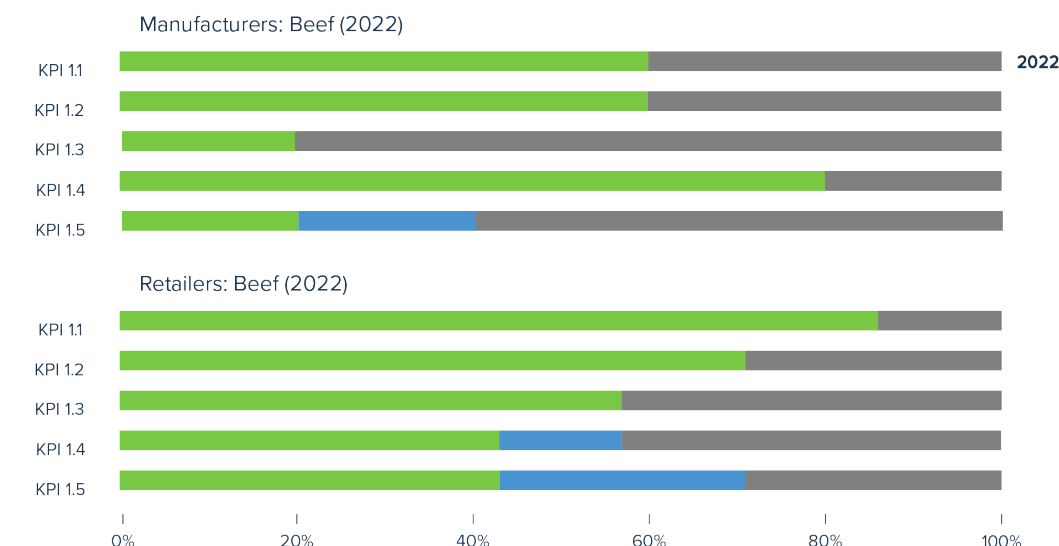
**Image 14. Percentage of Coalition Members Reporting on PPP Element 2 (Suppliers and Traders) KPIs (2022)**

Scope: 12 manufacturers and 7 retailers in 2021; 12 manufacturers and 7 retailers in 2022



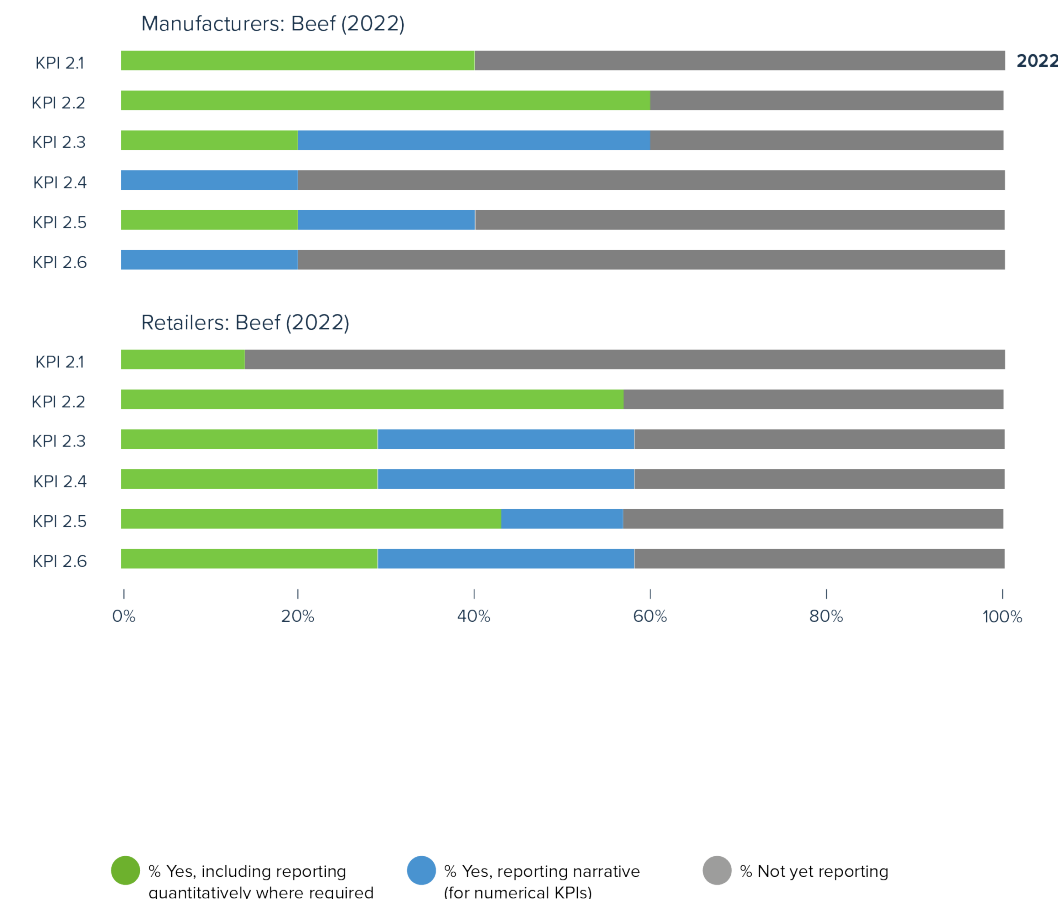
**Image 15. Progress of Percentage of Coalition Members Reporting on Beef Element 1 (Own Supply) KPIs**

Scope: 5 manufacturers and 7 retailers in 2022



**Image 16. Percentage of Coalition Members Reporting on Beef Element 2 (Suppliers and Traders) KPIs**

Scope: 5 manufacturers and 7 retailers in 2022





**DRIVING TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE**

---

# **Our Performance and Transparency Reporting**



# Company Performance Profiles

Each performance profile includes information on companies' performance reporting against each KPI, along with methodology and target information. Click on each logo to access members' performance profile on the CGF website, or visit [transparency.tcgfforestpositive.com](https://transparency.tcgfforestpositive.com)





# Image 15. Access to Palm Oil Reporting Data

Click on each circle to access members' reporting information for each KPI

	Asia Pulp and Paper	Carrefour	Colgate-Palmolive	Danone	Essity	General Mills	Grupo Bimbo	Jerónimo Martins	Mars	METRO	Mondelēz	Nestlé	PepsiCo	Procter & Gamble	Reckitt	Sainsbury's	Sodexo	Tesco	Unilever	Walmart
Element 1. Own Supply																				
For Manufacturers Buying Palm Oil																				
1.1 Policy commitments to the forest positive (or NDPE) goals			●	●		●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●●●				●
1.2 Timebound action plan summary			●	●		●	●		●		●	○	●	●	●	●				●
1.3 Mill list using the conventions of the Universal Mill List to make group links			●	●		●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●				●
1.4 Progress of mills toward forest positive (or NDPE)			●	●		●	○		●		○	○	●	●	●	●				●
1.5 Percentage traceable to mill			●	●		●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●				●
1.6 Percentage traceable to FFB sources			●	●		●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●				●
1.7 Percentage physically certified (MB/SG)			●	●		●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●				●
For Manufacturers Buying Palm Oil Derivatives																				
1.1 Policy commitments to the forest positive (or NDPE) goals			●	●			○				●	●			●	●●●				●
1.2 Timebound action plan summary			●	●			○				●	○			●	●				●
1.3 Percentage physically certified (MB/SG)			●	●			○				●	○			●	●●				●●
For Retailers																				
1.1 Policy commitments to the forest positive (or NDPE) goals		●						●		●●							●	●	●	●
1.2 Timebound action plan summary		●						●		●●							●	●	●	●
1.7 Percentage physically certified (MB/SG)		●						●		●							●	●	●	●



# Image 15a. Access to Palm Oil Reporting Data

Click on each circle to access members’ reporting information for each KPI.

<div> <div>Asia Pulp and Paper</div> <div>Carrefour</div> <div>Colgate-Palmolive</div> <div>Danone</div> <div>Essity</div> <div>General Mills</div> <div>Grupo Bimbo</div> <div>Jerónimo Martins</div> <div>Mars</div> <div>METRO</div> <div>Mondelēz</div> <div>Nestle</div> <div>Nestlé</div> <div>PepsiCo</div> <div>Procter &amp; Gamble</div> <div>Reckitt</div> <div>Sainsbury's</div> <div>Sodexo</div> <div>Tesco</div> <div>Unilever</div> <div>Walmart</div> </div>																				
Element 2. Suppliers and Traders																				
For Manufacturers Buying Palm Oil																				
2.1 Direct supplier list			●	●		●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●				●
2.2 Percentage of direct suppliers engaged and informed of the Forest Positive Suppliers' Commitment and Forest Positive Approach			●	●		●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●				●
2.3 Performance of direct suppliers against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach and changes over time including progress on delivery across entire palm oil business			●	●		●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●				●
For Manufacturers Buying Palm Oil Derivatives																				
2.1 Direct supplier list			●	●			○				●	●			●	●				●
2.2 Percentage of direct suppliers engaged and informed of the Forest Positive Suppliers' Commitment and Forest Positive Ask			●	●			○				●	●			●	●				●
2.3 Performance of direct suppliers against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach and changes over time including progress on delivery across entire palm oil business			●	●			○				●	●			●	●				●
2.4 List of identified major upstream suppliers/ traders prioritised			●	●			○				●	●			●	●	●			●
2.5 Upstream suppliers/ traders prioritised, engaged (directly or via a collective approach) and informed of the Forest Positive Approach			●	●			○				○	○			●	●				●



# Image 15b. Access to Palm Oil Reporting Data

Click on each circle to access members' reporting information for each KPI.

	Asia Pulp and Paper	Carrefour	Colgate-Palmolive	Danone	Essity	General Mills	Grupo Bimbo	Jerónimo Martins	Mars	METRO	Mondelēz	Nestlé	PepsiCo	Procter & Gamble	Reckitt	Sainsbury's	Sodexo	Tesco	Unilever	Walmart
2.6 Performance of upstream suppliers/ traders against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach and changes over time including progress on delivery across entire palm oil business			○	●			○			○	○			●	●				●	
For Retailers																				
2.1 Direct supplier list		●					○		○							●	○	○		○
2.2 Percentage of direct suppliers engaged and informed of the Forest Positive Suppliers' Commitment and Forest Positive Ask		○					●		●							●	○	●		●
2.3 Performance of direct suppliers against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach and changes over time including progress on delivery across entire palm oil business		○					○		○							●	○	●		○
2.4 List of identified major upstream suppliers/ traders prioritised		●					○		○							●	○	○		○
2.5 Upstream suppliers/ traders prioritised, engaged (directly or via a collective approach) and informed of the Forest Positive Approach		●					●		●							●	○	●		○
2.6 Performance of upstream suppliers/ traders against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach and changes over time including progress on delivery across entire palm oil business		●					●		●							●	○	●		○



# Image 15c. Access to Palm Oil Reporting Data

Click on each circle to access members' reporting information for each KPI.

		Asia Pulp and Paper	Carrefour	Colgate-Palmolive	Danone	Essity	General Mills	Grupo Bimbo	Jerónimo Martins	Mars	METRO	Mondelēz	Neste	Nestlé	PepsiCo	Procter & Gamble	Reckitt	Sainsbury's	Sodexo	Tesco	Unilever	Walmart
Element 3. Monitoring and Response																						
For Manufacturers Buying Palm Oil																						
3.1 Summary of company grievance process that aligns with Coalition Deforestation Monitoring and Response Framework (MRF)			●	●		●	●		●		●	●	●	●	●	●					●	
3.2 Summary of progress of grievance cases [e.g. in grievance log or relevant progress report(s)]			○	●		●	●		○		○	●	●	○	●	●					●	
3.3 Coverage of deforestation & peat monitoring: percentage of supply base covered by deforestation and peat monitoring (including supplier and landscape monitoring systems) aligned with Monitoring Minimum Requirements			●	○		○	○		●		●	●	●	○	●	●					●	
3.4 Coverage of deforestation and peat monitoring: For Coalition member companies involved, narrative summary of support provided to develop on the ground monitoring and response systems beyond own supply chains including landscape initiatives and sectoral collaborations			●	○		○	○		●		●	●	●	●	●	●					●	
3.5 Progress towards tackling deforestation and peat grievances: Percentage of supply mills with, or potentially linked to, deforestation and peat grievances			●	○		○	○		●		●	○	●	○	●	●					●	



# Image 15d. Access to Palm Oil Reporting Data

Click on each circle to access members' reporting information for each KPI.

	Asia Pulp and Paper	Carrefour	Colgate-Palmolive	Danone	Essity	General Mills	Grupo Bimbo	Jerónimo Martins	Mars	METRO	Mondelēz	Nestle	Nestlé	PepsiCo	Procter & Gamble	Reckitt	Sainsbury's	Sodexo	Tesco	Unilever	Walmart
3.6 Progress towards tackling deforestation and peat grievances: Percentage of deforestation and peat grievances where action taken in line with MRF steps and requirements																					
For Manufacturers Buying Palm Oil Derivatives																					
3.7 Narrative summary of progress made towards reporting on Element 3 in 2023																					
For Retailers																					
3.7 Narrative summary of progress made towards reporting on Element 3 in 2023																					

# Image 16. Access to Soy Reporting Data

Click on each circle to access members' reporting information for each KPI.

	Asia Pulp and Paper	Carrefour	Colgate-Palmoive	Danone	Essity	General Mills	Grupo Bimbo	Jerónimo Martins	Mars	METRO	Mondelēz	Neste	Nestlé	PepsiCo	Procter & Gamble	Reckitt	Sainsbury's	Sodexo	Tesco	Unilever	Walmart
Element 1. Own Supply																					
For Manufacturers Buying Direct Soy																					
1.1 Policy commitments to the forest positive goals			●	●				●					●	●		●●●				●	
1.2 Timebound action plan summary			○	●				●					●	●		○				●	
1.3 Percentage with known origin			●	●				○					●	●		●				●	
1.4 Percentage from high-risk origins or unknown origins			●	●				○					●	●		●				●	
1.5 Progress on ensuring soy is conversion-free for high-risk origins			●	●				○					●	●		○				●	
1.6 Percentage DCF supply from high-risk areas			○	●				○					●	○		○				●	
For Manufacturers Buying Indirect Soy																					
1.1 Policy commitments to the forest positive goals			●	●				●					○							○	
1.2 Timebound action plan summary			○	●				●					○							○	
1.3 Percentage with known origin			○	●				○					●							○	
1.4 Percentage from high-risk origins or unknown origins			○	●				○					●							○	
1.5 Progress on ensuring soy is conversion-free for high-risk origins			○	●				●					●							○	
1.6 Percentage DCF supply from high-risk areas			○	●				○					○							○	
1.7 Soy footprint across all product categories			●	●				●					●							○	
1.8 Methodology for soy footprint calculation			●	●				●					●							○	



# Image 16a. Access to Soy Reporting Data

Click on each circle to access members' reporting information for each KPI.

	Asia Pulp and Paper	Carrefour	Colgate-Palmolive	Danone	Essity	General Mills	Grupo Bimbo	Jerónimo Martins	Mars	METRO	Mondelēz	Neste	Nestlé	PepsiCo	Procter & Gamble	Reckitt	Sainsbury's	Sodexo	Tesco	Unilever	Walmart
For Retailers																					
1.1 Policy commitments to the forest positive goals		●					●		●●								●	●	●		●
1.2 Timebound action plan summary		●					●		●●								●	○	●●		●
1.3 Percentage with known origin		●					●		●								●	○	●		○
1.4 Percentage from high-risk origins or unknown origins		●					●		●								●	○	●		○
1.5 Progress on ensuring soy is conversion-free for high-risk origins		●					●		●								●	○	●		●
1.6 Percentage DCF supply from high-risk areas		●					●		●								●	○	●		○
1.7 Soy footprint across all product categories		●					●		○								●	○	●		○
1.8 Methodology for soy footprint calculation		●					●		○								●	○	●		○
Element 2. Suppliers and Traders																					
For Manufacturers Buying Direct Soy																					
2.1 Direct supplier list			●	○			○		●				●	●		●				●	
2.2 Summary of Forest Positive Approach for suppliers and traders			●	○			●		●				●	●		○				●	
2.3 Percentage of Tier 1 suppliers to whom the Forest Positive Approach and its implementation have been communicated			●	○			●		●				●	●		○				●	
2.4 Performance of Tier 1 suppliers against Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire operations			●	○			●		●				●	●		○				●	
For Manufacturers Buying Indirect Soy																					
2.2 Summary of Forest Positive Approach for suppliers and traders			●	○				○					●							○	

# Image 16b. Access to Soy Reporting Data

Click on each circle to access members' reporting information for each KPI.

	Asia Pulp and Paper	Carrefour	Colgate-Palmolive	Danone	Essity	General Mills	Grupo Bimbo	Jerónimo Martins	Mars	METRO	Mondelēz	Neste	Nestlé	PepsiCo	Procter & Gamble	Reckitt	Sainsbury's	Sodexo	Tesco	Unilever	Walmart
2.3 Percentage of Tier 1 suppliers to whom the Forest Positive Approach and its implementation have been communicated			●	○				○					○							○	
2.4 Performance of Tier 1 suppliers against Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire operations			○	○				○					○							○	
2.5 List of identified major upstream suppliers			○	○				○					○							○	
2.6 Upstream suppliers/traders sourcing from high-risk origins that have been engaged (directly or via collective approach) and are being evaluated			○	○				○					○							○	
2.7 Performance of upstream suppliers/traders against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire soy business			○	○				○					○							○	
For Retailers																					
2.2 Summary of Forest Positive Approach for suppliers and traders		●					●		●								●	○	●		●
2.3 Percentage of Tier 1 suppliers to whom the Forest Positive Approach and its implementation have been communicated		●					●		○								●	○	●		○
2.4 Performance of Tier 1 suppliers against Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire operations		○					●		○								●	○	●		○



# Image 16c. Access to Soy Reporting Data

Click on each circle to access members’ reporting information for each KPI.

	Asia Pulp and Paper	Carrefour	Colgate-Palmolive	Danone	Essity	General Mills	Grupo Bimbo	Jerónimo Martins	Mars	METRO	Mondelēz	Neste	Nestlé	PepsiCo	Procter & Gamble	Reckitt	Sainsbury's	Sodexo	Tesco	Unilever	Walmart
2.5 List of identified major upstream suppliers		●					○			○							●	○	●		○
2.6 Upstream suppliers/ traders sourcing from high-risk origins that have been engaged (directly or via collective approach) and are being evaluated		●					●			●							●	○	●		○
2.7 Performance of upstream suppliers/traders against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire soy business		●					●			○							●	○	●		○

# Image 17. Access to PPP Reporting Data

Click on each circle to access members' reporting information for each KPI.

	Asia Pulp and Paper	Carrefour	Colgate-Palmolive	Danone	Essity	General Mills	Grupo Bimbo	Jerónimo Martins	Mars	METRO	Mondelēz	Neste	Nestlé	PepsiCo	Procter & Gamble	Reckitt	Sainsbury's	Sodexo	Tesco	Unilever	Walmart
Element 1. Own Supply																					
For Manufacturers																					
1.1 PPP Sourcing Policy including commitment to the forest positive goals	●		●	●	●	○			●●		○		●	●	●	●●				●	
1.2 Timebound action plan summary	●		●	●	●	○			●		○		●	●	●	●				●	
1.3 Percentage recycled, percentage virgin fibre	●		●	●	●	○			●		○		●	●	●	●				●	
1.4 Percentage of virgin supply certified, and percentage per scheme and chain of custody model	●		●	●	●	○			●		○		●	●	●	●●				●●	
1.5 Percentage of supply from high-priority sources	●		●	●	●	○			●		○		●	●	●	○				●	
1.6 Actions being taken for supply from high-priority sources	●		●	●	●	○			●		○		●	●	●	○				●	
For Retailers																					
1.1 PPP Sourcing Policy including commitment to the forest positive goals		●						●		●							○	●	●●		●
1.2 Timebound action plan summary		●						●		●							○	○	●●		●
1.3 Percentage recycled, percentage virgin fibre		○						●		●							○	○	●●		○
1.4 Percentage of virgin supply certified, and percentage per scheme and chain of custody model		●						●		●							○	●	●●		●
1.5 Percentage of supply from high-priority sources		○						●		●							○	○	○		○
1.6 Actions being taken for supply from high-priority sources		○						●		●							○	○	●●		●



# Image 17a. Access to PPP Reporting Data

Click on each circle to access members' reporting information for each KPI.

Element 2. Suppliers and Traders																				
For Manufacturers																				
2.1 Proportion of suppliers informed about the Forest Positive Suppliers Approach																				
2.2 Number or proportion of suppliers identified as priority for engagement, and percentage engaged																				
2.3 Performance of engaged suppliers and changes over time including progress on delivery across entire business																				
For Retailers																				
2.1 Proportion of suppliers informed about the Forest Positive Suppliers Approach																				
2.2 Number or proportion of suppliers identified as priority for engagement, and percentage engaged																				
2.3 Performance of engaged suppliers and changes over time including progress on delivery across entire business																				

# Image 18. Access to Beef Reporting Data

Click on each circle to access members' reporting information for each KPI.

	Asia Pulp and Paper	Carrefour	Colgate-Palmolive	Danone	Essity	General Mills	Groupe Casino	Grupo Bimbo	Jerónimo Martins	Mars	METRO	Mondelēz	Neste	Nestlé	PepsiCo	Procter & Gamble	Reckitt	Sainsbury's	Sodexo	Tesco	Unilever	Walmart
Element 1. Own Supply																						
For Manufacturers																						
1.1 Policy commitments to the forest positive goals																						
1.2 Timebound action plan summary																						
1.3 Beef footprint across all product categories																						
1.4 Percentage with known origin																						
1.5 Progress on ensuring beef is free from deforestation, conversion and conflict for high-risk areas																						
For Retailers																						
1.1 Policy commitments to the forest positive goals																						
1.2 Timebound action plan summary																						
1.3 Beef footprint across all product categories																						
1.4 Percentage with known origin																						
1.5 Progress on ensuring beef is free from deforestation, conversion and conflict for high-risk areas																						
Element 2. Suppliers and Traders																						
For Manufacturers																						
2.1 Direct supplier list of identified major upstream suppliers, up to slaughterhouse when possible																						



# Image 18a. Access to Beef Reporting Data

Click on each circle to access members' reporting information for each KPI.

Asia Pulp and Paper Carrefour Colgate-Palmolive Danone Essity General Mills Groupe Casino Grupo Bimbo Jerónimo Martins Mars METRO Mondelēz Neste Nestlé PepsiCo Procter & Gamble Reckitt Sainsbury's Sodexo Tesco Unilever Walmart																						
2.2 A summary of the Forest Positive Approach for meatpackers and own brand manufacturers			<div></div>	<div></div>						<div></div>			<div></div>	<div></div>								
2.3 Tier 1 suppliers to whom the Forest Positive Approach and its implementation have been communicated			<div></div>	<div></div>						<div></div>			<div></div>	<div></div>								
2.4 Performance of Tier 1 suppliers against Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire operations			<div></div>	<div></div>						<div></div>			<div></div>	<div></div>								
2.5 Meatpackers sourcing from high-risk origins that have been engaged and are being evaluated			<div></div>	<div></div>						<div></div>			<div></div>	<div></div>								
2.6 Performance of meatpackers against Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire operations			<div></div>	<div></div>						<div></div>			<div></div>	<div></div>								
For Retailers																						
2.1 Direct supplier list of identified major upstream suppliers, up to slaughterhouse when possible		<div></div>					<div></div>		<div></div>		<div></div>							<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>		<div></div>
2.2 A summary of the Forest Positive Approach for meatpackers and own brand manufacturers		<div></div>					<div></div>		<div></div>		<div></div>							<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>		<div></div>
2.3 Tier 1 suppliers to whom the Forest Positive Approach and its implementation have been communicated		<div></div>					<div></div>		<div></div>		<div></div>							<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>		<div></div>

# Image 18b. Access to Beef Reporting Data

Click on each circle to access members’ reporting information for each KPI.

	Asia Pulp and Paper	Carrefour	Colgate-Palmolive	Danone	Essity	General Mills	Groupe Casino	Grupo Bimbo	Jerónimo Martins	Mars	METRO	Mondelēz	Neste	Nestlé	PepsiCo	Procter & Gamble	Reckitt	Sainsbury's	Sodexo	Tesco	Unilever	Walmart
2.4 Performance of Tier 1 suppliers against Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire operations																						
2.5 Meatpackers sourcing from high-risk origins that have been engaged and are being evaluated																						
2.6 Performance of meatpackers against Forest Positive Approach including progress on delivery across entire operations																						



# Image 19. Access to Landscapes Reporting Data

Click on each circle to access members' reporting information for each KPI.

	Asia Pulp and Paper	Carrefour	Colgate-Palmolive	Danone	Essity	General Mills	Groupe Casino	Grupo Bimbo	Jerónimo Martins	Mars	METRO	Mondelēz	Neste	Nestlé	PepsiCo	Procter & Gamble	Reckitt	Sainsbury's	Sodexo	Tesco	Unilever	Walmart
Element 4. Landscape Engagement																						
For Manufacturers and Retailers																						
4.1 Priority production landscapes identified	PPP ●	S ● B ●	PO ●	PO ●	PPP ○	PO ●	B ●	PO ● S ●	S ●	PO ● S ● PPP ● B ●	PO ● S ● B ●	PO ○	PO ○	PO ● S ● PPP ●	PO ●	PO ● PPP ●	PO ●	PO ● S ● PPP ○	PO ○	S ●	PO ● S ●	PO ● S ● B ●
4.2 Methodology used to identify priority production landscapes	PPP ●	S ○ B ●	PO ●	PO ●	PPP ○	PO ●	B ○	PO ● S ●	S ●	PO ● S ● PPP ● B ●	PO ● S ● B ●	PO ○	PO ○	PO ● S ● PPP ●	PO ●	PO ● PPP ○	PO ●	PO ○ S ● PPP ○	PO ○	S ●	PO ● S ●	PO ● S ● B ●
4.3 Number of landscape initiatives currently engaged in	PPP ●	S ● B ●	PO ●	PO ●	PPP ○	PO ●	B ●	PO ● S ●	S ●	PO ● S ● PPP ● B ●	PO ● S ● B ●	PO ●	PO ●	PO ● S ● PPP ●	PO ●	PO ● PPP ●	PO ●	PO ● S ● PPP ○	PO ○	S ●	PO ● S ●	PO ○ S ○ B ○
4.4 For each landscape initiative your company is currently engaged in, information on:  1) Name, location, timeline and other partners involved 2) Report on type of engagement (e.g. disbursed financial support, in-kind support, capacity, preferential sourcing) 3) Specific actions or projects that are supported 4) How the actions intend to address systemic issues and contribute to delivering forest positive goals (at least one of conservation, restoration, positive inclusion of farmers and communities, landscape-level multi-stakeholder platforms or partnerships) 5) Linkages to shared landscape-level goals developed through multi-stakeholder processes	PPP ●	S ● B ●	PO ●	PO ●	PPP ○	PO ●	B ●	PO ● S ●	S ●	PO ● S ● PPP ● B ●	PO ● S ● B ●	PO ●	PO ●	PO ● S ● PPP ●	PO ●	PO ● PPP ●	PO ●	PO ● S ● PPP ○	PO ○	S ●	PO ● S ●	PO ○ S ○ B ○

An aerial photograph of a coastal landscape. On the left, white-capped waves are breaking onto a wide, light-colored sandy beach. To the right of the beach is a dense, lush green forest. A single palm tree stands out in the forest near the beach. On the far right, a dark asphalt road with white lane markings runs vertically. The text 'DRIVING TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE' is overlaid in white, uppercase letters, underlined, across the middle of the image.

**DRIVING TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE**

# **Stakeholder Comments**



# Comments from Stakeholders

The Coalition invited its stakeholder community to review this report prior to publication and share their feedback. Comments from the organisations who responded to this invitation are included below in full and without amendment. The Coalition thanks these organisations for their feedback and welcomes additional comments at [forestpositive@theconsumergoodsforum.com](mailto:forestpositive@theconsumergoodsforum.com).

## Accountability Framework initiative

The goals and implementation steps included in the Forest Positive Coalition's commodity roadmaps are well aligned with the Accountability Framework and with good practice on the topics covered. Especially valuable is the roadmaps' focus on ensuring that suppliers adopt Forest Positive commitments across their entire business, and on management and monitoring of both direct and indirect suppliers. This approach to supply chain management and implementation of forest policies is essential for mainstreaming deforestation- and conversion-free production and trade.

The Accountability Framework initiative (AFi) welcomes the further focus placed on transparency and reporting in this report. The FPC's KPIs are intended to address both action and impact, which is aligned with the Framework's guidance on disclosure. The AFi also looks forward to seeing the results of the CGF's ongoing collaboration to further improve and standardize KPIs to be interoperable with Framework-aligned reporting standards such as CDP. We hope these improvements will be included in next year's report in order to provide a more comprehensive and interpretable view of progress and impact across each commodity sector.

The AFi also welcomes the Monitoring and Response Framework for the palm sector, which fills a crucial gap in the implementation of no deforestation, no peatland development, and no exploitation (NDPE) commitments. We hope to see similarly detailed and actionable monitoring and response pathways developed for other sectors, since the effective management of suppliers and supply volumes that are non-compliant with Forest Positive commitments will be essential for realizing the FPC's theory of change.

## Conservation International

Conservation International welcomes the second annual report from the CGF's Forest-Positive Coalition of Action (FPCoA) and commends the progress made by the Coalition and its member companies in driving positive change across commodity supply chains and production landscapes.

In particular, we appreciate the continued commitment to transparency in the reporting of KPIs, and the supporting information provided through the embedded links. This underscores the important connection between collective progress and the individual efforts being undertaken by companies and helps foster a sense of shared commitment and accountability across commodity sectors. We are also pleased to see the direct connection that CGF has drawn in this report between nature, climate and people. Forest-positive approaches should be linked with science-based targets to provide sufficient context on the level of ambition needed to drive forest-positive impacts, as well as the mechanisms for measuring company contributions to long-term progress within their supply chain and landscape initiatives. We encourage CGF's continued alignment with initiatives like AFi and SBTN/SBTi.

Conservation International, along with partners Conservation International Brazil and Konservasi Indonesia, are pleased to be working with several FPC companies in soy/cattle and palm oil landscapes in Tocantins, Brazil and North Sumatra Indonesia, respectively. In both regions,

companies are bringing their influence to bear through their sourcing commitments, supplier engagements and committing their time and resources to support activities ranging from technical studies and assessments that help to prioritize areas and interventions, to direct work with communities, smallholders and government partners on conservation, restoration and sustainable production. These companies are also providing critical support to convene inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms to identify common priorities and targets and drive collective action across different landscapes and stakeholder groups at district, provincial and supply chain levels.

We look forward to continuing engagement with CGF's FPC and its members companies.

## PEFC

With demand for timber on the rise in the race for global decarbonisation, PEFC welcomes this second edition of the Forest Positive Roadmap. As both a supportive stakeholder and a long-time advocate for sustainable forest management, we applaud the Consumer Goods Forum and its members for the collegiate, hands-on approach it has taken. This is very much the same route taken by the global PEFC Alliance. PEFC has always sought to include those committed to developing demanding sustainable forest management (SFM) standards, which balance environmental, social and economic issues. PEFC is therefore delighted to note the CGF's ongoing support for sustainable forest management and the call to increase the volume of certified materials.

The introduction of and subsequent reporting against KPIs that the CGF members have signed up to is a notable achievement, especially given the complexity of global supply chains. Importantly, these KPIs also underpin the transparency required from all stakeholders.

Two years ago, as the initial roadmap was being drafted, PEFC waved the flag for smallholders. It is therefore exciting to read stories about the engagement and pilot tests taking place within this important sector. As the CGF members continue their forest positive journey, PEFC welcomes partnership opportunities to share on the ground expertise we have gained over 20 years in more than 50 countries.

## Rainforest Action Network

RAN has published new evidence proving that CGF members have failed to stop sourcing illegally produced deforestation-linked palm oil from protected peat swamps in Indonesia's Leuser Ecosystem. The Forest Positive Approach is not yet effective in achieving an end to deforestation and climate emissions resulting from oil palm expansion into high-risk landscapes in Indonesia.

The KPIs are not meaningful as they do not enable consumers to track individual, and collective, performance in eliminating direct or upstream suppliers/traders that are not adhering to DCF/NDPE policies across the entire operations of corporate groups in forest-risk commodity supply chains. The use of metrics "Performance ... against the elements of the Forest Positive Approach and changes over time including progress on delivery..." dilutes the ability to report data on the independently verified progress made to end deforestation/conversion at the production level, and across the operations of the corporate groups that CGF members continue to do business with. The CGF refused to adopt KPIs proposed by CSOs that would have enabled this level of transparency and accountability. If the KPIs are not improved this reporting framework will continue to undermine efforts to achieve an end to deforestation, conversion of natural ecosystems and peatlands, and human rights violations in forest-risk commodity supply chains.

The CGF must require members to publish grievance logs detailing all cases of non-compliance identified via due diligence systems and grievance mechanisms, and actions taken to resolve each case. Mutually agreed outcomes to remedy social harm and/or verified proof of remediation of deforestation or conversion liability (i.e deforestation/conversion that has occurred after commodity-specific cut-off dates) must be disclosed in 3.2.

CGF has provided a greenwashing opportunity for Asia, Pulp and Paper despite its failure to report

against the KPIs and address its systemic violation of human rights.

## SFI

Publication of the 2022 Annual Report is an important further step towards supply chain transparency and traceability for all Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) members.

As an associate member of the CGF, the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) has been involved with the Forest Positive Coalition since its inception. This is because 3rd party sustainability production and chain-of-custody verification supports all four key areas of Coalition action – supply chain collaboration, investing in productive landscapes, stakeholder and government engagement, and transparency and accountability.

SFI strongly supports the inclusion of the perspectives of Chief Procurement Officers across all Coalition commodity working groups.

We applaud the Paper, Pulp and Fibre-based Packaging (PPP) working group's strengthened links with all forest certification schemes and the Coalition's recognition that sourcing certified PPP products is Forest Positive by reinforcing sustainable forest management as the sector norm. SFI is delighted to see reporting on certified products included as core KPI's for both retailer and manufacturer Coalition members and notes the up-tick in reported data.

Third-party certification also turns ESG risks into opportunities for further collaboration on core environmental and social issues. SFI measures the carbon sequestered, biodiversity maintained or recovered and water purified over its 150 million third-party certified hectares across the US and Canada through its Conservation Impacts project. We therefore recommend the Coalition members include an additional PPP pilot recognizing North America as a leading source of PPP packaging solutions to the global FMCG sector.

You can learn more about SFI's conservation impact work at <https://forests.org/conservation-impact-project/>

Lastly, we recommend that other CGF retailer and manufacturing members join the Forest Positive Coalition sooner rather than later in order to scale up the Forest Positive impacts the Coalition is seeking.

## Upfield

Upfield supports the goals of the CGF Forest Positive Coalition, to create supply chains free of deforestation, implement time-bound action plans and increase transparency and accountability across the value chain. Our own commitment to 100% responsible sourcing by the end of 2025 reflects the action needed to limit deforestation globally, and we hope that the Coalition's goals will have widespread influence across the consumer goods sector.



**DRIVING TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE**

---

# Annex





# Endnotes

1. UN News. 2022. "UN climate report: It's 'now or never' to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees." UN News. 4 April 2022. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/04/1115452>
2. Ritchie, M., and Roser, M. 2021. "Deforestation and Forest Loss." Our World in Data. <https://ourworldindata.org/deforestation>
3. Ritchie, M., and Roser, M. 2021. "Deforestation and Forest Loss." Our World in Data. <https://ourworldindata.org/deforestation>
3. FAO. 2020. "The State of the World's Forests 2020." FAO. <https://www.fao.org/state-of-forests/>
4. FAO. 2022. "The State of the World's Forests 2022: Chapter 2." FAO. <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9360en/online/src/html/deforestation-land-degradation.html>
5. Fountain, H. 2022. "Amazon Is Less Able to Recover From Droughts and Logging, Study Finds." The New York Times. 7 March 2022. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/07/climate/amazon-rainforest-climate-change-deforestation.html>
6. FAO. 2022. "The State of the World's Forests 2022: Chapter 2." FAO. <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9360en/online/src/html/deforestation-land-degradation.html>
7. Nunez, C. Undated. "Deforestation explained." National Geographic. <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/deforestation>
8. IWGIA. Undated. "Indigenous Peoples in Indonesia." IWGIA. <https://www.iwgia.org/en/indonesia.html>
9. FAO. 2022. "The State of the World's Forests 2022: Chapter 2." FAO. <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9360en/online/src/html/deforestation-land-degradation.html>
10. Friedlingstein, P. et al. 2020. "Global Carbon Budget 2020." Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 12, 3269–3340. <https://essd.copernicus.org/articles/12/3269/2020/>
11. IUCN. 2021. "Forests and Climate Change." IUCN. <https://www.iucn.org/resources/issues-brief/forests-and-climate-change>
12. UNFCCC. 2022. "Why Net Zero Needs Zero Deforestation Now." <https://climatechampions.unfccc.int/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Why-net-zero-needs-zero-deforestation-now-June-2022.pdf>
13. Byrne, J. 2022. "New data shows deforestation poses a massive financial risk to companies." Feed Navigator. 29 May 2022. <https://www.feednavigator.com/Article/2022/05/29/New-data-shows-deforestation-poses-a-massive-financial-risk-to-companies>
14. The Coalition's efforts go beyond the beef supply chain and encompasses cattle-derived products. However, as we call our Commodity Working Group the Beef Working Group, we keep the same terminology on this reporting."
15. Ritchie, H., and Roser, M. 2021. "Palm Oil." Our World in Data. <https://ourworldindata.org/palm-oil>
16. CRR. 2022. "The Chain: Deforestation Driven by Palm Oil Falls to a Four-year Low." Chain Reaction Research. 7 March 2022. <https://chainreactionresearch.com/the-chain-deforestation-driven-by-oil-palm-falls-to-a-four-year-low/>
17. European Palm Oil Alliance. Undated. "Deforestation & Palm Oil." European Palm Oil Alliance. <https://palmoilalliance.eu/palm-oil-deforestation/>
18. The Consumer Goods Forum. 2018. "The Consumer Goods Forum and Fair Labor Association Call for Greater Collaboration to Tackle Forced Labour Issues in Palm Oil Industry." The Consumer Goods Forum. 6 November 2018. [https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/press\\_releases/the-consumer-goods-forum-and-fair-labor-association-call-for-greater-collaboration-to-tackle-forced-labour-issues-in-palm-oil-industry/](https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/press_releases/the-consumer-goods-forum-and-fair-labor-association-call-for-greater-collaboration-to-tackle-forced-labour-issues-in-palm-oil-industry/)
19. Ritchie, H., and Roser, M. 2021. "Soy." Our World in Data. <https://ourworldindata.org/soy/>
20. Ritchie, H., and Roser, M. 2021. "Soy." Our World in Data. <https://ourworldindata.org/soy/>
21. WWF. 2021. "An area roughly the size of California lost to global deforestation from 2004-2017." WWF. 13 January 2021. <https://www.worldwildlife.org/stories/deforestation-fronts>
22. Ritchie, H., and Roser, M. 2021. "Soy." Our World in Data. <https://ourworldindata.org/soy/>
23. Ritchie, H., and Roser, M. 2021. "Soy." Our World in Data. <https://ourworldindata.org/soy/>
24. WWF. Undated. "Pulp and Paper." WWF. [https://www.worldwildlife.org/industries/pulp-and-](https://www.worldwildlife.org/industries/pulp-and-paper)

- paper
25. WWF. 2018. "What are the biggest drivers of tropical deforestation?" WWF. <https://www.worldwildlife.org/magazine/issues/summer-2018/articles/what-are-the-biggest-drivers-of-tropical-deforestation>
26. Refers to Palm Oil KPIs 1.5 and 1.6
27. Refers to PPP KPI 1.3
28. Refers to Soy KPIs 1.3 and 1.4
29. Refers to Beef KPI 1.1
30. Refers to results from Palm Oil KPI 1.7 and PPP KPI 1.4
31. Refers to systems that operationalize the Amazon Beef On Track Protocol and the Cerrado Voluntary Protocol, across the full supply base of a slaughterhouse, which the Beef Road map builds upon.
32. The CGF has not previously published Sustainable Sourcing Guidelines focused on beef and cattle-derived products. The Coalition will therefore publish the first Implementation Guidance for the Forest Positive Beef Roadmap in the future.
33. Refers to results from Palm Oil KPIs 3.1 - 3.7
34. UN Guiding Principles. "UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework." <https://www.ungp.org/reporting.org/>
36. The Consumer Goods Forum. 2022. "CGF Forest Positive Coalition of Action: Strategy for Collective Action in Production Landscapes: Version 1.2." <https://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/FPC-Landscape-Strategy-2021.pdf>
36. UCSUSA. 2021. "Tropical Deforestation and Global Warming." UCSUSA. <https://www.ucsusa.org/resources/tropical-deforestation-and-global-warming>
37. LSE. 2018. "What is the role of deforestation in climate change and how can 'Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation' (REDD+) help?" LSE. 8 January 2018. <https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/explainers/whats-redd-and-will-it-help-tackle-climate-change/>
38. Nunez, C. Undated. "Deforestation explained." National Geographic. <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/deforestation>
39. Carrington, D. 2021. "Amazon rainforest now emitting more CO2 than it absorbs." The Guardian. 14 July 2021. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/jul/14/amazon-rainforest-now-emitting-more-co2-than-it-absorbs>
41. Environmental Protection Agency. 2022. "Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions." Environmental Protection Agency. 25 February 2022. <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/global-greenhouse-gas-emissions-data>
41. UCSUSA. 2021. "Tropical Deforestation and Global Warming." UCSUSA. <https://www.ucsusa.org/resources/tropical-deforestation-and-global-warming>
42. Nunez, C. Undated. "Deforestation explained." National Geographic. <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/article/deforestation>
43. Reforestation. 2021. "COP26: forestry issues at the heart of climate discussions." Reforestation. 22 November 2021. <https://www.reforestation.com/en/blog/cop-26-forestry-issues-heart-climate-discussions>
45. Chain Reaction Research. 2021. "Key Cerrado Deforesters in 2020 Linked to the Clearing of More Than 110,000 Hectares." Change Reaction Research. 30 March 2021. <https://chainreactionresearch.com/report/cerrado-deforestation-2020-soy-beef>
45. Refers to Palm Oil KPIs 2.2 and 2.3
46. Refers to Soy KPI 1.3
47. Refers to Soy KPIs 2.6 and 2.7
48. The reporting rates for Landscape Engagement (Element 4) KPIs are not included in the overall collective reporting rates as companies are not obligated to invest in initiatives for each commodity that is material to their business. Companies instead are encouraged to invest in initiatives that focus on their respective high-priority commodities and/or landscapes.



# List of Stakeholders Engaged Across the Coalition

Please find below a list of organisations from civil society, across the supply chain, and governments with whom we have engaged across the Coalition through consultation, collaborations, and/or dialogues.

- |   |   |  |   |   |   |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accenture</li> <li>• Accountability Framework Initiative (AFI)</li> <li>• ADM</li> <li>• Agropam/Frizam</li> <li>• Aldi South Group</li> <li>• Alliance pour la préservation des forêts</li> <li>• Amazon Watch</li> <li>• Amigos da Terra</li> <li>• Amsterdam Declaration Partnership</li> <li>• Apical</li> <li>• April</li> <li>• Arroba</li> <li>• Barra Mansa Comercio de Carnes</li> <li>• Bank Information Center</li> <li>• Beauvallet</li> <li>• Better Beef</li> <li>• Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation</li> <li>• Brazil Public Prosecutor's Office</li> <li>• BRF S.A.</li> <li>• Bunge Limited</li> <li>• Canopy</li> <li>• Cargill</li> <li>• CDP</li> <li>• Cerrada Manifesto</li> <li>• Statement of Support</li> <li>• CERT ID LTDA</li> <li>• CGIAR</li> <li>• China Meat Alliance</li> <li>• Cia do boi</li> <li>• Climate Focus</li> <li>• COFCO</li> <li>• Comercial de Alimentos Talisma Ltda</li> <li>• Conservation International</li> <li>• Conservation International Brazil</li> <li>• COOP. DOS PRODS CARNES DERIV GURUPI</li> <li>• Cooperfrigu</li> <li>• CSI</li> <li>• Daemeter</li> <li>• Donazi Representacoes Comerciais</li> <li>• Earth Innovation Institute</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earthqualizer Foundation</li> <li>• Earthworm Foundation</li> <li>• EFECA</li> <li>• Emerging Market Investors Alliance</li> <li>• Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)</li> <li>• Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA)</li> <li>• EPN</li> <li>• EPOA</li> <li>• Etante</li> <li>• European Palm Oil Alliance (EPOA)</li> <li>• FAO América Latina</li> <li>• FBZ COMERCIO DE CARNES LTDA</li> <li>• FEDIOL</li> <li>• FEFAC (European Compound Feed Manufacturers Associaton)</li> <li>• Fern</li> <li>• Forest 500</li> <li>• Forest Peoples Programme</li> <li>• Forest Trends</li> <li>• ForFarmers</li> <li>• Fortaleza Sta</li> <li>• French Manifesto</li> <li>• Frialto</li> <li>• Fribal – Comércio de Carne Ltda</li> <li>• Fribal Frigorifico Rio Grande Comercio de Carnes</li> <li>• Fribev - Frigorífico Bela Vista</li> <li>• Fribraz</li> <li>• Friends of the Earth</li> <li>• FRIG DE TIMON S/A</li> <li>• Frigoestrela</li> <li>• Frigol</li> <li>• Frigorifico Boi Mix</li> <li>• Frigorífico Cabra Forte</li> <li>• Frigorífico Estrela</li> <li>• Frigorifico Frigol</li> <li>• Frigorífico Frinasa (Frinasa Derivados Ltda)</li> <li>• Frigorífico Luciana</li> <li>• Frigorífico Mafripar</li> <li>• Frigorífico Mercúrio (Mercúrio Alimentos)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frigorífico Natural Carnes</li> <li>• Frigorífico Natural Carnes</li> <li>• Frigorifico Rio Maria</li> <li>• Frigorífico São Francisco - Abatedouro de Bovinos Sampaio</li> <li>• Frigorífico Silva</li> <li>• Frigorífico Valencio</li> <li>• Frigotil</li> <li>• Frisacre</li> <li>• FSC</li> <li>• FSC Russia</li> <li>• Fuji Oil Holdings Inc.</li> <li>• Global Canopy Programme</li> <li>• Global Roundtable on Sustainable Beef (GRSB)</li> <li>• Global Witness</li> <li>• Golden Agri-Resources Ltd.</li> <li>• Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation</li> <li>• Grassroots</li> <li>• Greenpeace</li> <li>• Greenpeace UK</li> <li>• Groupe Avril</li> <li>• GTPS (Brazilian Roundtable on Sustainable Livestock)</li> <li>• HCSA</li> <li>• High Conservation Value Resource Network (HCV RN)</li> <li>• Hofer Kommanditgesellschaft</li> <li>• IDH</li> <li>• IDH Indonesia</li> <li>• Imafloa</li> <li>• Industria de Racoes Patense Ltda</li> <li>• Institute for a Sustainable Future</li> <li>• Instituto Centro Vida (ICV)</li> <li>• International Union for Conservation of Nature</li> <li>• INOBU</li> <li>• IOI Group</li> <li>• IPAM</li> <li>• ISEAL Alliance</li> <li>• JBS S.A.</li> <li>• KYC PROCESSADORA DE CARNES LTDA</li> <li>• Landesa</li> <li>• LandScale</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leather Working Group</li> <li>• Lestari Capital</li> <li>• LTKL (Lingar Temu Kabupaten Lestari)</li> <li>• Louis Dreyfus Company (LDC)</li> <li>• Marfrig Group</li> <li>• Masterboi</li> <li>• Mataboi Alimentos S/A</li> <li>• Mercúrio</li> <li>• Meridian Institute</li> <li>• Mewah Group</li> <li>• Mighty Earth</li> <li>• Minerva</li> <li>• Monaco Foods</li> <li>• MPF</li> <li>• Mult Beef Comercial Ltda</li> <li>• Musim Mas</li> <li>• MVO - THE NETHERLANDS OILS AND FATS INDUSTRY</li> <li>• MYTransform</li> <li>• National Wildlife Federation (NWF)</li> <li>• Naturafriq</li> <li>• NRDC</li> <li>• NWF</li> <li>• OLAB</li> <li>• OLAM International</li> <li>• OP2B</li> <li>• OPPUK</li> <li>• Orangutan Foundation International</li> <li>• Oxfam</li> <li>• Palm Oil Collaboration Group</li> <li>• Patense</li> <li>• PEFC</li> <li>• Plena Alimentos</li> <li>• POTC</li> <li>• Princes Food</li> <li>• ProTerra</li> <li>• Rainforest Alliance</li> <li>• Rainforest Foundation Norway</li> <li>• Rainforest Action Network</li> <li>• Retail Soy Group Rep. (3Keel)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rights and Resources Initiative</li> <li>• Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil</li> <li>• RTRS</li> <li>• Sampco LLC (JBS SA)</li> <li>• Sarawak Oils Palms Berhad (SOPB)</li> <li>• Satelligence</li> <li>• Sime Darby Edible Products Ltd</li> <li>• SBTI</li> <li>• SBTN</li> <li>• SEARA ALIMENTOS (JBS)</li> <li>• SIM</li> <li>• Soft Commodities Forum</li> <li>• Solidaridad</li> <li>• Solteam</li> <li>• Starling</li> <li>• STC</li> <li>• Stockholm Environment Institute</li> <li>• Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)</li> <li>• Supremo</li> <li>• Sustainable Apparel Coalition</li> <li>• Sustainable Investment Management Ltd</li> <li>• Sustainable Leather Foundation</li> <li>• The Collaborative Soy Initiative</li> <li>• The Nature Conservancy</li> <li>• The Walt Disney Co.</li> <li>• Transitions</li> <li>• Trase</li> <li>• Tyson Foods</li> <li>• UK Roundtable on Sustainable Soy</li> <li>• UK Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil</li> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• Upfield</li> <li>• Vale Grande</li> <li>• Verité</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wageningen University &amp; Research</li> <li>• WBCSD</li> <li>• Wilmar International</li> <li>• Winrock International</li> <li>• World Animal Protection</li> <li>• World Resources Institute</li> <li>• World Wildlife Federation (WWF)</li> <li>• WWF Brazil</li> <li>• WWF Chile</li> <li>• WWF Colombia</li> <li>• WWF Malaysia</li> <li>• WWF Russia</li> <li>• WWF USA</li> <li>• Zimmer</li> <li>• Zoological Society of London (ZSL)</li> </ul> |
|---|---|--|---|---|---|



# Abbreviations

<b>AFi</b>	Accountability Framework Initiative
<b>CGF</b>	The Consumer Goods Forum
<b>CICSL</b>	Conservation International Coalition for Sustainable Livelihoods
<b>CPO</b>	Chief Procurement Officer
<b>DCF</b>	Deforestation- and conversion-free
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FACT</b>	Forests, Agriculture and Commodity Trade Dialogue
<b>FFB</b>	Fresh fruit bunches
<b>FSC</b>	Forest Stewardship Council
<b>HRC</b>	Human Rights Coalition – Working to End Forced Labour
<b>HRDD</b>	Human Rights Due Diligence
<b>IP/LC</b>	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
<b>NDPE</b>	No deforestation, peat, or expansion
<b>NWF</b>	National Wildlife Federation
<b>POCG</b>	Palm Oil Collaboration Group
<b>PPP</b>	Paper, pulp, and fibre-based packaging
<b>PIP</b>	Priority Industry Principle
<b>RCF</b>	Responsible Commodity Facility
<b>RSPO</b>	Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil
<b>SCF</b>	Soft Commodities Forum
<b>SIM</b>	Sustainable Investment Management
<b>TFA</b>	Tropical Forest Alliance
<b>TNC</b>	The Nature Conservancy
<b>UNEP</b>	UN Environmental Programme
<b>WRI</b>	World Resources Insitute
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Federation

## About The Consumer Goods Forum

The Consumer Goods Forum (“CGF”) is a global, parity-based industry network that is driven by its members to encourage the global adoption of practices and standards that serves the consumer goods industry worldwide. It brings together the CEOs and senior management of some 400 retailers, manufacturers, service providers, and other stakeholders across 70 countries, and it reflects the diversity of the industry in geography, size, product category and format. Its member companies have combined sales of EUR 4.6 trillion and directly employ nearly 10 million people, with a further 90 million related jobs estimated along the value chain. It is governed by its Board of Directors, which comprises more than 55 manufacturer and retailer CEOs. For more information, please visit: [www.theconsumergoodsforum.com](http://www.theconsumergoodsforum.com).





[www.tcgfforestpositive.com](http://www.tcgfforestpositive.com)

**FRANCE - INTERNATIONAL HQ**

(33) 1 82 00 95 95

[forestpositive@theconsumergoodsforum.com](mailto:forestpositive@theconsumergoodsforum.com)

**ASIA-PACIFIC OFFICE**

(81) 3 6457 9870

[tokyo@theconsumergoodsforum.com](mailto:tokyo@theconsumergoodsforum.com)

**THE AMERICAS OFFICE**

[washington@theconsumergoodsforum.com](mailto:washington@theconsumergoodsforum.com)

**LATIN AMERICA OFFICE**

[bogota@theconsumergoodsforum.com](mailto:bogota@theconsumergoodsforum.com)

**CHINA OFFICE**

[shanghai@theconsumergoodsforum.com](mailto:shanghai@theconsumergoodsforum.com)