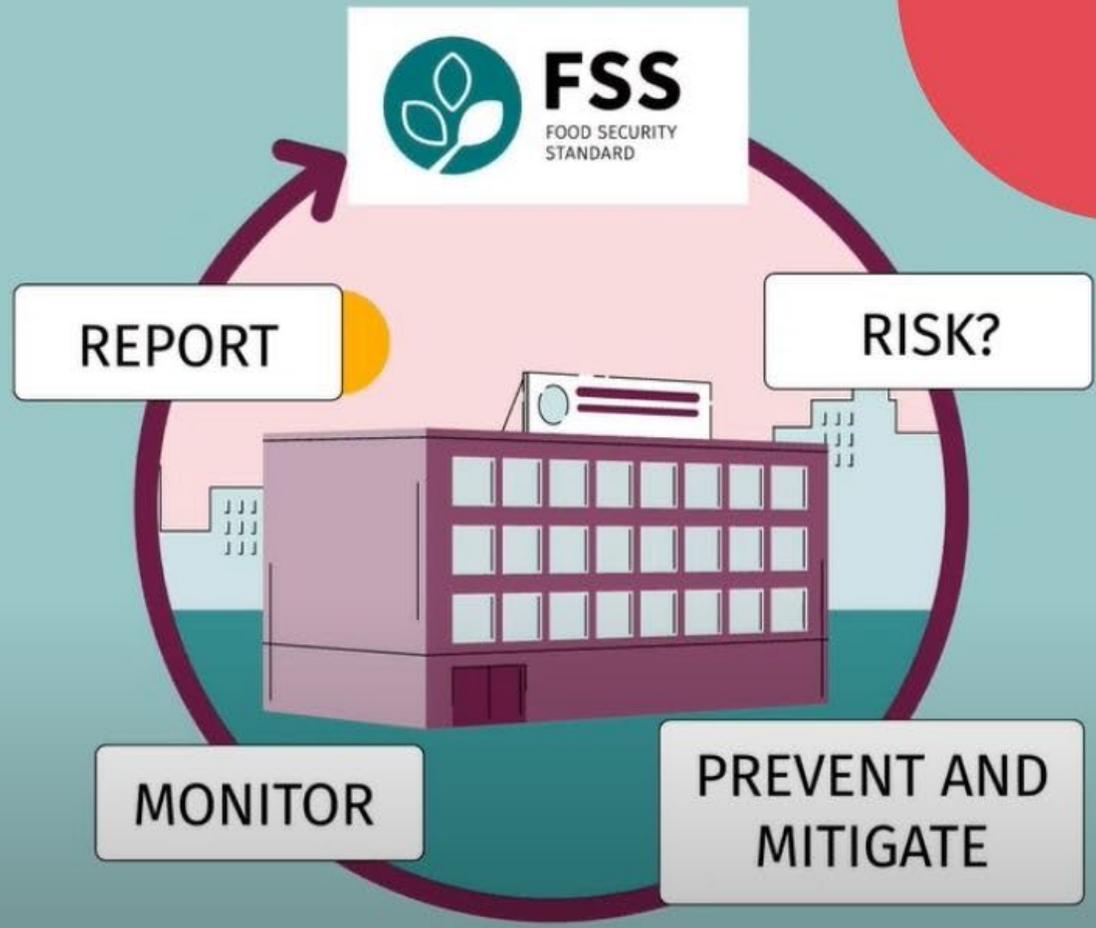


*FSS Due Diligence Webinar Series
November 29th 2022, 4 - 5 pm CET*

Hands-On Risk Assessment

Identifying and assessing
food security risks
in global agricultural supply chains



SPEAKERS

- **Max Jürgens (Graf von Westphalen)**
 - Ana Cabezas (GRAS)
 - Cécile Poitevin (Meo Carbon Solutions, FSS)

Moderation: Lisa Heinemann, Food Security Standard

Hands-On Risk Assessment

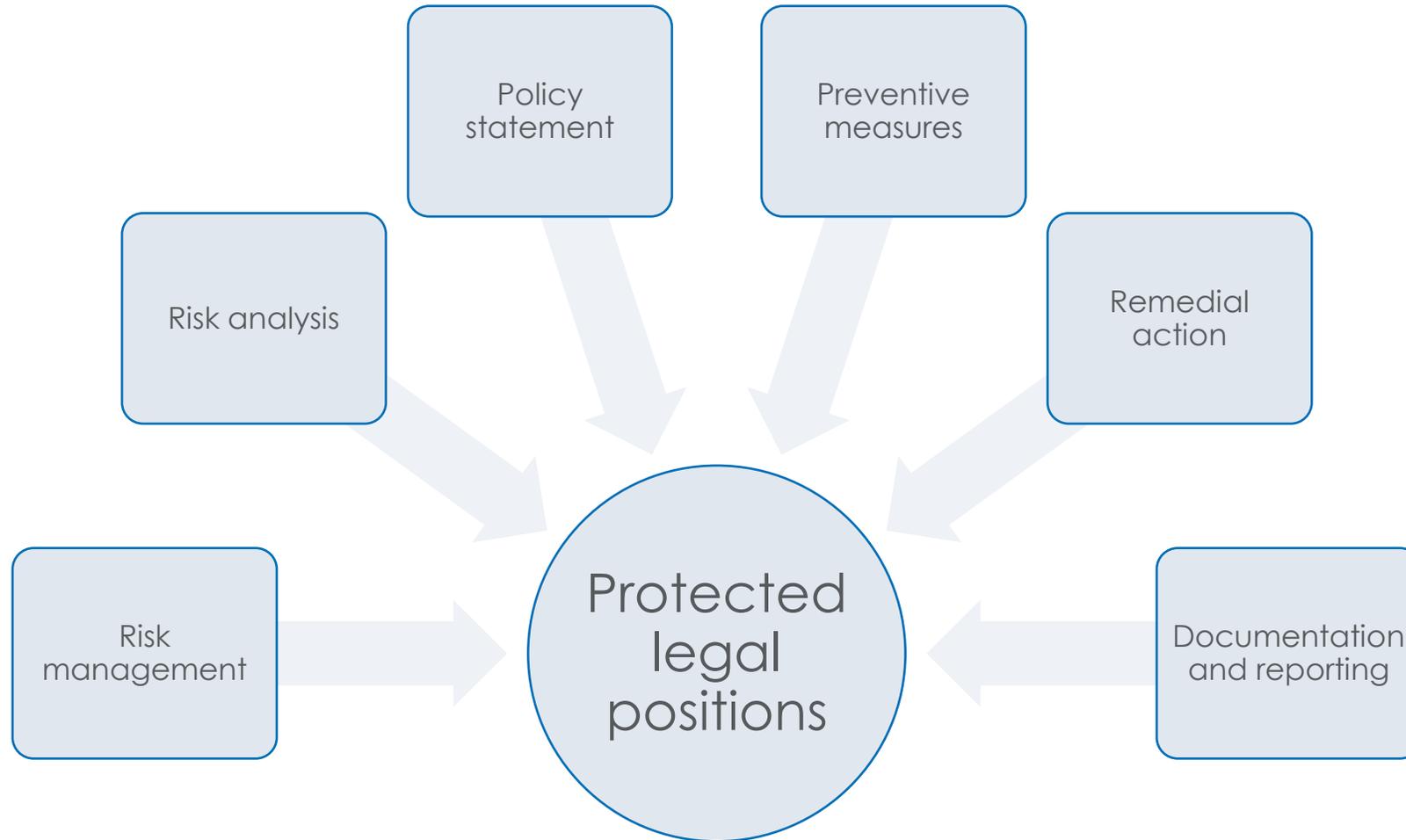
The Right to Food and the German Supply
Chain Due Diligence Act

Max Jürgens
FSS Due Diligence Webinar Series
29.11.2022



GW Graf von Westphalen

The Right to Food in the Context of the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act



Sec. 2(2) LkSG: „A human rights risk [...] is a condition in which [...] there is a sufficient probability that a violation of one of the following prohibitions is imminent:“

LkSG – Protected Legal Positions

Right to life and health
Prohibition of slavery, servitude and forced labour
Prohibition of child labour
Prohibition of torture

Basic Human Rights

Prohibition of discrimination (sex, age, ethnicity, race, health status, political/religious views, sexual orientation)
Prohibition of wage discrimination

Discrimination

Prohibition of causing soil, water and air pollution that endangers food and drinking water supplies and impedes access to sanitary facilities

Social Standards

Labour Rights

Environment Protection

Ban on the production of products including mercury
Ban on the production and use of persistent organic pollutants

Right to fair wages
Right to work breaks and reasonable limitation of working hours
Right to form unions
Right to go on strike, freedom of association

LkSG – Protected Legal Positions

Sec. 2(1) LkSG:

“Protected legal positions within the meaning of this Act are those arising from the conventions on the [protection of human rights listed in nos. 1 to 11 of the Annex.](#)”

Extentsion of
protected legal
positions beyond
nos 1 – 11

Sec. 2(2) No. 12:

“A human rights risk [...] is a condition in which [...] there is a sufficient probability that a violation of one of the following prohibitions is imminent: [...]

12. the prohibition of an act or omission in breach of a duty to act [that goes beyond nos. 1 to 11](#), which is directly capable of impairing a protected legal position in a particularly serious manner [...].”

Risk based
approach

Annex, no. 11: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), Sec. 11(1):

“1. The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an [adequate standard of living](#) for himself and his family, [including adequate food](#) [...].”

Right to food

LkSG – Protected Legal Positions

Conclusions

The right to food is not explicitly mentioned in Sec. 2(2) nos. 1 – 11 LkSG.

However, it is incorporated into the protected rights by Sec. 2(1) LkSG, Annex, no. 11, [Sec. 11\(1\) ICESCR](#) and [Sec. 2\(2\) No. 12 LkSG](#).

LkSG requires attention to human rights based on identified risks, especially risks associated with specific industries and countries. Right to food will be relevant in [specific industries and countries](#) (such as the agricultural sector in relevant regions).

Right to food cannot be ensured without guaranteeing other basic human rights. Right to food is therefore an [overarching human right](#), that incorporates other human rights.*

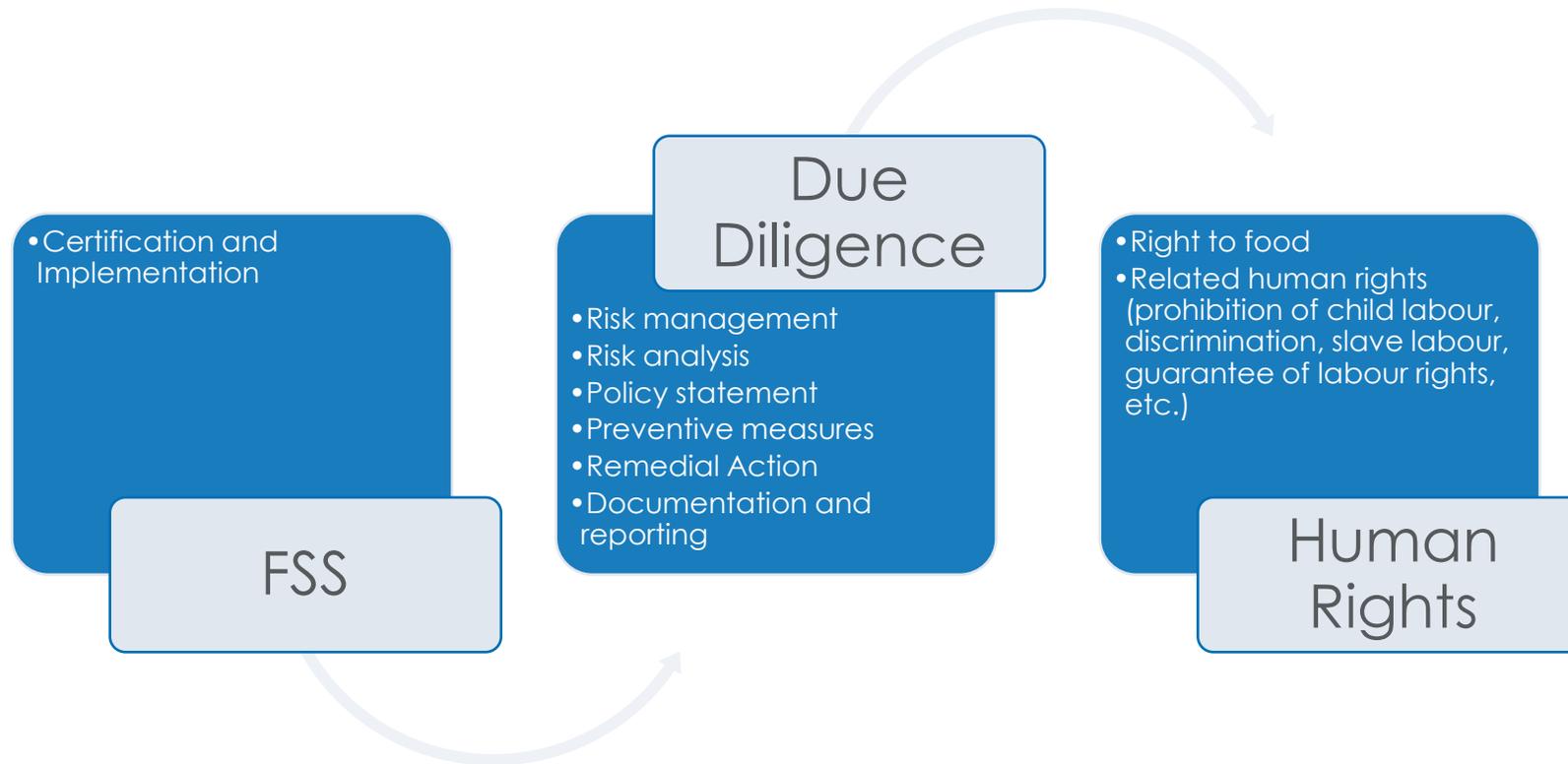
The FSS and Supply Chain Due Diligence Obligations

Due Diligence Obligations		
LKSG	Supplier fulfills FSS	Supplier is in the process of implementing FSS
Risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmation on implementation of risk management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support in establishing a risk management system
Risk analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk mitigating factor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and verification of risks (ex. NaFSA, QAT) Risk mitigating factor
Policy statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy statement is in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of policy statement
Preventive measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certification as means to prevent human rights violations FOSSEM – training and awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of FSS as a preventive measure Audits for on-site verification FOSSEM – training and awareness
Remedial action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Process for remedial action Continuous monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of FSS as remedial action
Documentation and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation and monitoring system in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing or verifying documentation, reporting and monitoring standards

The FSS and Supply Chain Due Diligence Obligations

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Conclusion: The FSS in the Context of the German Supply Chain Due Diligence Act





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SPEAKERS

- **Max Jürgens (Graf von Westphalen)**
 - **Ana Cabezas (GRAS)**
 - **Cécile Poitevin (Meo Carbon Solutions, FSS)**



Human Rights Risk Assessment

GRAS Global Risk Assessment Services
29. November 2022



GRAS is an integrated one-stop-shop solution to map sustainability information and verify compliance with relevant sustainability criteria



Biodiversity Areas



Deforestation



High Carbon Stock



Social Criteria



Gefördert durch:



aufgrund eines Beschlusses
des Deutschen Bundestages

GRAS supports the requirements of the due diligence law through regular risk analyses

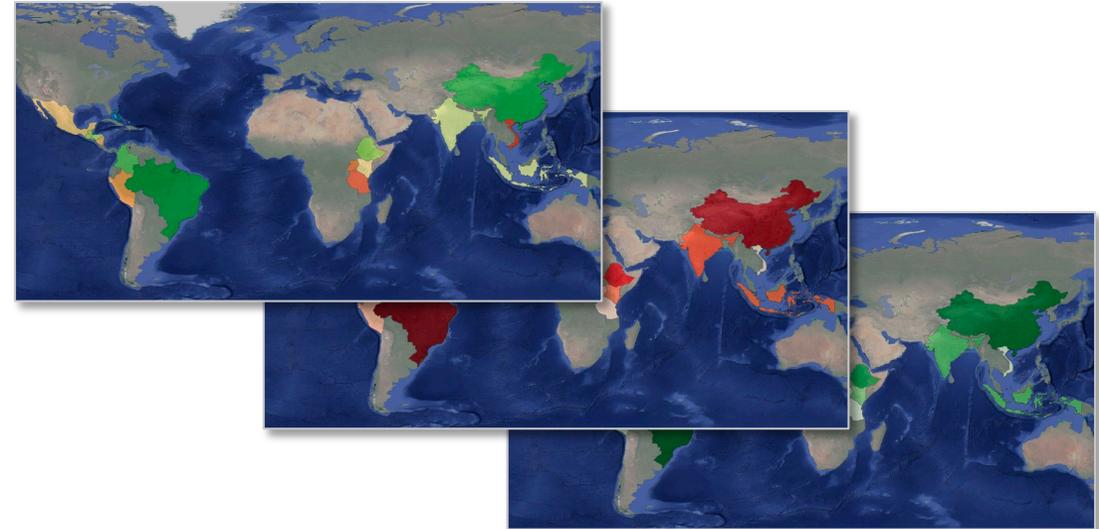


- Identification of risks
- Disclosure of results to internal decision-makers
- Conducted annually as well as on an ad-hoc basis in the event of a change of the risk situation

For the German Supply Chain Law: GRAS conducts a risk evaluation of each criterion listed in § 2 (2) of the LkSG,

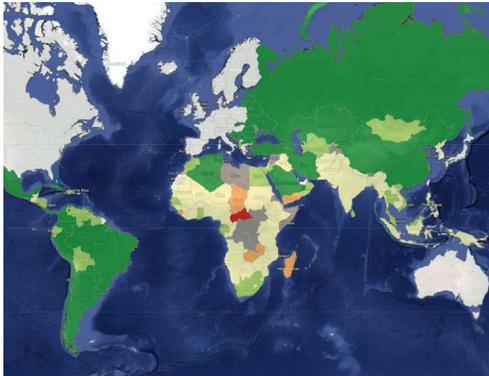
LkSG §2 (2):

- Child labour (1)
- Worst form of child labour (2)
- Forced Labour & Slavery (3 & 4)
- Work Safety (5)
- Freedom of Association (6)
- Discrimination (7)
- Adequate wage (8)
- Environmental negative impacts with effects on people (9)
- Prohibition of unlawful eviction and unlawful taking of land, forest and waters (10)
- Prohibition of hiring or use of private or public security forces (11)



- National risk evaluation is complemented by subnational data
- Quantitative and qualitative assessment and reporting

The risk assessment is carried out on the basis of different methodological approaches, thus utilizing the advantages of each



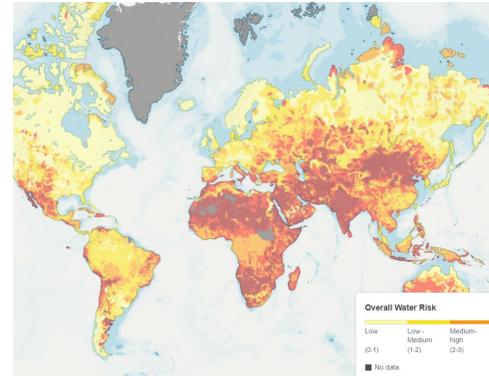
Indices & statistics

- National and (if available) sub-national data
- International comparability
- All LkSG criteria are covered



Literature review

- International reports on specific LkSG criteria
- Focus on legal framework and alignments with international standards



Georeferenced and subnational data

- Providing additional perspective
- Subnational data on single criteria



Structured internet research

- Structured research using predefined key word list
- Results depend on the amount of incidences but also governance factors

The results support the company-specific risk evaluation of individual entities and suppliers to fulfil the requirements of the German Due Dilligence Law



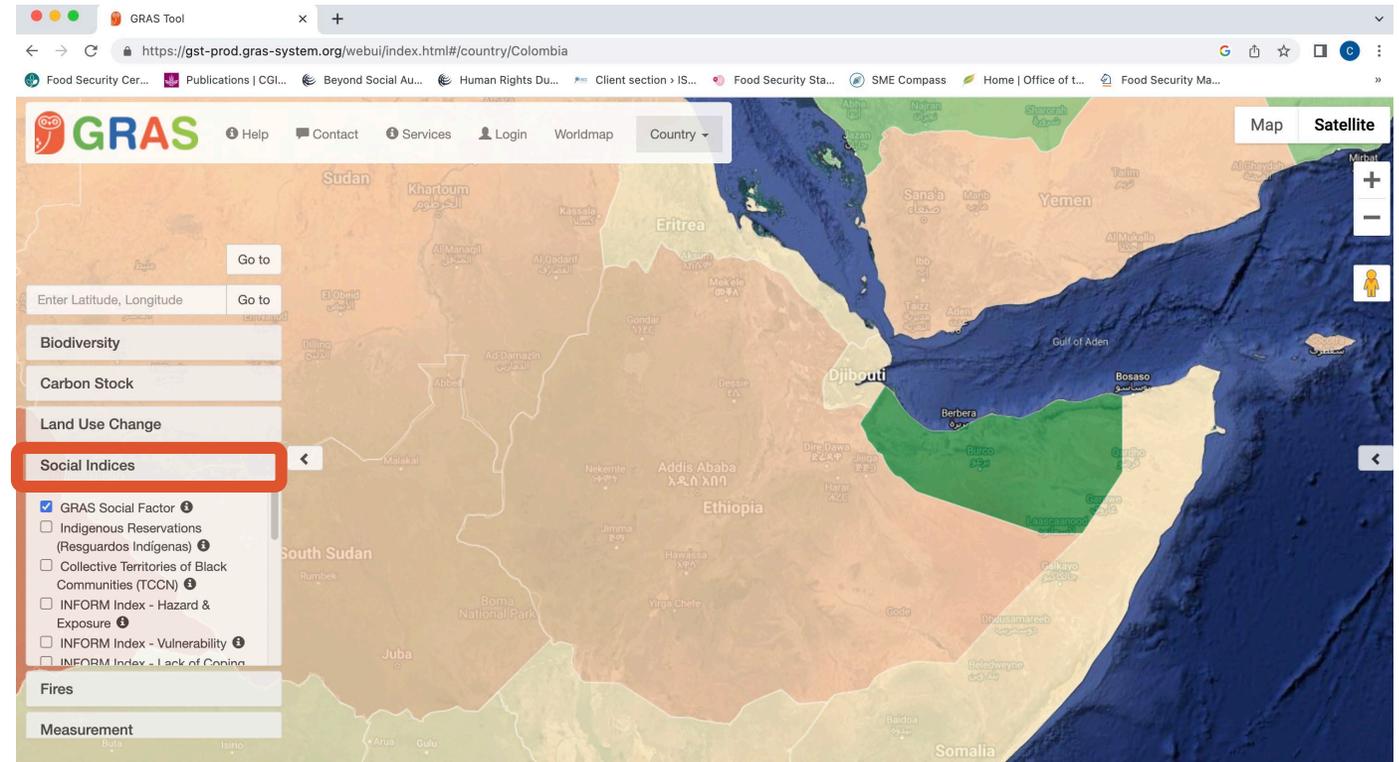
- The methodologies, datasets and results are provided in one concise report per country
- Companies can build on a solid and transparent basis for the individual risk evaluation of own entities and suppliers
- An update can be conducted on a yearly basis to meet the requirements of the LkSG
- Methods will be improved based on updated and additional available datasets
- Feedback from companies and other stakeholders will be used for future risk assessment updates

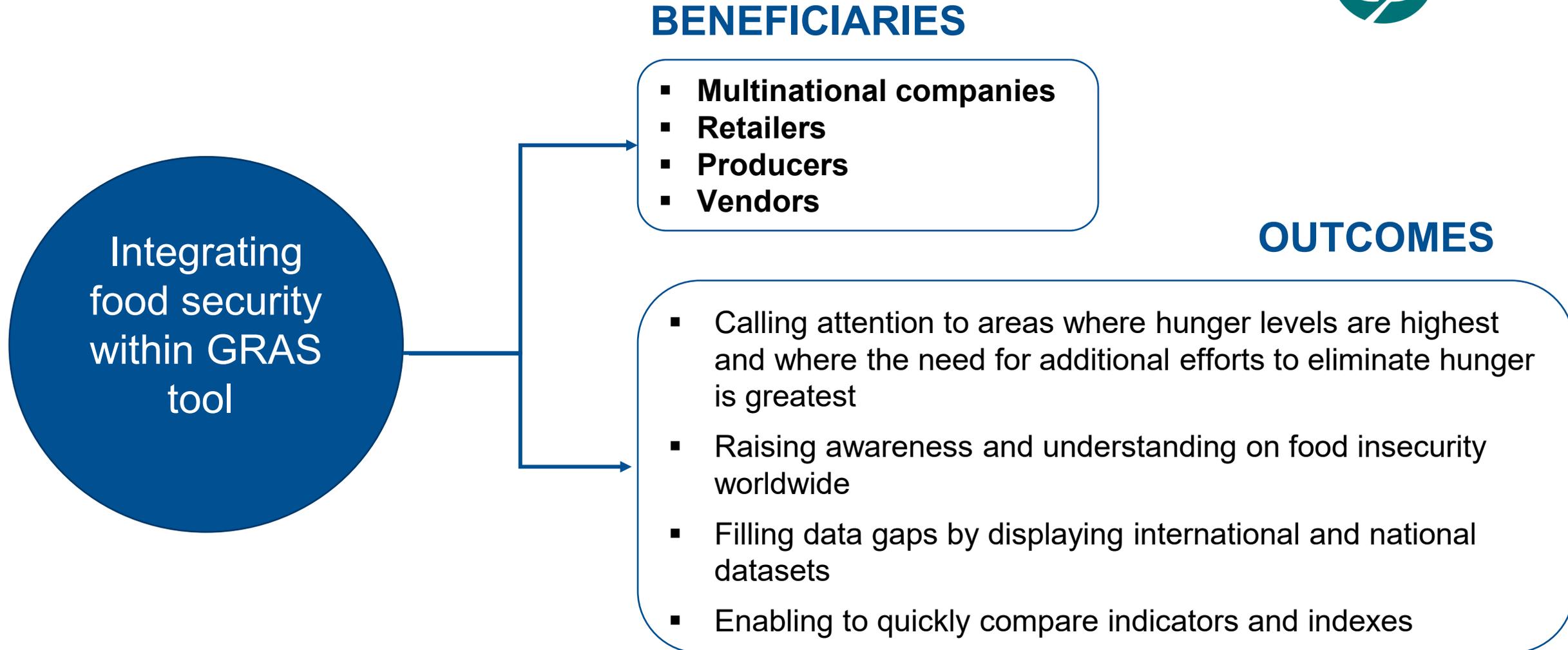
GRAS collaboration with the Food Security Standard



In collaboration with FSS, GRAS aims at:

- Further reflecting **food security situation** at country level through georeferenced data and,
- Strengthening its **social indexes** in line with the German Supply Chain Act







Thank you very much for your attention!



GRAS Global Risk Assessment Services

Tel: +49 221 5080 2030

Email: rothe@gras-system.org

SPEAKERS

- **Max Jürgens (Graf von Westphalen)**
 - **Ana Cabezas (GRAS)**
 - **Cécile Poitevin (Meo Carbon Solutions, FSS)**

National Food Security Assessment Tool (NaFSA)

FSS Due Diligence Webinar Series

November 29th 2022, 4-5pm CET

2 ZERO HUNGER

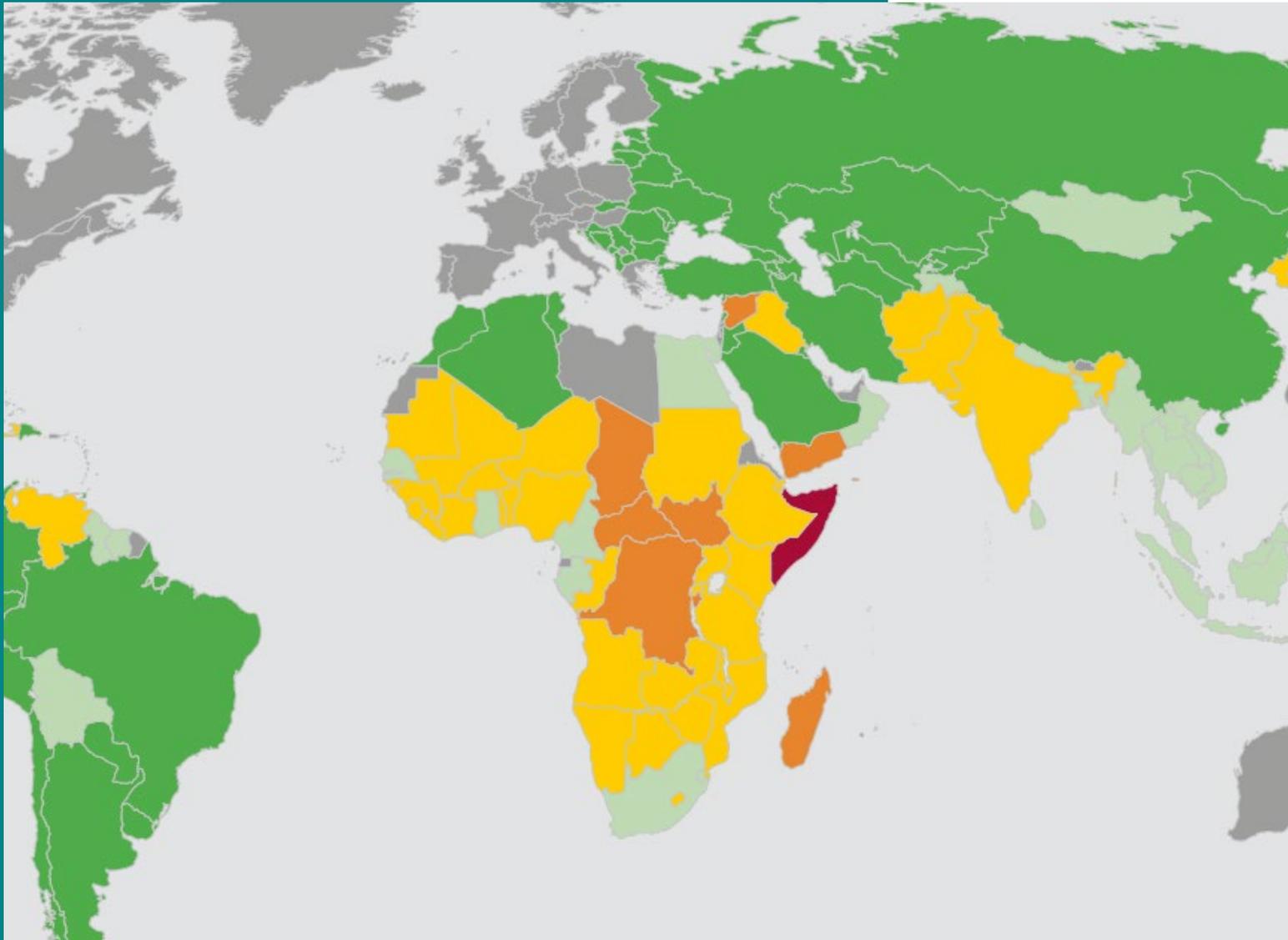




Global Food Crisis

Understanding current Food Security risks

- As many as 828 million people go to bed hungry every night
- The number of people affected by hunger has risen by 150 Million in 2 years



FSS Identifying agricultural supply chain specific risks

4. FSS Certificates & Reports

- Comprehensive and Summary reports
- GRI 13
- FAO Food Security Experience Scale (FIES)

4. Certification incl. FSS

- Monitor food security
- Complaints mechanism
- Documentation
- Third-party verification
- Audit reports



1.

- Integrate the right to food within enterprise policy for RBC
- Structure internal management

2.

- **National Food Security Assessment Tool (NaFSA)**
- Quick Assessment Tool (QAT)

3. Food security sensitive management (FOSSEM)

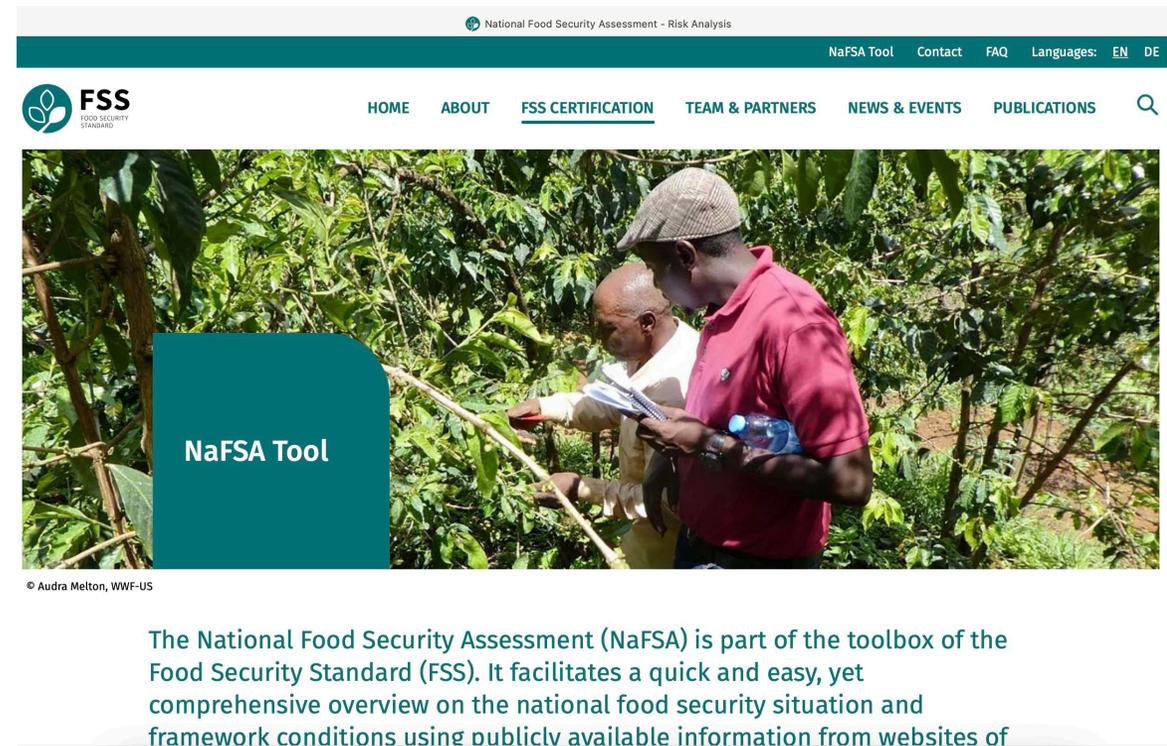
- Rights-based approach
- Training and awareness raising
- Participation & dialogue
- Local development

The National Food Security Assessment Tool (NaFSA)

- A user-friendly online tool developed **to inform and increase awareness** of companies and auditors regarding national food security situation
- Highlight potential critical themes regarding food security and the realization of the Right to Food at country level
- **Abstract risks assessment** as part of the German Supply chain act

NaFSA Online:

<https://foodsecuritystandard.org/nafsa-tool/>



The screenshot shows the website for the National Food Security Assessment - Risk Analysis. The header includes the FSS logo and navigation links: HOME, ABOUT, FSS CERTIFICATION, TEAM & PARTNERS, NEWS & EVENTS, PUBLICATIONS. A search icon is also present. Below the header is a large image of two men in a field, one holding a clipboard and the other a water bottle. A teal overlay on the image contains the text 'NaFSA Tool'. Below the image is a copyright notice: '© Audra Melton, WWF-US'. The main text below the image reads: 'The National Food Security Assessment (NaFSA) is part of the toolbox of the Food Security Standard (FSS). It facilitates a quick and easy, yet comprehensive overview on the national food security situation and framework conditions using publicly available information from websites of'.



NAFSA assessment - Honduras

1. Level of Food Insecurity	7/7 Questions	Increased Risk	⌵
2. Access to Water	2/2 Questions	High Risk	⌵
3. Level of Human Development	4/4 Questions	Increased Risk	⌵
4. Occurrence of Disasters	3/3 Questions	Increased Risk	⌵
5. National Development Strategies	3/3 Questions	Moderate Risk	⌵
6. Functioning Governments	2/2 Questions	Increased Risk	⌵
7. Human Rights	4/4 Questions	Moderate Risk	⌵
8. Labor Rights	2/2 Questions	Increased Risk	⌵

1. Level of Food Insecurity

1. Name of the indicators

2. Name of the source and data collection method

3. Numerical or binary result

4. Risk category and analyses of the result

1.3 | Presence of Food Price Anomalies

FAO - Indicator for Food Price Anomalies

> GO TO PAGE

Under "Select Measure to display" choose "Consumer Food Price Index". Choose the most recent "Time Period" possible.

Identify the IFPA (Indicator of food price anomalies) values for 'Consumer Food Price Index' for the country of interest on the Global Map. Enter the result into the box.

If no data for country of interest is available, download the dataset below the diagram.

NUMERICAL
(Range -10.0 to 10.0)
one decimal

0,67

Increased Risk
Food prices in the country of interest vary, people might have to spend more money for food than they can afford, food insecurity on site might be likely.

1.4 | Level of Child Mortality

UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

> GO TO PAGE

Identify the country of interest on the map. Choose the indicator "under 5 mortality" and enter the most recent number into the field of data entry.

NUMERICAL
(Range 0 to 1000)
One decimal

16,22

Increased Risk
Amongst other factors, child mortality is an indicator for undernourishment. The child mortality in the country of interest is at a critical level, the risk of food insecurity on site might be given.

1.6 | Prevalance of Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity

UN Stats - SDG Global Database

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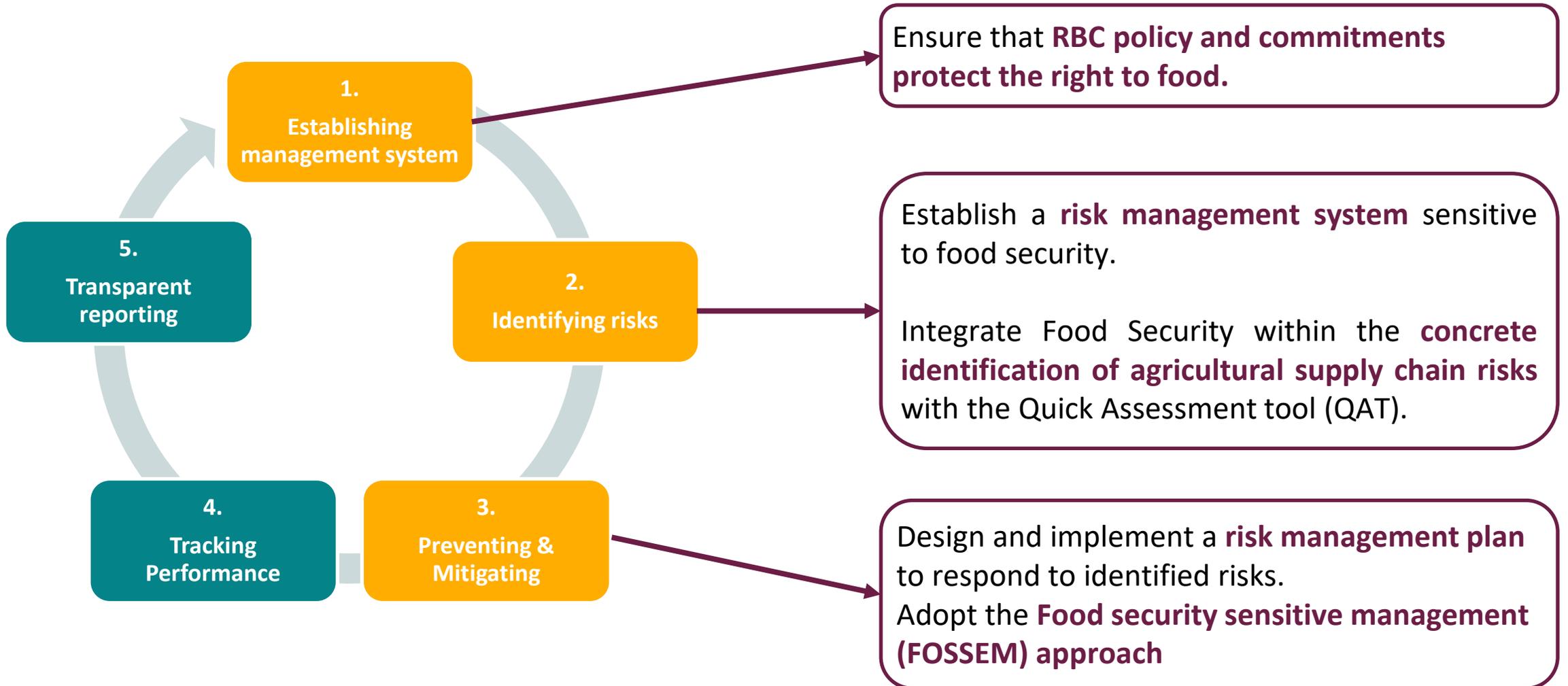
Under "Select Indicators and Country or Area", navigate to **INDICATOR 2.1.2 PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY IN THE POPULATION BASED ON THE FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE (FIES). (GOAL2>TARGET 2.1> INDICATOR 2.1.2).**

Identify the country of interest under "Geographic Area" and the most recent data entry in the respective Period column (e.g. 2016). If "rural" data are available specifically for the country, use the "rural" Data. Enter the result shown below under **PREVALENCE OF MODERATE OR SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY IN THE POPULATION BASED ON THE FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE** into the box

NUMERICAL
(Range 0 to 100)
One decimal

49,9

High Risk
The access to food is a problem at national level. The risk of food insecurity on site is very high.



Thank you for your attention.



CONTACT DETAILS:

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www.foodsecuritystandard.org

With support from



by decision of the
German Bundestag



FSS
FOOD SECURITY
STANDARD



meo
CARBON SOLUTIONS

**Thank you for your
attention**

Questions?

NEXT WEBINAR:

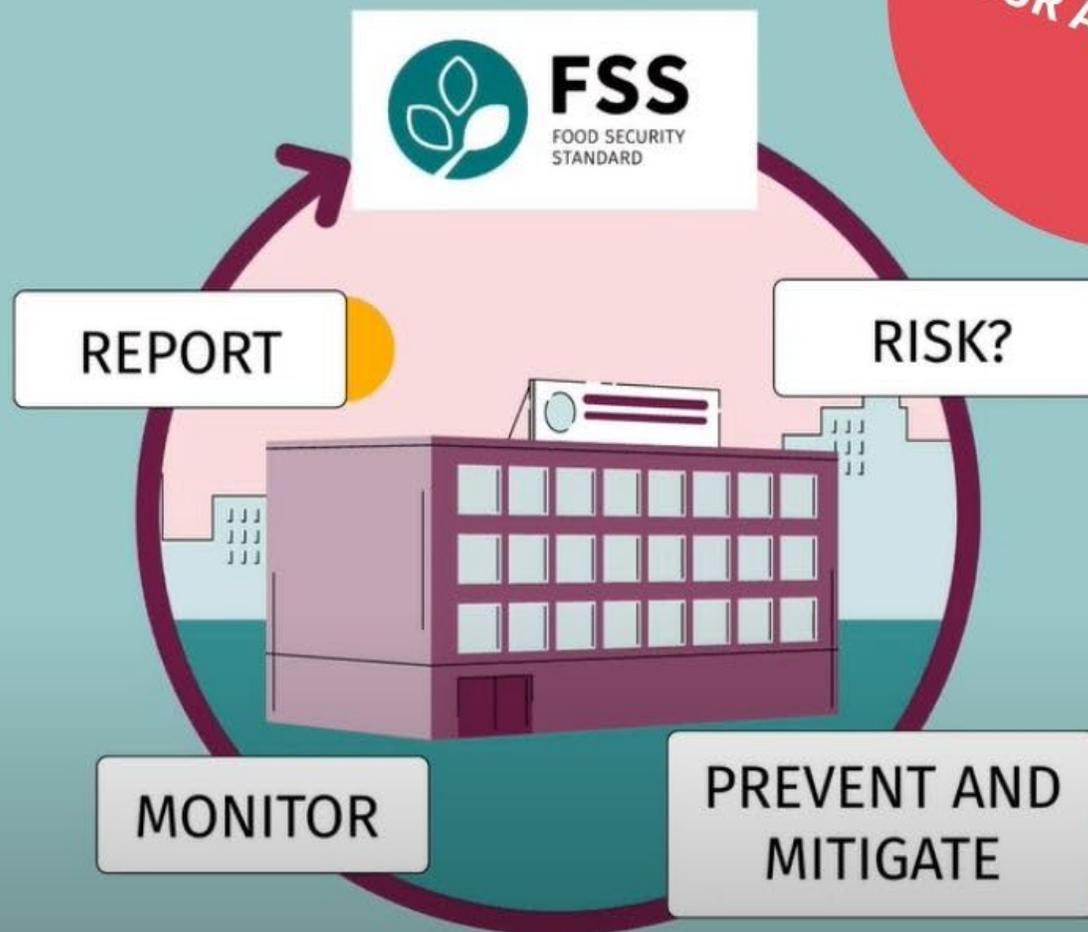
FSS Due Diligence Webinar Series
January 17th 2023, 4 - 5 pm CET

Preventing and Mitigating Human Rights risks
A contribution to local social development



WELT
HUNGER
HILFE

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THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION

With support from

Federal Ministry
of Food
and Agriculture

by decision of the
German Bundestag


Fachagentur Nachwachsende Rohstoffe e.V.