

SSA Sustainability Guidance



The Seasoning and Spice Association's Sustainability Steering Group has collated various aspects of Sustainability which will be helpful for members in the Seasoning and Spice Association who are working to become more sustainable across their supply chain.



Table of content

1. **Social Sustainability**
2. **Legislation**
3. **Deforestation**
 - i. Deforestation legislation (EUDR)
 - ii. Forest- Risk Commodities (FRCs) Regulation
 - iii. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
4. **Sustainability Organisations (Including Certified Systems)**
 - i. Sustainable Spices Initiative
 - ii. Rainforest Alliance
 - iii. Soil Association
 - iv. Sustainable Agriculture initiative platform
 - v. Global G.A.P
 - vi. EcoVadis
 - vii. Fairtrade
 - viii. B Corp
 - ix. Sedex
5. **FDI Sustainability Strategy**
6. **Charities and other stakeholders**



Executive Summary:

The purpose of the guidance is to help sign post members of the Seasoning & Spice Association to current, up to date legislation and best practice including organisations that could help support members Sustainability journey's within the Seasoning & Spice supply chain.

This guidance is not exhaustive but will be updated as a minimum quarterly or when there is a significant change in legislation, best practice or as a result of issues raised through members supply chains at Sustainability Steering Group meetings.

If members have any feedback or questions, please contact the Secretariat (ssa@fdf.org.uk).



1. *Social Sustainability*



Social Sustainability

To start on Social Sustainability, the following websites are useful to view:

- [SEDEX](#) - Store, analyse, share, and report on sustainability practices – review SMETA (Ethical) audits , RADAR on Country risks.
- [IFST](#) – Various guidance documents for food businesses.
- [FNET - Food Network for Ethical Trade](#) - A network of Customers and Suppliers along the supply chain looking at Ethical issues, Human Rights.
- [Stronger Together, tackling modern slavery in supply chains](#) – Practical resources and training.
- [AIM Progress](#) – The Responsible Sourcing Journey.

The key aspect for businesses with a turnover greater than £36M is the need to put together a Modern Slavery statement (needs to be updated annually) covering these aspects:

- Organisation and supply chain structure.
- Policies on modern slavery and human trafficking.
- Due diligence processes.
- Risk assessment and management.
- Actions taken to prevent modern slavery (and measurement against performance indicators, if relevant).
- Staff training on modern slavery and human trafficking.



2. Legislation



Legislation

For Legislation for the EU those members that trade within the UK maybe directly impacted if they have sites within the EU or indirectly through the supply chain.

EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD):

This directive expands the scope and requirements of sustainability reporting for companies operating within the EU. It mandates detailed disclosures on a broad range of ESG issues, including environmental, social, and governance impacts, risks, and opportunities.

- **Wave 1: Large Public Entities/Non-EU Parents (FY2024/2025)**
 - **Applies to:** Large public-interest entities (over 500 employees) and non-EU ultimate parents with large EU subsidiaries.
 - **Reporting:** For Financial Year (FY) 2024, reports due in 2025.
- **Wave 2: Other Large Companies (FY2025/2027)**
 - **Applies to:** Other large undertakings not previously covered.
 - **Reporting:** Delayed to FY2025 (reports due 2027).
- **Wave 3: Listed SMEs (FY2026/2028)**
 - **Applies to:** Small and medium-sized enterprises listed on EU regulated markets.
 - **Reporting:** Delayed to FY2026 (reports due 2028), with opt-out possible for FY2026 & 2027.
- **Wave 4: Non-EU Ultimate Parents (FY2028/2029)**
 - **Applies to:** Non-EU ultimate parents with significant EU presence.

EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD):

The **CSDDD** focuses on ensuring that companies identify, prevent, and mitigate adverse human rights and environmental impacts within their operations and value chains.

It has been reigned back with work ongoing to look at the SME's and impact the additional information reporting alongside where larger companies require data from SMES in the value added chain.

- **Member State Transposition Deadline:** July 26, 2026 (to enact national laws).



- **First Companies (Tier 1):** July 26, 2027 (EU companies >5,000 employees & €1.5B net turnover; Non-EU >€1.5B EU turnover).
- **Second Tier:** July 26, 2028 (EU companies >3,000 employees & €900M net turnover; Non-EU >€900M EU turnover).
- **Final Tier:** July 26, 2029 (All other in-scope companies).



3. Deforestation

i. Deforestation legislation

From **EUDR** from Dec 2025

The EU Deforestation Regulation (**EUDR**) requires businesses to ensure that cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, rubber, soy, and wood products placed on the EU market or exported from it are deforestation-free and legally produced as of late 2024/mid-2025 for larger businesses and mid-2025 for small and micro-enterprises.

Key Aspects of the EUDR in 2025

Who is affected?

The regulation applies to companies importing, exporting, or making products available on the EU market containing the seven listed commodities (cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, rubber, soy, and wood).

Key requirements:

- **Traceability:** Businesses must demonstrate the origin of their products and trace their supply chains.
- **Deforestation-free:** Products must not be linked to recent deforestation or forest degradation.
- **Legality:** Products must be produced in compliance with the laws of the country of production.
- **Due Diligence Statements (DDS):** Companies must submit these statements confirming compliance to the EU Information System.



Figure 1: WWF (2024). *Due diligence is a continuous process.* [EU Deforestation Regulation Step-by-Step Guide for businesses Timber Annex July 2024 (version 1)] Available at: https://wwfeu.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/eudr-guide-timber-annex_v1.pdf

Information gathering is the collection of information, documents and data which inform risk assessment and/or demonstrate that relevant products comply with the Regulation's requirements.

Risk assessment uses information gathered to determine if products cannot be deemed no or negligible risk and therefore require mitigation.

Risk mitigation is any of a variety of actions that allow a determination of no or negligible risk to be reached.

Timeline:

On 21 October 2025, the European Commission proposed targeted solutions to support companies, global stakeholders, third countries and Member States to ensure a smooth implementation of the EUDR. The Council approved the general approach on 20 November, while the Parliament voted on its negotiating mandate the following week, on 26 November.



MEPs and representatives of the Member States approved two very similar texts allowing them to conclude trilogues very fast.

On December 4th, the two institutions reached a provisional political agreement whose main elements are:

- The EUDR would apply from 30 December 2026 for medium and large operators, and from 30 June 2027 for micro and small operators.
- Only operators first placing products on the market would be required to submit due diligence statements.
- Only the first downstream operators would have to keep and pass on the reference number of the initial statement.
- Micro and small primary operators only would submit a one-off simplified declaration, with no obligation to update it.
- The definition of micro and small primary operators would be broadened, looking only at the relevant parts of balance sheet total, net turnover and average number of employees concerning EUDR activities.
- The European Commission has been tasked by both co-legislators with conducting a simplification review and presenting a report by 30 April 2026 that should, where appropriate, be accompanied by a legislative proposal.

The provisional agreement will now have to be endorsed and formally adopted by both institutions before entering into force, replacing the current EUDR.

Ongoing developments in 2025:

- **Simplifications:** The European Commission announced simplifications in April 2025, easing the burden for some businesses by allowing annual DDS submissions and other measures.
- **Country Benchmarking System:** The system, which classifies countries by risk level, was finalized by the Commission in June 2025 to guide due diligence efforts.
- **Potential Revisions:** The European Parliament expressed concerns in July 2025 and called for a revision of the methodology for the benchmarking system.
- **Omnibus Simplification Package:** The Omnibus [Simplification Package](#) is a legislative initiative by the European Commission aimed at streamlining EU regulations and reducing administrative burdens. The EUDR is expected to be included in the next package, with final publication anticipated in April 2026. [The sustainability “Omnibus”](#) includes amendments to CSRD, CSDDD, accompanied by a draft Taxonomy Delegated Act for public consultation, with the aim of making sustainability reporting more efficient and less burdensome.

[Commission Notice – Guidance Document for Regulation \(EU\) 2023/1115 on Deforestation-Free Products](#) -Guidance but must be used in isolation.

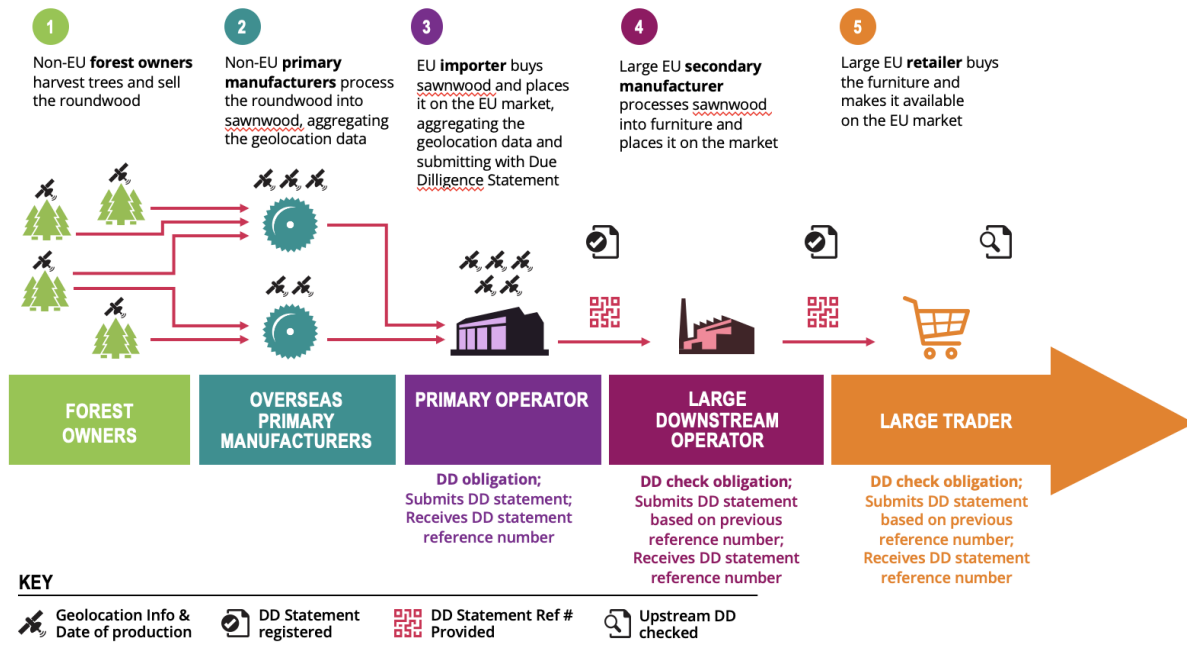


Figure 2: WWF (2024). Steps to remain due diligence. [EU Deforestation Regulation Step-by-Step Guide for businesses Timber Annex July 2024 (version 1)] Available at: https://www.efu.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/eudr-guide_timber-annex_v1.pdf

ii. Introduction – Forest-Risk Commodities (FRCs) Regulations

2020: new legislation in the Environment Act to remove FRCs produced on land illegally occupied or used from UK supply chains.

Three core requirements of regulated organisations:

- Prohibition of the use of regulated FRCs, and products derived from them, if local laws relating to land use and ownership were not complied with.
- Establishment of a system of due diligence for each regulated commodity and products derived from that commodity.
- Annual reporting on the due diligence exercise.

At COP28 in December 2023, Defra Secretary of State made public some additional details of the incoming secondary legislation.

Organisations in scope:

To be in scope of the regulations, the following conditions have to apply:

- Use one or more of the regulated commodities in commercial activity in the UK. 'commercial activity' (as per Environment Act) includes Producing, manufacturing and processing; Distributing, selling, or supplying
- Purchasing for any of these purposes but not as a consumer
- Have a global annual turnover of over £50m



To be in scope of the regulations but eligible to notify as exempt from all requirements the following condition also must apply: You use 500T or less in a reporting year of one or more commodity

Commodities in scope:

Four FRCs: soy; palm oil; cocoa; and cattle products excluding dairy products*

- *Dairy products will be separately in scope where they are derived from animals fed on a diet that contains an FRC (e.g., Soy/Palm Oil Expeller).
- Raw or primary FRCs and all products derived from these FRCs regulated, e.g. including products from any animal fed on Soy/Palm Kernel Expeller.

This includes products that may currently be considered as “waste products” or “by-products:

- Soy hulls
- Palm Kernel Expeller
- Hides from a bovine animal

Due Diligence obligations:

- If you are in scope not exempt, you must perform due diligence to enable you to make a judgement on forest-risk commodity sourcing and the integrity of your supply chain.
- Map your supply chain and assess risk of illegality, creating a risk management plan
- Action your risk management plan.
- Mitigate identified risks to a level as low as reasonably practicable.
- You will need to submit an annual report on this due diligence activity. Any information you must include will be detailed in guidance.

Parts of these reports will be published to ensure transparency.

Timeline:

- **September 2025** - The EU Commission proposes a further 12-month delay to implementation.
- **October 2025** - The EU Commission drops proposal for a further 12-month delay to implementation.
- **26 November 2025**- EU Parliament voted in favour of further 1 year extension of the EUDR.
- **30 December 2025** - EUDR requirements come into force for large and medium sized companies.



- **30 June 2026** - Grace period for large and medium sized companies over – checks and enforcement begin.
- **30 December 2026** - EUDR comes into force for micro and small businesses.

iii. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

Packaging definition:

The regulations will apply to all UK organisations that import or supply packaging. You need to collect and report packaging data if all the following apply:

- you're an individual business, subsidiary or group (but not a charity).
- you have an annual turnover of £1 million or more (based on your most recent annual accounts).
- you were responsible for more than 25 tonnes of packaging in 2022.
- you carry out any of the packaging activities.

To find out impacts on your business, please see [here](#).

Check if you need to take action:

The regulations will apply to all UK organisations that import or supply packaging.

You need to collect and report packaging data if all the following apply:

- you're an individual business, subsidiary or group (but not a charity).
- you have an annual turnover of £1 million or more (based on your most recent annual accounts).
- you were responsible for more than 25 tonnes of packaging in 2022.
- you carry out any of the packaging activities.

What you may need to do:

- collect and report data on the packaging you supply or import.
- pay a waste management fee.
- pay scheme administrator costs.
- pay a charge to the environmental regulator.
- get packaging waste recycling notes (PRNs) or packaging waste export recycling notes (PERNs) to meet your recycling obligations.
- report information about which nation in the UK packaging is supplied in and which nation in the UK packaging is discarded in – this is called 'nation data'

For more details, please see [here](#).



4. Sustainability Organisations (Including Certified systems)



i. Sustainable Spices Initiative (SSI)



“Bringing together companies in the spices and herbs and food industry, to develop a collective strategy and take a leading role in a transformation process towards a sustainable spices and herbs sector”.

Benefits:

- Supporting responsible sourcing through a formal commitment to sustainably sourcing Top 3 ingredients (by volume) in your spice, herb and de-hydrated vegetable categories (50% by 2030).
- Recognised & established initiative, part of IDH.
- Increases sphere of influence in the spice & herb supply chains.
- Joining a network of like-minded businesses to share best practice & knowledge.

Considerations:

- Potential cost impact in meeting sustainable sourcing targets.
- Potential for ‘changing goalposts’ once you’ve committed (e.g. increasing targets).
- Potential supply issues for sustainably sourced material meeting the SSI ‘basket of standards’.
- Potential additional resource requirements to manage responsible sourcing (e.g. onboarding new suppliers, attending SSI Impact committees).

i. Rainforest Alliance (RFA)

The Rainforest Alliance (RFA) is a global sustainability certification with over 30 years' experience, spanning 70 countries, it includes farms, forest communities and businesses. Certification is based on three pillars of sustainability: social, economic and environmental. More than two million farmers follow their agriculture standards.

Benefits:

- Third party certification bodies audit farmers against Sustainable Agricultural Standard, while companies are audited against Chain of Custody Standard.
- Meets farm level of SSI basket of standards (SSI sourcing goals) - SSI helped support spice certification in the past.
- Rainforest Alliance is part of ISEAL alliance.
- Supports social, economic and environmental pillars.
- Recognised and well known by customers and consumers across a range of commodities out.
- Third party certification bodies audit farmers against Sustainable Agricultural Standard, while companies are audited against Chain of Custody Standard.
- Focused on farm and grower level – can lead to significant improvement.

- Aims to help farmers improve:
 - Management systems and planning
 - Biodiversity
 - Natural resources
 - Employee livelihoods
 - Protection of indigenous peoples and community rights
- 2020 program covers a range of topics in the standard around ethical and environmental issues and risks.

Considerations:

- No certification scheme guarantees compliance or is a substitute for audits/due diligence. Several investigations/exposes recently have included Rainforest Alliance sites in recent years (tea, coffee, etc.).
- Encourages rather than mandates living wage for workers (see below).
- Previously criticised by organisations (ethical customer) for lack of prohibition/red lines (focus on remediation that could allow multiple violations over and over without escalated repercussions) : [Questions about Rainforest Alliance | Ethical Consumer](#) Rainforest Alliance did confirm in a recent tea news report, however, they do suspend/cancel certificates based on investigations which seems contrary to this.
- One website suggests it runs on a 50% system for requirements allowing suppliers to pick and choose which requirements they go for - [How ethical is your Rainforest Alliance tea? - Lacuna Magazine](#)



ii. Soil Association

The [Soil Association](#) was one of the founders of the global organic movement and developed some of the world's first organic standards allowing them to protect producers, consumers and the soil by endorsing nature-friendly farming methods. They work to support farming innovation, develop world leading standards and campaign for positive changes to make a difference.

Benefits:

- Organic certification can help farmers/processers access markets that demand organic products, such as wholesalers, retailers, or exporters.
- Organic certification /processers can assure consumers that the products they buy are safe, healthy, and environmentally friendly.
- Organic certification can encourage farmers /processers to adopt more sustainable and regenerative practices that improve soil health, biodiversity, and animal welfare.
- Organic certification can support the growth of the organic movement and increase public awareness of the benefits of organic farming/processing.

Considerations:

- Organic certification can be costly and time-consuming for farmers, especially small-scale ones, who must pay fees, keep records, and undergo audits every year.
- Organic certification can be restrictive and inflexible for farmers, processers, who must follow strict rules and regulations that may not suit their local conditions or innovations.
- Organic certification can be misleading or confusing for consumers, who may not understand the differences between various labels, standards, or claims.
- Organic certification can be insufficient or inadequate for farmers, processers and consumers, who may have higher expectations or aspirations than what the certification offers.

The Soil Association is one of many Organic bodies that are out there and SSA does not endorse them. It is important that members review the best Organic CB for them.



iii. Sustainable Agriculture initiative (SAI) platform



The SAI is a non-profit collaborative forum of food manufactures to accelerate the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices.

Part of this is the Farm Sustainability Assessment (FSA) to assess, improve and validate farm sustainability practices. It can include a self-assessment questionnaire and/or third-party verification across 17 topic areas including economic, environmental and social sustainability, ecology and community.

Benefits:

- The self-assessment questionnaire shows what is expected to growers can develop their own gap-analysis and put corrective action in prior to external inspection.
- The assessment outcome gives an overall certification level of partial, bronze, silver, gold.
- The website gives equivalency ratings for different sustainable agriculture schemes, so if farms are certified to different schemes, e.g. Global GAP, stakeholders can compare.
- The assessment is flexible and adaptable for all types of agriculture.

Considerations:

- There is a cost to join the scheme and be assessed.
- The Sustainable Spices Initiative is not listed in the equivalency tables.
- Where organisations are not dealing directly with the growers, influencing growers to participate in the scheme may need to be through intermediates in the supply chain and therefore more difficult to encourage.



iv. Global G.A.P



Global G.A.P (GFSI recognised) sets standards for primary production and the supply chain. From fruits and flowers to fish and feed, their portfolio is based on a third-party certification system that is developed in collaboration with sector stakeholders. Their solutions and broader activities support the six key impact areas of food safety, environmental sustainability, workers' well-being, animal welfare, supply chain transparency, and capacity building.

Benefits:

- Demonstrate to clients (retailers, product traders, importers) that your product is produced using good agriculture, aquaculture, and floriculture farming practices.
- GLOBAL G.A.P network has over 430 community member organisations.
- Almost 200,000 producers are under GLOBAL G.A.P certification.
- Reduce the number of second party inspections to farms as more major retailers accept the scheme.
- There is an 'add-on' standard called GRASP which assesses ethical standards.

Considerations:

- High investment and running costs.
- Lack of price premium for certified production.
- Compliance has become a requirement to access high-value global markets.
- Uneven uptake globally across all markets.
- Reliance on exporters to ensure smallholder compliance.



v. **EcoVadis**



*“The **EcoVadis** sustainability intelligence suite spans the full spectrum of sustainability risk and performance management with broad-scale supply chain risk screening and mapping, reliable scorecards with actionable ratings, and complete audit and improvement management”.*

- It is an independent, remote assessment of a company’s sustainability credentials.
- Companies populate a questionnaire and have to provide tangible evidence around 4 aspects of sustainability; Human Rights, Environment, Business Ethics, Supply Chain.
- The evidence is assessed by trained sustainability professionals.
- Companies are given a rating according to how they scored relative to other organisations in the same category, e.g. manufacturer of food products, and provided with clear feedback on strengths and improvement areas.
- It is becoming globally recognised with over 150,000 companies having been rated.
- Score cards can be shared with stakeholders

[The World's Most Trusted Business Sustainability Ratings | EcoVadis](#)

Benefits:

- The feedback on Improvement Areas, provides information for continuous improvement.
- There are different levels (and costs) for membership.
- There is extensive training information on the platform.
- You can collate metrics on the platform to show year on year progress.
- You can share with customers, and see the dashboards of your suppliers.

Considerations:

- There is a cost to submit a questionnaire, starting at approx Euros 700 for companies with <100 employees.
- It can be time-consuming to collate the evidence.
- The scoring gets tougher as the years go by to encourage organisations to continuously improve.

vii) Fairtrade



Fairtrade facts

Fairtrade is a system of certification that ensures producers in developing countries receive a fair price and good working conditions for their goods. The Fairtrade Mark on a product means it has met strict social, economic, and environmental standards.

Benefits

- Simplify and future-proof supply chains. Fairtrade has specific programmes for income diversification and sustainable land management.
- Regulatory experts to navigate legislative challenges.
- Receive evidence-based insights to help with decision-making and sourcing strategies.
- Help businesses position themselves as ethical, responsible and sustainable on the market.

Considerations

- *“The FAIRTRADE Mark is used when the ingredients in a product meet the requirements of the international Fairtrade Standards.*
- *Products can be labelled with the FAIRTRADE Mark when the company has signed the corresponding license contract with Fairtrade International or a National Fairtrade Organization and the products have been approved. In all cases, the use of any FAIRTRADE Mark, whether on-pack or on promotional materials, requires prior written approval from Fairtrade International or the designated licensing body. For questions about these guidelines or obtaining approval to use the FAIRTRADE Mark on-pack or promotional materials, please fill out the inquiry form [here](#).”*



vi. B Corp ([link](#))



Benefits:

- Build trust with their consumers, communities, and suppliers.
- Are able to attract and retain employees.
- Tend to attract investors who back their mission.

Considerations:

- Higher level of scrutiny, in part because companies that make environmental claims and other claims are often targeted by activists to ensure compliance.
- The process can be laborious and can take months to be certified (in some cases years). This can depend on whether a company already had a system in place to measure its social and environmental impact.



vii. Sedex ([link](#))



Benefits

- Globally used platform – one place to store your site(s) ethical information - Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ) & 3rd party Ethical Audit (SMETA) that can be viewed by as many customers as you allow.
- Supports Supply Chain Visibility - Sedex's data insights and tools allow visibility into your suppliers' supply chain and sustainability performance.
- Enables the assessment & management of your suppliers' social and environmental risk (AB Members only) - across 4 Pillars: Labour, Health & Safety, Environment, Business Ethics.
- Availability of simple reporting and analytics tools for your own business, or your suppliers, to track and manage performance.
- Good availability of training materials - guidance documents (multiple languages) & training sessions (live webinar and/or pre-recorded).
- They have now added an Environmental Self-Assessment Questionnaire which can be shared with customers and you can see suppliers ESAQ status.
- Extensive information about supply chain sustainability risks.

Considerations

- Sedex (or any platform) cannot guarantee supply chain compliance.
- Annual membership costs – Supplier (B) membership relatively inexpensive (c. £100/yr); Buyer (AB) Membership is more more expensive depending on the business size).
- On-going management of information needed – SAQ requires reviewing annually (albeit this is less time consuming with the new SAQ released in 2023).
- Audit fees can vary significantly from the Sedex approved auditor companies.
- Auditor quality can vary – some customers may specify specific audit bodies that they will allow to conduct the supplier audits.



5. FDF Sustainability Strategy



FDF Sustainability Roadmaps

FDF has created a new sustainability strategy, Ambition 2030. It includes targets and deliverables to demonstrate the trades commitment to shared farm-to-fork ambition.

There are 5 pillars:

- Net Zero
- Food Waste
- Nature Restoration
- Sustainable Commodities
- Packaging

Roadmaps are available to set out proposed targets and ambitions, and detail on actions FDF and its members need to take in each area. They have been developed to be suitable for all business sizes, so guide on 'Entry/Established/Innovative' targets, and show guidance frameworks for each pillar.

[FDF Sustainability Strategy](#)

[FDF Sustainability Ambition 2030 Links to the 5 Pillars & Toolkits](#)

What to expect in the future

UK Government is completing a consultation on aligning sustainability reporting to the ISSB standards which will be mandatory for larger companies and voluntary for SME's but there would be an impact on the supply chain.

Bringing back a revised version of the UK Deforestation regulations and requirements.



5. Charities and other stakeholders

(Please note that these are just a few examples of charities known to the SSA that support crop and community sustainability relevant to our members).



i. **SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGES INDIA**



“SOS children's Villages India provides children without parental care or at the risk of losing it, a value chain of quality care services that goes beyond childcare alone, ensuring comprehensive child development.”

Sustainability

Over the years, they have undertaken various programmes such as:

- Effects of Climate Change
- Organic Farming and Kitchen gardening
- Disaster Management

They have also been involved in sustainability initiatives such as:

- Sapling plantation
- Cleanliness Drive
- Rain water harvesting



ii. Helvetas



“Helvetas is a leading Swiss organization for development cooperation and humanitarian response – denominationally neutral and politically independent. Helvetas supports disadvantaged people and communities in low- and middle-income countries who want to actively improve their living conditions. Through partnership-based development cooperation, we promote pathways for self-help and create fair opportunities for all. We provide humanitarian aid following disasters and in times of crisis.”

Water, Food and Climate

“Helvetas supports vulnerable communities to address climate change, sustainably manage natural resources and their biodiversity and reduce the risk of disasters.”

The projects that have worked on span various sectors including rice and cocoa.



iii. Fairfood



“Fairfood accelerates the change towards a sustainable food system. We develop innovative [solutions](#) that enable businesses to improve their responsible business practices.”

Fairfood can use traceability to prove sustainability claims, develop public-private partnerships to increase transparency, environmental, social and economic practices.

Spices – Nutmeg

Fairfood uses blockchain technology to trace the product supply chain for [Indonesian nutmeg](#).



iv. Heifer International



“Heifer International’s work advances farmer-centered solutions that foster more productive, inclusive and sustainable food systems and more resilient rural communities.”

Climate and Environment

“Heifer International collaborates with smallholder farmers, their communities and a range of partners to transform food systems to increase farming households’ resilience, increase sustainable food production and ensure healthy ecosystems.”

Food Security

“Heifer International works with smallholder farmers and partners at all levels to establish farms and food systems that feed families, create economic opportunity and minimize stress on the planet, with a focus on climate-conscious production and inclusive markets.”



v) Save the Children



“From crisis response to lasting change, we're fighting for every child's right to survive, learn and be protected – in the UK and around the world.”

Save the Children (STC) work with governments in holding them accountable in complying with the **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)**. This makes sure that all children have a right to an education, are protected from exploitation and harmful work. STC work in partnership with communities and local organisations.