‘Beefing up’ sustainable production – A European perspective (mostly)

GRSB, Sao Paulo, Nov 2014
Brian Lindsay
What is SAI Platform?

• Created in 2002 by the **food industry** to promote sustainable agriculture worldwide. Working on a **pre-competitive basis**, focusing on harmonization, collaboration and implementation

• **61 members**: 48 food companies, 13 affiliate members

• **5 Working Groups**: Beef, Coffee, Fruit, Dairy, Arable & Vegetable Crops

• **4 Committees**: Biodiversity, Farm Sustainability Assessment, Farmer and Supplier Engagement, Water

• **Other work streams**: impact assessment, training etc
SAI Platform Members (sept 2014)

AFFILIATE MEMBERS
What is sustainable agriculture?

Sustainable agriculture is the efficient production of safe, high quality agricultural products, in a way that protects and improves the natural environment, the social and economic conditions of farmers, their employees and local communities, and safeguards the health and welfare of all farmed species.
Implement secure and thriving agricultural supply chains and protect the earth's resources through widespread adoption of sustainable practices that deliver value to our members, farmers, farming communities, and consumers.
SAI Platform Beef WG Members (Oct 2014)
SAI Platform Principles and Practices
- agreed definitions of sustainable agriculture practices
Principles of Sustainable Beef Farming - 2013

Principles for Sustainable Beef Farming

SAI Platform Beef Working Group
Encompassing....

The following headings and bullets summarise the sections and objectives. The individual sections in the document contain greater detail.

Sustainable Farming Systems (Chapter 1)
1. Are individual/groups of animals fully traceable from birth?
2. Are the Principles being applied with a philosophy of continuous improvement?
3. Is feed produced/ sourced in accordance with the Principles & Practices for the Sustainable Production of Arable & Vegetable Crops?
4. Is land use optimised?

Economic Sustainability (Chapter 2)
1. Are effective biosecurity measures in place?
2. Are there long term business plans in place that consider, amongst other things, the long term viability of the farm?

Social Sustainability (Chapter 3)
1. Is the health of both consumers and the general public protected?
2. Is cattle health and welfare safeguarded?
3. Is the breed of cattle and choice of production system suited to the local climate, soil, pests & diseases?
4. Are the health, safety and rights of all workers protected?
5. Are all workers sufficiently competent?
6. Is business conducted with integrity?
7. Does the farm positively contribute to the local community?
8. Does the farm manager act as a responsible steward of the rural environment?

Environmental Sustainability – including forage production (Chapter 4)
1. Are the natural resources soil, water and air being managed responsibly?
2. Are greenhouse gas emissions being measured and is action being taken to reduce them?
3. Are farm wastes managed responsibly?
4. Is biodiversity on the farm enhanced?
   • Are High Conservation Value lands (HCV) protected?
The Principles!

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal Health, Welfare and Genetics</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good housing and environment:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Animals should not suffer from prolonged thirst, i.e. they should have a sufficient, accessible and clean water supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good health:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Animals should have comfort when they are resting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Animals should have thermal comfort, i.e. they should neither be too hot nor too cold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Animals should have enough space to be able to move around freely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Health, Welfare and Genetics</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good health:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Animals should be free of injuries e.g. skin damage and locomotory disorders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Animals should be free from disease, e.g. animal unit managers should maintain high standards of hygiene and care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Animals should not suffer pain induced by inappropriate management, handling, or surgical procedures (e.g. castration, dehorning).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Health, Welfare and Genetics</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appropriate Behaviour:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Animals should be able to express normal, non-harmful, social behaviours (e.g. grooming) and should have company of their own kind (unless isolated on veterinary advice).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Animals should be able to express other normal behaviours, i.e. it should be possible to express species-specific natural behaviours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Animals should be handled well in all situations, i.e. handlers should promote good human-animal relationships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Negative emotions such as fear, distress, frustration or apathy should be avoided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Health, Welfare and Genetics</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Genetic selection of cattle over both the short and the long term must balance the needs of productivity with animal health and welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Health, Welfare and Genetics</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The breed(s) of cattle is appropriate for the particular facilities, environmental conditions and market requirements of the enterprise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business activities are conducted in a manner that respects human rights as set out in The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workplace Environment</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The safety, health and security of all workers are protected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How to implement the P&Ps?

1. ‘How to get started?’ training manual (Guide & Partnership)
Guide on sustainable sourcing & Farmer partnerships

For practitioners who want to:
• Implement sustainable sourcing
• Develop a sourcing strategy

Farmer & Supplier Partnership Committee

There is more to create real change.....
• Understanding hurdles to change
• Behavioral change
• From certification and auditing towards ‘self propelling’
• Reconnecting value chains
• (re)Appreciation of farmer craftsmanship
How to implement the P&Ps?

1. ‘How to get started?’ training manual *(Guide & Partnership)*
2. How to measure impact? *(SPA)*
What is Sustainability Performance Assessment (SPA)?

SPA is a set of guidelines designed to:

• Provide guidance for a good tool to help farmers assess the level of implementation of the Principles and Practices.
• Identify practical, quantifiable indicators of sustainability performance.
• Assess the impact on the environmental (and social and economic TBD) pillars of their farm sustainability.
How to implement the P&Ps?

1. ‘How to get started?’ training manual *(Guide & Partnership)*
2. How to measure impact? *(SPA)*
3. Simple Assessment tool that describes scope & content of farm sustainability *(FSA)*
What is Farm Sustainability Assessment?

• A **simple tool** to assess farm sustainability.

• Multi Use Tool covering **environmental, social and economic** aspects.

• An **easy scoring** mechanism to provide an overview of the farm’s sustainability.
Farm Sustainability Assessment has been developed in response to an expressed need by members to translate SAI Platform’s Principles & Practices for sustainable agriculture into one single set of requirements on which the food & drink industry is aligned.”
Why Farm Sustainability Assessment?

One industry aligned assessment of agreed sustainable agriculture practices
Customized online self-assessment tool on ITC’s website

Do you take measures to avoid soil erosion?

Guidelines: Special attention should be paid to sloping fields and areas where the soil is exposed. Measures that minimize erosion:
- Following contours
- Using terracing
- Using cover crops
- Minimizing tillage
- Placing wind breaks

Yes  No  Not applicable

Please enter any clarification or comments

Do you perform periodic soil sampling to monitor the changes in soil condition and keep the sampling records?

Yes  No  Not applicable

Please enter any clarification or comments

FSA Requirements
BASIC - This includes water and wind erosion. "Not applicable" is not appropriate for most situations.
Source document
FSA20

ADVANCED - Soil sampling includes:
1. Soil sample analysis is done per field and includes organic matter, N, P, K, pH and micronutrients.
2. Small-scale farmers in low income countries may sample on a group basis.
3. Soil analysis is done before planting new crops on a field and the analysis is repeated annually for arable crops and at least every three years for perennial crops, or as recommended by a specialist.
4. Records of soil sampling are kept and used as input to a nutrient management plan.
Source document
FSA19
Benchmark with 130 sustainability standards & codes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FSA106</th>
<th>Health &amp; Safety</th>
<th>Implementation</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Do you undertake activities to promote the prevention of diseases (including those transmissible between humans and animals) and do you encourage personal hygiene (including farmer and workers)?</th>
<th>This includes: 1. Raising awareness and providing training 2. Providing instructions on personal hygiene to minimize the risk of microbial infections</th>
<th>Advanced</th>
<th>This can also include facilitating access to appropriate vaccination and medical programs. Include additional pregnancy requirements.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FSA107</td>
<td>Health &amp; Safety</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Do you ensure that the farmer and workers who have been injured or are ill, do not perform activities that are detrimental to their health and safety or that of the other workers?</td>
<td>This includes preventing disease contamination of the crop by workers who are ill. This question can only be ‘not applicable’ if you do not have permanent or temporary workers.</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Permanent and temporary workers refers to all workers hired directly and through subcontractors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA108</td>
<td>Health &amp; Safety</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Do you ensure that all people on the farm have access to safe drinking water and hygienic toilet and hand-washing facilities?</td>
<td>All people on the farm include the farmer and family as well as the workers and their families.</td>
<td>Essential</td>
<td>Water quality complies with physical, chemical and microbiological parameters detailed in applicable laws or in their absence the World Health Organization (WHO) parameters. If water purity is identified as a risk, drinking water is analyzed at a frequency appropriate for the risk level. Appropriate hand washing facilities include safe water, anti-bacterial soap, and hand drying.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What does FSA 2.0 look like in a simple form?

### SAI PLATFORM FARMER SELF ASSESSMENT 2.0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>PPP</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Recommended practices and guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FSA1</td>
<td>Legal Compliance</td>
<td>Assess</td>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>Do you keep yourself informed of updates of relevant national and local laws and regulations and implement these on your farm?</td>
<td></td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td></td>
<td>For example, through specialized publications and news sources, in the areas of workers' rights, health &amp; safety, environment, and food safety. This information can also be provided by farmer organizations or cooperatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA2</td>
<td>Legal Compliance</td>
<td>Implement</td>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>Do you comply with all applicable national and local laws and regulations?</td>
<td></td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA3</td>
<td>Legal Compliance</td>
<td>Implement</td>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>Do you conduct business with integrity, respecting applicable laws and avoid all forms of bribery, conflicts of business interest and fraudulent practices?</td>
<td></td>
<td>Essential</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA4</td>
<td>Financial Stability</td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>Do you plan your activities to support the long-term economic viability of your farm?</td>
<td>Small-scale farmers in lower income countries should at least be able to explain verbally how their activities contribute to the long-term economic viability of their farm.</td>
<td>Basic</td>
<td></td>
<td>Long-term economic viability should also take into account social and environmental aspects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA5</td>
<td>Financial Stability</td>
<td>Assess</td>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>If you have only one source of income, have you considered the risks and is this an informed choice?</td>
<td></td>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td></td>
<td>Having more than one source of income may increase the economic viability of your farm. This may include multiple crops, different customers and non-farming activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA6</td>
<td>Financial Stability</td>
<td>Plan</td>
<td>Profit</td>
<td>Do you have a business plan to optimize the long-term economic viability of the farm?</td>
<td>Small-scale farmers in lower income countries should at least be able to explain their plan verbally. An alternative can be a written community plan that addresses yield, income, etc.</td>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td></td>
<td>A business plan can include: - An approach to optimize sustainable yields and input efficiency (efficient use of chemicals, soil optimization, optimal irrigation management, crop rotation, etc.) - A risk mitigation strategy to survive shocks such as environmental shocks (e.g. drought), social shocks (e.g. riots) and economic shocks (e.g. price fluctuations) - Market requirements. A business plan is applicable to a single farm or a group of farms under one management.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Performance Level

**Gold**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall score</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Essential (total 11)</td>
<td>11 out of 11</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0 out of 11</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0 out of 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic (total 72)</td>
<td>72 out of 72</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0 out of 72</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0 out of 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced (Total 29)</td>
<td>29 out of 29</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0 out of 29</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0 out of 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable (total)</td>
<td>0 out of 112</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Three criteria levels

3 levels of questions with an increasing complexity:

1. ‘Essential’ questions – about decent citizenship (e.g. prohibiting forced or bonded labour) and should be easy to comply with for any farmer working towards sustainability.
2. ‘Basic’ questions - identifies the fundamental elements of sustainable farming.
3. ‘Advanced’ questions - the next step in sustainable farming.

**BRONZE**
100% ‘Essential’ questions
75% minimum ‘Basic’ questions.

**SILVER**
100% ‘Essential’ questions
100% ‘Basic’ questions
< 75% ‘Advanced’ questions

**GOLD**
100% ‘Essential’ questions, 100% ‘Basic’ questions
75% minimum ‘Advanced’ questions
Optional sharing of data with buyers

Company profile

Name of registered company *

TEST Demo Company

Please insert the name of your company or business.

Do you agree to share your report with the business community? *

Yes * ☐ No * ☐

Your report will be shared with potential buyers of products, and you hereby agree to be ready to share your information.

With which company would you like to share your report?

Contact Email *

Farmers Assessment Questionnaire

Date of the Assessment *

12 05 2014 08:54

What is the name, address, contact information and function of the person who filled in the Farmer Self Assessment 2.0? *

Mathieu Lamolle
Added Value

- Getting Started
- Consistent language and direction
- Taking on sustainable feed production
- Different levels of attainment – leading the sector
- Different award levels
The timeline

Nov 2013
Beef P and P

Jan 2015 –
1\textsuperscript{st} draft FSA

Q1 & 2 – 2015
- consulting colleagues

Q1 & 2 – SAI
trialing and amending

Q3 – 2015 -
implementation
The Journey continues....

Though with many key delivery points along the way!

If you would like to get on board for any of the journey... you are most welcome!

Many thanks!

www.saiplatform.org