

# Naturland standards

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# Naturland Standards

**Internal regulations and standards** must include Naturland-specific requirements for organic production and social responsibility. All farmers need to be trained and informed about them.

- Internal organic production standard → define and verify Naturland specific requirements for organic production relevant to the project (e.g. whole farm conversion, agroforestry requirements for coffee/cocoa/banana, etc..)
- Internal social standard: The group must define and verify requirements for social responsibility that are relevant for the group in line with Naturland social standards

**Internal checklists** must include Naturland requirements for organic production and social responsibility



**NATURLAND STANDARDS  
ON PRODUCTION**

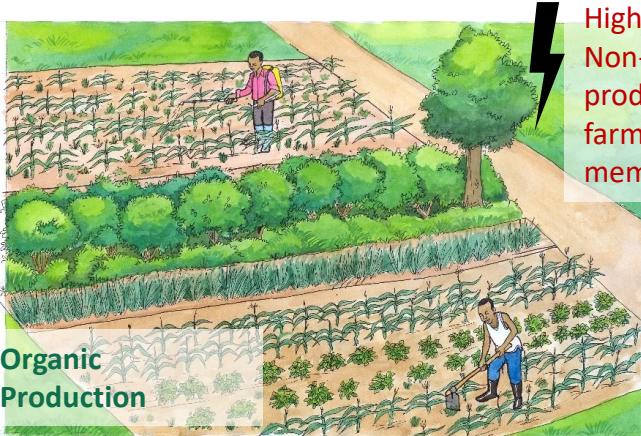
Version 05/2024

# Whole farm conversion

## Part A.I.2

### Farm members:

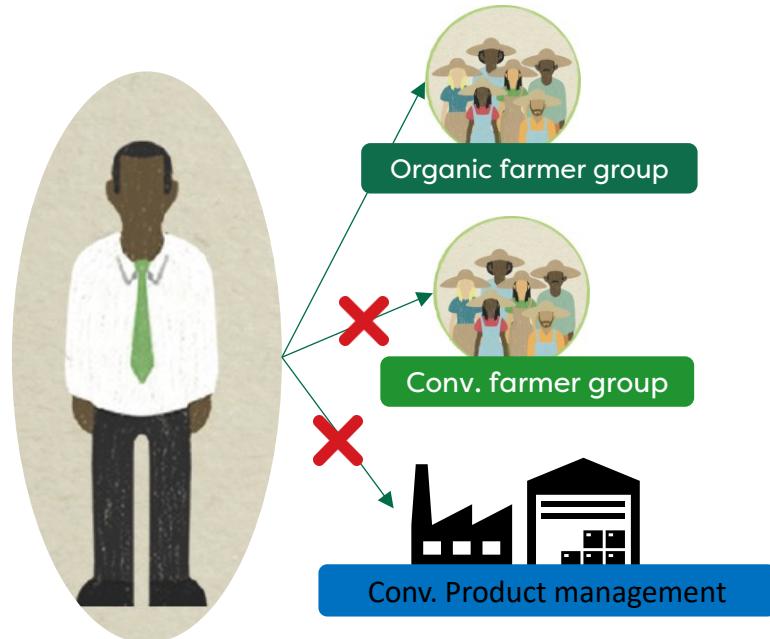
- All crops should be cultivated organically, including crops for self-consumption and local markets
- Risk assessment required
- No parallel production



Naturland may request conversion of all plots over a period of 5 years

### ICS manager

Must not be involved in conventional activities of marketing, inputs...



# Soil fertility: Fertilization, crop rotation, soil cover

Part B.I.3, B.I.9.1, B.IX.



- Implement a good crop rotation
- Permanent ground cover in permanent tropical plantations
- Which fertilizers? Record types and quantities (incl. compost)
- **Attention with conventional poultry manure!** (application only under certain conditions)
- Prevent soil erosion



# Burning of organic plant residues

## Part B.I.9.1

No systematic burning of crop residues, only in exceptional single cases (e.g. diseased plant material)



# Land use change

## Part B.I.9.1

- No conversion of primary forest (no certification if converted after 2000)
- Conversion of other natural ecosystems: Must maintain High Conservation Values + must be approved by Naturland before land is converted.



Potential  
encroachment  
into the forest?



Deforestation for bananas –  
not allowed for members,  
even if self-consumption  
area

# Environmental pollution, waste

## Part A.II.1



- No disposal of (plastic) waste in fields
- No burning of waste
- Sensitize farmers and workers!

# Livestock



- Document if farmers have livestock + how many
- Organic feed + no medication if possible
- Support with good practice in livestock management (Hygiene, environmental pollution, animal welfare)

# Sustainable use of water resources

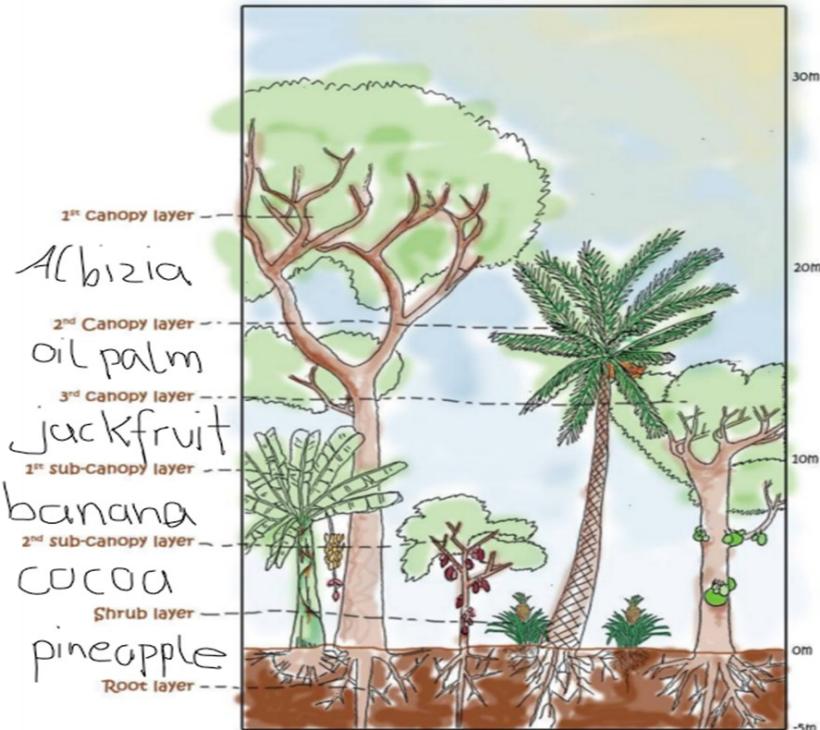
## Part B.I.9.1



- No excessive use
- Collect rainwater if possible
- Monitor water use, maintain irrigation system
- No salinization/erosion
- Farms in areas with water depletion risks must comply with additional requirements.

# Agroforestry in Coffee and Cocoa

- At least 70 shade trees per hectare and 40% year-round coverage rate with shade trees.
- A variety of 12 different shade trees per hectare using autochthonous species.
- The prevailing species must not be more than 60%.
- Coffee and shade trees must build two floors, but three stories are better → the upper one consists of old trees.



**Figure 4** The idea of an agroforestry system is to create a number of canopy layers, one above the other, as seen in this diagram.

# Guidelines for Banana Production

- Bananas are cultivated in **agroforestry systems** or in **mixed cropping systems**.
- In existing plantations and in new plantations, **for cultivation areas larger than 5 ha, a biodiversity area** must be created around or within the plantation

Included in the  
Naturland standards  
since May 2022 –  
§3.5.2 Banana



# Summary: Organic production rules

## Important aspects of the Naturland standards that may be relevant

- Whole farm conversion: support farmers to convert all fields to organic;
- If conventional fields exist: document and monitor closely (risk assessment!), no storing of conventional inputs, no use of old conventional fertilizer bags, no parallel production
- Fertilization: Conventional poultry manure only under certain conditions, record types and quantities of fertilizer (incl. compost)
- Soil management: Build up soil fertility! Take measures against erosion, crop rotation (incl. legumes), permanent soil cover in permanent tropical plantations
- Land use change: No conversion of primary forest, conversion of other natural ecosystems must maintain High Conservation Values + must be approved by Naturland in advance
- No burning of crop residues
- Environmental pollution: No (plastic) waste disposal in fields + no burning of waste
- Sustainable use of water resources: do not exploit water resources, no salinisation/erosion
- Livestock: document livestock of farmers, no medication and organic feed if possible, support with best practice management

# Social Responsibility Standards



- 1. Human rights**
- 2. Freedom to accept or reject employment**
- 3. Freedom of association, access to trade unions**
- 4. Equal treatment and opportunities**
- 5. Children's rights**
- 6. Health and safety**
- 7. Employment conditions**

Contracts  
Equal Treatment  
Wages  
In kind payment  
Working hours  
Social benefits  
Further education

# Social responsibility – on farms

Content	Details
<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No forced labour</li><li>• no personal documents or remuneration is retained</li></ul>
<b>CHILDREN'S RIGHTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Helping out is possible, but: children must not be endangered, must be able to go to school</li></ul>
<b>HEALTH AND SAFETY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Access to drinking water, food, decent accommodation (if relevant), basic medical care.</li><li>• Health, safety and hygiene is ensured: e.g. trainings, first aid equipment, emergency plan, adequate protective equipment</li></ul>
<b>WAGES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Workers receive at least the local minimum wage</li><li>• Proof of payment (i.e. wage notebooks, pay slips)</li></ul>

Analyse the situation and determine appropriate documentation and monitoring!

# Social responsibility – on farms

- Who hires the farm labor?
- What type of labor (seasonal, permanent, migrant)?
- Any risks of human rights violations (e.g. migrant workers, discrimination)?
- Do children help in the fields? → Risk of child labor
- Health & safety risks:

Climbing trees  
Sharp tools / loud machinery  
Exposure to heat (e.g. midday work)  
Temporary accommodation on farm

## Payment:

- Equal payment for equal activities?
- Payment by piece, by day, by hour? → Does it allow to get at least the minimum wage?

## Documentation:

Use locally appropriate documentation to monitor compliance:

- Type of labor and number of workers
- Hiring and payment procedures
- Simple records of working hours

See also Naturland training on social responsibility for internal inspections



Basic first aid equipment available in the farm?



14 year old girl carries 30 kg sack



Shading for lunch break

# Social responsibility - Processing unit

- **Employment & labor conditions**

- ✓ Written contracts for all workers
- ✓ Correct and timely payment of wages (including overtime, night shifts, holidays)
- ✓ Compliance with legal working hours and rest periods

- **Health & safety**

- ✓ First aid equipment
- ✓ Fire extinguishers
- ✓ Clearly marked and unobstructed emergency exits
- ✓ Visible and understandable warning signs
- ✓ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



- **Workplace environment**

- ✓ Safety of machines and electrical installations
- ✓ Cleanliness and adequacy of sanitary facilities
- ✓ Proper rest areas for workers
- ✓ Potable drinking water
- ✓ Appropriate work space

- **Hazardous materials management**

- ✓ Safe storage and labelling of chemicals
- ✓ Proper handling and disposal procedures in place

POLLS