

# 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



# 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

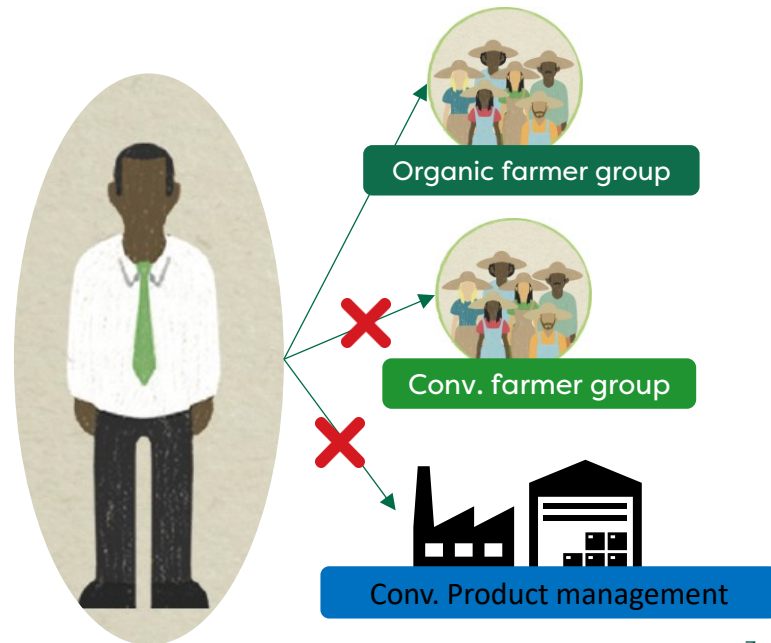


High risk:  
Non-organic  
production of  
farmer or family  
members

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

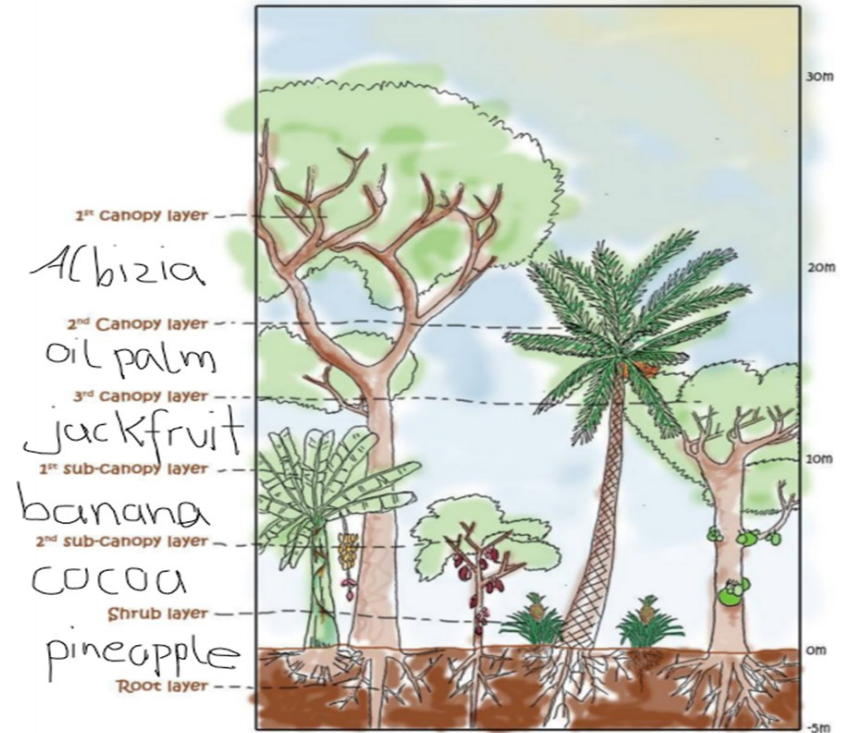
## Part B.I.9.1



- 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>CHILDRENS' 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