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How can GAP contribute to Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD)?

Environmental and Social Welfare issues

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Outline

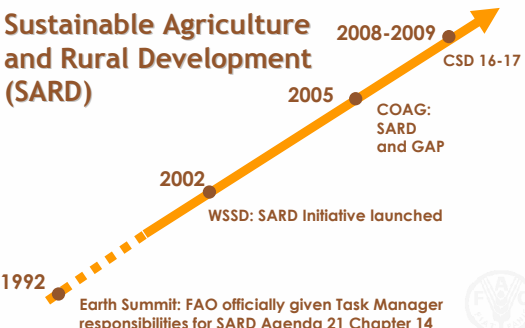
Purpose: Clarify the linkages between GAP and SARD

- What is SARD
- Contribution of GAP to SARD
- Challenges
- GAP & Environment and Social welfare
- How to enhance GAP's potential for development?
- Conclusions




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Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD)



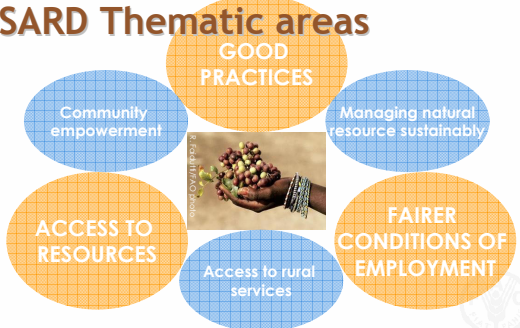
Timeline events:

- 1992: Earth Summit: FAO officially given Task Manager responsibilities for SARD Agenda 21 Chapter 14
- 2002: WSSD: SARD Initiative launched
- 2005: COAG: SARD and GAP
- 2008-2009: CSD 16-17




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SARD Thematic areas




- GOOD PRACTICES
 - Community empowerment
 - Managing natural resource sustainably
- ACCESS TO RESOURCES
 - Access to rural services
- FAIRER CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT



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GAP's potential contribution to SARD


- Environmental
- Social
- Economic



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Challenges...

- GAP in practice is often not pro-poor, increase vulnerability and exclude smaller-scale producers, unskilled workers and fail to benefit society at large
- How to promote local innovation / appropriateness in global value chains?
- Going beyond Consumer-driven GAP?



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Themes in GAP

Food safety

Profitability

Environment

Social

Not enough!

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GAP & the Environment

- Sustainable use of natural resources (water)
- Maximum Residue Limits
- Pesticide production, use and disposal, runoff in water
- Waste and pollution
- Integrated Pest Management (IPM – IPPM)
- Integrated soil fertility management
- Biodiversity and conservation
- NR Property rights
- Environmental impact links directly with social welfare, economic sustainability and SARD

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GAP & Social standards

- Social welfare includes labour and social standards
- Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S):
 1. maintenance & promotion of workers' health and working capacity
 2. working environment and work conducive to H&S
 3. work organisation and culture supporting H&S, positive social climate and enhance productivity
- International, government, private sector, trade unions
- Assessment of risks, elimination, control & prevention
- Protection (equipment) is the last resort

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Social standards, what issues?

- Hazardous sector
- Considered secondary
- Casual employment, child labour, low education
- Smallholders, variety of tasks/hazards
- Awareness / compliance
- Weak enforcement
- Outdated national legislation
- not integrated with agricultural development
- PPE/ training / safer alternatives
- Comparative advantage of low labour costs
- Trade barriers?

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OH&S hazards in agriculture

- Linked to type of task performed and technology/ practices used
- Categories of hazards: Mechanical, Physical, Chemical, Biological, Physiological, Psychosocial
- Types of hazards: injuries from carrying loads, falls, wounds & cuts, poisoning, dust and smoke, animals, noise, extreme temperatures, strenuous work, HIV/Aids
- Pesticides & chemicals by far most dangerous
- Protective equipment often: too costly, too late
- Specific hazards and risks for women & children

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ZEGA HRM & welfare

5.1.1	Staff employment Documentation	5.3.4	Restricted Access to Dangerous areas and Staff Competence to Work
5.1.2	Conditions of Service	5.3.5	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
5.1.3	Disciplinary and Grievance Procedures	5.3.6	Staff Facilities: Drinking water, Toilet and Washing facilities,
5.1.4	Remuneration	5.3.7	AIDS Awareness
5.1.5	Working Hours and Overtime	5.3.8	First Aid Provision
5.2.1	Freedom of Employment	5.3.9	Accident Records
5.2.2	Freedom from Harassment	5.3.10	Insurance
5.2.3	Freedom of Association	5.3.11	Housing
5.3.1	Safety Officer	5.3.12	Transport
5.3.2	Farm Safety Rules	5.3.13	Children in Workplace
5.3.3	Health and Safety Training	5.3.14	Maternity and sickness

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A good practice: Workers and IPPM - Uganda


- good practice for environment and H&S
- Participation and empowerment as a tool for upscaling knowledge
- provide training on IPPM to workers, that can lobby for its application at farm level with their unions
- alternative to toxic pesticides
- negotiate clauses in collective bargaining agreements
- H&S committees
- based on knowledge of workers – benefits all including community and environment



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Good practice: Coffee traffic light system


- CCCC Common Code for Coffee Communities
- Environmental, economic & social practices
 - Red: unacceptable
 - Yellow: progressing towards green
 - Green: good practice / acceptable
- Any issue is measured according to the stages – most hazardous are tackled first in a phased approach
- Good practice implementation is a process
- All CCCC members are encouraged to achieve sustainable coffee production



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What can be done?

- ◆ Ratify and implement OH&S laws in agriculture
- ◆ Draw attention to the different dimensions of social welfare
- ◆ Identify ways of improving H&S with practices that are realistic and appropriate - including smallholder and subsistence agriculture
- ◆ Focus on elimination of hazards: agricultural technologies which are safer per se rather than protection
- ◆ Create awareness for farmers and workers and reinforce their capacity to participate / social dialogue




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Conclusions

Promotion of GAP has a great potential to contribute to SARD, but we need more attention on:

- ◆ impact on the poorest,
- ◆ longer term health, environmental & social impact
- ◆ development of appropriate measures, infrastructure and training to allow all farmers and workers to benefit from GAP



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Thank you!

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Standards including social welfare...

- SAI/SA 8000 standard
www.sai-intl.org
- Rainforest Alliance
www.rainforest-alliance.org
- FLO
www.fairtrade.net
- IFOAM
www.ifoam.org
- EUREPGAP
www.eurep.org