

Self scanning program for green coffee sourcing



Country: Brazil	Area: Chapadas de Minas
Name of farm: Primavera	Name of producer: Ricardo Tavares
Arabica variety: Yellow Catuai	Product name at da Matteo: Ricardo Tavares
Harvested: September 2017	Date of evaluation: 2018-03-28
Total Truly Special points: 8,5 / 10,0	Evaluator: Cris Mourao, Ally Coffee

Summary: Ricardo Tavares farm Primavera was named 3rd most sustainable in Brazil, according to Globo Rural Magazine. This is a large farm, and coffee stands for 60 % of what they produce. They also produce eucalyptus and various fruits. They are to a large extent self-sufficient. They take extremely good care of their workers and the farm is run in a financial sustainable way. Many thanks to the social and economic dimensions, they get a very high Truly Special score.

	ECOLOGICAL DIMENSION	0	1 - 2 - 3	4 - 5 - 6 - 7	8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12	=
1	Fertilization: This determines whether or not the fertilization takes place in an organic friendly way.	Do not know / no insight.	They use non-organic fertilizers (high solubility).	Fertilization is partly organic / the ambition is to soon transition to more organic fertilizer.	Fertilization is more than half / completely organic.	8
2	Pesticides: To what extent pesticides are used and are there any safety measures that surrounds the use?	Do not know / no insight.	Non-organic and/or spraying agents harmful for humans are used. Low knowledge about, and safety routines, for those who deal with harmful agents.	Temporarily uses non-organic pesticides due to specific circumstances (pests, rust etc.). Will over time terminate. Alternatively: the goal is to switch to more organic resources.	Only uses organic pesticides. Alternatively, they are used to the extent possible by organic alternatives, and are handled with high security awareness.	7
3	Water: This determines the access level to clean water, and how water is cleaned.	Do not know / no insight.	Subpar water purification, or unstable access.	Partial ecological awareness in the purification process.	There is stable access to water, and this is purified in an ecologically conscious manner. Alternatively: this is not applicable to the farm in question.	12
4	Residual products: How are they handled, and is there potential to improve management?	Do not know / no insight.	Residual products are not reused / used to a very low extent.	Residual products are reused to some extent / reuse of residues is being developed.	Residual products are recycled to the highest extent / reused in part / there is a high level of ambition to make best use of residual products.	12
5	Level of ambition regarding ecological sustainability and farming philosophy: Evaluate the farm's ecological ambition level, and the extent to which the farm has a conscious organic farming philosophy.	Do not know / no insight.	There are no stated ambitions to increase the degree of ecological sustainability nor any specific farming philosophy.	There is a stated ambition to become more ecologically oriented. The farm shows an awareness about an organic farming perspective, and this is partly implemented in their practice.	There is a clear ecological vision. Economic resources are invested to improve the ecological resilience. The farm shows an awareness about an organic farming perspective, and this is clearly implemented in their practice.	8
	<i>Summary, 5x12p = max 60p</i>					47

Comments: At Primavera, the water is used several times for de pulping, before it is used for watering the plants. They also clean their water. The use pesticide of high quality, however some of them are chemical. They create their own compost to a large extent.

	SOCIAL DIMENSION	0	1 - 2 - 3	4 - 5 - 6 - 7	8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12	=
1	National context: How does the farm stand in relation to the social situation in general in the country? Comparative indicator - income on farm versus basic income in the country.	Do not know / can not be assessed .	The social situation on the farm does not exceed the national standard and / or has no ambition to do so.	There is an ambition to improve safe employment, access to health care, and the ability to influence local contexts goes beyond standard + there are indicators that improvement efforts are ongoing in this area.	The farm rises above the country's basic income and is clearly different from a higher standard than the country's other standard.	12
2a	General working conditions (choose one: 2a or 2b) FARM / FARMER / FAMILY What does the farm look like in terms of working conditions, working hours and access to school for children?	Do not know / no insight.	There are obvious flaws in working conditions. Long working days, lack of access to institutions and low opportunity to influence their situation.	Higher degree of good / safe working conditions. There are custom working hours, access to institutions and also some opportunity to influence the work situation.	There is a high degree of good / safe working conditions. The farmer gets paid more if the coffee sells for a higher price.	12
2b	General working conditions (choose one: 2a or 2b) COOPERATIVE / PROCESS STATION What does the working conditions, access to institutions and the ability to influence their work situation look like for the employees?	Do not know / no insight.	There are obvious flaws in working conditions. Long working days, lack of access to institutions and low opportunity to influence the situation for the employees.	Higher degree of good/ safe working conditions. There are custom working hours, access to institutions and some opportunity to influence their work situation.	Employees get paid more if the coffee sells for a higher price. Possibility of influence through union engagement or by representatives in equivalent organizations.	n/a
3	How are pickers and/or seasonal workers treated? What is included in their salary and how is their work situation? To what extent do they return to the farm / cooperative?	Do not know / no insight.	Pickers and/or seasonal workers return to a low degree. Food or lodging is not included. There is little/nothing done in order to encourage these workers to return.	Pickers and/or seasonal workers return to some extent. Food and/or safe accommodation is included.	Pickers and/or seasonal workers return to a large extent. Food and accommodation is included in their employment.	12

4	Local context: How is the access to social institutions and social safety networks, such as schooling for children, access to healthcare, the possibility of insurance and/or other institutions? Is there any value added to the surrounding community?	Do not know / no insight.	There are obvious shortcomings in access to schools, healthcare and other necessary institutions. There is no involvement in, nor does it create any added value for the surrounding community.	The farm is somewhat active in creating added value for the surrounding community by for example creating jobs. Children are partly attending school and there is a well-developed (direct or indirect) social safety network.	The farm is very committed to its local context by actively and consciously creating added value for the surrounding community. There is good access to healthcare, schooling and other necessary institutions for the workers on the farm.	12
5	What is the overall ambition level of the sustainable social development?	Do not know / no insight.	There is no visible ambition nor real financial investment to improve the quality of life of their employees.	The standard of living is in line with the overall standard in the local context and/or country and the ambition is to take good care of, and improve the working conditions of, its employees.	The ambition is to always improve the quality of life for workers and other employees on the farm. Visible/measurable projects for the benefit of the employees are available or planned.	12
	<i>Summary, 5x12p = max 60p</i>					60

Measurement indicators: labor market (degree of secure employment), health care (access to health care), degree of democratisation (possibility of impact in the local context).

Comments: Primavera has an extremely high level of the social dimension of sustainability. Examples of what their workers get / gets to be part of is the following:

They run a café for the workers with food from the farm.

There are buses to transport the workers around the farm.

There are recycling stations around the farm.

They sponsor spare time activities on a school near by.

They contribute to making sure the workers can keep their families close.

	ECONOMIC DIMENSION	0	1 - 2 - 3	4 - 5 - 6 - 7	8 - 9 - 10 - 11 - 12	=
1	Minimum wage: This determines what the salary level looks like on the farm in relation to the statutory minimum wage in the country and if the wages of the employees are reasonable to live on, ie. living wages.	Do not know / no insight.	The wage levels are below statutory minimum wages.	The wage levels vary greatly from year to year, or wage levels are in line with statutory minimum wages in the country.	Employees receive salary paid in hard currency, which corresponds to or exceeds the so-called living wage.	8
2	Minimum price: How are the coffee price trends set over time, in comparison to average market prices in the region or country?	Do not know / no insight.	Close to or below market price.	They are paid around or above the market price for the coffee.	They are often paid more than the average market price for the coffee.	10
3	Economic long term effects: To what extent are long-term investment plans made?	Do not know / no insight.	Few or no reinvestments are made. A long-term mindset is lacking.	Reinvestments are made occasionally when financial opportunities are available.	Reinvestments are made regularly to improve production and the quality of the final product is in focus. Ex. there may be a fund/bank loan for this purpose.	12
4	Economic resilience: Can they survive on the income from the coffee or do they need an alternative income?	Do not know / no insight.	They can not survive solely on coffee production, they are largely indebted.	They can not fully survive on the money from coffee but create alternative income through other types of ventures (for example sales of other products).	The farm can survive solely on their cultivation of coffee.	12
5	What are their ambition level of reinvestment, economic long-term and financial knowledge?	Do not know / no insight.	They lack a long-term economic perspective and has low knowledge of the economy. Few or no ambitions for reinvestments.	There are some economic ambitions, but no clear or consistent analysis of what needs to be done.	The farm has clear financially sustainable ambitions, but no, or very small, steps have been taken to implement real economic investments in this direction. The farm has a high degree of economic long-term thinking, and real financial investments are made to realise these.	12
	<i>Summary, 5x12p = max 60p</i>					54

Comments: Primavera is doing really well financially and has a great organization.

TOTAL SUSTAINABILITY SCORE: 161/180

QUALITATIVE DIMENSION	1p	2p	3p	4p	5p	6p	7p	8p	9p	10p	Comments
1 Sorting: How optimised is their sorting work based on the current local conditions?								8			
2 Storage: How well developed is the storage? Does it ensure the quality?										10	
3 Cleanliness & hygiene: To what extent are cleaning stations, tanks, etc. cleaned?								8			
4 Knowledge: To what extent do they have knowledge about their product and how the results should be? Do they experiment and find new ways to optimise the product?										10	
5 Level of ambition: How willing are they to change and improve the quality of production?								8			
<i>Summary. Max 50p</i>										44	Primavera has full control of the whole chain, which is un usual for such a large farm.

FLAVOUR DIMENSION	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50
CoE score*	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
<i>Score. Max 50p</i>		8								

* according to the established measurement standard of Cup of Excellence from SCA.

Comments: Cupping score according to the CoE standard is 84 points.

TOTAL FLAVOUR AND QUALITY POINTS: 52/100

CALCULATION OF TOTAL TRULY SPECIAL POINTS

We weigh the three sustainability dimensions, on one hand, against the flavour and quality dimensions on the other, so that they each make up 50% of the total score.

Total sustainability points: 161

The number of sustainability parameters measured (max 15): $15 \times 12 = 180$

Total flavour and quality points: 52 of 100p.

Count sustainability and flavour points as equal: convert $180 / 100 = 1,8$

Calculate the highest possible total value: $(100p \times 1,8) + 180 = 360$

Calculation:

$$161 + (1,8 \times 52) / 360 = 0,851$$

Divide your result by 100 to get the percentage = 85,1% = 85%

Divide the percentage by 10 for total Truly Special points: 8,5