**Annual reporting**

**Draft Version V0.3 – For Consultation (Round 2)**

**General information**

* LIP partners:
* Verifier:
* Farm info: # of farms and Total area (ha) covered by programme
* Volume of cane, sugar and/or ethanol:
* Employment - # of producers/farmers and # of workers (permanent and seasonal / direct employees and subcontracted workers)

**KPI Criteria:**

* Developed by CSO – locally relevant
* Meaningful – cover areas identified as important by local stakeholders
* Measureable – metric indicators
* Targets – could relate to roll-out of best practices or % improvement

**Annual reporting requirements**

Depending on the scope of LIP as defined in Phase 1, report must be done against at least the relevant Bonsucro indicators identified below (in green). LIP has also to develop their own reporting framework that capture the range of activities carried out by the LIP and to monitor progress.

* At least all relevant Bonsucro core indicators from list below (as per LIP scope) – Bonsucro indicators (core and non-core are identified in green)

**CATEGORY 1—ENVIRONMENT select relevant set of indicators**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Themes** | **Issue** | **Indicator**  | **Measurement**  |
| Soil | 1.1 Health  | * + 1. Nutrient balance
 | * N to P ratio
 |
| * + 1. Intercropping
 | * % Crop rotation and fallow;
 |
| 1.2 Conservation | * + 1. Erosion control
 | * % Ground cover of tops or leaves after harvest;
 |
| * % production area under no tillage
 |
| Resource management   | 2.1 Water  | * + 1. Water use efficiency
 | * water use efficiency on irrigated farms (kg/ha/mm)
 |
| 2.1.2 Control measures a. Irrigation equipmentb. Reducing runoff and managing drainagec.  | * Reducing runoff from irrigation nutrient load to surrounding waterways Impact - N & P levels in surrounding water systems (aquifers, rivers, streams)
 |
| 2.2 Pests & diseases  | 2.3.1 Use of pesticides (insecticides, herbicides, fungicides)   | * Amount of synthetic agrochemicals active ingredient applied (ai/ha/yr)
 |
| 2.3.2 Control measures – a. Prevention/IPMb. Reducing use c. and/or toxicity of pesticides  | * Impact of reduction or use of alternatives on total pesticide use or toxicity
 |
| Nutrient management | 2.4.1 NPK use and efficiency  | * Amount of synthetic NP fertilizer used per ha
 |
| Control measures – reducing use of fertilizers used  | Impact of reduction - cost of fertilizers; % Change in applied fertilizer |
|  |  |
|  | Energy | Use and cost  | Renewable in mix of energy inputUse of electricity, gasoline, LPG, diesel, solar, wind, hydropower, wood, biomass |
| Resilience -Biodiversity and Climate Change | Biodiversity | Plant and tree diversity | Level of biodiversity on farm |
| Genetic diversity* Varietal
 | * Portion of focus crop(s) that are improved varieties (locally adapted or native heirloom varieties, selected to thrive in local conditions, hybrid, genetically altered, genetically selected);
 |
| * Species
 | * number of other crops or animal products produced on farm for sale, trade, or consumption
 |
| Share of conservation area Levels of biodiversity; practices to preserve or enhance |  |
| Climate change | Land use change | Conversion of natural land GHG emissions (tonnes CO2 eq.) / Farm output volume |
| Carbon sequestration | Number and type of trees/perennial woody plants |

\*Irrigation – includes extracted water, recycled water, diluted vinasse, vinasse, diluted effluents, captured rain water

**CATEGORY 2--SOCIAL**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Safe working conditions | H&S  | Implementation of H&S due diligence on-site  | - % of workers trained on H&S- risks identified and control measures in place |
| Farm injuries | - Number of injuries on farm that required medical treatment;  |
| Lost time accident frequency |
| Access to medical services (first aid and emergency services) | Travel time/distance from farm to medical services (range - shortest to longest) |
| Hazardous work | Restrictions on hazardous work for vulnerable employees | - # untrained people, young workers up to 18, pregnant women carrying out hazardous work |
| - Protective gear supplied to workers (hats, masks, guards) | - % PPE worn as per requirements |
| Potable water | Access/availability to safe drinking water on-site  | - % of workers with access to safe drinking water on-site |
| Labour Rights | Minimum wage  | Minimum wage paid to all workers (piece rate, temporary, contracted)  | - Ratio of lowest entry level wage including benefits to minimum wage and benefits required by law  |
| - Daily earnings for farm labour compared to (rural) minimum wage (Aggregate average, lowest and highest) |
| Worker rights  | Employment contracts are provided to all employees, with terms of employment explained and agreed  | - Contracts include: hours of work, overtime payment, notice, rest periods, holidays, wages, mode of payment, and any deductions. |
| Education | Access to Training |  | Participation in training number of participants (% total), duration (hrs), type of course  |
| Household - Children in school | Number of household members through age 18 and grades of school completed (by gender) |  |

**CATEGORY 3 - Economic**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Productivity | Cane quality |  | Average cane quality - Fibre content of cane; raw juice purity; sucrose content |
| Yield |  | Cane harvested from irrigated & rainfed areas compared to target yield for climatic zone |
| Profitability | Financial risk management | Review of financial systems, cash flow analysis, Succession planning |
| Producer resilience | Access to financial services | Financial or in-kind credit, grants, insurance etc. available to producers through the LIP |
| Profitability | Added value per tonne of canne |
| Market information | % participants having access to cane prices, sugar and/or ethanol prices |
| Access to Extension services | Number of extension agents |
| Frequency of visits by extension agents |