



FAIRTRADE
INTERNATIONAL

Sample map to identify risks in production areas

Fairtrade recognizes that producer organizations have existing internal structures to monitor their members' compliance with Fairtrade Standards. The requirements in the Production chapter acknowledge this and aim to strengthen organizations' capacities to manage their production practices and assure continued compliance with Fairtrade requirements.

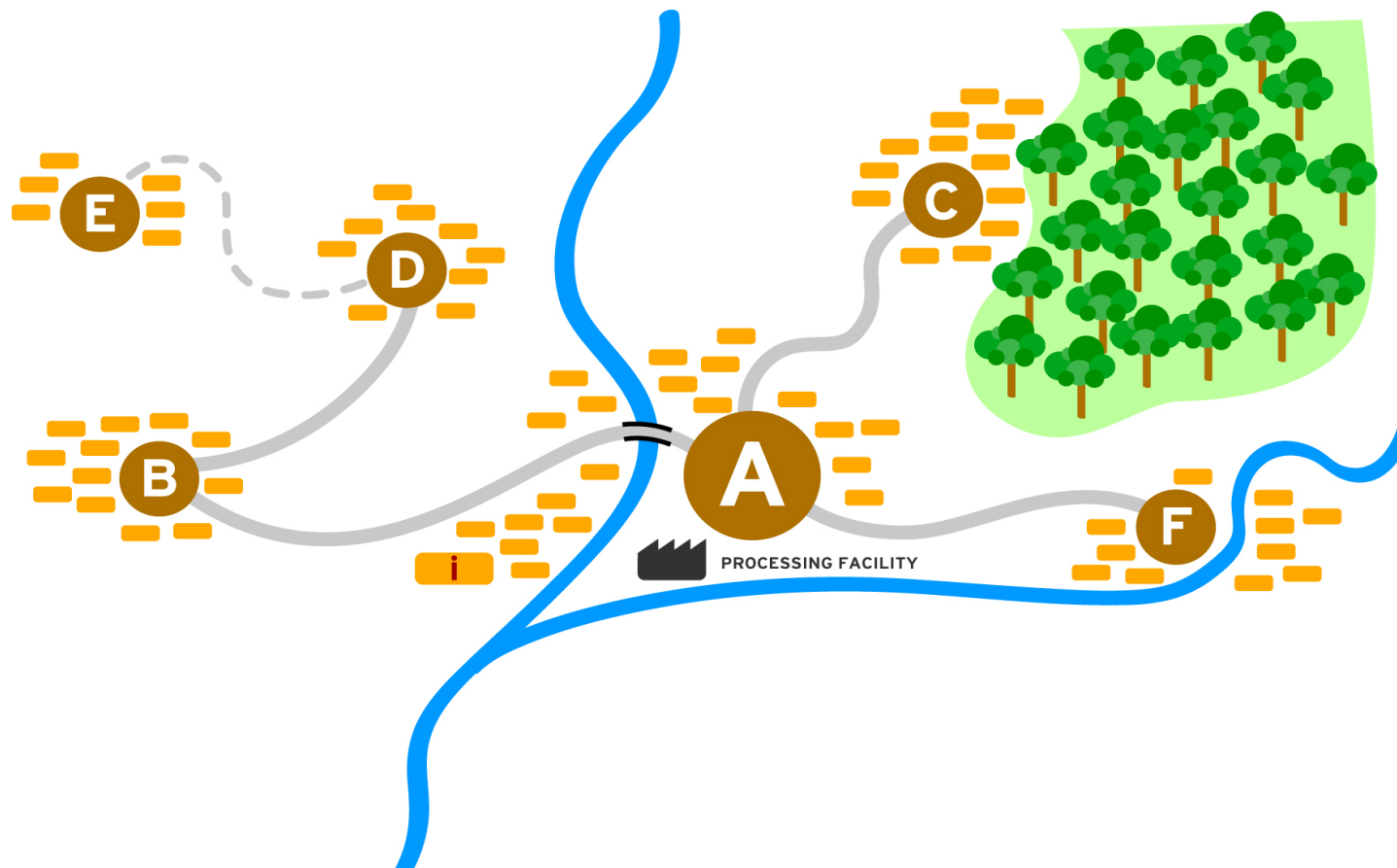
Requirements 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 in the Production Chapter call for the organization to identify which requirements in the Production chapter members may be at risk of not complying with, and to repeat this identification of risks periodically, at a minimum every 3 years.

There are many ways that this identification can be documented. Fairtrade recognizes that all organizations are different. The standard does not require a full survey of all members to identify the risks. Organizations themselves and their members know where their weaknesses are.

One example of risk identification is a map of the Small Producer Organization's area indicating the requirements that may cause problems in certain villages. **The drawing below is an example of such a map and is provided only as guidance if an organization finds it to be a useful tool.**

The identification of risks can be done in a variety of ways to fit with the structure and meet the needs of the members and the organization. SPOs are free to choose how they document the risk assessment.

Methods of identification can include a simple or very detailed map, a list, a chart or an excel sheet with a great deal of data for example.



Community A: Central offices of organization. Processing facility with 20 workers: labour requirements apply and H&S conditions can be improved. Processing facility discharging waste water to river – risk of contamination.

Community B: No identified risks

Community C: Close to undisturbed forest (considered HCV). Risk of expansion of local farms and illegal logging.

Community D: Fields on very steep slopes. Risk of erosion.

Community E: Very isolated, not enough workers during harvest season and no schools. Risk of child labour.

Community F: The only farm which is not organic and very dependant on pesticides. Risk of using forbidden materials and risk of non compliance with safety measures.