



Responsible, sustainable soy is much more than deforestation & conversion free



Today's title is from report by IUCN NL and University of Buenos Aires

Agenda 14:00-15:30



- Welcome: Heleen van den Hombergh for CSI
- Presentation report & examples Argentina: Jinke van Dam and Ulises Martinez (for IUCN NL & UBA)
- Short Q & A
- The role of soy standards: Emese van Maanen (ProTerra, for CSI)
- Criteria for agroecological and responsible soy: Miguel Angel Crespo (Probioma, in Spanish, with translation)
- Q & A and dialogue with participants

Slides and recording will be shared



The presentations

(for IUCN NL/UBA and Probioma see separate files)





Role of certification

Role of certification



- Soy supply chain complexity and issues
- Creating a more sustainable soy system
- The role certification can play in soy supply chains
- Advantages it brings to the users of certified soy

The role of certification

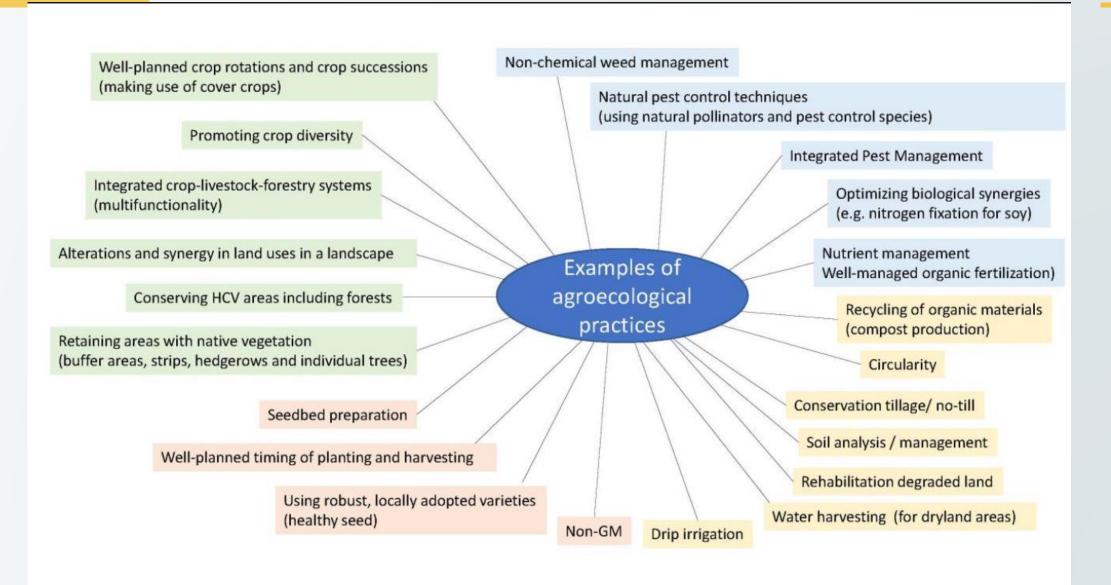


What advantages does sustainably certified soy bring for a consumer company?

Strong standards only certify producers who meet requirements (a range of environmental and social criteria) including no deforestation and land conversion, biodiversity, agricultural practices (including bans on the use of harmful pesticides and GMO crops), labour practices and FPIC.

Examples of agroecological practices, from the IUCN NL report





Recommendations for building the bridge



- Certification standards: bring sustainability to a next level while raising the bar
- Producers: work towards stronger agroecological practices and share knowledge
- Knowledge institutions: contribute to solving technical solutions and research
- Governments in producing countries: create enabling environment to support frontrunners and a transition to a more deeply sustainable agri sector
- Governments in Europe: create the enabling environment to support frontrunners and a transition to a more sustainable agri sector
- Financial institutions: create investment conditions and financial structures that support agroecological practices
- NGO's: build awareness, support the frontrunner

Certification standards



Raise the bar, and/or harmonize requirements on criteria for sustainable practices:

- Clear pesticide strategies (WHO lists, Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention, replacement/decrease, starting with phasing out the most toxic and environmentally damaging)
- Continuous improvement (identifying gaps, improving non-conformities, smallholders)
- Maintaining and improving on-farm biodiversity
- Measures to reduce the carbon foorting on-farm, including carbon sequestration
- Requirements for IPM
- Reduction of GHG emissions (LCA methodology)
- System transformation (beyond crop certification, CoC requirements)
- Monitoring and Evaluation (ISEAL)



Replacing herbicides through mechanical weeding. Source: Treffler

For producers



- Support knowledge exchange to share best practises and lessons learnt
- Strenghten producer networks so as to strengthen the capacity and autonomy of producer



Knowledge institutions

- Contribute to systemizing and sharing best practises by building on existing research programs and knowledge networks (Examples: EU Legume Hub, www.legumehub.eu, best practice manuals)
- Provide support to producers to remove certain bottlenecks for adopting agroecological practises
- Measures to reduce the carbon footprint on-farm, including carbon sequestration
- Requirements for IPM







The Legume Hub is provided by the European Legume Hub Community. Its purpose is to empower all interested in the development of legume crop production and use by providing access to validated knowledge. Donau Soja Association provides the secretariat to this community.



Collaborative Soy Initiative

Thank you for your attention!

the collaborative soy initiative. info coordinator@the collaborative soy initiative. info