

Scoring Explanation of C.A.F.E. Practices V 2.0

Definitions:

	Subject Area		
Criteria Set	Environmental Leadership – Coffee Growing		Maximum Section Points- 40
	Protecting Soil Resources	CG-SR1: Controlling Surface Erosion	7
		CG-SR2: Improving Soil Quality	Scoring Indicators 5
	Criteria	Metrics for assessing conformance to C.A.F.E. Practices	

Scoring:

In C.A.F.E. Practices V2.0, verifiers and their inspectors evaluate indicators as Comply, Not Comply or Not Applicable. They do not have access to numerical scores. All indicators within a criterion are of equal value. Criterion scores are calculated as percentages- the number of indicators complied with divided by the number of indicators available, minus non-applicable indicators. This percentage conformance is automatically calculated by the online scoring system and is used for aggregation. For the Smallholder Supplement, this percentage conformance is calculated at the subject area level. The number of indicators complied with is divided by the number in each of the subject areas: Social Responsibility, Environmental Leadership- Coffee Growing and Environmental Leadership- Coffee Processing.

Zero tolerance indicators: All Zero tolerance indicators must receive Comply in order to participate in C.A.F.E. Practices. A “not comply” in any of the Zero Tolerance indicators results in a score of 0 for that criterion and non approval in the program. Criteria that include zero tolerance indicators: SR-HP1, SR-HP4, PS-MT1* (Producer Support – management and tracking systems- see footnote regarding Producer Support zero tolerance indicators). Even if zero tolerance indicators are scored ‘not comply’, all remaining indicators must still be evaluated.

Criteria requirement indicators: All indicators labeled ‘criterion requirement’ within a criterion must receive Comply for that criterion. A rating of “not comply” with any of the criterion requirement indicators results in a score of 0% for that criterion.

Reporting Scores to Suppliers:

Verifiers will complete a verification report via the online system, detailing at the indicator level whether or not the entity or entities being verified conform(s) with each indicator. The report will also include percentage compliance with each criteria for the entity(ies) being evaluated but this score is a raw score- not a final weighted and aggregated score. The Verifier will send this report to the Supplier for review. The format will be different than in prior years and will not include a Large Network Score Sheet (LNSS) nor a Smallholder Network Score sheet (SNSS). At this point, the supplier may dispute the verifier’s findings as per C.A.F.E. Practices protocols. Once suppliers have reviewed the report for factual accuracy, they are to send an approval e-mail to the verifier that will allow the verifier to send the report to Starbucks to be processed by Starbucks Coffee Agronomy Company (SCAC).

* For 2007 ONLY – Since the PS-MT1 criterion is a new addition to the Smallholder Supplement V2.0, the Not Comply in the zero tolerance indicators PS-MT1 and PS-MT3 will NOT result in non approval to the program, however, they will result in 0% compliance for the criterion.

Weighting and Aggregation

Before Starbucks receives the report for review, the online reporting system calculates a weighted raw score by taking the percentage conformance value at the criteria level and multiplying it by the respective value on Table 1. For example, a farm is visited by an inspector, who determines that the farm meets 15 of the 20 indicators in SR-HP1, giving the farm a percentage conformance score of 75% for that criterion. SR-HP1 is worth 7 points in C.A.F.E. Practices V2.0, so in order to come up with the weighted raw score, the system multiplies $7 \times .75 = 5.25$. Weighted raw scores for each of the assessed criteria are added to arrive at the overall score for the farm.

The scorecard weighting in C.A.F.E. Practices V2.0 was developed through a process of stakeholder consultation. Stakeholders were guided through a pairwise analytic hierarchy process to assess the relative values of criteria. Figure 1. below shows the resulting point values at the Subject Area, Criteria Set and Criteria Levels.

Figure 1.

Subject Area	Subject Area Weight	Criteria Set	Points (out of 100 point total)	Criteria	Points (out of 100 point total)		
Social Responsibility	40.00	Hiring Practices	22.00	HP-1 Wages and Benefits	7.00		
				HP-2 Freedom of Association	4.00		
				HP-3 Hours of work	4.00		
				HP-4 Child/forced labor	7.00		
		Working Conditions	18.00	SR-WC1- Access to housing	6.00		
				SR-WC2- Access to Education	4.00		
				SR-WC3- Access to Medical Care	4.00		
				SR-WC4: Worker Safety and Training	4.00		
Environmental Leadership-Coffee Growing	40.00	Water Resources	12.00	CG-WR1- Watercourse Protection	5.00		
				CG-WR2- Water Quality Protection	4.00		
				CG-WR3- Water Resources and Irrigation	3.00		
		Soil Resources	12.00	CG-SR1- Controlling Surface Erosion	7.00		
				CG-SR2- Maintaining Soil Productivity	5.00		
		Conserving Biological Diversity	8.00	CG-CB1- Maintaining a Coffee Shade Canopy	4.00		
				CG-CB2- Protecting Wildlife	2.00		
				CG-CB3- Conservation Areas	2.00		
		Environmental Management	8.00	CG-EM1- Ecological Pest and Disease Control	5.00		
				CG-EM2- Farm Management and Monitoring	3.00		
		Environmental Leadership-Coffee Processing (Wet)	16.00	Water Conservation	10.00	CP-WC1- Minimizing Water Consumption	5.00
						CP-WC2- Reducing Wastewater Impacts	5.00
Waste Management	3.00			CP-WM1- Waste Management	3.00		
Energy Conservation	3.00			CP-EC1- Energy Conservation	3.00		
Environmental Leadership-Coffee Processing (Dry)	4.00	Waste Management	2.00	CP-WM2- Waste Management	2.00		
		Energy Conservation	2.00	CP-EC2- Energy Conservation	2.00		

The online reporting system then weights each of the entities in the supply chain and aggregates the results to develop a final aggregated score for the supply chain being evaluated.

These values are used for determining weighted raw scores.

Aggregation of scores for the application:

Scores in C.A.F.E. Practices V2.0 are aggregated by the online scoring system using the same methodology as previous years in C.A.F.E. Practices- environmental criteria are weighted by pounds of green produced or processed by the entity being assessed and social responsibility criteria are weighted by worker days. This process applies to large farms, medium farms and standalone mills, and smallholder networks with the exception of the Producer Support Organization subject area as described below.

There is one subject area specific to smallholder networks only, The Producer Support Subject Area (formerly called Association). The value of the Producer Support subject area is determined by the network's number of smallholders. The larger a network of smallholders, the more effort is required to comply with the criteria in the Producer Support Organization subject area. The Producer Support value impacts the overall score of a smallholder network and is also calculated by the online scoring system. For example, if a smallholder network with 6000 farms scores 70% overall and the Producer Support for that network has a score of 63%, the overall score for that network is calculated as: $(0.7 \times 0.85) + (0.63 \times 0.15)$, giving an overall score for that Smallholder Network as 59.5%.

Number of Smallholders	Producer Support Value
0-200	2%
201-500	3%
501-1000	5%
1001-5000	10%
5001-10000	15%
10001-20000	20%
20000+	25%

Report Review and Status:

Once the report has been reviewed by the supplier, the verifier completes the report and the online reporting system calculates all weightings, scores and aggregate scores. It is at this point that SCAC accepts the report, compares the reports against the original application and determines the status of the applicant. When SCAC sends out a status letter to a supplier, it is at this point a supplier receives their aggregate score. The applicant will see precisely how the score was calculated, weighted and aggregated, as well their status as determined by SCAC.