











Canadian Beef Advisors – Industry Goals to 2030

People Health and Safety

These goals are not presented in any particular order:

- Create a culture of safety across the beef industry supply chain
- Reduce serious, fatal, and fatigue-related incidents by 1.5% per year up to 2030, by supporting education, awareness and improvements in farm and ranch safety

Context

The Canadian beef industry prioritizes the wellbeing of people throughout the supply chain; supporting policies that improve people's health and safety. Canada's red meat processing sector has well-established worker health and safety procedures, systems and practices to help protect its workforce. Throughout COVID-19, organizations and individual companies across the supply chain worked closely with public health and labour officials to develop protocols and implement rigorous risk mitigation practices to help keep people safe while continuing to provide food to consumers.

How the goals could be achieved

It is recognized that these goals require contributions from all stages of the supply chain. Reaching these goals requires the commitment of producers including the cow-calf, backgrounding and finishing sectors, beef processors, through to the retail and foodservice sectors to measure and monitor progress. The table below provides key drivers that can contribute to achieving the various goals.

Raise Awareness of Resources	Mental Health	Proactively Manage Change
Raise awareness of existing on-farm safety	Build mental health resiliency by	 Managing changes are key to
resources available to producers	ensuring appropriate support	reducing risks to agricultural
 Increase the number of beef farmers and 	services are available across the	producers/workers.
ranchers that have an on-farm safety	supply chain	 The best way to manage supply
plan by 2030	 Develop local/remote support 	chain disruption is to prepare for it
 Support the delivery of farm safety 	services that understand the	(e.g. crisis management plans,
training to producers	unique challenges facing	incident response plans, etc.).
Build awareness of the beef specific	farmers and remote	Ensure business management
resources around livestock handling	communities	advice, tools and training that focus
Identify resources to attract and retain	Reduce the stigma around	on risk management and
people, in rural areas, including but not	mental health challenges	preparedness as a means of facing
limited to language support, etc.		uncertainty are available.

FAOs

Q: What is the basis for the percentage reduction in serious, fatal and fatigue related incidents?

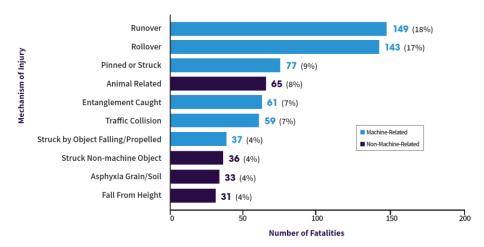
A: Agri-food industries, which include packers and processors, have experienced higher rates of injury resulting from: repetitive work tasks, standing postures, noise, and time spent working in low temperatures. Within livestock production, physically difficult work is decreasing but stress (e.g. financial) has contributed to mental health concerns and high suicide rates among farmers (Dumont et al 2017).

While agriculture fatality rates declined in the latest report, they are still high, and agriculture ranks as the fourth most hazardous industry in Canada. Canadian agriculture had a fatality rate of 11.5 people per 100,000 farm population (including non-workers) from 2003-2012 (CAIR, 2016). Between 1990 and 2012 fatality rates declined on average 1.1% per year (CAIR, 2016). The goal set to reduce incidences by 1.5% per year is designed to accelerate the already good efforts in this area by provincial agricultural safety boards. This recognizes the importance of incremental improvement by supporting education, awareness and improvements in farm and ranch safety.

Q: Is the data available separated out by sector?

A: The Canadian Agriculture Injury Report (CAIR) for 2003-2012 breaks out the mechanism of injury. Six of the top seven mechanisms are machine-related. Safety when working in and around machinery should always be a priority in every farming operation. The other top cause comes from animals, so safe animal handling should be a priority.

4.8 FATAL AGRICULTURE-RELATED INJURIES BY THE TOP 10 CAUSES OF INJURY, 2003-2012



Q: What are some of the underlying causes?

A: The Canadian Agriculture Safety Association (CASA) outlines conditions, behaviours/actions and circumstances that contribute to incidents.

Conditions:

- Uninspected/unsafe machinery, equipment, or systems
- Fatigue (i.e. calving season)
- Distraction (put down your phone)
- Mental health

Behaviours/Actions:

- Poor safety culture
- Rushing
- Lack of knowledge/awareness
- Lack of training

Circumstances:

- Larger machinery creates more blind spots
- Poor design of animal handling systems (chutes, gates, etc.)
- Weather/environmental conditions

Q: What resources are available?

A: There are a number of safety and mental health resources available in Canda.

Safety:

- Canada FarmSafe Plan
- Canadian Agricultural Safety Association (CASA) (Training, Toolbox Talks, Fact Sheets, etc.)
- Provincial Agricultural Safety Associations (i.e. AgSafe Alberta)

Mental Health:

- Mental Health Commission of Canada
- Canadian Mental Health Association
- DoMore Ag
- Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS)
- In the Know tailored mental health literacy developed specifically for Canadian farms

Campaigns and events tailored to the Canadian agricultural sector help to raise awareness and prioritize safety and mental health, these include:

- Canadian Agricultural Safety Week (3rd week in March annually)
- Mental Illness Awareness Week
- Producer association webinars

Q: How do these goals take into account risk assessments in decision making?

A: Decision making at in individual or organizational level remains one that takes into account risk and return.

For further information, go to: Beefstrategy.com