

# Rainforest Alliance: Guiding the Sustainability Journey

shared with the **German Institute of Global and Area studies** Hamburg

Eric Servat, May 12<sup>th</sup> 2016



## **Our Mission**

### The Rainforest Alliance works to...





Ensure Sustainable Livelihoods

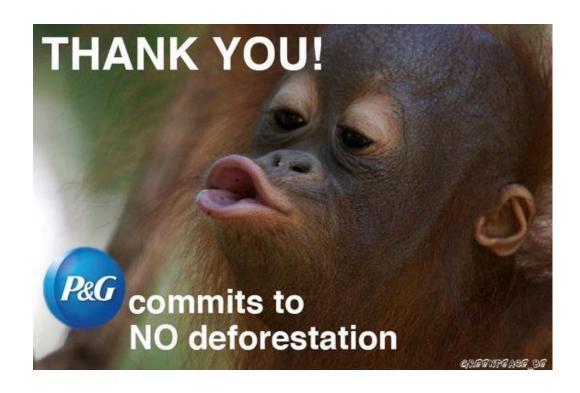
By transforming...





## **Corporate commitments**

Third-party verification and certification have a key role to play before any company claims can be believed





## Hard facts: no halting of deforestation

Neither certification schemes nor moratoriums have yet been able to stop the rate of deforestation in the Amazon or Indonesia





### **Certification delivers real Value at Farm level** Latest SAN/ RA impact report



#### **Biodiversity conservation**

Compared with non-certified farms, certified farms have:

- More on-farm trees, native tree species, and tree canopy layers (coffee farms in Colombia)
- A greater diversity of aquatic macroinvertebrates (coffee, Colombia)
- Higher rates of migratory bird survivorship (coffee, El Salvador)
- Reduced deforestation rates (coffee, Ethiopia)



### Farmer, worker, and family wellbeing

Compared with non-certified farms, workers on certified farms:

- Have children with a median educational achievement that is two years higher (coffee, Colombia)
- Wear personal protective equipment at a higher rate (coffee, Colombia)
- Have better access to sick leave and maternity/paternity leave (tea, India)

Details can be found in our full report on http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/publications/impacts-report-2015



### **Certification delivers real Value at Farm level** Latest SAN/ RA impact report



#### Natural resource conservation

Compared with non-certified farms, certified farms have:

- Better soil health, indicated by more organic matter (cocoa, Ghana)
- Streambanks covered in more erosion-controlling vegetation (coffee, Colombia)
- Better water quality (coffee, Colombia)



### Farm productivity and profitability

Compared with non-certified farms, certified farms have:

- Yields that are 1.5 to 2 times higher (cocoa, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire; coffee, Peru and Colombia)
- Higher product quality (tea, Kenya)
- Higher farmer income (cocoa, Côte d'Ivoire; coffee, Peru)

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## **The Differences**

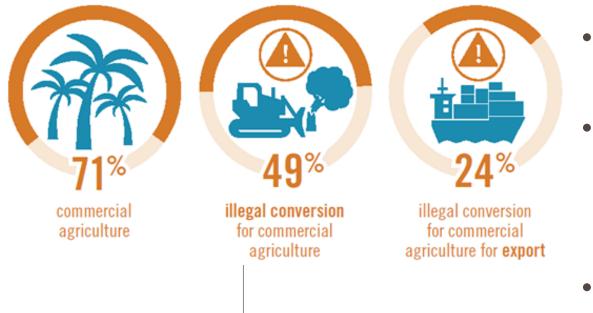
- Business case for change in land practices
- Holistic approach of certification schemes
- Focus on capacity building (peer learning ...)
- Confidence in the supply chain to maintain access to markets for smallholders





## **Missing pieces**

## **Tropical deforestation due to**

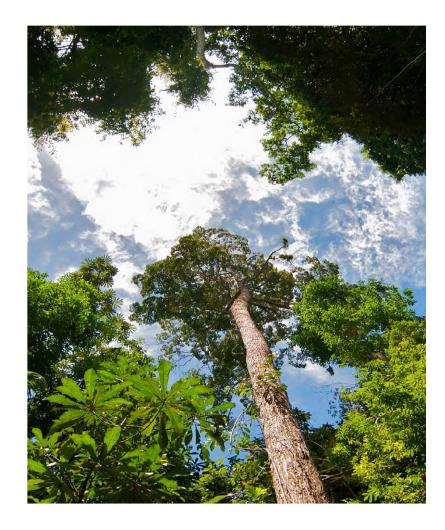


- Enforcing legality on neighbouring farms, establishing governance, and preventing corruption (<u>http://www.forest-trends.org/illegal-deforestation.php</u>)
- Understanding that solving issues one farm at a time won't work
- Long term and concerted efforts on the same land unit to increase the productivity of existing farm and forest lands, restore degraded lands, and equitably govern rural landscapes
- Alternative employment to support livelihoods in a low carbon emissions economy



## A new Hope

- Progressive alignment on pressing issues and metrics
- Increasing transparency and consistency in mapping, training & collaborative monitoring
- Multi-stakeholder initiatives are *slowing down* deforestation
- Emerging financial and political support for landscape certification/verification across commodities





www.rainforest-alliance.org