

Rainforest Alliance: Guiding the Sustainability Journey

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

Eric Servat, May 12th 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



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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

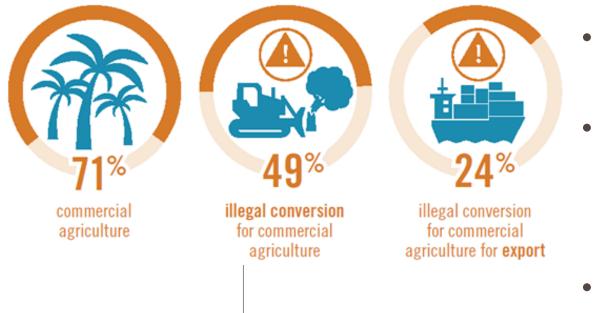
- Business case for change in land practices
- Holistic approach of certification schemes
- Focus on capacity building (peer learning ...)
- Confidence in the supply chain to maintain access to markets for smallholders





Missing pieces

Tropical deforestation due to

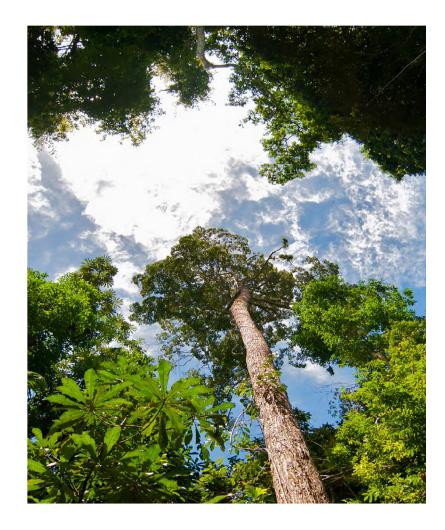


- Enforcing legality on neighbouring farms, establishing governance, and preventing corruption (<u>http://www.forest-trends.org/illegal-deforestation.php</u>)
- Understanding that solving issues one farm at a time won't work
- Long term and concerted efforts on the same land unit to increase the productivity 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