Addressing Sustainability Standards through National Cocoa (PPP) Strategies

Christopher Wunderlich, Coordinator United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards World Cocoa Conference: June 11th 2014, Amsterdam



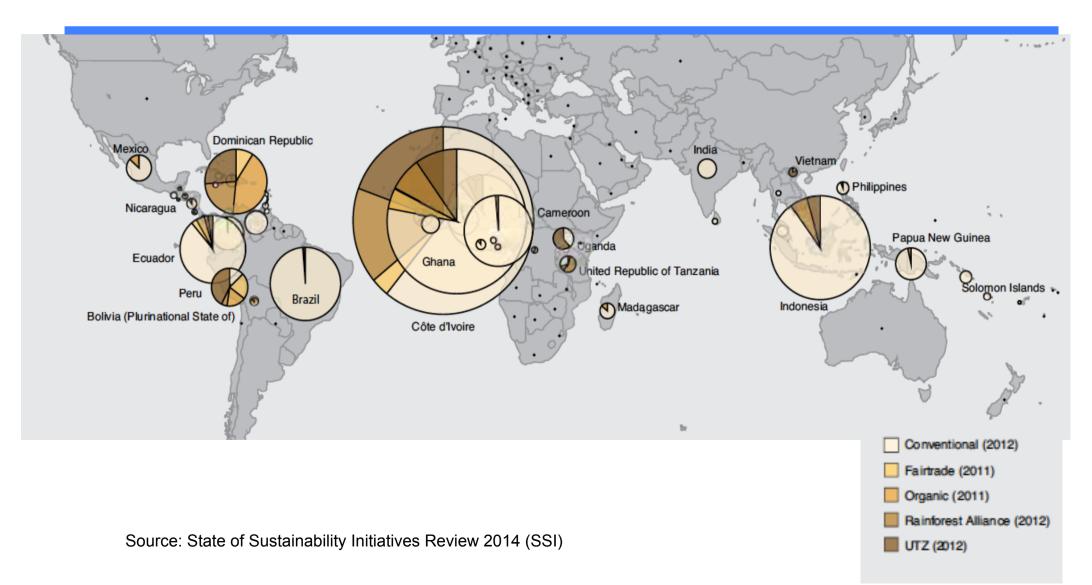




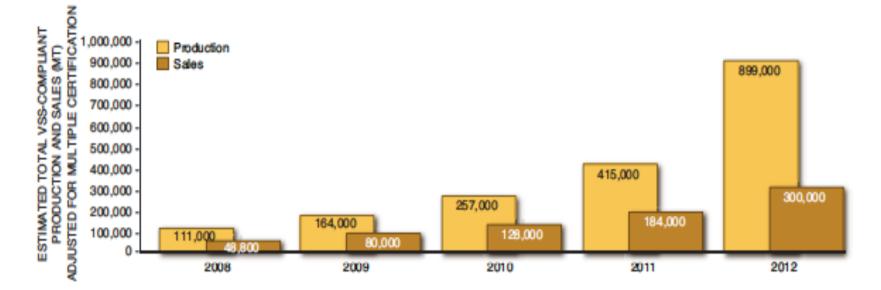




Geographical distribution of sustainable cocoa certification, 2012



Sustainable cocoa supply vs. sales, global



22% of Global supply of cocoa (2012)

1/3 of supply was *sold* as certified in 2012:

Some key market realities:

- Sustainable commodities- fastest growing markets in commodity production and trade and are increasingly becoming "market requirements"
- Most major importers involved in a sustainability program; increasingly retailers as well (supplymanagement issue)
- There is insufficient information on how these programs actually impact producers and the environment (although this is changing).

Level	Potential Benefits of certification as a tool to improve:
Farm	Management capacities Productivity and quality Reduce costs Market access Commercial relationships Premiums- <i>sometimes</i>
National/ Sector	Export revenues Jobs Processing and services Economies of scale and innovation Positive spillovers Enfranchise marginalized groups Enhanced soil fertility, water quality, biodiversity etc

Source: Draft Decision-making guide: Trade Standards Practitioners Network (TSPN), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) (in progress)

Potential concerns: Policy Level (particular Producer Countries)

Market Access:

Threat to market access

"Sustainability" used to protect domestic markets

Standard-setting:

External non-state actors setting standards

Threat to national sovereignty (exclusion from standard-setting)

Whose sustainability (democratic national governments or distant consumers/brands)?

Standards applicability:

Standards/criteria/processes, potentially inappropiate to local situation

Too stringent for producers' and local institutions capacities

Inflexibility to adapt to local realities (lack of appreciation for cultural/ geographical/social diversity) Cameroon workshop (June 2013): increase understanding of certification processes; cost/ benefits and impacts on farmers and supply chains

 Zurich workshop (March 2014): Advance a Common Framework on sustainability standards

create a sustainable mainstream cocoa sector.

Many similarities between certification programs, especially on environment and social issues, but less focus on economic (although now changing = good opportunity to engage).

Sustainability is a **shared responsibility-certification one tool** within a toolbox of interventions, along with:

- Adequate investments in farmers to address sustainable supply.
- Complemented by **investments in sustainable trade** and public goods infrastructure, education and extension.

Environmental, social and economic costs need to be internalized to achieve economic viability & incentivize farmers.

Common framework for cocoa sustainability **beneficial for all** cocoa stakeholders.

Best mechanism to promote sustainability are Private Public Partnerships (PPPs) with governments as lead actors, including all stakeholders in a transparent & participatory approach (strong examples in Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Indonesia etc.)

Stakeholder co-operation critical factor in the framework of national platforms for PPPs.

Existing standard systems should aim to operate within the PPPs.

A continuous improvement process required, with key impact indicators to monitor and evaluate actions against a common framework.

Need for **information and data transparency** - made available at all levels.

ICCO and UNFSS will continue to support and facilitate a common framework as a guide for cocoa sustainabilityfocusing on the economic pillar of sustainability for adequate reward of farmers. United Nations Forum on Sustainability Standards (UNFSS) <u>www.unfss.org</u>

State of Sustainability Initiatives Review 2014 (SSI): <u>www.sustainablecommodities.org/ssi</u>

Christopher Wunderlich: cwunderlich@agrofuturo.org

Thank you!!