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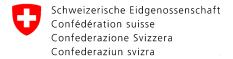
Fostering sustainable development in coffee-exporting countries

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SECO Engagement in Voluntary Sustainability Standards (VSS), its evolution and links to the coffee value chain

by

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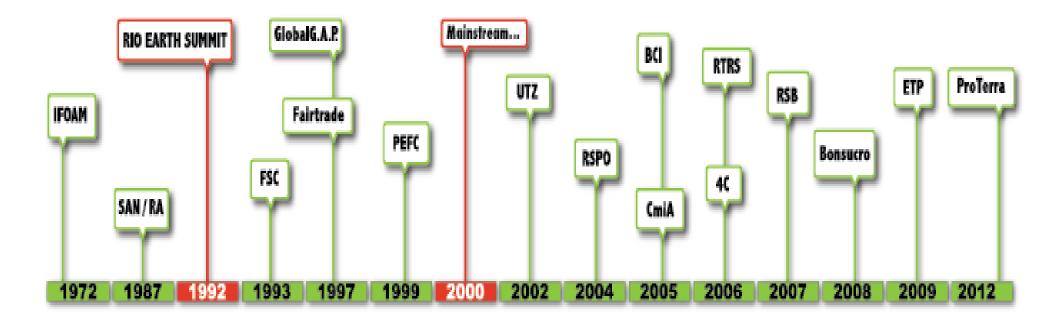
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SECO Engagement in VSS

- 1) Seed funding to a number of different sustainability standards with multi-stakeholder focus, such as Fairtrade, BCI (Cotton), 4C (Coffee), RTRS (Soy), RSB (Biomaterial), UEBT (biotrade) and FTTSA (tourism in South Africa).
- 2) Supporting the role of ISEAL as an umbrella organisation of all associated VSS to ensure credibility and continuous improvement.
- 3) Access to information on VSS in order to allow stakeholder groups to take informed decisions regarding the adoption of sustainability standards (Sustainability Map/ITC).
- 4) Monitoring Performance and Assessing the Impact of sustainability standards at producers' level, with harmonised and scientifically based methodologies (COSA, Evidensia ISEAL)
- 5) Capacity building for producers to strengthen sustainable production practices that are important across all standards (e.g. Sustainability Commodity Assistance Network SCAN, IDH).

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The evolution of VSS



- From niche (product differentiation) to mainstream (Compliance)
- Growing market shares from 10 to 30% in key commodities such as coffee, cocoa, palmoil and cotton

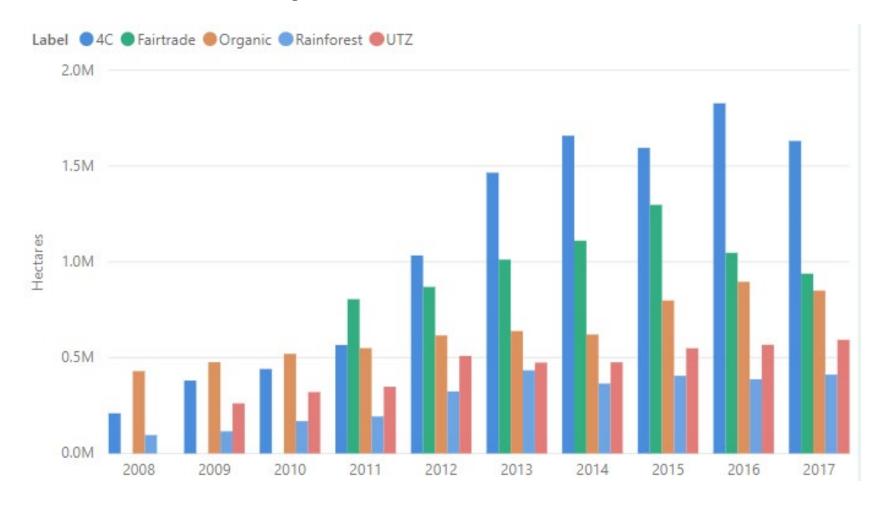
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Sustainability Standards in Coffee

- Strong mainstreaming of VSS due to **sustainability comittments of large companies** (JDE, Keurig, Starbucks, Nespresso, EFICO, Ahold Delhaize, Farmer Brothers, etc.). (Source: Sustainable Coffee Challenge)
- Roughly 25% of global coffee production (2017) is sustainably certified or counts on internal verification systems: 4C is leading (15%), followed by Fairtrade (8.7%), Organic (7.8%), UTZ (5.5%) and Rainforest Alliance (3.8%)



Sustainability Standards in Coffee: Development of certified area by VSS, 2008-2017



Source: Helga Willer, Gregory Sampson, Vivek Voora, Duc Dang, Julia Lernoud (2019), **The State of Sustainable Markets 2019 – Statistics and Emerging Trends**. ITC, Geneva

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Assessing the relevance of VSS in coffee

- Standards have played an important role in improving the sustainability performance and management capacities of more organized farmers (on Evidensia.org you find over 50 impact studies)
- Yet growing critics in terms of costs, impact and credibility. As a response, companies started with own corporate programmes.
- Other factors «beyond certification» are key: access to finance, improved extension services, rural infrastructure, logistics, plot size, regulatory framwork, price, etc.
- Growing importance of platforms based on public private partnerships at both international, national and subnational level, jointly (precompetively) adressing the agenda «beyond certification».



The possible way forward for VSS as effective tool to strengthen sustainability in coffee

- More holistic approaches are needed to keep VSS in the forefront of sustainable development (rather than to create islands of sustainability).
- **USPs standards are offering:** proofed in multistakeholder contexts, conecting demand and supply, credible assurance systems, data collecter/ manager, among others.
- But VSS require to innovate, particularly in the area of assurance: step-wise approach, centralized/shared data managment, interoperability among VSS, etc. from compliance of individual production units to the credible measurement of progress at landscape/sector level



Coffee sector transformation based on colaboration between VSS and local systems

Standards and labels with third party verification with high claims covering niche markets

Credibility

Nationally/regionally defined benchnmarks adressing minimal requirements and targets at (sub-)national/sector level: e.g. Land use, child labor, use of pesticides

Committed local governments are in the lead; subnational authorities in case of jurisdiction/landscape approach, potential first or second party assessments, part of common M&E framework (central management of data)



Thank you!