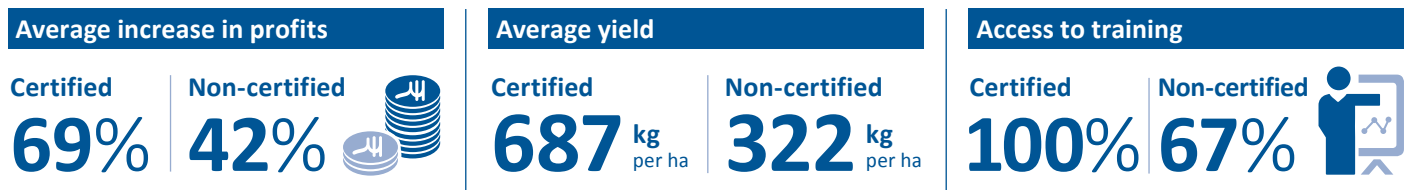


Southeast Asia: benefits and impacts of sustainability standards

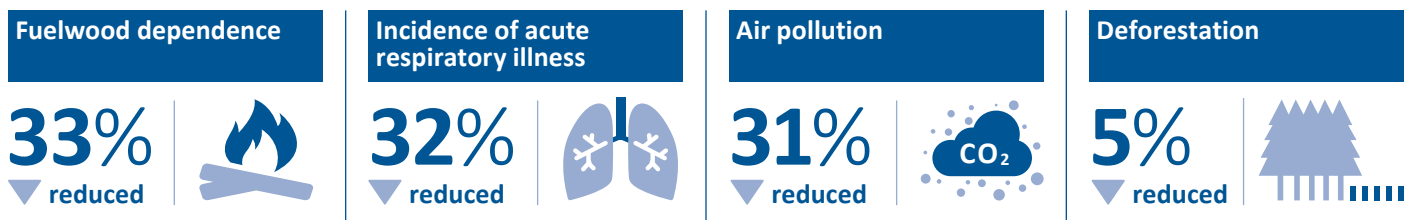
Cocoa, Indonesia Benefits of certification for farmers' performance¹



How?

Training and follow-up support **encourage** good practice. Farmers **relate** this to **higher yields**, which can **contribute** to **increased profits**.

Forestry, Indonesia Villages in certified logging concessions **receive greater benefits** compared to those in non-certified logging concessions²



How?

To **promote** responsible logging, certified concessions **adopt reduced impact logging practices**, often set aside protected areas, implement programmes to **improve** social indicators and **provide** resources to local communities.

Coffee, Vietnam The **profitability** of certified farms is **significantly higher** than non-certified³



How?

Higher profits are often associated with **higher yields**. This is likely due to **good** agricultural practices promoted by sustainability standards. **Lower costs** are largely related to **lower water usage** and **higher productivity** of certified farms.



Palm Oil, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand

Benefits of certification to oil palm smallholders⁴

Malaysia⁵

Sarawak

81% ▲

increase in annual household income

Sabeh

76% ▲

Indonesia⁶

74%

▲ increased income

77%

▼ reduced costs

Thailand⁷

87%

▲ increase in oil palm yield and quality



How?

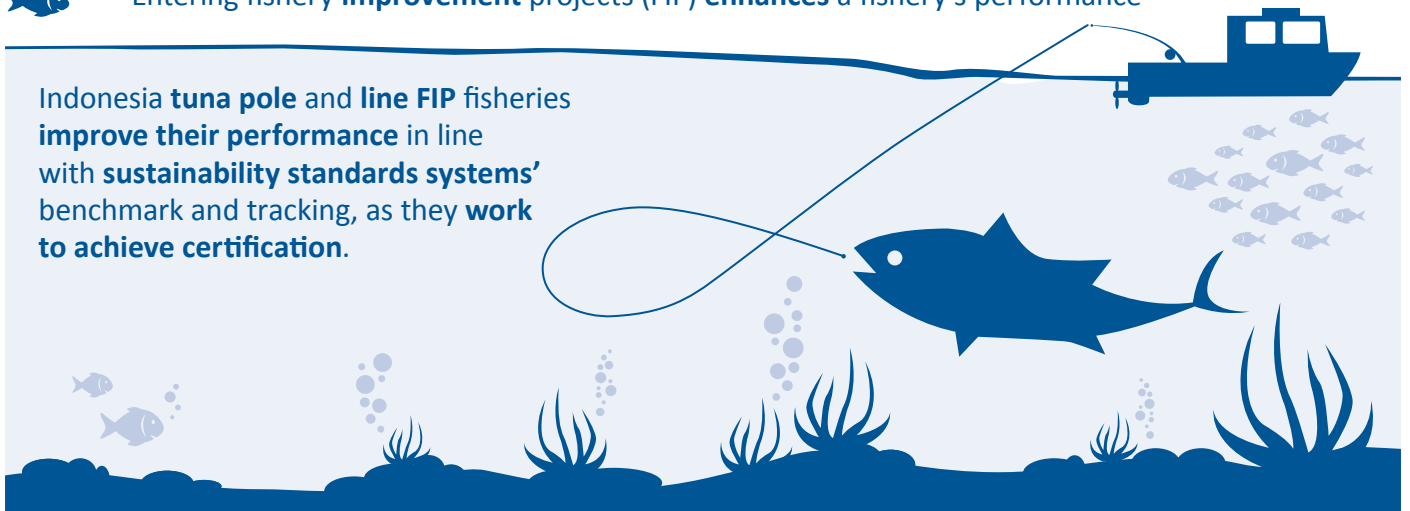
Certification helps to **improve** agricultural practices, market relations, access to training, technical support, agricultural inputs and finance, which can **positively affect** yield, quality and income.



Fishing, Indonesia

Entering fishery **improvement** projects (FIP) **enhances** a fishery's performance⁸

Indonesia **tuna pole and line FIP fisheries improve their performance** in line with **sustainability standards systems' benchmark and tracking**, as they **work to achieve certification**.



How?

Achievements that led to a **higher** average tracking score **include** improved data collection on target and bycatch species, and development and launch of a web-based vessel registration and catch reporting system.

ISEAL represents the global movement of sustainability standards.

To find out more about our members visit www.iseal.org

For more evidence on the impact of sustainability standards visit www.standardsimpacts.org

1. Source: Aidenvironment. (2016). Evaluation of UTZ in the Indonesian cocoa sector. 2. Source: Miteva, D. A., Loucks, C. J., & Pattanayak, S. K. (2015). Social and Environmental Impacts of Forest Management Certification in Indonesia. PloS One. 3. Source: Verkooijen, L., Ruiz, A. de G., & Fobelets, V. (2016). The True Price of Coffee from Vietnam. Trueprice and IDH. 4. Source: Reitberg, P., & Slingerland, M. (2016). Costs and benefits of RSPO certification for independent smallholder. SEnSOR. 5. Results based on 176 interviews in two locations. 6. Results based on 66 respondents. 7. Results based on 100 respondents. 8. Source: Marine Stewardship Council. (2016). Global Impacts Report 2016: Highlighting the improvements being made by certified fisheries around the world.