

1: Companies, Countries Most Responsible for Deforestation

Business in the rain forests by Conrad B. MacKerron, , Investor Responsibility Research Center edition, in English.

Since its beginning, TRC, true to its name has found ways to create coalitions of individuals and institutions, schools and businesses to constructively work together to help the cause. To sponsor new conservation project, expand existing projects and ensure the successes of projects yet to materialize, we need financial support. The sad reality is that a nonprofit group cannot survive much less accomplish its mission without the monetary resources. Over the years, TRC has worked with many groups in successful fundraising campaigns. We encourage other planet-conscious businesses and entrepreneurs to take the challenge and bring your ideas and support. Below are just a few campaigns that have been very successful. Over students and teachers attended. Inmac buys T-shirts from TRC. Tens of thousands of dollars raised for Yawa Jee and other projects in Ecuador. Dream Change Coalition , ongoing Fellow nonprofit organization raises funds from commercial utility companies on behalf of TRC. Many thousands raised for Pro-naturaleza programs in Peru. They give contributions to TRC as well as encouraging customers to make personal donations. As part of their campaign, customers received scratch cards where they have chances to win over 30, rainforest related prizes ranging from toy frogs and monkeys to polo shirts, CDs, posters and campaign mouse mats. One customer also will win an all expenses paid holiday for two to Brazil, including a trip to the rainforest. Businesses have used really innovative approaches to make a difference. It was featured by Apple for its unique use of Airport-networked iMacs throughout the office. This solution has not only increased efficiency for MVFC, but is saving trees as well. MVFC is saving trees in other ways: This event was a tremendous success. More than persons attended the event held Saturday, March 3, in her clinic in Cupertino, California. Stein for ideas if interested in hosting a fundraiser. Stein is planning an annual event for TRC. Stein and all who made this possible!

2: The Top Five Organic Companies That Help Support the Amazon Rainforest | www.enganchecubano.co

But this is the way it is on the Amazon frontier, where cleared land, which can be sold to ranchers and farmers, is far more valuable (in dollars) than rainforest.

How to work sustainably in the Amazon How do farming social enterprises in this region run sustainable, organic, fair-trade operations? They co-ordinate with individual farmers, collect their produce, freeze it and ship it to manufacturers around the world that want large amounts of fair-trade products. Owner Fernanda Stefani said: Bio EcoBrazil has the answer. Leonilda Fagundes, chief executive of Bio EcoBrazil, said: Solve multiple problems Preserva Mundi sustainably and organically grows products not just for the health-conscious market, but also for the agricultural market. Preserva Mundi has two specialities: Noni is their organically grown superfood. Neem has much wider repertoire of uses. Director Romina Lindemann said: With vegetables, it helps their roots grow stronger and thicker. You can have better milk, better vegetables, and eliminate the insects with a natural product. Roberto has come to ecotourism through an unusual route: His farm, Fazenda San Francisco is in an area called the Pantanal, and it now contains several lodges and a nature reserve. My family started this farm in , but in we opened it for tourism too. We have 4, hectares for rice farming, 3, for cattle and 8, for a nature reserve. More than half is completely natural, and will remain that way forever. Integrate with farming Why does Roberto add ecotourism to farming? The men of the local families work on the farm, and their wives, who are not trained in farming skills, are still able to work with the tourists. For example, in the kitchen, providing the delicious food. Incentivise environmental care Is there a clear environmental benefit? If the farmers stick to intensive, monoculture farming, it harms the environment, the wildlife moves away, and the tourists stop coming too. Activate unique ecosystems Ecotourism entrepreneur Modesto Sampaio used to be a cattle farmer, but in he acquired an unusual piece of land. Part of the land included a giant sinkhole, a natural sandstone crater with a very rare ecosystem. He was advised to cover or fill it somehow, so that he could use the land for farming. I convinced the fire brigade, the local university and the army to help remove three truckloads of waste from the hole, and a dumped car. Soon after, the macaws came back, and so did the tourists. Brazilian federal and state laws now permanently protect this site. Richard Brownsdon runs Inspiring Adventures. He is a writer, blogger and freelance social enterprise marketing and events specialist. This content is brought to you by Guardian Professional. To join the Guardian Social Enterprise Network , click here.

3: BBC News - Big business leaves big forest footprints

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Rainforests are important to life on Earth because of their importance to the environment. Trees help uphold soil and prevent erosion and siltation, they also absorb carbon dioxide from the air we breathe and release oxygen. Many of the beautiful plants and animals that we enjoy learning about live in rainforests, which if they were destroyed would also mean the destruction of the homes of these wonderful plants and animals. Can we imagine a world bare of tropical plants, colorful winged butterflies and exotic birds like peacocks? Our goal is to provide a safe means of applying for double nationality. We partner with authorised service providers for double nationality programs that make it possible for citizens of other countries to get a second passport and live peacefully. Visa free travel is a major benefit of double nationality, plus those persons who live in socially disturbed countries are also able to find a safe haven in the second country for which they hold a second passport. Second passport applications are processed through agents who are qualified and accepted by the respective governments. Dominica citizenship by investment application procedures are rigorous but help is certain. Many years ago, rainforests covered large amounts of land, extending from one country to the other, somewhat creating borderless land masses. Rainforests help to keep the Earth cool by recycling water vapor and allowing clean rainfall on land. Rainfall helps wash away dust, provide fresh water for rivers, as well as plants and animals so that they can grow and live healthy lives. Can we even imagine life without fresh water? Despite the importance of rainforests to the environment, rainforests have been threatened by industrialization, commercial activity, farming and growing populations. With more people the demand for food, shelter and space rises, and these are often obtained and achieved by clearing land. Sometimes large areas of land are burnt, hundreds of animals are put to graze and trees are chopped for timber. These activities in rainforests, though they appear necessary are harmful to rainforests because once gone, huge trees which took hundreds of years to grow to full size are unable to grow again and will in most cases require hundreds of years and the favorable conditions in order to do so. Animals and birds will also migrate to find new homes if they are unable to secure food as they once did in the rainforest or unable to reproduce and safely provide nests or homes for their young. So, how can we save rainforests? The first way to help protect rainforests is through education. Many people are not aware of the significance of rainforests to the environment and go about cutting trees in order to earn money. By logging, people set up businesses so that they can generate income, whilst in the drive to develop a country, rainforests are destroyed in order to build roads. Documentaries showing the bad effects of careless farming practices and land clearing can be televised and a greater love for nature can be instilled. As such, people can be taught about the importance of rainforests in herbal medicines and the healing powers of Mother Nature for relaxation, relieving stress and curing illnesses. If people are unaware of the unimaginable benefits of crops and trees that grow around them, it would be difficult for them to develop the necessary passion for those trees and herbs if these are considered as just grass or weed. Taken from a different perspective however, if these communities and countries were to develop sustainable and self-sufficient economies, what could have been poverty because of large rainforest areas could be converted into wealth. Rainforests can be saved by using them wisely, developing ecotourism and regulating the use of the resources of the rainforests for sustainability and self-sufficiency. Well thought out and properly designed road networks can be built without destroying too much or any of the rainforests by building roads along the coast or along routes that do not have rainforests. Farmers who depend on rainforests and their surrounding areas can be given financial assistance by the government and private businesses. In this way, people can protect their livelihood, the country can be provided with a steady supply of healthy fruits, root crops, poultry and vegetables, and the government can be ensured that rainforests are protected because of approved and appropriate farming practices. If farmers were to give up their lands, farms would be replaced with commercial businesses. Governments can help save rainforests also by implementing policies that require

commercial and industrial companies to operate using methods that do not negatively affect the environment and rainforests. In the event that mining or factory projects, for instance, are undertaken, to protect the environment, natural resources and rainforests, modernized energy saving and non-polluting machinery and tools should be a requirement for operations. Recycling is another way in which we can save rainforests. One does not have to spend millions, but simple things like reusing paper which has not been fully used will help reduce the number of trees needed to be cut for manufacturing paper. This is particularly well taught, learnt and implemented in schools. Furthermore, recycled paper can be bought over normal paper by schools and businesses. These practices help save rainforests as well as the environment.

4: What is tropical rain forest? definition and meaning - www.enganchecubano.com

Business in the Rain Forests: Corporations, Deforestation and Sustainability by Conrad B. MacKerron and Douglas G. Cogan (editor). Investor Responsibility Research Center, Washington, DC (), pp. B/W illustrations.

The Rainforest Alliance and UTZ The new organization will continue to improve livelihoods for farmers and forest communities. In January , the Rainforest Alliance merged with UTZ , a leading certification program for coffee, cocoa, tea, and hazelnuts. We are joining forces because we know that together we can have a greater impact and be a better partner to the many stakeholders we work with. Work is now underway to build our new organization and certification program. The Rainforest Alliance and UTZ programs will continue to run in parallel until the publication of a single new program at the end of . Our goal is to develop a standard that has a greater social, environmental and economic impact, giving farmers and producers an enhanced framework to improve their livelihoods while protecting the landscapes where they live and work. It will integrate new technologies with proven, effective systems. It will also emphasize outcomes and adaptability to local contexts. In addition to a new standard, it will include a new chain of custody, a new fee structure, and a new labeling policy for companies sourcing certified products. In the future, this merger will reduce the complexity of the certification process for companies that are now working with both programs, and at the same time it will increase efficiency and flexibility so that we can continuously improve services to meet business needs. We have completed a broad qualitative and quantitative consultation to develop our full value offering to companies, including the fee structure, labeling policy, and marketing approaches. We have also consulted customers on how to manage the transition to the new certification program. The input received is very valuable and is now helping us further shape our business strategy, which we will share in due course.

What Does It Mean for Farmers? Farmers should continue following the Rainforest Alliance standard as usual. Continue to arrange audits and register sales of certified ingredients following the same processes already in place. We will publish a new certification program at the end of , and we will guide farmers through a step by step transition. Creating one certification program will bring big benefits to the , farmers who are currently both Rainforest Alliance and UTZ certified – they will only need one audit instead of two, and avoid the double administration of applying two standards. Approved Certification Bodies can continue carrying out audits against the Rainforest Alliance standard as usual. When we publish our new certification program in we will continue to work with independent certification bodies.

New Leadership and Board The leadership team is now in place, made up of several leaders of the pre-merger Rainforest Alliance and UTZ as well as newly appointed colleagues.

New Agriculture Certification Standard Stakeholder Consultation As part of the development of this new standard, we will start a far-reaching consultation process with all our stakeholder groups in mid

5: Joining Forces: The Rainforest Alliance and UTZ | Rainforest Alliance for Business

Transforming Business Practices From the field or forest through the supply chain to the end consumer, the Rainforest Alliance helps your business along its own sustainability journey.

Download Briefing paper The causes of tropical deforestation have changed in the twenty-first century, which has required changes in the policies necessary to protect tropical forests. For many years, tropical deforestation was attributed largely to growing numbers of subsistence farmers moving into forests and cutting trees down to plant food crops such as corn, beans, and cassava. But several recent scientific studies show that large commercial agricultural and timber enterprises—“not subsistence farmers”—are the principal agents of tropical deforestation, which is responsible for about 10 percent of global warming pollution worldwide. Preserving forests is therefore not at odds with the needs of poor farmers. This new understanding should guide what we do to protect tropical forests and prevent catastrophic climate change—for example, by changing the practices of the industries now responsible for most tropical deforestation.

The New Drivers of Deforestation Recent studies based on detailed satellite photographs, on-the-ground data collection, and sophisticated statistical analyses prove that most tropical deforestation is now driven by the expansion of large cattle ranches, commercial soybean production, oil palm plantations, and in some cases timber cutting. In the Amazon, for example, cattle ranching is responsible for the majority of deforestation, with the growth of large-scale soybean farming mostly for livestock feed running second. In Indonesia and Malaysia, rain forests are being replaced by oil palm plantations that produce a vegetable oil used in thousands of processed foods as well as biodiesel production. Clearing and burning these forests releases enormous amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from both the trees and the peat soils beneath them. The businesses clearing tropical forests today are attracted less by the available timber—in fact, they often burn the wood or leave it to rot, producing carbon emissions—than by the low cost of land that deforestation makes available. This cheap land, in turn, makes it possible to produce goods at low cost for sale to faraway consumers.

In Service of Distant Markets Thus, the concern that tropical forests are being cut down by poor farmers simply trying to feed their families—and the resulting argument that slowing or stopping deforestation would hurt peasant communities—is by and large out of sync with twenty-first-century realities. Instead, the by-products of deforestation are most likely feeding better-off consumers in cities, both in developing countries and in the United States, Europe, and Japan. This is implicit in the fact that deforestation rates increase along with urban population growth and agricultural exports, but not with rural population growth. Urban residents consume more animal products and processed foods. This means that despite the projected decline in urban population growth rates in coming decades, demand for meat, dairy products, and vegetable oils will continue to grow. Consumers of both the developed and developing world will continue to demand products that can be produced cheaply by cutting down tropical forests—unless policies and incentives are put in place that keep forests standing and produce food in a more sustainable fashion.

What Can Be Done? The basic idea is to compensate tropical countries that reduce their emissions of heat-trapping gases by slowing deforestation. This approach, as implemented by Brazil and Norway through the Amazon Fund, has already helped reduce deforestation rates in the Amazon dramatically. The benefits of ending deforestation—for the climate, for biodiversity, for forest peoples, and for sustainable development—are widely recognized. But protecting tropical forests will require overcoming the long-held assumption about the rural poor that we now know is based on false premises. One might think that it would be more difficult to stop deforestation driven by powerful businesses than by poor farmers, but recent campaigns show that is not always the case. Businesses, although they have abundant economic and political resources, can be extremely sensitive to campaigns that link them to environmental destruction. In , for example, two reports on the connection between cattle ranching and Amazon deforestation led to quick action by ranchers, banks, slaughterhouses, and grocery chains to stop producing and buying beef from deforested lands, as well as a continuing moratorium on the export of deforestation-connected soybeans. Focused political pressure by environmental and consumer groups, as well as governments, could have a major impact on the industries now responsible for most tropical

deforestation. Economic incentives combined with political activism offer a powerful lever for promoting development without deforestation. As deforestation driven by businesses is stopped, the final task of reducing deforestation to zero will become more complex, requiring incentives for small farmers. But at least we now understand that we are not choosing between protecting forests and feeding poor farmers. Deforestation is largely a business proposition, driven by the demands of far-off consumers. In doing so, it can make a major contribution to avoiding catastrophic climate change and simultaneously promote sustainable development in the developing world. We Need Your Support to Make Change Happen We can reduce global warming emissions and ensure communities have the resources they need to withstand the effects of climate changeâ€”but not without you. Your generous support helps develop science-based solutions for a healthy, safe, and sustainable future.

6: Deforestation Today: It's Just Business ()

Malaysian rain forests, for example, alone contain some species of large trees, and Amazon rain forests about 20 percent of all bird species. Once they covered 14 percent of the land area which by had been reduced to just about 7 percent, and continues to be reduced by about , square kilometers (62, square miles) every year.

Or even, perhaps, an "all-day Amazon breakfast"? Next time you are in a supermarket picking up a chicken sandwich for lunch, or fancy tucking in to a hearty breakfast of eggs, sausage and bacon before setting off for work, spare a thought for the Amazon. A new report by Forest Footprint Disclosure reveals for the first time how global business is driving rainforests to destruction in order to provide things for you and me to eat. But it does also reveal what companies are doing to try to lighten their forest footprint. Sadly, however, the answer is: Consumers "eat" rainforests each day - in the form of beef-burgers, bacon and beauty products - but without knowing it. The delivery mechanism is a global supply chain with its feet in the forests and its hands in the till. Because of growing demand for beef, soy and palm oil, which are in much of what we consume, as well as timber and biofuels, rainforests are worth more cut down than standing up. The report shows that the EU is the largest importer of soy in the world, much of it coming from Brazil. It also shows that after China, the EU is the biggest importer of palm oil in the world. Soy provides cheap food to fatten our pigs and chickens, while palm oil is in everything from cakes and cookies, to that fine moisturiser you gently rubbed into your cheeks this morning. I have become a bit of a bore in supermarkets, challenging my kids to hunt for soy lecithin or palm oil often disguised as vegetable oil on product labels. You should try it! The stuff is everywhere. Further north, thousands of square miles of rainforest natural capital is going up in smoke each year, often illegally, to provide pastureland for just one cow per hectare to supply beef hungry Brazilians or more prosperous mouths in China and India. Many of the hides from these cattle then go into the designer trainers, handbags or luxury car upholstery that wealthy markets have such an appetite for. Few Europeans know that their fine steak au poivre or choice after dinner mints might have an added expense on the other side of the world that unknown to them, is altering life on Earth. None of this would matter but for three things. Firstly, evolution is being changed forever. Most of us, sadly, can live with that. Finally, losing forests may undermine food, energy and climate security. Oh yes, let us not forget the 1. So what can be done? The first thing is to encourage business to mind its "forest footprint". The impact global business has on deforestation will be a key factor in halting deforestation in the future. No amount of hand-wringing in the UN climate talks will alter action on the ground unless the drivers of global deforestation are also tackled. Whilst poverty is possibly the largest of these drivers, so is the way in which business drives the conversion of cheap forest land to feed their global commodity supply chains - all the way to you and me. This is why we launched the Forest Footprint Disclosure project last year: Because it is their money that may be at risk if the companies do not clean up their act. In July, sportswear manufacturer Nike said it would not accept leather in its products from Brazil if it came from deforested areas. Consumers and businesses can play their part by demanding that their suppliers know where their "Forest Risk Commodities" come from. Evidence from certification schemes shows that consumers care but not enough to get their wallets out. If business cannot secure a premium for the extra costs of producing the good stuff, why should they bother? I believe, however, that we are at an extraordinary time in human history when all that could be about to change. What all this is evidence of is a quickening step in a remarkable journey that will result in nothing less than the transformation of the 21st Century economy. Curbing emissions from deforestation, which was the outsider in the UN negotiations just two years ago, has moved to become the front-runner. It is now widely recognised that forests offer the quickest, most cost-effective and largest means of curbing global emissions between now and So, are we at a tipping point in history where this could actually happen? Conservation will never out-compete commerce with a global population rising toward nine billion. Feeding and fuelling our growing world is one of the greatest opportunities of the 21st century, but sending natural capital up in smoke and squandering ecosystems that support wealth creation in the process will, ultimately, be counterproductive. Businesses that understand this will be the rising stars of the future. Our report provides some of the first insights into who the potential

winners and losers may be, and which business are setting the pace today. Investors will want to spot them. Are people oblivious to the environmental impact of their every-day purchases? Are businesses doing enough to help consumers make informed choices? Or are trees too valuable as a economic commodity to be saved from the saw? I sometimes wonder if many people really do understand the implications of the purchases they make, whether food or other items. Although it may be a few thousand miles away when it starts, the greater implication to the environment at once at the site can occur, with deeper implications to come as time goes on in that local area and then it moves throughout that country with growing implications. It can not be ever economical to fly, ship or road or even rail freight these items throughout the world just so some operators can make big bucks. Are businesses doing enough to help me? What any plant that is growing in the ground takes in CO₂ and emits Oxygen into the atmosphere, the trees heaved done with do the job a lot better and overall if left in place. Businesses are not doing enough to help consumers make informed choices, and the trees are precious and people should be informed about this. Agree fully, but when will world authorities announce that world population is stupidly high, and is unsupportable already. In any case india should not be bracketed with china whose per capita meat consumption according to guardian is Barring this factual anomaly the article is a splendid effort in making us understand the economic dynamics of deforestation. Consumers and the consumer driven society do not have a conscience no matter what the externality is. Like little children who do naughty things, they will keep doing it as long as they are allowed to get away with it. Most stockholders think money will save them from the consequences of their own greed and ignorance. In short, people prefer to stick their heads in the sand and hope the disaster happens to their children, instead of them I believe most people are unaware. The UN, governments and corporations need to initiate a huge awareness campaign. Thank you for this very important article. People are oblivious to the environmental impact of everyday purchases because of fraudulent labeling on products. If manufacturers had to list the environmental impact of all the ingredients in their products and the scandalous Rainforest Alliance outfit demanded that all ingredients not just the cocoa in palm oil-laden chocolate were OK before giving out certification then that might help. Matthew Stannard, London, UK Willfully targeted and coordinated multi-media advertising campaigns by most major corporations stress gross over consumption that is universally and unilaterally disconnected from the resulting adverse environmental, health and economic harm to their customers. The truth is NOT in them or their commercial and political free speech. A misinformed population is easily lied to and lead blindly to avoidable calamity and near certain self destruction. Clearer food labels are essential, let people make their own minds up on which products are best to buy. If a company is choosing to be a part of the Forest Footprint Disclosure let their package say so boldly and put other companies to shame. We need to start educating the public to as to what is environmentally sound to buy and schemes like this is a good start. More publicity is needed on a local scale to get people to sit up and listen. Mrs Williams, Liverpool, England The global market demands that natural resources are used for our daily use. People I believe are slightly oblivious to their impact globally. It is up to us all, not just the businesses to make ourselves aware of the increasing demand and impact of our everyday purchases. However, to make people aware - you first have to make them see - to make them see you have to educate. The individuals that do the most damage are already educated - or at least so they thought. It has to be the responsibility of all countries - including the most affected to make the message clear - stop deforestation or we are ALL going to hurt!! Mel Heyworth, Blackpool, England trees are very much in important in balance earth because it biodiversity and nutrient loosing them, therefore they too valuable as a economics commodity and have to be save from the saw. We have to control our population and force people stop having children over 2. Most people do not need to have any; government needs to force contraceptives, etc Our current immorality in sustaining capitalism means that all such protest is meaningless except for the conscience of the individual. Note how food labelling is skewed to business. How all trade laws favour corporations. However much we brag and delude ourselves, the individual and our earth are secondary items to greed which is camouflaged by different names. Bala Nair, Stanley, Co: The future of our children, if not humanity, depends on curbing emissions from deforestation. The damage done is permanent and at this level will, no doubt, have a dramatic effect on global climate change. It is good to know that large investors support the move, as this is vital to its success.

7: What Can You Do To Help Save Rainforests Â« Save Rainforest

EMBED (for www.enganchecubano.com hosted blogs and www.enganchecubano.com item tags).

8: Home | Rainforest Alliance for Business

Are you a business interested in supporting TRC? Read the Business Donation FAQ.. Since its beginning, TRC, true to its name has found ways to create coalitions of individuals and institutions, schools and businesses to constructively work together to help the cause.

9: RainForest Water for Business

In January , the Rainforest Alliance merged with UTZ, a leading certification program for coffee, cocoa, tea, and www.enganchecubano.com are joining forces because we know that together we can have a greater impact and be a better partner to the many stakeholders we work with.

Appendix A. The first Contract with America Practical guide to athletic training How will I relate to ministry and oversight committee? The Mermaids of Chenonceaux and 828 other stories Merchant of venice full Stilwells Independent Holiday Cottages 1999 (Stilwells) Teachers, Pupils and the Internet The Back Side of God Black and White Britain Disaster response Messages and strategy Victorian Women Poets (Longman Critical Readers) Make Music With Radiohead. Complete Lyrics Guitar Chord Boxes Symbols Guide To Guitar Tablature Trio with four players Category Theory and Computer Programming: Tutorial and Workshop, Guildford, U.K. September 16-20, 1985 Wont from gmail Handbook of emotion, adult development, and aging Stocking Stuffer New Testament Science education in japan A daily meditation practice Wild Smoking Mixtures My one contribution to chess. Simple Pasta Step by Step Garmin gpsmap 60c manual Ludwig Wittgenstein: Critical Assessments The Ghost story treasury Regulatory Chemicals Handbook (Chemical Industries, V. 80) Surveying Canada: the Palliser Expedition Peter Hector Children of strikers By accident, not design Narrative of the life of Frederick Douglass, written by himself is published Drift away sheet music The happiness box Helping at-risk students Crime Prevention Strategies Ap art history notes Trisha And the Dream of Water Protein Metabolism in Aging Kingship, Law and Society Legal Responses to Wife Assault