



Green Commodities Programme



United Nations Development Programme may 2016



The Challenge

- Agriculture is the **single largest cause of** deforestation today.
- Deforestation and forest degradation account for 20% of total GHG emissions.
- Forests cover 30% of the planet, but could completely disappear in 100 years at current rate of deforestation.
- **Palm oil, cocoa, coffee, soy** and **cattle** key commodities that drive deforestation.
- Agricultural commodities are the **bedrock** of most rural developing economies, contributing to **economic development**, food security and poverty reduction.
- **1.6 billion people** depend on forests to survive.
- But agricultural production most of which is carried out by small farmers is threatened by climate change, water scarcity, competition for arable land and ecosystem degradation.



Agricultural Commodities: the backbone of the global economy



growth and development

Environmental

Agricultural production systems are **unsustainable**

Social

Rural <u>livelihoods</u> depend on natural resources and agriculture



What are some of the specific problems?

- Unclear land tenure
- Poor land-use planning
- Policies and fiscal incentives promoting negative impacts
- Limited access to financial services

- Low productivity
- Weak extension systems for small farmers
- Projects work in isolation
- Lack of alignment and coordination between stakeholders



The UNDP response: Green Commodities Programme

- Launched by UNDP in 2009 global technical experts
- Mission: To improve the national <u>economic</u>, <u>social and</u> <u>environmental</u> performance of agricultural commodity sectors
- Why? To improve rural livelihoods, mitigate climate change, and protect forests and ecosystems.
- Goal: By 2020 GCP aims to transform agricultural commodity sectors that currently impact 8 million farmers and 20 million hectares. This has the potential to indirectly benefit <u>40 million peopl</u>e worldwide.

What does GCP do?



What does GCP aim to achieve

- Improved national and sub-national extension systems
- Policy/legislation reform and enforcement in agricultural land use
- Improved economic incentives for sustainable production
- Intra- and inter-sector coordination



How will GCP achieve its goals?

- National Commodity Platforms focussing on highly-traded commodities with significant environmental and social impacts
- Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)
- Technical services
- Support for policy/legislation reform
- Improved national extension systems focussing on smallholders



Why National Commodity Platforms?

- Provide a neutral space that convenes multiple stakeholders to jointly agree on a National Action Plan
- Deliver multi-sector coordinated action for sustainable commodity production
- Work on systemic solutions to root causes
- Driven by participants, led by government and enabled by GCP
- Provide effective and efficient implementation
- Foster national leadership

Stakeholder Composition





How do Platforms operate?



Developing a National Action Plan



PRODUCERS, PROVINCES, ETC.

National Commodity Platforms





How can private companies contribute?

- Enhance the thinking and solutions to root cause of problems
- Boost sustainable production
- Add political pressure and harness serious government attention
- Add market demand pressure leading to greater attention from producers and downstream supply chain
- Give GCP's work **credibility** and legitimacy with global donors
- Strengthen piloting innovative extension system models, land use policies, and economic incentives

Supporting Indonesia and Peru to transform key commodities sector

In partnership of Government of Switzerland through SECO



Indonesia is the **largest producer and exporter of palm oil** in the world, generating **\$20bn** per year and employing millions.



INDONESIA: Boosting Indonesia Palm Oil Platform

- Small-scale farmers in Riau province can be certified under the new Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) system
- Laws and policies will be revised, for example new laws that will allow producers to conserve high carbon value forest in palm oil concession will be put forward
- Palm Oil Sector governance will be boosted with new tools that will enable better land use, conflict resolution

Coffee is Peru's biggest agricultural export



PERU: Fostering a National Coffee Platform

- Identify and proposing ways of creating an environmental where positive actions can be taken.
- **Strengthening** the ability of key government ministries
- **Supporting farmers**, setting-up a national system
- **Engaging** stakeholders along the supply chain

Platform Websites

Costa Rica



Ghana www.ghanacocoaplatform.org



INTRODUCTION

Cocca is the cornerstone of Ghana's economy. It has long contributed to the country's economic development and represents animportant source of employment. Cocca is Ghana's major export commodity, accounting for about 30 percent of Ghana's total export earnings, and provides the second largest source of export earnings. According to the Bank of Ghana, the sector accounts for more than 9% of agricultural Gross Dornestic Product (GDP). Over 500,000 farmers depend to a great extent on cocca for their income, with many others engaged in trade, transportation, and processing activities.







Thank you!

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