UNDP Green Commodities Programme

Our Mission
Improving the lives of commodity producers and their communities, while protecting important vulnerable ecosystems through sustainable commodity production.

Theory of Change
How GCP contributes to the transformation of key commodity sectors through a systemic and integrated approach.
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How To Use This Guide

Hot links are provided throughout the document to aid navigation.

This guide shows:

• how UNDP through its Green Commodities Programme contributes to sector transformations through a systemic and integrated approach that improves the enabling environment by bringing all change-makers together to build shared visions, strengthen regulatory frameworks, establish effective partnerships, and promote good practices in commodity related production, demand and transactions.

• how UNDP conceives the transformation of key commodities sectors (Beef, Soy, Palm, Pineapple, Coffee, Cocoa, Fisheries, etc.) in order to improve the lives of commodity producers and their communities while protecting important vulnerable ecosystems.

This guide is intended to:

• Advocate for systemic and collective approaches to working on sustainable commodities
• Improve the design of future country projects and global initiatives (ours and others)
• Support cross-sectoral strategic partnership building
• Structure progress monitoring

This guide starts with an overview of the SDGs that GCP targets, followed by the key outcomes required for sector transformation. However, GCP cannot transform the whole sector on its own. We rely on partners and other players to work alongside our direct interventions. We call this Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration for Systemic Change: a process of interactive learning, empowerment and participatory governance.

We look at our work through a **systemic lens** to solve these complex problems. Working with the complexity, to help people see the whole system, and to recognise that change will often be an unpredictable and surprising process.

GCP focuses on UNDP’s Signature Solution #4: Nature-based Solutions. We outline our approach, the timeline and our specific **interventions**.

The complex system which GCP aims to transform is at the heart of our **Theory of Change**, which details the interventions, both direct and in partnership, which are needed from a wide variety of actors if the goal of improving the life of commodity producers and protecting important vulnerable ecosystems is to be achieved.

All of this relies on a foundation of **Assumptions** and results in a large number of **Intermediate Outcomes** which are laid out at the end of the report with reference to GCP's level of involvement.
A BROAD RELEVANCE TO SDGs
Agriculture is the single largest employer in the world.

Feeding a growing global population requires sustainable agricultural practices.

Women make up almost half the agricultural labour force in developing countries, but they own less land than men and lack access to resources.

Sustainable agriculture has the potential to address water scarcity.

A third of farmland is degraded, up to 75 percent of crop genetic diversity has been lost and 22 percent of animal breeds are at risk.

Agricultural growth in low-income economies can reduce poverty by half.

Agriculture accounts for 25 percent of GDP in developing countries.

A third of the food we produce is lost or wasted.

Investments in agriculture can support climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Sustainable aquaculture intensification has the potential to produce the fish needed to meet the demand for nutritious food.

Vested interest, corruption and bribery in all their forms distort commodities supply chains, at the expense of the poorest and the environment.

Enhanced international cooperation is needed to ensure that sufficient means of implementation exist to provide countries the opportunity to achieve the SDGs.
SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION to SDG TARGETS
End hunger, achieve food secure and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

**Target 2.3**:
[... productivity and income of small-scale food producers...]

**Target 2.4**:
[... sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production and maintain ecosystems...]

**Target 2.a**:
[... investment, through international cooperation, in extension services to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries...]

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

**Target 12.1**:
[... Implement Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account capabilities of developing countries...]

**Target 12.6**:
Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

**Target 12.a**:
Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

**Target 14.2**:
[... sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems...]

**Target 14.6**:
[... prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing...]

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

**Target 15.1**:
[... ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands...]

**Target 15.a**:
Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.
To achieve sector transformation, first the partners need to align on their vision, and the commitments they will make to bring their vision to life. Then a National Commodity Platform enables a process of continual dialogue and collaborative planning, which leads to a National Action Plan which defines the collective action that all will undertake to achieve the goal.
**KEY OUTCOMES REQUIRED FOR SECTOR TRANSFORMATION**

**GOAL**
The lives of commodity producers and their communities are improved, and high conservation value forest, high carbon stock areas and important vulnerable ecosystems are protected.

**LONG-TERM OUTCOME**
Producers demand, adopt and benefit from sustainable commodity production practices at scale.

**MID-TERM OUTCOME**
Government, producers, companies, civil society and financial actors co-finance, implement, and monitor systemic interventions and measures contained in a government endorsed national level action plan for sustainable commodity production.

**VISION & COMMITMENTS**

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<td>Government and companies in production countries agree to work towards deforestation-free commodity sourcing and sustainable commodity production</td>
<td>Government, companies, and CSOs in large consumer and trading markets strengthen collaboration with producing countries to work towards deforestation-free commodity sourcing</td>
<td>CSOs, consumers, and the public increase demand for sustainably produced commodities</td>
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**CONTINUAL DIALOGUE & COLLABORATIVE PLANNING**

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<td>Government, companies, CSOs in production countries engage in a genuine multi-stakeholder dialogue through an inclusive and democratic National Commodities Platform to develop shared understanding, vision, approaches and solutions</td>
<td>Local, national, and international actors share knowledge about strategies, solutions and interventions that effectively improve the sustainability of commodity production</td>
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**COLLECTIVE ACTION ALIGNED WITH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN**

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<td>Government and companies forge public-private collaboration and other schemes as economic incentives for sustainable commodity production</td>
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<td>Financial institutions take measures to support sustainable commodity production and sourcing practices</td>
<td>Government adopts, monitors and enforces among producers a strong regulatory framework for the management of terrestrial and marine areas</td>
<td>Government adopts, monitors and enforces a strong and consistent regulatory framework for the management of terrestrial and marine areas</td>
<td>Government, companies, and CSOs strengthen and finance the coordinated implementation of targeted small producers support systems</td>
<td>Government, companies, and CSOs in production countries take measures to support sustainable commodity production and sourcing practices</td>
<td>CSOs in producer, trading, and consumer countries monitor commitments, uptakes, and enforcement of regulations</td>
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**KEY OUTCOME F:**

Government, companies, CSOs and donors unite around and commit to a national level action plan for sustainable commodity production and supply.
GCP cannot transform the whole sector on its own. We rely on partners and other players to work alongside our direct interventions.

**Systematic & Direct Involvement**

*KEY OUTCOME A:*
Government and companies in production countries agree to work towards deforestation-free commodity sourcing and sustainable commodity production

*KEY OUTCOME B:*
Government, companies, and CSOs in large consumer and trading markets strengthen collaboration with producing countries to work towards deforestation-free commodity sourcing

*KEY OUTCOME C:*
CSOs, consumers, and the public increase demand for sustainably produced commodities

**Partnership Involvement**

*KEY OUTCOME D:*
Government, companies, CSOs engage in a genuine multi-stakeholder dialogue through an inclusive and democratic National Commodities Platform to develop shared understanding, vision, approaches and solutions

*KEY OUTCOME E:*
Local, national, and international actors share knowledge about strategies, solutions and interventions that effectively improve the sustainability of commodity production

**Support Activity by Others**

*KEY OUTCOME F:*
Government, companies, CSOs and donors unite around and commit to a national level action plan for sustainable commodity production and supply

*KEY OUTCOME G:
Government and companies forge public-private collaboration and other schemes as economic incentives for sustainable commodity production

*KEY OUTCOME H:*
Companies across the supply chain consistently implement their commitments

*KEY OUTCOME I:*
Government adopts, monitors and enforces a strong and consistent regulatory framework for the management of terrestrial and marine areas

*KEY OUTCOME J:
Government and companies establish and enforce effective anti-corruption mechanisms affecting the sector

*KEY OUTCOME K:
Government adopts, monitors and enforces among producers a strong regulatory framework for sustainable farming and fishing practices

*KEY OUTCOME L:
Government, companies, and CSOs strengthen and finance the coordinated implementation of targeted small producers support systems

*KEY OUTCOME M:
Producers understand, value, seize opportunities and comply to improve the sustainability of their farming or fishing practices

*KEY OUTCOME N:
CSOs in producer, trading, and consumer countries monitor commitments, uptakes, and enforcement of regulations

**VISION & COMMITMENTS**

**CONTINUAL DIALOGUE & COLLABORATIVE PLANNING**
UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS

ASSUMPTION 0
An integrated, systemic and coordinated approach bringing together landscape, jurisdictional and national initiatives strengthen sector transformation.

ASSUMPTION 1
Business as usual is not an option for any responsible organisation, public or private.

ASSUMPTION 2
Curtailing sourcing from and production expansion in high conservation value and high carbon stock areas is key to sustainable production.

ASSUMPTION 3
Sustainable production practices at farm level reduce pressure on ecosystem at landscape level.

ASSUMPTION 4
Sustainable production practices improve livelihood significantly.

ASSUMPTION 5
Improved livelihoods reduce pressure on the ecosystem at landscape level.

ASSUMPTION 6
Strict enforcement of policies to protect high-value conservation areas is successful in deterring forest clearing.

ASSUMPTION 7
Other drivers of deforestation outside the commodity sector must also be addressed to protect ecosystems.

ASSUMPTION 8
Capacities of key implementing actors need to be strengthened to achieve lasting changes.

ASSUMPTION 9
Financial resources can be mobilised for the implementation of a national level action plan.

ASSUMPTION 10
Sustained and well facilitated dialogue leads to more robust decision-making.

ASSUMPTION 11
Market will exercise its preference for sustainably produced commodities.

ASSUMPTION 12
An effective enabling environment for sustainable commodity production drives change in mindset, behaviour & practices.

ASSUMPTION 13
Case for participation and action is stronger than business-as-usual and/or self-interest.

ASSUMPTION 14
Public pressure will contribute to deterring business-as-usual and/or self-interest.

ASSUMPTION 15
Donors are interested in supporting genuine multi-stakeholder approaches and processes.
DRIVING SYSTEMIC TRANSFORMATION
GCP's SYSTEM THINKING LENS

We look at our work through a systemic lens to solve very complex problems. Working with the complexity, we help people see the whole system, and recognise that change will often be an unpredictable and surprising process.

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GCP’s APPROACH

### UNDP SIGNATURE SOLUTION #4:
To scale up solutions for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities, and green and inclusive value chains

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### DEVELOP CAPACITIES
- GCP strengthens the capacity of implementing actors (governments, financial institutions, companies, civil society organisations, farmers’ associations, producers).

### LEARN & CONNECT
- GCP leads the Green Commodities Community and Good Growth Conference to disseminate effective strategies and tools, promote successful practices and forge new partnerships.

### CONVENE
- GCP convenes and facilitates national and sub-national commodity platforms - as participatory forums for open dialogue, consensus building, conflict resolution, and collective planning and action.

### PROMOTE
- GCP develops awareness and buy-in for sustainable commodity production through global and targeted communications, soft advocacy and engagement in international fora.

### SUPPORT
- GCP engages companies, helps them achieve commitments, and catalyses the development of public private partnerships.

### ADVISE
- GCP produces and disseminates rigorous methodologies, knowledge products and guidance materials on relevant issues and interventions.

### MAINSTREAM
- GCP integrates gender, resilience and transparency into delivery and policy work.

### CATALYSE
- GCP works with national and local governments towards the development, endorsement, collective implementation and monitoring of a national level action plan.

### PARTNER
- GCP builds partnerships (global and local) with expert organisations for them to pursue key outcomes beyond UNDP’s in-house expertise.

### FACILITATE
- GCP facilitates dialogue and the building of shared vision between governments from producer and consumer countries.

### SPECIFIC INTERVENTIONS

### PROJECTS
At national, jurisdiction, and landscape levels, GCP implements projects that improve the enabling environment, catalyse change, and mobilise capital for the development of shared visions, systemic solutions and concrete institutionalized action plans towards sustainable commodities. These projects combine the above interventions.
The lives of commodity producers and their communities are improved, and high conservation value forest, high carbon stock areas, and important vulnerable ecosystems are protected.

**GOAL**

Producers demand, adopt and benefit from sustainable commodity production practices at scale.

**MID-TERM OUTCOME:**

Government, producers, companies, civil society and financial actors co-finance, implement, and monitor systemic interventions and measures contained in a government endorsed national level action plan for sustainable commodity production.

**LONG-TERM OUTCOME:**

Producers demand, adopt and benefit from sustainable commodity production practices at scale.
For each Key Outcome detailed earlier, there are a series of Intermediate Outcomes. In the following pages we describe these and define GCP’s involvement: Direct involvement, In partnership with others, New areas of work, and areas where further input is required.
Government and companies in production countries agree to work towards deforestation-free commodity sourcing and sustainable commodity production.

Intermediate Outcome A.1: Key companies, CSOs and ministries actively participate in initial stakeholder consultation meetings.

Intermediate Outcome A.2: Key companies, CSOs and ministries show positive intentions and political will to work together and endorse a joint statement of intent and a set of guiding principles for on-going dialogue.
Government, companies, and CSOs in large consumer and trading markets strengthen collaboration with producing countries to work towards deforestation-free commodity sourcing.

**KEY OUTCOME B**

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME B.1:**
Key actors in largest consumers and trading markets engage in dialogue towards the adoption of strategies that increase trading of sustainable commodities.

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME B.2:**
Key actors in largest consumer and trading markets define and commit to sustainable commodity sourcing targets.

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME B.3:**
Governments from producer and consumer countries reach a shared understanding and vision on trading and production of sustainable commodities.

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME B.4:**
Governments from producer and consumer countries agree on mutually acceptable targets for the trading and production of sustainable commodities.

GCP is involved. GCP partnership. New area of work for GCP. Further input/ validation required.
KEY OUTCOME C

CSOs, consumers, and the public increase demand for sustainably produced commodities

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME C.1:
CSOs in production and consumer countries build awareness and stimulate bottom-up demand for sustainably produced goods and the protection of vulnerable ecosystems at home and overseas

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME C.2:
CSOs in production and consumer countries demand greater sourcing traceability and accountability from supply-chain actors

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME C.3:
CSOs in production and consumer countries increase pressure on government to improve accountability related to commodity production and export/import

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME C.4:
CSOs in production countries help improve wider awareness of the transformational benefits of good production practices
KEY OUTCOME D

Government, companies, CSOs in production countries engage in a genuine multi-stakeholder dialogue through an inclusive and democratic National Commodities Platform (NCP) to develop shared understanding, vision, approaches and solutions.

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME D.1:**
All change-makers from government, business, civil society and other groups understand the purpose, governance and operational modalities of the newly established (sub)National Commodity Platform (NCP) and actively engage in its meetings.

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME D.2:**
Supported by the NCP, all engaged change-makers attain a shared understanding of the underlying root causes and sensitivities driving unsustainable commodity production and sourcing.

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME D.3:**
Supported by the NCP, all engaged change-makers agree on a shared vision for the sustainability of the sector.

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME D.4:**
Supported by the NCP, all engaged change-makers agree on objectives for the various groups in support of the shared vision for the sustainability of the sector.

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME D.5:**
The NCP produces strategic action and institutionalization plans that support the shared vision and agreed objectives.

GCP IS INVOLVED
GCP PARTNERSHIP
NEW AREA OF WORK FOR GCP
FURTHER INPUT/VALIDATION REQUIRED
Local, national, and international actors share knowledge about strategies, solutions and interventions that effectively improve the sustainability of commodity production.

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME E.1:**
Lead companies, CSOs, IOs, government and scientific organisations *work together to accelerate lessons learning, knowledge sharing, and South-South exchanges* within and across production countries and commodities.

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME E.2:**
All actors gain a better understanding of the impacts of certification schemes, voluntary sustainability standards (VSS) and VSS-like mechanisms.

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME E.3:**
Donors support dialogue, knowledge sharing and upscaling at both local and global levels, and across commodities.

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME E.4:**
Key actors *break silos and strengthen synergies* between the finance, demand, and production sides of commodity production.

GCP IS INVOLVED

GCP PARTNERSHIP

NEW AREA OF WORK FOR GCP

FURTHER INPUT/VALIDATION REQUIRED
KEY OUTCOME F

Government, companies, CSOs and donors unite around and commit to a **national level action plan** for sustainable commodity production and supply.

### INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME F1:
National Commodity Platforms produce a comprehensive costed national action plan addressing the root causes of unsustainable commodity production.

### INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME F2:
Key government, business, and civil society leaders commit their organisations and businesses to take part in the implementation of the national action plan.

### INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME F3:
Government establishes an implementation monitoring mechanism of the national action plan.

### INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME F4:
Government makes the national action plan official and resilient and commits to implement its actions.

### INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME F5:
Government establishes an implementation monitoring mechanism of the national action plan.

### INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME F6:
Government takes autonomous leadership of the NCP and continues to coordinate a multi-stakeholder democratic dialogue around the implementation of the national action plan and other emerging issues.

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GCP IS INVOLVED  
GCP PARTNERSHIP  
NEW AREA OF WORK FOR GCP  
FURTHER INPUT/VALIDATION REQUIRED
KEY OUTCOME G

Government and companies forge public-private collaboration and other schemes as economic incentives for sustainable production

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME G.1:**
Government offers tax breaks for sustainable commodity trading

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME G.2:**
Companies and other supply-chain actors agree on supporting and funding sustainable commodity production interventions and other initiatives

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME G.3:**
Government sets up payment for environmental services schemes

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME G.4:**
Government and public-private partnerships provide smart subsidies for commodity production

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME G.5:**
Government and public-private partnerships ensure the transparent allocation of REDD+ result-based payments

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME G.6:**
Government provides sufficient ministry budgets for supporting sustainable commodity production (e.g. farmer support, land titling, infrastructure, etc.)

GCP IS INVOLVED
GCP PARTNERSHIP
NEW AREA OF WORK FOR GCP
FURTHER INPUT/VALIDATION REQUIRED
KEY OUTCOME H

Government and companies establish and enforce effective anti-corruption mechanisms affecting the sector

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME H.1:
Supported by the NCP, all engaged change-makers agree on corruption vulnerabilities affecting the sector and obstructing sustainable commodity production

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME H.2:
Government actively enforces conflict of interest policies for public officials in ministries of agriculture, environment and trade.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME H.3:
National anti-corruption agencies and leading anti-corruption CSOs participate in the National Commodity Platform

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME H.4:
Companies strengthen their anti-bribery safeguards (policies, trainings, sanctions) to mitigate their main corruption vulnerabilities

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME H.5:
Government drives greater transparency and accountability in all public institutions involved in the sector, improving public disclosure and access to information

GCP IS INVOLVED
GCP PARTNERSHIP
NEW AREA OF WORK FOR GCP
FURTHER INPUT/VALIDATION REQUIRED
KEY OUTCOME I

Financial institutions take measures to support sustainable commodities production and sourcing practices

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME I.1:
Financial institutions actively engage in discussion with regulatory authorities and the government on supporting a profitable and sustainable commodity production sector

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME I.2:
Financial institutions actively participate in a dialogue with their clients and supply chain operators to determine best business models (from a financial viability standpoint) available for adoption at scale

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME I.3:
Financial institutions take active part in and commit to processes leading to the development, adoption, financing, implementation and monitoring of the national level action plan

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME I.4:
Financial institutions adopt internal risk management tools that reduce the financing of unsustainable commodity production

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME I.5:
Financial institutions develop and offer financial mechanisms to supply-chain actors to incentivize sustainable commodity production, notably financing for restoration, rehabilitation and smallholder input

GCP IS INVOLVED
GCP PARTNERSHIP
NEW AREA OF WORK FOR GCP
FURTHER INPUT/VALIDATION REQUIRED
Companies across the supply chain consistently implement their commitments

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME J.1:**
Companies engage in the National Commodity Platform towards the development, adoption, financing, implementation and monitoring of national and subnational strategies, policies and actions

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME J.2:**
Buyers, traders and FMCG companies make commitments to source sustainable commodities in alignment with the national action plan

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME J.3:**
Companies proactively disclose measures, actions and results towards the implementation of their commitments

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME J.4:**
Companies engage with verifications systems to monitor the implement of their commitments

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME J.5:**
Companies invest adequate resources in tracking systems to monitor the implement of their commitments

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**GCP IS INVOLVED**

**GCP PARTNERSHIP**

**NEW AREA OF WORK FOR GCP**

**FURTHER INPUT/VALIDATION REQUIRED**
KEY OUTCOME K

Government adopts, monitors and enforces among producers a robust regulatory framework for sustainable farming and fishing practices

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME K.1:
Government develops robust and coherent regulatory framework advancing sustainable commodity production practices, including on climate change, protected areas, international commitments, sector planning, environmental plans, agricultural policies and national development plans

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME K.2:
Government improves the technical and monitoring capacities of agencies associated with the implementation and enforcement of regulations related to commodity production practices

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME K.3:
Government improves the inter-ministerial coordination of policies, legislation, and regulations related to commodity production practices

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME K.4:
Government and international actors promote connectivity between national and international standards and/or certification schemes

GCP IS INVOLVED
GCP PARTNERSHIP
NEW AREA OF WORK FOR GCP
FURTHER INPUT/VALIDATION REQUIRED
KEY OUTCOME L

Government adopts, monitors and enforces a strong and consistent regulatory framework for the management of terrestrial and marine areas

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME L.1:

Government enhances criteria and policies for the rehabilitation of degraded areas and shifts commodity production from high biodiversity value, high carbon stock, ecosystem service-rich areas to other appropriate areas

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME L.2:

Government enhances mapping for terrestrial and marine planning—preventing conflicts and improving agricultural and fishing productivity and conservation

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME L.3:

Government enhances criteria and policies used for the legal classification of land and marine areas

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME L.4:

Government enhances policies and strengthens the governance of farming and fishing permits and licenses

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME L.5:

Government improves policies and systems for the registration of land, trees and other property rights

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME L.6:

Government establishes enforcement monitoring mechanism for land use regulations

GCP IS INVOLVED

GCP PARTNERSHIP

NEW AREA OF WORK FOR GCP

FURTHER INPUT/VALIDATION REQUIRED
KEY OUTCOME M

Government, companies, and CSOs involve and support local communities in all matters affecting their well-being

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME M.1:

Government, companies, and civil society take active steps to genuinely consult with local communities on key decisions affecting them

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME M.2:

Government and companies establish public-private partnerships to fund local communities' development projects directly relevant to issues of commodity production

GCP IS INVOLVED

GCP PARTNERSHIP

NEW AREA OF WORK FOR GCP

FURTHER INPUT/VALIDATION REQUIRED
Government, companies, and CSOs strengthen and finance the coordinated implementation of targeted small producers support systems

**Interim Outcome N.1:**
Government develops national extensions strategies collaboratively

**Interim Outcome N.2:**
Lead extension agencies & supply chain actors define an innovative and scalable financial model for farmer training

**Interim Outcome N.3:**
Lead extension agencies & supply chain actors effectively coordinate, deliver, and monitor training to farmers

**Interim Outcome N.4:**
Government includes best environmental and farming practices in national curricula on commodity production, productivity and conservation in consultation with CSOs and relevant experts

**Interim Outcome N.5:**
Service providers strengthen access to input systems (seeds, fertilizer, planting, harvesting materials)

**Interim Outcome N.6:**
Key actors strengthen farming and fishing organisations

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**GCP IS INVOLVED**

**GCP PARTNERSHIP**

**NEW AREA OF WORK FOR GCP**

**FURTHER INPUT/VALIDATION REQUIRED**

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UNDP GREEN COMMODITIES PROGRAMME  THEORY OF CHANGE
KEY OUTCOME 0

CSOs in producer, trading and consumer countries monitor commitments, uptakes, and enforcement of regulations

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 0.1:

CSOs facilitate government and companies access to best practices and tools that support the sustainable production and supply of commodities

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 0.2:

CSOs work with academic institutions, companies and governments to create and promote sustainability standards

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 0.2:

CSOs hold governments, and supply chain actors to account by producing and disseminating data on actions taken related to production practices, supply chain impacts, and sustainability commitments

GCP IS INVOLVED

GCP PARTNERSHIP

NEW AREA OF WORK FOR GCP

FURTHER INPUT/VALIDATION REQUIRED
Producers understand, value, seize opportunities and comply to improve the sustainability of their farming or fishing practices

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME P.1:**
Producers understand the measures, incentives, and opportunities contained in the national level action plan

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME P.2:**
Small-producer associations encourage and support smallholders in adopting sustainable production practices

**INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME P.3:**
Producers have the knowledge and capacity to participate in certification schemes and other voluntary standards

GCP IS INVOLVED

GCP PARTNERSHIP

NEW AREA OF WORK FOR GCP

FURTHER INPUT/VALIDATION REQUIRED
For further information please contact:

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