



UNDP Green Commodities Programme, Phase III

Rethinking the way our world produces agricultural commodities is central to slowing deforestation, climate change, and reducing poverty.

The UNDP Green Commodities Programme, Phase III advances transformation of agricultural commodity systems through strengthened multi-stakeholder dialogue and collaborative action in key production landscapes. The programme supports systemic sector transformation by building capacity in leadership and collaborative action methodologies. In addition, the programme promotes public-private partnerships, engages with companies in global supply chains and participates in international initiatives that promote sustainable commodity production and trade. It supports interventions in five project countries: livestock and soy in **Brazil's** Tocantins state; cocoa in **Ghana**; palm oil in **Indonesia** and in **Malaysia's** Sabah state; and coffee and cocoa in **Peru**. The programme builds on lessons learned from the previous phase in Indonesia and Peru, where collaboration started in 2015.

Rationale

The agricultural commodity systems in the five target countries are globally important and have garnered private sector investment, civil society initiatives and interest of the donor community. Indonesia and Malaysia are the two largest producer countries of palm oil; Brazil is the world's largest producer of soybeans and second largest producer of beef; Ghana is the second largest producer of cocoa; and coffee and cocoa are the main export agricultural commodities in Peru.

Moreover, the ecosystems the programme focuses on are paramount to the planet. In Brazil, this project addresses deforestation in the Cerrado, the second largest biome in Brazil with over 200 million ha and the world's most biodiverse savanna – all threatened by a lack of governance and powerful commercial interests within the soy and cattle sectors targeted by this project. Large expanses of Peru's tropical forests are cut down every year—around 80% of them illegally. Indonesia lost an estimated 0.84 million ha of primary forest per year from 2000 to 2012, totalling over 6.02 million ha, and significantly outpacing deforestation rates in Brazil; half of this forest loss has been attributed to palm oil expansion. Ghana experienced the biggest relative increase in primary forest loss of all tropical countries in 2019 and was added to the WWF list of top deforestation fronts in 2020.

Country/region

Global

Executing agency

UNDP

Duration

2023-2026

Total budget

CHF 11,000,000

SECO contribution

CHF 5,000,000



As global demand increases for sustainably produced commodities, producer countries face huge challenges to transform their sectors. Environmental degradation, rural poverty, climate change and market barriers challenge current production models and the set-up of export sectors. Transformation of agricultural sectors is highly complex and cannot be addressed by a single stakeholder group. It requires effective collaboration among all: public, private, civil society, academia, finance, development partners, etc. Yet, stakeholders work in isolation and many countries lack the necessary mechanisms to generate a widely shared vision for the future of their sectors. A sectoral approach no longer suffices to address the transformation of agricultural commodity systems. A wider systems approach including national and local governments as well as local and international private sector actors are needed to provide a context for transformation.

Objectives and activities

The objective of Phase III of the Green Commodities Programme is **to catalyse a shared vision and multi-stakeholder collaborative action for transformation of agricultural commodity systems in the respective countries**. This programme will support effective collaborative action among stakeholders in the five intervention countries, giving them a chance to build the commodity sectors they need to meet future challenges. The programme consists of two components:

Component 1: Strengthening multi-stakeholder collaboration in key commodity sectors and production landscapes

This component is focused on country level interventions, building upon results achieved in Phases I and II in Indonesia and Peru and supporting multi-stakeholder collaborative action processes in Brazil, Ghana and Malaysia, using the UNDP GCP Effective Collaborative Action methodologies. These interventions include ad hoc discovery sessions, tailored training, coaching or case clinics aimed at creating or improving collaboration between multi-stakeholder structures.

Component 2: Accelerating transformation of agricultural commodity systems

Component 2 is designed to increase global and country level impacts through advocacy, capacity building and partnerships. The GCP will refine and disseminate the tools and methodologies developed for effective multi-stakeholder collaborative action and facilitate learning across their portfolio of projects and initiatives. It will proactively engage with regional and global initiatives aimed at balancing the challenges experienced in the producing countries with increasing market and regulatory demands on the purchasing and consumption side of the sector.

The project results will also contribute to the beneficiary countries' Nationally Determined Contributions, as well as National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans as well as various commitments under multilateral environmental agreements.



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E-Mail: [info.wehu.cooperation
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