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GREEN COMMODITIES PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME PORTFOLIO



COLOMBIA

Mainstreaming Biodiversity in the Coffee Sector

OBJECTIVE

To support economic and ecological viability of biodiversity-friendly coffee

PROGRESS TO DATE

- 755 Has of conservation corridors established in coffee landscapes (surpassing the initial goal of 450h), which has connected 8,515 ha with forest remnants
- 311,425 native trees planted
- Two hydrologic PES compensation pilot programs established in two watersheds in the Nariño and Valle del Cauca departments
- Certified GHG Program with 9,362 tons of CO₂ offered for the year of 2015 and sold 7,020 tons of CO₂

Colombia is the world's third-largest coffee producer and home to more than half a million growers, many of them farming in production landscapes of high biodiversity value. However, the sector is experiencing a decline in production, increased vulnerability from disease and flooding and an increase in social conflict as farmers are suffering from associated lower incomes. The national institutions and market should support producers to implement better production practices that reduce negative environmental impact and improve farmers' livelihoods.

The Project, which started in 2010 and will finish by the end of 2014, is strengthening the capacity of farmers and municipalities to use landscape-based planning to support the economic and ecological viability of biodiversity-friendly coffee farms. The project is led by the national coffee association of producers – Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia (FNC) - and is building its capacity for environmental management. The project promotes landscape management tools (conservation corridors, live fences, agroforestry systems) that maintain ecosystem services, reduce vulnerability to climate change and, enrich the biological diversity in coffee landscapes.

Increased incomes of coffee farmers are through development of payments for ecosystem services (PES) for producers growing environmentally friendly coffee. The project partnered with the government



PARTNERS

Government: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Regional Autonomous Corporations and Regional Governments of Quindío, Valle del Cauca and Nariño, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Private partners: Colombian National Coffee Federation (FNC)

Other partners: Fundación Serranía Agua, National Center for Coffee Research, Alexander von Humboldt Institute (IAvH), CEDENAR - a hydroelectric company- Acuavalle (a company that operates waterworks in the Valle del Cauca), the Natural Equity Fund (an NGO), the Nutresa-Colcafé business group, the Gaica Environmental Foundation, the Rural Landscapes Corporation

Funding partners: Global Environment Facility (GEF); National Coffee Federation (FNC), Regional Autonomous Corporations of Valle del Cauca, Quindío and Nariño; University of Nariño; Governorships of Quindío and Nariño; Mayors' Offices of Argelia, Ansermanuevo and the municipality of Colón; CEDENAR

agricultural credit agency, Finagro, and has catalysed over \$10 million USD of loans across nearly 4,000 credits for planting disease resistant varieties.

One activity in the project is carbon sequestration. This programme covers reforestation activities carried out on 450 ha with coffee farmers from 13 municipalities that will sequester the equivalent of 7,020 tons of CO₂ during a four year period.

The first auction of carbon credits was held successfully in 2012 with a number of companies buying the certificates to offset their carbon emissions. Profits generated go to a trust fund for coffee farmers to continue implementing the landscape management tools.

A second phase of the project is being designed with the government of Colombia and other stakeholders, with the aim to work with the FNC to strengthen its ability to scale up the project results by promoting economic incentives for farmers and participatory land-use planning processes in coffee regions throughout Colombia.

PAYMENT FOR HYDROLOGICAL SERVICES

A Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) scheme with a local hydro-electric company has been negotiated to pay farmers to conserve forests on their coffee farms. This is a first for Colombia.

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Colombia: Mainstreaming Biodiversity in the Coffee Sector

MORE INFORMATION

Jimena Puyana, Programme Officer, Environmental Unit
Tel. + 57 (1) 488-9000 ext. 156; email: jimena.puyana@undp.org



COSTA RICA

The National Platform for the Responsible Production and Trade of Pineapple

OBJECTIVE

To improve the pineapple production practices

PROGRESS TO DATE

- Draft National Pineapple Action Plan presented at plenary meeting in February 2013
- Improved coordination between ministries (e.g. working on a joint protocol for farm inspection)



August 2012 workshop with main stakeholders of the Pineapple Platform to review progress of the first year

The National Platform for the Responsible Production and Trade of Pineapple was established as a result of global controversy around the environmental impact of pineapple production in Costa Rica. Agrochemical run off into water sources, high levels of soil erosion and violations of trade union rights by some plantation owners are some of the issues that led to an escalating conflict between producers and exporters and damaged the reputation of Costa Rica as a responsible pineapple producing country.

The National Platform for the Responsible Production and Trade of Pineapple in Costa Rica was launched in June 2011, to establish a multi-stakeholder and inter-institutional dialogue to create a joint Action Plan to reduce the negative environmental and social impacts of pineapple production.

Facilitated by the UNDP, the Platform brings together over 40 stakeholders. It includes all the main players in the pineapple supply chain like the chamber of pineapple exporters, CANAPEP, representing 90% of the land under cultivation in Costa Rica.

The Platform connects three main themes, which provide the basis of all platform activity and discussions: sustainable production, responsibility and action of the state and alliances with the pineapple supply chain actors. All three are needed to make significant advances towards the responsible production and trade of pineapple in Costa Rica.



PARTNERS

Platform led by: Second Vice-Presidency of the Republic of Costa Rica, the Ministry of Agriculture (MAG) and the Ministry of Environment (MINAET)

Government: Ministry of Agriculture (MAG), Ministry of Environment (MINAET), Ministry of Labour,

Platform participants: 40 stakeholders including government, producers and civil society organisations

Industry: Chiquita, Del Monte, Dole, Tesco, Walmart

90% of the land under cultivation in Costa Rica is engaged with the Platform.

INITIAL RESULTS

Despite the challenging context and fragmented sector, the Platform has achieved substantial progress. The coordination between the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment has also improved and they are now working together to establish joint programmes and policies to strengthen and acknowledge good agricultural practices. For example, they are working to develop a joint protocol for farm inspection that will allow staff from all ministries to conduct inspections. This means that a Ministry of Environment Officer can check compliance with health, labour, trade migration laws all in the same site visit. The Ministries have also requested that the strategy being developed by the Platform incorporates existing national strategies, illustrating that they recognise the Platform as an important mechanism to communicate their concerns and policies with the supply chain stakeholders.

As a result of the Platform's work and intense discussions, a National Pineapple Action Plan has been formulated and presented to all stakeholders at the 4th plenary meeting held in February 2013. The process has already fostered a much greater collaboration spirit among the various stakeholders. The Action Plan outlines a number of strategic actions to be taken by the involved parties for a responsible production and trade of pineapple in Costa Rica. This is a key step as it is the basis for implementing a major transformation in the pineapple sector.

To complement the plenary sessions, working groups are convened to discuss specific topics. Labour issues and soil conservation are two topics that have been high on the agenda. The labour working group is a significant step forward as it is the first time plantation owners and trade unions have agreed to sit at the table together. ILO facilitates the working group which contributes towards resolving legislation compliance issues on plantations. The soil conservation working group identified problematic areas, such as cultivation in inappropriate areas, soil erosion and excessive use of agrochemicals, and the group jointly developed concrete activities to address them.

DRIVING THINGS FORWARD

There is a great deal of momentum building with the Platform, and the year's activities and achievements that led to the Action Plan for the Responsible Production and Trade of Pineapple in Costa Rica. Now, the focus is to leverage on the positive collaboration between industry, government and producers to implement the actions prioritized in the Action Plan needed for a more responsible pineapple sector in Costa Rica.

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Costa Rica: The National Platform for the Responsible Production and Trade of Pineapple

MORE INFORMATION

Kifah Sasa, Programme Officer, Environment and Risk Management Unit
Tel.: +506 (2) 296-1544, email: kifah.sasa@undp.org
Platform webpage: www.pnp.cr

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Sustainable Cocoa Initiative (CISCI)

OBJECTIVE

To address sustainability in the cocoa sector

PROGRESS TO DATE

- Phase 1: Baseline study performed
- Process under way to secure funding from private partners and governments for phase 2
- Launch of CISCI early 2014



PARTNERS

Government: Conseil du Café Cacao (CCC) and the Ministries for Agriculture, Social Welfare & Education

Private partners: 12 companies in Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway and Estonia (including ArlaCocio, Brynild Gruppen, Carletti, Goeteborgkex, Mondelez, Nidar, Lindt, Panda, Stabburet)

Other partners: World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)

Funding partners: Government of Norway, Government of Sweden, Private sector partners

Côte d'Ivoire is the largest producer of cocoa in the world, producing close to 40% of the world's cocoa. Yet many smallholder farmers lack training and education in how to grow cocoa productively. The inefficient farming techniques cause strain on the environment and affect quality and productivity. At the same time cocoa production continues to expand into forested areas. This is detrimental to the farmers and international buyers who increasingly look for sustainably produced cocoa.

The overall objective of the initiative is to contribute to a sustainable cocoa sector by institutionalizing sustainable production practices within the Conseil du Café Cacao, supporting policy development, implementation, enforcement and building capacity of national institutions with the mandate for providing long-term, good quality assistance to the sector. Phase 1 of the project is finalised. It established a task force, a socio-economic and environmental baseline assessment and mapping of the cocoa industry. This study, under the guidance of UNDP, developed a national programme for CISCI.

UNDP also provides technical assistance to the national cocoa platform set up by the Ivorian government. The Platform establishes space for dialogue and action for the different stakeholders and all the various initiatives.

MORE INFORMATION

Emma Ngouan-Anoh, Programme Advisor
Tel.: +225 20317424; email: emma.ngouan-anoh@undp.org

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Sustainable Cocoa Livelihoods

OBJECTIVE

To develop a National Cocoa Platform

PROGRESS TO DATE

- The National Cocoa Commission and the government has agreed to lead the Cocoa Platform
- The launch of the platform is being prepared for the first semester of 2104

The Dominican Republic has around 40,000 small-scale cocoa farmers who produce between 32,000 and 48,000 tons of cocoa a year, mainly for export. The cocoa farms are mostly established by converting natural forest land, and are increasingly intensified by removal of their natural shade tree cover. This has an adverse effect on the vulnerability of the cocoa crop to extreme weather conditions and makes it harder to access international markets for cocoa exports.

18-MONTH INITIAL PROJECT (2013-2014) FOR DESIGN OF A 10-YEAR PROGRAMME

The National Cocoa Platform is led by the National Cocoa Commission (cocoa producers association) and co-directed by the Ministry of Agriculture. UNDP is facilitating inter-institutional and multi-stakeholder dialogue within the platform to agree on a national vision, develop and implement a strategy for sustainable cocoa farming and adaptation to climate change. The aim is to reduce poverty of cocoa producers, by improving productivity and diversifying the economic opportunities in the areas of Dominican Republic where cocoa is produced. This serves the interests of all the stakeholders in the international cocoa supply chain by taking collaborative action to ensure quality, quantity and socially and environmentally responsible sourcing of cocoa from Dominican Republic.





PARTNERS

Government: Ministry of Agriculture, Comision Nacional del Cacao

Private partner: Mondeléz

Other partner: USAID

Funding partner: Mondeléz

The platform will address policies and institutional barriers to sustainable practices in cocoa production, capacity of government extension services and private sector training services to support cocoa producers, and market incentives currently in place for cocoa production.

A second phase of the project will roll out the national action plan for sustainable cocoa, focused on institutional strengthening, capacity building and economic incentives for sustainable production.

The national action plan will identify commitments of private and public sector stakeholders to mobilize resources and finance to implement the activities. This will be the base for a sustainable Cocoa Livelihoods programme over the next 10 years.

The aim is to reduce poverty of cocoa producers, by improving productivity and diversifying the economic opportunities in the areas of Dominican Republic where cocoa is produced.

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Dominican Republic: Sustainable Cocoa Livelihoods



MORE INFORMATION

Maria Eugenia Morales
Environment and Energy Programme Officer, Dominican Republic
Tel.: 1-809-537-0909 ext.226, email: maria.morales@undp.org

ETHIOPIA

National Coffee Platform

OBJECTIVE

To establish and operate the Ethiopia Coffee Platform

PROGRESS TO DATE

- Ethiopian government fully engaged
- Platform being established under the Ministry of Trade



Ethiopia, as Africa's main exporter of coffee, is an important country for the international coffee community. Ethiopia has a long standing tradition of coffee production. This is particularly relevant as the highest premium coffee Arabica originates from Ethiopia. The Ethiopian government has intervened to address price instability requiring since 2008 that all coffee in Ethiopia be traded within the future exchange (ECX). The adoption of an ECX market system, however, has not led to the sustainable development of the coffee sector. Smallholders are shifting away from traditional forest coffee production systems towards more immediately profitable zero-shade systems that can yield higher returns in the short term. This change may impact coffee quality and hence premiums and is degrading the natural assets of the coffee landscapes.

3 YEARS PROGRAMME (2013-2016)

Ethiopian coffee has been identified as an important commodity for Danish Development Agency- Danida, and during the Rio +20 conference the Minister of Foreign Affairs publicly announced Danida's support to commodities work and its commitment to fund the pilot coffee platform in Ethiopia.



PARTNERS

Government: Ministry of Trade and Commerce

Private partners: Buyers, traders and producers

Other partners: Dutch Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH)

Funding partner: Danish Development Agency (DANIDA)

UNDP is assisting the Government of Ethiopia to establish a national coffee platform. The Platform is building on the existing National Coffee Plenary which meets once a year. The Ministry of Trade requested UNDP to evolve the Plenary into the National Platform, to meet quarterly and expand its agenda to include major issues related to sustainability and traceability.

The Platform will connect the key stakeholders – including international coffee buyers-, as well as the various on-ground initiatives supported by IDH coffee initiative, IFC and Tecnoserve to work on a systemic and coordinated approach to improve the Ethiopian coffee sector.

Smallholders are shifting away from traditional forest coffee production systems towards more immediately profitable zero-shade systems that can yield higher returns in the short term—but could also impact coffee quality and degrade natural assets.

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Ethiopia: National Coffee Platform

MORE INFORMATION

Eyob Tesfaye, Team Leader, Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction
Tel.: +251 11 551-5177, email: eyob.tesfaye@undp.org



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GHANA

Greening Cocoa Landscapes and the Cocoa Supply Chain

OBJECTIVE

To promote sustainability in Ghana's cocoa sector



With 25 % of the world's cocoa production, Ghana is the second largest producer and exporter of cocoa. The Ghana cocoa sector is of utmost strategic importance for the country. Cocoa production in Ghana has been adversely affected by deforestation. Already 85 % of forests have been lost in the last 100 years due to unsustainable production practices. The creation of sustainable cocoa landscapes and supply chains is imperative for Ghana's future.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY PROJECT, 2013–2017

The project aims to create the institutional systems, tools and policies to rehabilitate cocoa landscapes, conserve and expand forests including buffer zones and corridors and incentivize cocoa farmers to adopt environmentally friendly best practices. The project will work to address key policy issues that pose major environmental threats to sustainable cocoa landscapes and strengthened the institutions that work in the sector to formulate policies that promote environmental sustainability in the cocoa sector. The project will align REDD+ initiatives and work on innovative environmental approaches to incentivizing farmers' adoption of sustainable practices, including access to carbon markets, registering existing and new trees and set up Community Resource Management Areas to allow local communities have greater say in the management of their forest resources. The Programme launched on 24 October 2013.

PROGRESS TO DATE

- Project Coordinator hired located in COCOBOD
- Annual workplan for 2013 finalised
- Identification of project areas, communities and partners underway

PARTNERS

Government: Ghana Cocoa Board (CO-COBOD) is leading the projects

Private partners: Mondelez International Cocoa Life programme (2008-2018)

Other partners: Dutch Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), African Cocoa Initiative (ACI), World Vision, VSO, Care International

Funding partners: African Cocoa Initiative, IDH, Mondelez

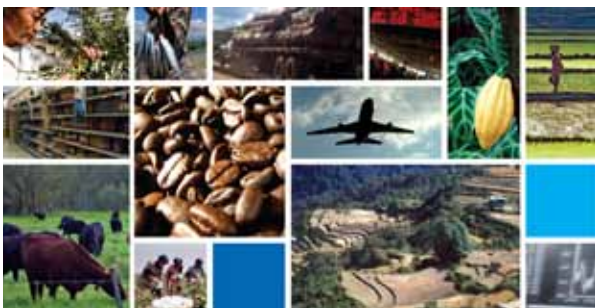
GHANA COCOA PLATFORM, 2013–2016

UNDP is supporting COCOBOD setting up and operating a Ghana Cocoa Platform. The platform is a neutral space for the actors of the cocoa supply chain to develop and implement a jointly decided action plan to move the cocoa sector towards sustainability. The platform brings together both government, local authorities, national and international stakeholders, civil society, research and NGOs creating much needed coordination and underlining the mutual commitment to invest in the future of the future of the cocoa sector in Ghana.

PROGRESS TO DATE

- Agreement by government to lead a Ghana Cocoa Platform
- National Coordinator on-board as of August 2013
- Steering Committee inaugurated on 22 October 2013
- Launch of Platform in 24 October 2013
- First Platform plenary 21 November 2013

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Ghana: Greening Cocoa Landscapes and the Cocoa Supply Chain

MORE INFORMATION

Rita Owusu-Amankwah, Ghana Cocoa Platform Coordinator
Mobile: +233 (208) 338392; email: rita@ghanacocoaplatform.org

Atsu Titiati, Project Coordinator, Ghana Cocoa Board
Environmental Sustainability Project, Greening Cocoa Landscapes
Email: atsu@ghanacocoaplatform.org

Website: <http://www.ghanacocoaplatform.org>

HONDURAS

Sustainable Management of Production Landscapes

OBJECTIVE

To reduce deforestation through improved ranching practices

PROGRESS TO DATE

- Detailed design phase completed
- Funding secured
- Government and other partners ready to initiate the project



The livestock sector is of fundamental importance for Honduras, representing 11% of the country's GDP. It provides around 180,000 jobs directly and 350,000 jobs indirectly nationwide, and has considerable potential for growth. At the same time, the expansion of cattle grazing lands because of extensive cattle farming practices is a main threat to the country's remaining forests and wetlands, as well as to the sustainability of land management in agro ecosystems. In particular, two biodiversity rich forests, the Department of Yoro in the north of the country, and Choluteca and Valle on the country's Pacific southern side are threatened by encroachment and face high deforestation rates.

THREE YEARS PROJECT (2013 - 2016)

The Project, entitled "Delivering multiple global environmental benefits through sustainable management of production landscapes" is made possible by a USD 6 million grant by the Global Environment Facility.

The project aims to delivering multiple global environmental benefits through sustainable management of production landscapes: in the north of the country (including the project pilot area in the Department of Yoro), curbing the deforestation by stabilizing the agricultural frontier; and in the seasonally dry South (the pilot area of Choluteca and Valle Departments), increasing the sustainability and resilience of



PARTNERS

Government: Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

Private partners: Producer groups, processors, and buyers, including Walmart

Other partners: CATIE (Agriculture Centre for Tropical Investigation and Education)

Funding partners: Global Environment Facility, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (IFAD loans to PROMECOM, EMPRENDESUR and Horizontes del Norte rural development projects), Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), ICADE, CATIE

smallholder farming systems. This will also mitigate climate changes by reducing carbon emissions from deforestation and land degradation.

The project will achieve this objective in two ways: first, the project will establish an effective enabling environment for cattle production - this includes increased stakeholder collaboration, increased commitment to sustainable sourcing in the cattle supply-chain, and lending programs to enhance investment in sustainable production practices; second, the project will train farmers in sustainable production practices, such as silvo-pasture grassing systems and frequent rotation between grass lots.

Silvopastoral systems have been demonstrated in Costa Rica, Colombia and Nicaragua to drastically improve the productivity of livestock production, and can provide the farmers with alternative income from timber and tree crops. The increased productivity on existing grasslands will make cattle ranching competitive with other economic activity and hence, when supported by the development of effective governance conditions, prevent farmers from converting forested land to new pasture.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK PLATFORM

The project identified an existing mechanism for dialogue for livestock and agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO to support its evolution into a National Livestock Platform.

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Honduras: Sustainable Management of Production Landscapes

MORE INFORMATION

Juan Ferrando, Programme Specialist
Tel: +504 2220-1100; email: juan.ferrando@undp.org

INDONESIA

Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative

OBJECTIVE

Promoting sustainable palm oil by reducing deforestation and facilitating structural change in the palm oil sector

PROGRESS TO DATE

- **Buy-in and ownership of the Indonesian government for supporting sustainable palm oil**
- **Inter-ministerial coordination strengthened**
- **Policy reforms identified to address the root causes of deforestation from palm**
- **Development of National Palm Platform since 2011. Socialized by the Minister of Agriculture in 2012, to be operationalized in 2013**
- **Joint study comparing RSPO (Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil) and ISPO currently under development, focusing on HCV (High Conservation Value) and FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent)**

Palm oil and its derivatives are part of thousands of products across the globe today. One can find it in biodiesel, soap, doughnuts as well as soap, to mention only a few. Since 1990, palm oil consumption has quintupled worldwide. The demand in Asia, where palm oil is used in cooking oil, accounts for a \$44 billion industry. Indonesia is the world's largest producer of palm oil, with a forecasted annual growth in production of 10%. Early 2013, exports from Indonesia hit a five-year high.

In 2012, the total plantation area for palm oil production in Indonesia was estimated to account for approximately 7.65 million hectares generating 22 million tons of palm oil. Indonesia aims to double its current palm oil production to 40 million tons by 2020. Estimates vary how much land this will require vary widely, ranging from 5-20 million additional hectares. This expansion threatens remaining tropical forest and peat land.

However, there are opportunities for production increases through productivity gains and use of degraded lands. The need to balance growth and economic potential and maintaining healthy ecosystems and communities is fundamental to secure the future of both forests in Indonesia and improved livelihoods through economic growth.

The government recently established a national certification scheme called ISPO, which requires producers to comply with existing regulations for palm oil production, environmental management, responsibility to workers and social communities. UNDP supports the operationalization and optimization of ISPO, as it covers all producers in Indonesia to ensure compliance with the Indonesian legal system. RSPO (Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil) is also important in that it provides best practice standards. Therefore collaboration between these two schemes is crucial for the sustainable future of the Indonesian palm oil sector.

The Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative (SPO) is a major public private partnership that supports the sustainable production of palm oil while minimizing adverse social and environmental impacts. The project aims at promoting sustainable palm oil by reducing deforestation and providing support to a structural change in the sector. The five year programme is active from 2013 until 2018.





PARTNERS

Government: Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of cooperation and SMEs, National Land Agency (BPN), Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Trade

Private: IKEA, Johnson & Johnson, Mondeléz

Other: Key stakeholders in the SPO national platform include national and local Government, ISPO, RSPO (Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil), GAPKI, the Global Compact, smallholder and environment associations/initiatives, Sawit Watch, SPKS, IFC, WWF, ZSL, Greenpeace

Funding partners: Johnson & Johnson, IKEA, Mondeléz

Based on the baseline assessment and extensive stakeholder consultations carried out in 2011-2012, the programme aims to contribute to sustainable palm oil production through the following strategic areas:

■ Ensure palm oil stakeholders in Indonesia are well coordinated through the National Palm Oil Platform

- Facilitate coordination of palm oil stakeholders through
 - Government involvement to drive institutionalization and sustainability
 - Private sector engagement
 - NGO, local communities, smallholder organizations
- Provide access to government policy making- recommendations to ISPO and other underlying regulations through the platform mechanism

■ Strengthen smallholders to improve sustainable livelihoods and agricultural practices

- Provide training to smallholders on productivity, environment, fairer prices, management and ISPO certification
- Strengthen local government agricultural extension worker systems to ensure sustainability and scaling up of successful solutions
- Work with smallholder cooperatives and larger plantations to reduce expansion into forests

■ Reduce deforestation

- Accelerate land swaps and use of degraded land for palm oil production through legal/policy development, leading to reduced use of fertile forest lands
- Mainstream High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) into spatial planning
- Strengthen the case for legally protecting HCV/HCS lands within concessions
- Measure/manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (optimizing ISPO guidelines)

■ Improve land tenure and mediation mechanisms

- Provide support to independent palm oil smallholders to obtain legal land status, to allow certification under RSPO (Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil) and ISPO
- Strengthen local conflict mediation systems – leading to more effective use of land in the area

■ Operationalize the national certification scheme to foster a sustainable palm oil sector

- Support ISPO operationalization and optimization of guidelines for ISPO to effectively address socio-economic and environmental problems
- Support the development of a third party auditing system for ISPO to ensure international credibility

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Indonesia: Sustainable Palm Oil Initiative

MORE INFORMATION

Tomoyuki Uno, Programme Officer, Environmental Unit, UNDP Indonesia
Tel.: +62 (21) 314 1308 ext.203, email: tomoyuki.uno@undp.org

PARAGUAY

Reducing Deforestation from Soy Cultivation and Beef Production

OBJECTIVE

To reduce deforestation and land degradation in the Atlantic Forest region

PROGRESS TO DATE

- Assessments undertaken and pilot areas selected
- Traders and ministries on board and participating in full project design



Paraguay is the world's fourth largest exporter of soy. Paraguay also contains globally important forest ecosystems including the Atlantic Forest region. Soy and cultivated pastures for beef are the main crops grown in the Atlantic Forest region, covering approximately 1.3 million hectares each. With the rapid and continuing growth in agricultural production in recent years, the area has suffered extensive deforestation and water contamination through inappropriate agrochemical use which in turn is threatening livelihoods. The challenge now is to protect the tracts of forest that survived and manage the landscape in a sustainable manner.

The project will focus on creating an effective governance framework for land use and provide financial and market incentives as part of a larger integrated approach across the landscape. Within this landscape approach there will be a specific focus on soy and beef which have been key drivers of deforestation.

The project will work on the institutional, industry and producer levels to address these issues. The project will change practices on the ground by promoting policy reforms and building capacity for policy enforcement that influence land management. There is particular emphasis to increase compliance with the national set aside law (25% of all production area to be conserved). There will also be a pilot project using the REDD+ payments that will provide economic incentives for land owners to reduce deforestation from soy cultivation or livestock.



PARTNERS

Government: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture

Private: ADM, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus, Cargill, producers, traders, buyers

Other partners: IDH, Solidaridad

Funding partner: Global Environment Facility (GEF), other co-financiers

On an industry level, the project will coordinate with the local and international buyers of soy and beef from Paraguay to establish preferential purchasing arrangements with producers adopting best practice and complying with land use planning. Alliances with companies like ADM will provide the market drive for government to regulate land use and promote best practice.

In order to catalyse these changes, the project will set up a National Soy Platform, creating a space for multi-stakeholder dialogue and action.

At the producers' level, improving their skills and knowledge in best agricultural practices and economic incentives should facilitate the adoption of certification standards. The National Soy Platform, where appropriate, will support RTRS (Roundtable for Responsible Soy) connecting it to producer needs. Access to finance from domestic financial institutions for sustainable production will also be key part of the project.

MAIN DRIVERS FOR CHANGE

- Policy reform and build capacity for policy enforcement, especially landscape management
- Link purchases to best agricultural practices
- Improved producers skills and provision of economic incentives for best agricultural practices

Within a landscape programming approach, there will be a specific focus on soy and beef, which have been key drivers of deforestation.

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Paraguay: Reducing Deforestation
from Soy Cultivation and Beef Production



MORE INFORMATION

Veronique Gerard, Programme Officer, Environmental Unit
Tel.: +595 (21) 611-980 int. 191; email: Veronique.gerard@undp.org