



UNDP Green Commodities Programme

Theory of Change

How GCP contributes to the transformation of key commodity sectors through a systemic and integrated approach.

Our Mission

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



**GREEN
COMMODITIES
PROGRAMME**

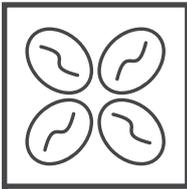


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How To Use This Guide

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.



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.



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.



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 ...]



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...]



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.



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.



KEY OUTCOMES & CONTEXT

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

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
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CONTINUAL DIALOGUE & COLLABORATIVE PLANNING

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

COLLECTIVE ACTION ALIGNED WITH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

KEY OUTCOME H: Government and companies establish and enforce effective anti-corruption mechanisms affecting the sector	KEY OUTCOME J: Companies across the supply chain consistently implement their commitments	KEY OUTCOME L: Government adopts, monitors and enforces a strong and consistent regulatory framework for the management of terrestrial and marine areas	KEY OUTCOME N: Government, companies, and CSOs strengthen and finance the coordinated implementation of targeted small producers support systems	KEY OUTCOME P: Producers understand, value, seize opportunities and comply to improve the sustainability of their farming or fishing practices
KEY OUTCOME G: Government and companies forge public-private collaboration and other schemes as economic incentives for sustainable commodity production	KEY OUTCOME I: Financial institutions take measures to support sustainable commodity production and sourcing practices	KEY OUTCOME K: Government adopts, monitors and enforces among producers a strong regulatory framework for sustainable farming and fishing practices	KEY OUTCOME M: Government, companies, and CSOs involve and support local communities in all matters affecting their well-being	KEY OUTCOME O: CSOs in producer, trading, and consumer countries monitor commitments, uptakes, and enforcement of regulations

GCP's STRATEGIC INVOLVEMENT & CONTRIBUTIONS

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



Partnership Involvement



Support Activity by Others

VISION & COMMITMENTS

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**



CONTINUAL DIALOGUE & COLLABORATIVE PLANNING



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 D:

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

KEY OUTCOME E:

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



COLLECTIVE ACTION ALIGNED WITH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN



KEY OUTCOME H:

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

KEY OUTCOME J:

Companies across the supply chain **consistently implement their commitments**

KEY OUTCOME L:

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

KEY OUTCOME N:

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

KEY OUTCOME P:

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

KEY OUTCOME G:

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

KEY OUTCOME I:

Financial institutions take measures to **support sustainable commodity production and sourcing practices**

KEY OUTCOME K:

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

KEY OUTCOME M:

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

KEY OUTCOME O:

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

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.



From

Disconnection

Linear

Silos

Parts

Analysis

Isolation



To

Inter-connectedness

Circular

Emergence

Wholes

Synthesis

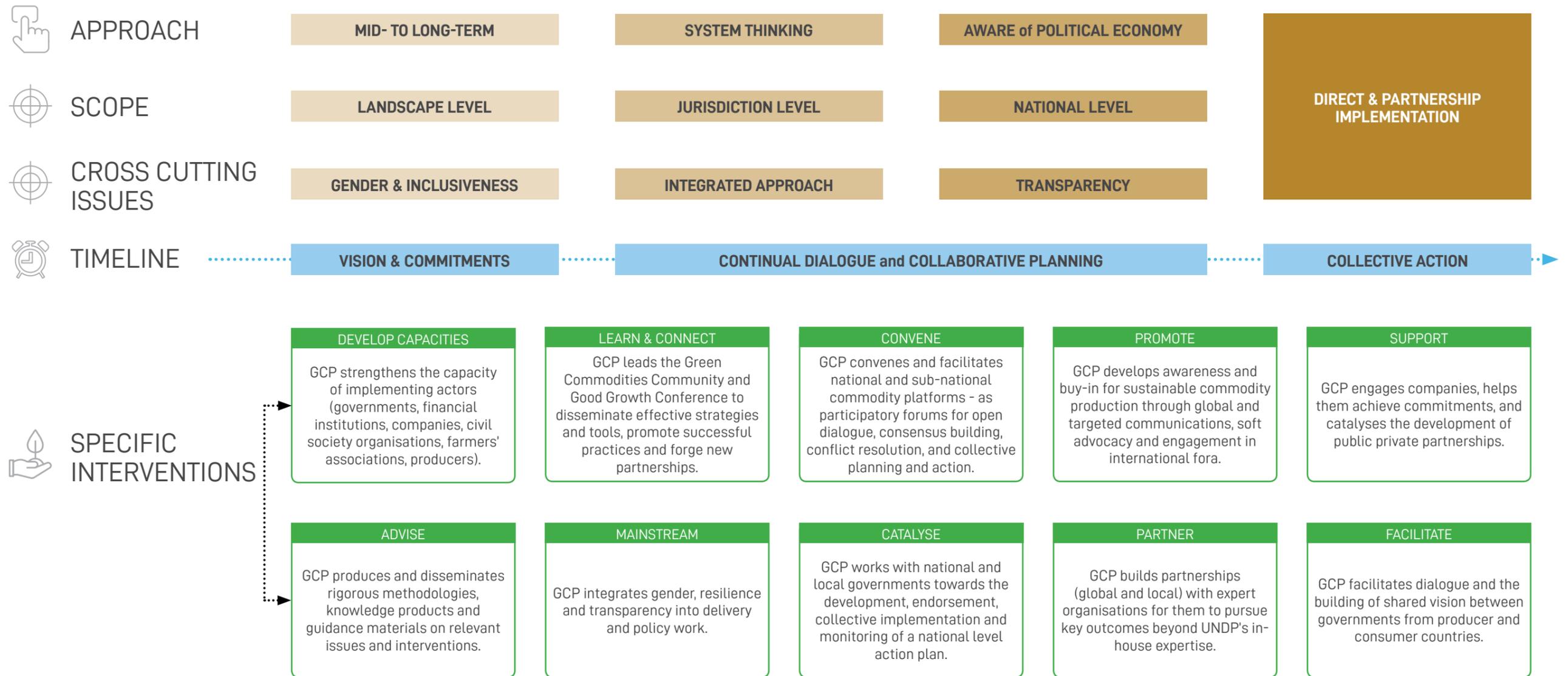
Relationships

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

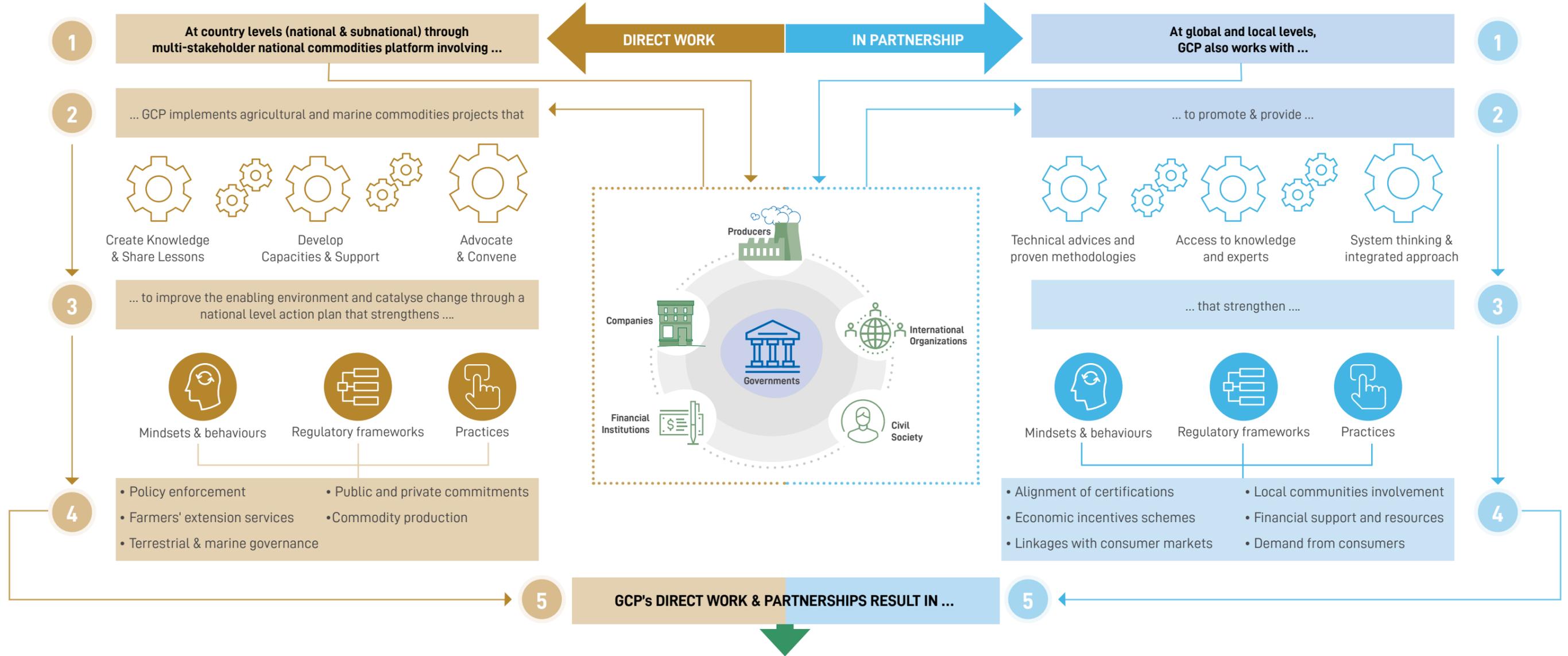


PROJECTS

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.

GCP's THEORY OF CHANGE

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, that 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.



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.



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.



Achieving Key Outcomes

Intermediate outcomes and GCP involvement

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.

KEY OUTCOME A



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**



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FURTHER INPUT/ VALIDATION REQUIRED



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

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**



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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



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FURTHER INPUT/ VALIDATION REQUIRED



KEY OUTCOME E



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



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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 F.1:

National Commodity Platforms produce a comprehensive costed **national action plan addressing the root causes** of unsustainable commodity production



INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME F.2:

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 F.3:

Government establishes an **implementation monitoring mechanism of the national action plan**



INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME F.4:

Government makes the **national action plan official and resilient and commits to implement its actions**



INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME F.5:

Government, companies and civil society establish **public-private partnerships to support collective action and joint investments** necessary to changing farming/ fishing practices



INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME F.6:

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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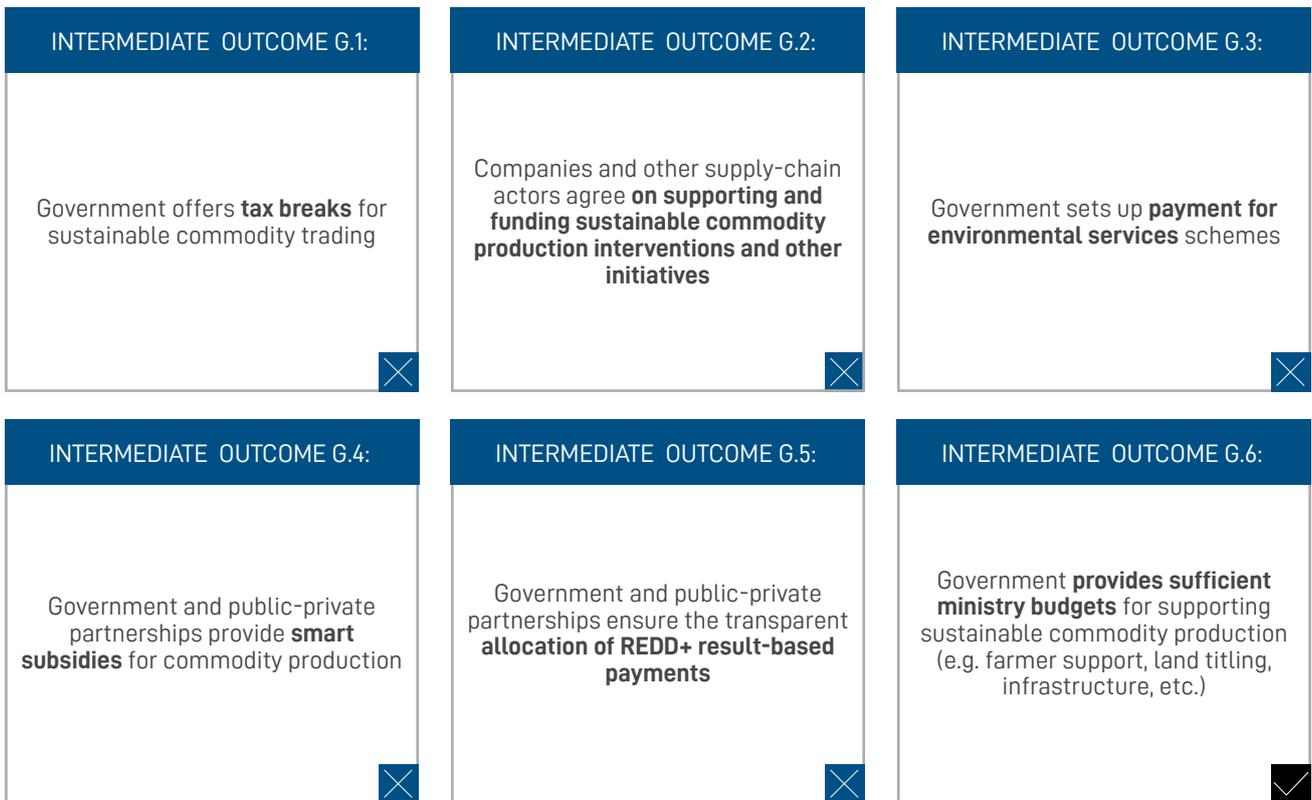

FURTHER INPUT/
VALIDATION REQUIRED



KEY OUTCOME G



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



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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**



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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**



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FURTHER INPUT/ VALIDATION REQUIRED



KEY OUTCOME J



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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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**



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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**



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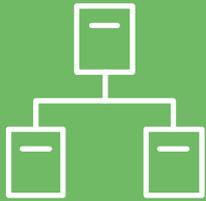
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FURTHER INPUT/ VALIDATION REQUIRED



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



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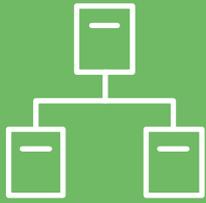
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KEY OUTCOME N



Government, companies, and CSOs strengthen and finance the coordinated implementation of targeted small producers support systems

<p>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME N.1:</p> <p>Government develops national extensions strategies collaboratively</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p>	<p>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME N.2:</p> <p>Lead extension agencies & supply chain actors define an innovative and scalable financial model for farmer training</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p>	<p>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME N.3:</p> <p>Lead extension agencies & supply chain actors effectively coordinate, deliver, and monitor training to farmers</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p>
<p>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME N.4:</p> <p>Government includes best environmental and farming practices in national curricula on commodity production, productivity and conservation in consultation with CSOs and relevant experts</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p>	<p>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME N.5:</p> <p>Service providers strengthen access to input systems (seeds, fertilizer, planting, harvesting materials)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p>	<p>INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME N.6:</p> <p>Key actors strengthen farming and fishing organisations</p> <p style="text-align: right;"></p>

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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



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KEY OUTCOME P



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




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