|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Output 6.3. Cumulative achievements since January 2012 against target** *[type in here. Maximum 250 words]**Target: transition processes are linked with REDD+ in the context of a green economy**Indonesia**As palm oil is Indonesian’s major agricultural export commodity, it represents a substantial opportunity to implement REDD+ in the context of a green economy.**The second phase strategy of the Norway Indonesia LOI addresses drivers of deforestation including agricultural expansion from palm oil. The inclusion of agricultural drivers of deforestation in the LOI was heavily supported by GCP (funded by UN-REDD) in Indonesia.**The Indonesia Palm Oil Platform, chaired by the ministry of agriculture, now identifies deforestation as one of the key issues to be taken up in the environment working group. The baseline situation was that the ministry of agriculture did not acknowledge deforestation from palm oil and refused to even hold public discussions on the topic. The platform and its working groups will develop a national palm oil strategy including the issue of reducing deforestation from the palm oil sector.* *Peru**The Ministry of Agriculture agreed to establish a national palm oil platform in 2015, and studies underway to define platform design and key issues, incluing institutional arrangement of the palm oil industry, palm oil producer (smallholder and large scale producers) baseline situation and economic incentives for sustainable palm oil.* *Ghana**The pilot project involving 35 communities has succeeded to re-introduce shade grown cocoa and trained farmers to increase productivity. This will be scaled up to 500 communities in 2015. Community mapping and monitoring will be introduced in 2015.* *Ghana’s national cocoa platform established and under strong government ownership was nationalized with national budget allocated. UNDP continues to guide the platform through the steering committee.* *Platform technical working groups are defining how to implement sustainable production practices at the national level.* *The platform is defining the linkages of the national REDD+ strategy (being developed by the Ministry of Agriculture) with the national cocoa action plan being developed by the platform.*  | **+** |
| **Output 6.3. Key knowledge products  with hyperlinks** *[type in here. Maximum 150 words]**Recent GCP factsheets* * *Platform*
* *Indonesia*
* *Ghana greening cocoa*

*Draft Indonesian platform policy paper (Bahasa- currently being reviewed by MinAgr)**Draft ISPO RSPO joint study (English and Bahasa- currently being reviewed by GCP and RSPO)s* | **+** |
| **Output 6.3. Risks and challenges, and corrective actions planned or taken***[type in here. Maximum 150 words]**Indonesia and global**Confusion and non agreement on definitions of deforestation, HCV, HCS prevent effective mainstreaming of these values into policy**Corrective action: Seek consensus based on Indonesian policy framework and political reality on the ground, through the platform working groups**Peru**Funding for the full operation of the palm oil platform for 3 years is not secured**Corrective action: Working with the ministry of agriculture forestry service to develop a joint funding strategy**Ghana**A challenge is for the national platform under full government ownership continues to provide a neutral and mutli-stakeholder discussion forum towards sustainability.* *Corrective action: Sustained high dialogue between the Ghana Cocoa Board (heads the platform) and UNDP to ensure key principles are upheld*  | **+** |
| **Output 6.3. Lessons learned since January 2012***[type in here. Maximum 150 words]**Indonesia**International and private sector interventions into national commodity production procedures and policies (ex. RSPO, NGO pressure, global corporate pledges, TFA) seldom generate broad based government ownership required for fundamental change in the sector. Large funds and ambitious initiatives (ex. REDD+) which try to force change via presidential level support do not achieve their objectives in the face of a sophisticated bureaucratic and corporate network of influence. The REDD+ Agency reporting to the president has now been integrated into the ministry of environment and forestry, which the REDD+ Agency was initially targeting to push deep reforms.* *Lessons learned from Indonesia are that any initiative aiming to achieve real change requires long and bureaucratic processes, slowly but surely increasing the level of ownership amongst key government agencies. Another observation is that private sector led initiatives tend to disregard the government, citing slowness and unclear processes or results. GCP attempts to fill this gap by facilitating discussion between the private sector and government in a meaningful manner.* *Ghana* *Securing buy-in from the government on the platform and related policies was challenging due to institutional inertia and competing interests. Need to spend more time to prepare for intervention, including building alliances, securing technical expertise, securing funds and positioning UNDP as a key player in the sector. Need to determine strong buy in and good intentions of the government before initiating a platform.*  | **+** |
| **Output 6.3. Gender sensitive measures taken and results achieved** *[type in here.  Maximum 150 words.  For guidance on gender sensitive reporting, please refer to the Reporting Guidelines. If availability of data is limited or absent, please provide concrete reasons.]**Indonesia**UNDP is planning to strengthen palm oil independent smallholder capacity, and this focuses mainly on productivity, legality and the environment. Gender data will be collected, although preliminary assessments suggest that palm oil smallholders are predominantly male, and therefore training will mainly be provided to male participants. The project will continue to attempt to identify appropriate gender sensitive interventions in this context.**­­­­­* | **+** |

On gender:

“The cocoa sector in Ghana is heavily male dominated. The project has worked to secure a significant participation of women in project activities and measured participation of each gender. A total of 31.8% of participants were female, which is substantially more than women’s farm ownership rate, estimated at less than 20%. “ (pls see attached doc for details)

Number of communities and Farmers that participated in Tree planting in cocoa landscapes last year; disaggregated by gender

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **District** | # of Communities Supplied | # of Farmers | Males  | Females |
| **Amansie West** | 26 | 537 | 349 | 188 |
| **Asunafo North** | 48 | 1190 | 734 | 456 |
| **Fanteakwa** | 15 | 184 | 137 | 47 |
| **New Juaben** | 8 | 216 | 141 | 75 |
| **Suhum/Ayensuano** | 32 | 555 | 457 | 98 |
| **Wassa East** | 24 | 783 | 538 | 245 |
| **West Akyem** | 11 | 498 | 346 | 152 |
| **Total** | 164 | 3963 | 2702 | 1261 |

In Indonesia, the green commodities platform is planning to strengthen palm oil independent smallholder capacity, and this focuses mainly on productivity, legality and the environment. Gender data will be collected, although preliminary assessments suggest that palm oil smallholders are predominantly male, and therefore training will mainly be provided to male participants. The project will continue to attempt to identify appropriate gender sensitive interventions in this context.

The rest of the achievement described above had no gender explicit actions or considerations.