



**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**

Signature Page

Upon request from the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, represented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will provide technical assistance for the project entitled: "Scaling up Cocoa-based Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Transformative Innovations in Côte d'Ivoire (SCOLUR-CI)"

Upon signature of this project document by the duly authorized representatives of both parties, the project will be implemented in accordance with the background, rationale and management arrangements described herein.

On behalf of the Government: Côte d'Ivoire	On behalf of: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Name:	Name:
Title:	Title:
Date:	Date:

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title:	Scaling up Cocoa-based Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Transformative Innovations in Côte d'Ivoire (SCOLUR-CI)
GEF ID: 10247	Lead Implementing Agency : FAO FAO Entity Number: 657440 Project Symbol: GCP /IVC/001/GFF UNDP ID: 6401 UNIDO ID: 200321
	Countries: Côte d'Ivoire
	EOD (Implementation start): 1 st October 2021 NTE(Implementation end): 30 September 2025
Environmental and Social Risk Classification:	Moderate risk
Gender Marker ¹ :	G0 <input type="checkbox"/> G1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G2a <input type="checkbox"/> G2b <input type="checkbox"/>
Contribution to FAO's Strategic Framework: (Indicate as appropriate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Objective/Organizational Outcome: Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable. Country Outcome(s): Transformed agriculture into a productive and income-generating sector that enable the country to progress towards sustainable, inclusive agriculture, as a driver of industrial transformation. Country Programming Framework(s) Output(s): FAO's assistance to Côte d'Ivoire is currently shaped by the 2018-2021 FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF), which is centred on three priority areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Improving the productivity and resilience of agro-forestry-pastoral and fishery operations, including the promotion of climate-smart agriculture and the scaling-up of technical innovations and pathways of intensification and diversification; ➔ Enhancing the competitiveness of value chains and promoting effective and inclusive healthy diets to reduce poverty and malnutrition and ensure inclusive growth in rural areas, while managing post-harvest losses; ➔ Supporting the formulation, implementation and monitoring of national policies, plans and programmes to improve the enabling environment for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture. <p>Regional Initiative/Priority Area: Regional initiative 1: "Zero hunger" challenge for 2025 in Africa; Regional initiative 2: Sustainable intensification of production and value chain development in Africa</p>
	Project Budget (GEF/SCCF/LDCF): \$5,354,587 Co-financing: \$66,631,987

¹ See Guidance Note on Gender Mainstreaming in project identification and formulation

Executive Summary

The rapid disappearance of forests in Côte d'Ivoire is one of the most dramatic examples of tropical deforestation in Africa. In the past 50 years, the country has lost nearly 90% of its natural forests—one of the world's fastest rates of deforestation. Agricultural expansion for the production of cash crops, including export commodities such as cocoa, is the main driver of deforestation and forest degradation in the country. Overall, agriculture contributes to 62% of deforestation.

A wide range of projects and initiatives aim to support the efficiency and sustainability of Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa sector. This includes the Cocoa and Forests Initiative (CFI), which will be an important partner for the present project. Additional notable partners with ongoing projects include the National Agricultural Investment Programme (PNIA2), REDD+ National Council, the Green Climate Fund and GIZ's Green Innovation Centres, the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) and various private sector partners, under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER). Other important initiatives are being designed as Cocoa Integrated Value Chain Development Project (Conseil Café Cacao-WB), EU multi-stakeholder dialogue with Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire for sustainable cocoa and WCF New partnership on Cocoa Farm Rehabilitation in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. Enhanced **coordination and synergy of multiple projects across defined geographies (landscapes)** will be a fundamental value added by the present project.

Working in a participatory manner with a full range of landscape stakeholders, and building capacities to enable a full and informed participation of all parties, the project will develop detailed, integrated landscape management frameworks for implementation. They will be designed to orient activities across multiple jurisdictions (villages, sous-prefectures, etc.). Landscape-level plans will help to coordinate broader actions, investments and learning by private sector, donors, etc., including those under the overall CFI umbrella.

In parallel with the development of integrated landscape coordination and management systems, the project will develop and test a range of technical solutions to problems of sustainable cocoa intensification and restoration of agricultural and forest lands. These solutions will be sourced from local, national, regional and international levels, the latter with the support of FOLUR's Global Program. Emerging lessons from pilot areas will be subject to vigorous scale-up efforts aimed first and foremost at triggering landscape-level transformations. Strategies for both piloting and landscape-level uptake of intensification and restoration efforts will be refined through planning processes and implemented.

The diffusion of knowledge and innovation--both up and down geographic scales, from individual farm to the FOLUR Global Program, with multiple intermediate scales along the way--will be an essential element for achieving cost-effective impact at scale. Effective coordination across government agencies, donors, and other stakeholders will be another critical element. Each will rely heavily on CFI and FOLUR mechanisms.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

10YFP	One Planet network
ACCEL-Africa	Accelerating action for the elimination of child labour in supply chains in Africa
ANR	Assisted natural regeneration
AWP/Bs	Annual Work Plans and Budgets
BNEDT	Bureau National d'Etudes Techniques et de Développement
C&I	Criteria and Indicators
CAP	Community Visioning and Action Planning
CCC	Coffee and Cocoa Council
CE	Commerce équitable
CFI	The Cocoa and forests initiative
CHC	Compagnie Hévéicole du Cavally
CIRAD	Centre for International Cooperation and Agricultural Research for Development
CNRA	National Center for Agronomic Research
CPF	Peasant-Forests Commission
CSSVD	Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Disease
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EP	Enrichment planting
EX-ACT	EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool
F4P	Partnership for Forests
FE	Final Evaluation
FIP	World Bank Forest Investment Project
FMNR	Farmer-managed natural regeneration
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FREL	Forest Reference Emission Level
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEBs	Global Environmental Benefits
GGP	Good Growth Partnership
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIAE	Centre d'Innovations vertes pour le secteur agro-alimentaire en Côte d'Ivoire
GIC	Green Innovation Centres
HCS	High carbon stock
HCV	High conservation value
IAP	Integrated Approach Pilot
IAS	Monitoring and Supervision Missions
ICCO	International Cocoa Organization
ICPM	Integrated Crop and Pest Management
ICRAF	World Agroforestry
IDA	International Development Association
IDH	Sustainable Trade Initiative
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
ILMPs	Integrated Landscape Management Plans
INPHB	Institut National Polytechnique Félix Houphouët-Boigny
ISFM	Integrated Soil Fertility Management
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JFAs	Joint Frameworks for Action

LAs	Lines of Action
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LULUCF	Land-use Change and Forestry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOCA	Maximizing opportunities in cocoa activity
MPNP	Mont Péko national Park
NAP	National Action Program
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NIF	National Investment Framework
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NPD	National Project Director
OIPR	Office of Parks and Reserves
PIU	Progress Supervision Missions
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
PROMIRE	Promoting zero-deforestation cocoa production for reducing emissions in Côte d'Ivoire
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTC	Project Technical Committee
RA	Rain Forest Alliance
RGPH	General Census of Population and Housing
SFS	Sustainable Food Systems
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SODEFOR	Société de Développement des Forêts
SRADT	The regional special planning and development scheme
TRECC	Transformer l'éducation dans les communautés de cacao
UFHB	Université Félix Houphouët-Boigny
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UTZ	UTZ Certified
WCF	World Cocoa Foundation

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Scaling up Cocoa-based Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Transformative Innovations in Côte d'Ivoire (SCOLUR-CI)			
Country(ies):	Côte d'Ivoire	GEF Project ID:	10247
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO, UNDP, UNIDO	GEF Agency Project ID (FAO entity number):	657440
Project Executing Entity(s):	ICRAF, SODEFOR	Submission Date	December 2020
GEF Focal Area (s):	BD-1-1 LD-1-1 IP FOLUR	Expected Implementation Start	Oct 2021
		Expected Completion Date	Sept 2025
Name of Parent Program	Food System, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program	Parent Program ID:	10201

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Programming Directions	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
FOLUR IP	Transformation of food systems through sustainable production, reduced deforestation from commodity supply chains, and increased landscape restoration	GEFTF	5,354,587	65,231,987
Total project costs			5,354,587	65,231,987

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To promote deforestation-free cocoa value chains and restore degraded cocoa-forest landscapes in Côte d'Ivoire.						
Project Components	Comp. Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Development of integrated landscape management systems	TA	<p><u>Outcome 1</u></p> <p>Cocoa-forest landscapes managed sustainably with increased restoration for agriculture and environmental services</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <p># of ILM plans in place, informed by multi-stakeholder dialogue and cocoa platforms</p> <p># of ha of landscapes under improved practices in the 3 target regions of Indénié-Djuablin / La Mé, Cavally and Guémonas as a result of the adoption of the ILMPs</p>	<p><u>Output 1.1:</u> Multi-stakeholder dialogue and cocoa platforms strengthened to harmonize policies, actions, and catalyze investments</p> <p><u>Output 1.2:</u> Capacity building program, including tools and approaches to support implementation of ILMP implemented</p> <p><u>Output 1.3:</u> Integrated participatory landscape management plans developed and implementation overseen in the target landscapes</p>	GEFTF	580,000	5,923,993
2. Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains	INV	<p><u>Outcome 2</u></p> <p>Improved efficiency and sustainability of cocoa value chains</p> <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <p># of new business models adopted based on improved climate resilient farming practices with innovative finance mobilized</p>	<p><u>Output 2.1:</u> Climate-resilient and ecologically sound intensification models promoted</p> <p><u>Output 2.2:</u> Innovative tools, approaches, strategies, guidance and training developed for more efficient and responsible cocoa value chains</p> <p><u>Output 2.3:</u> An inclusive business and finance model addressing, <i>inter alia</i>, enhanced participation and credit access among the poor, women and other marginalized groups), designed and pilot tested in at least one landscape</p> <p><u>Output 2.4:</u> Sustainable cocoa standards, certification and traceability systems developed and</p>	GEFTF	2,387,607	24,712,530

			tested			
3. Conservation and restoration of natural habitats	INV	<u>Outcome 3.1</u> Increased cocoa-forest landscape area under conservation and restoration. <u>Indicators:</u> - Area of degraded farmland and forest under restoration/rehabilitation and improved management. - Metric tons of CO2e of GHG Emissions Mitigated	<u>Output 3.1:</u> Institutional capacity for restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands and forest habitats strengthened <u>Output 3.2:</u> Highly degraded sites within the pilot cocoa-forest landscapes restored <u>Output 3.3:</u> Enhanced mechanisms to leverage investments and commitments for conservation and restoration of natural habitats	GEFTF	1,437,000	27,200,000
4. Project Coordination, Collaboration, Knowledge Management and M&E	TA	<u>Outcome 4</u> Knowledge and innovation are diffused at multiple sub-national, national and international scales, while project implementation is monitored and evaluated <u>Indicator:</u> # examples of replication /uptake in regions of Côte d'Ivoire not among pilot areas of the CFI	<u>Output 4.1:</u> Knowledge products, tools and approaches, regarding target landscapes and change processes, developed and shared at landscape, national and international levels, through CFI, the FOLUR Global Program and other relevant platforms <u>Output 4.2:</u> Participation of project team and partners in knowledge management and other activities of the FOLUR Global Platform, as well as in relevant international cocoa-related events <u>Output 4.3:</u> Operational M&E systems implemented	GEFTF	695,000	5,424,994
Subtotal				GEFTF	5,099,607	63,261,517
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEFTF	254,980	1,970,470
Total Project Cost					5,354,587	65,231,987

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

D. PLEASE INCLUDE EVIDENCE FOR CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT WITH THIS FORM

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)
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Recipient Country Government	MINEF SODEFOR	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,700,000
Recipient Country Government	MINEF SODEFOR	In-kind	Recurrent expenditure	300,000
Recipient Country Government	MINADER- CCC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditure	6,000,000
NGO	IDH	In-kind	Recurrent expenditure	262,000
Private Sector	World Cocoa Foundation Cocoa Forest initiative	Grant	Investment Mobilized	48,000,000
Private Sector	World Cocoa Foundation – Cocoa Forest Initiative	In kind	Recurrent Expenditures	2,000,000
Donor Agency	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Grant	Investment Mobilized	3,400,000
GEF Agency	FAO	In kind	Recurrent Expenditure	200,000
GEF Agency	ICRAF	Grant	Investment Mobilized	2,219,987
GEF Agency	ICRAF	In-kind	Recurrent Expenditure	50,000
Total Co-financing				66,231,987

Describe how any “Investment Mobilized” was identified.

The project will mobilize additional investments both in the forms of new public programs - as indicated by the strong political will of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to further invest in the sector - and through the private signatories of the Cocoa and Forests Initiative (CFI) and their Corporate Social Responsibility Programs. Private and Public signatories have committed approximately USD 50 million to be channeled through the CFI platform. Specific investments mobilized within, and also outside of, the CFI are as follows:

- World Cocoa Foundation, on behalf of leading cocoa and chocolate companies, will co-finance \$50,000,000 through activities and investments by the private sector as part of the Cocoa & Forest Initiative (CFI) in the period 2020 – 2025, in the targeted landscapes.
- SODEFOR will co-finance SCOLUR through activities of landscape management plans and agroforestry in two ongoing projects they execute in Cavally and Guémon: a) Forest Investment Plan 2018-2023 with \$1,400,000 b) Resilient communities for better forest conservation 2020-2022 with \$1,600,000.
- ICRAF (www.worldagroforestry.org) will co-finance \$2,219,987 through 2 ongoing projects concerning agroforestry : a) Sustainable Cocoa Communities in Côte d'Ivoire b) Agroforestry for sustainable cocoa and forest landscape in Côte d'Ivoire (AFS Cacao) and kind
- IDH will co-finance \$262,000 through 2 ongoing projects concerning landscape planning and communication: a) Project for the protection/restoration of the Mount Péko National Park (establishment of the platform for dialogue and development and implementation of integrated participatory landscape management plans in the Guémon region) b) Green Growth Plan Implementation Project (Facilitation of the Cavally Dialogue Platform and Development and Implementation of Integrated Participatory Landscape Management Plans in the Cavally Region)

- FAO will co-finance \$3,600,000 through GCF SAP REDD+ Project : “Promoting zero-deforestation cocoa production for reducing emissions in Côte d’Ivoire (PROMIRE)” and FAO direct technical and logistics backstopping (including one vehicle and in kind staff time). Landscape planning, agroforestry, forest restoration and communication will be developed in La Mé region.

E. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
FAO	GEFTF	Côte D’Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	312,351	28,113	340,464
FAO	GEFTF	Côte D’Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	2,278,199	205,038	2,483,237
FAO	GEFTF	Côte D’Ivoire	MFA	MFA	1,295,276	116,575	1,411,851
Subtotal FAO					3,885,826	349,726	4,235,552
UNDP	GEFTF	Côte D’Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	93,705	8,433	102,138
UNDP	GEFTF	Côte D’Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	655,937	59,034	714,971
UNDP	GEFTF	Côte D’Ivoire	MFA	MFA	374,821	33,734	408,555
Subtotal UNDP					1,124,463	101,201	1,225,664
UNIDO	GEFTF	Côte D’Ivoire	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	40,159	3,614	43,773
UNIDO	GEFTF	Côte D’Ivoire	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	189,373	17,043	206,416
UNIDO	GEFTF	Côte D’Ivoire	MFA	MFA	114,766	10,329	125,095
Subtotal UNIDO					344,298	30,986	375,284
Total GEF Resources					5,354,587	481,913	5,836,500

F. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

G. PROJECT’S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Update the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex F and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at mid-term evaluation and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCCf.

Project Core Indicators	Expected at CEO Endorsement

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of land restored (Hectares)	25,000 ha
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	514,899 ha
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	4 384 300
7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	—
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	—
9	Reduction , disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	208,300 (93,735 women)

Estimation of core indicators is based on the following:

- *Indicator #3 - Area of land restored:* As shown in Annex L, the project will directly support agro-forestry-based restoration of 20,000 of croplands and 5,000 ha of forest lands, thus totaling 25,000 ha.
- *Indicator #4 - Area of landscapes under improved practices:* The three project landscapes cover 768,940 ha. Analysis of satellite data identifies two land use types where cocoa is grown: (1) coffee-cocoa (208,257 ha), (2) mixed cocoa areas (306,542 ha). Integrated landscape management plans will cover both land use types, for a total of 514,899 ha.
- *Indicator #6 Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated:* National and local institutions, local communities, NGOs and small-scale farmers will help deliver carbon benefits through the implementation of project activities. Estimates have been calculated through the EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT)². The carbon-balance of this project amounts to **-4, 384, 300tCO₂e** for a total period of **20 years** (4 years of implementation and 16 years of capitalization) and for a total area of intervention of **47, 297.64 ha** or **-4.6 tCO₂e** per hectare per year. The project will expect to have spill-overs through avoided deforestation. The detailed lost areas can be found in the 'calculations' tab. Based on the Global Forest Change 2000 – 2019, Hansen, et al. 2019 the sum of projected lost area in the following four years (2021 to 2024) is about 94,641.96 ha; As a driver of deforestation, agriculture is known to contribute to 62 percent of deforestation in Cote d' Ivoire, out of which

² <http://www.fao.org/tc/exact/ex-act-home/en/>

38 percent of the sector's induced deforestation can be attributed to cocoa cultivation¹. Considering this, approximately 22,297.64 ha are expected to be deforested from cocoa cultivation in Cote d'Ivoire by 2024. In light of Cote d'Ivoire's Zero Deforestation Agriculture Policy aim by 2025² (2016), an ambitious assumption of 95 percent of avoided deforestation has been made for the target regions. This means that as a result of the project, 21,182.76 ha will be preserved from deforestation.

- Beyond carbon benefit, the project will provide multiple interdependent global environmental benefits. Through the *Outcome 1.3* the project will promote SLM practices in the wider landscape (514,899 hectares) through the adoption of NRM guidelines and capacity development activities and promotion of SLM supply chains. During the project lifetime and in the future the areas of reduced deforestation will contain more biodiversity, provide more connectivity, regulate hydrological cycles, reduce erosion and store additional carbon. Furthermore, the process of reversing deforestation will not only continue for many years to come, but also expand in geographical scope to many other areas of Côte d'Ivoire.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1.a Project Description

1) *The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description)*

A. *The global environmental problem*

Côte d'Ivoire is located 400 km from the equator and experiences a generally hot and humid climate, with average temperatures ranging from 20 ° C to 33 ° C. Its forest area is part of West Africa's Upper Guinea forest region, which stretches from Guinea to Togo. These forests support a wide variety of habitats and are rich in plant species—including 2,800 forest vascular plants, 23% of which are endemic—which provide habitat for a range of mammals and other fauna. The terrestrial fauna is diverse, including 11 branches of animals divided into 74 orders, 203 families, 769 genera and 7,234 species. The mammalian fauna includes 230 species distributed among 117 genera, 37 families and 12 orders.³

According to its national environmental profile⁴, Côte d'Ivoire spans three major phytogeographic zones:

- The Guinean zone (50% of the country), evergreen and semi-deciduous, is located in the South and was formerly covered with dense humid forest. It is characterized by a sub-equatorial climate, with annual rainfall exceeding 1,500 mm per annum.
- The Sudano-Guinean zone (19% of the country) represents a transition between the Guinean zone in the South and the Sudanese in the North, and consists of semi-deciduous forests formerly rich in valuable wood species, in particular samba (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*), bete (*Mansonia altissima*), kotibe (*Nesogordonia papaverifera*) and mahogany bassam (*Khaya ivorensis*). Precipitation in this zone varies from 1,200 to 1,500 mm per annum.
- The Sudanese zone (31% of the country), located in the North, is covered with wooded savannah and gallery forests along the banks of the rivers. Precipitation here varies from 900 to 1,200 mm per annum.

The three major zones overlap with specific, smaller-scale forest ecosystems, including mangrove forests (8,700 km²), swamp forests (450 km²) and mountain forests--the latter in the west of the country (480 km²).

The rapid disappearance of forests in Côte d'Ivoire is one of the most dramatic examples of tropical deforestation in Africa. In the past 50 years, the country has lost nearly 90% of its natural forests—one of the world's fastest rates of deforestation. According to Côte d'Ivoire's Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL), national forest cover has fallen

³ NBSAP.

⁴ Halle & Bruzon, 2006

from 7.8 million hectares in 1990, to 5.1 million ha in 2000 and 2.8 million ha in 2020⁵. On average, approximately 250,000 hectares of forest was lost annually between 1990 and 2020, equivalent to average annual deforestation rates of 4.35% from 1990-2000, 2.48% from 2000-2010 and 3.31% from 2010-2020⁶. For the most part, only national parks and reserves still have large, relatively intact forest areas.

Deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire threatens entire populations of animals, including various primates and elephants. Several taxa of the country's primate fauna are now classified as endangered, including Western chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes verus*), White-naped mangabey (*Cercocebus atys lunulatus*), Roloway monkey (*Cercopithecus diana roloway*) and Bay colobus (*Procolobus badius badius*). Miss Waldron's red colobus (*Procolobus badius waldroni*) has not been observed in the wild since 1978 and is considered critically endangered and possibly extinct.⁷ As natural habitat is lost, remaining fauna are pushed back into smaller and smaller areas, making them increasingly susceptible to poaching. As of 2016, 82 species of fauna were listed in the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) endangered species categories, including 59 species of birds, 22 mammals and one amphibian⁸.

Deforestation has also contributed to drastically reducing the elephant population, which went from several thousand as recently as 50 years ago to 200-400 today⁹. Many of the surviving elephants have become 'internally displaced'—hiding out in a landscape dominated by man, becoming very secretive, and appearing and disappearing at irregular intervals, suggesting that they are moving much longer distances than is usual for forest elephants. It is likely that these tiny groups will fail to find mates, will be lost one by one to poachers or to starvation, and will gradually disappear as a population.¹⁰

In addition to forest loss, remaining forests have been significantly degraded, with important implications for ecosystem services. Healthy forests provide the economy and the environment with unique goods and services: filtering and discharging clean water into streams and reservoirs, maintaining the natural habitat of thousands of food animals and plants, providing medicinal substances and satisfying the timber and fuelwood needs of industry and communities. Degraded forest cannot effectively fulfill these functions, as water becomes contaminated, precious flora and fauna disappear and stocks of lumber and fuelwood dwindle. Degradation of forest landscapes and land also have substantial impacts on agricultural production.

Overall, Côte d'Ivoire's forest crisis has severe implications for both biodiversity and ecosystem services, the latter linked in part to its population's continuing dependence on both forest products and agriculture. Loss of forest cover has significant effects on climate, people and crops.

Conserving Côte d'Ivoire's forests is also closely linked to the global climate crisis. Tropical rainforests are essential for climate change mitigation, as they absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere and store carbon in their vegetation and soil¹¹. Agroforestry systems constitute the third largest carbon sink after primary forests and long-term fallows, and they are one of the most common land use systems across landscapes and agro-ecological zones in Africa.

⁵ Côte d'Ivoire Forest Reference Emission Level, 2017.

⁶ FAO. 2020. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020: Main report. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca9825en>

⁷ <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/194008291500800110>

⁸ NBSAP, 2016.

⁹ <https://phys.org/news/2017-09-chocolate-industry-deforestation-ivory-coast.html>

¹⁰ <https://www.elephantcrisisfund.org/stories/can-the-ivory-coast-still-live-up-to-its-name/>

¹¹ Agriculture Ecosystems & Environment 99(1-3):15-27. DOI: 10.1016/S0167-8809(03)00138-5

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) in Côte d'Ivoire were estimated at 5.5 million tCO₂ eq. in 2014, representing approximately 13.75% of total national emissions.¹² In addition to the CO₂ emissions resulting from deforestation, the link between deforestation and rainfall—and therefore between forest loss and declining agricultural productivity—is increasingly evident. In Côte d'Ivoire, a study on the vulnerability of the agricultural sector to climate change¹³ noted an overall downward trend in rainfall in many areas of the country between 1960 and 2010. The largest decreases were observed in the humid southern forest zone near the coast. These declines may be related in part to destruction of the area's forest cover by extensive agriculture and uncontrolled logging.

The disappearance of remaining forest blocks would further compromise development objectives, particularly in the agricultural sector¹⁴. Currently, agriculture is a major driver of Côte d'Ivoire's economy, employing more than two thirds of its working population and generating around 22% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and more than 50% of its export earnings. Agriculture represents a critical source of income for Côte d'Ivoire's largely rural population.

Originating in South America, cocoa was introduced into Côte d'Ivoire during colonial times. Supported by high world prices and state incentives, cocoa production boomed, making the country, by 1960, the world's leading cocoa producer. With rising global demand, national production went from 550,000 tonnes in 1980 to 900,000 tonnes in 1995, 1.5 million tonnes in 2015 and to more than two million tonnes in 2018¹⁵. This dynamic expansion of cocoa farming was accompanied by a change in farming practices involving a transition from multi-layered agroforestry systems to full sun crops and associated deforestation¹⁶.

Today, cocoa production contributes some 15% to Côte d'Ivoire's GDP and 40% to its export earnings. Production is carried out by nearly one million farmers, who depend on the crop for their livelihoods; another five million people participate at various stage of processing and commercialization.¹⁷ Côte d'Ivoire is currently the world's largest producer and exporter of cocoa, supplying about one third of cocoa globally. And the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) is forecasting a further 10% increase in global cocoa production in the coming decade.

Agricultural expansion for the production of cash crops, including export commodities such as cocoa, is the main driver of deforestation and forest degradation in Côte d'Ivoire. Overall, agriculture contributes to 62% of deforestation. Agriculture is typically carried out through slash-and-burn practices, which contribute to deforestation and forest degradation. Studies conducted by the National REDD + Commission (CN-REDD +) identified cocoa farming as the main driver of deforestation, responsible for 38% of deforestation nationwide¹⁸.

The country's classified forests are subject to particularly intense pressure from thousands of households already installed within their borders¹⁹. As of 2015, according to a post-conflict environmental analysis prepared by UNEP²⁰, an estimated 80% of classified forest area was occupied by agricultural plots, tended by some 229,560 heads of households. Conflicts continue to occur among the occupants of classified forests and SODEFOR, the state agency in charge of classified forest management.

B. Underlying causes and barriers

As described above, Côte d'Ivoire has experienced decades of growth in cocoa production based on clearance of existing forests and planting of cocoa in full sun in previously forested areas²¹. As cocoa trees have matured, land and soils within broad regions have become depleted. As global demand has continued to increase, new forests in new

¹² <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/countries/CIV>

¹³ MINESUDD, 2013

¹⁴ SN-REDD+, 2017

¹⁵ Banque Mondiale, 2019. Au Pays du Cacao : comment transformer la Côte d'Ivoire

¹⁶ Sonwa, D.J., Weise, S.F., Schroth, G. et al. Structure of cocoa farming systems in West and Central Africa: a review. *Agroforest Syst* 93, 2009–2025 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10457-018-0306-7>

¹⁷ World Bank. July 2019. Au pays de cacao: comment transformer la Côte d'Ivoire

¹⁸ BNETD, 2016

¹⁹ SN-REDD+, 2018

²⁰ UNEP, 2015

²¹ Sonwa, D.J., Weise, S.F., Schroth, G. et al. Structure of cocoa farming systems in West and Central Africa: a review. *Agroforest Syst* 93, 2009–2025 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10457-018-0306-7>

parts of the country have been targeted for clearance by prospective growers. In 2000, as civil unrest reigned and forest governance became minimal, the process accelerated, spreading, as noted above, into classified forests.

Today, a combination of increasing environmental and social concerns on the demand side and a range of supply side difficulties are combining to create a significant challenge for sustainable development of the sector. At its root, the problem is linked to broader development challenges facing Côte d'Ivoire. Among these is the country's high rate of population growth, currently estimated at 2.55% / year—equivalent to a doubling of the population in 28 years. This national population growth rate, however, underestimates the demographically-driven pressures facing forested areas in the west and the north of the country, which are experiencing higher rates of population growth due in part to high levels of migration²². Internal migration, as well as immigration from ECOWAS countries, has brought migrants who are opening up the western agricultural front, following the clearance of the forest massif and soil degradation in the central and eastern portions of the country.

Population growth and economic factors have increased clearance pressure facing remaining forests. Such pressures are conditioned by the balance of relative opportunities and incentives facing rural populations. Where alternatives are limited or non-existent, land clearance for full-sun cocoa, even on small plots and in areas where they have uncertain—or worse—tenure / legality, may be the best of a limited series of options facing many small farmers. Indeed, tenure issues have an important effect on the type of growing strategy employed, since full sun cocoa tends to reach maturity more quickly—an advantage for those facing insecure tenure.

Physical, geographic and climatic factors are also playing a significant role in driving outcomes. The low fertility of soils outside forests is an important factor limiting cocoa yields, leading to a low degree of agricultural intensification and additional pressure to convert more natural forests. Climate change is also beginning to have significant impacts²³. Decreases in rainfall are leading to decreased yields, which lead in turn to migration of populations to fertile areas associated with dense forests, which causes deforestation and increased fires in mosaic zones, thus forming a vicious circle²⁴. Although undeniably complex, the role played by forests in relation to the climate is increasingly apparent.

In addition to the above causal factors, a number of issues are acting as barriers to solutions to the observed problems and challenges. These may be grouped into three categories, according to the type of solution under consideration, as outlined below.

1. *Barriers to enhanced and integrated planning*

- Weak enabling policies and legal framework: This includes weak forest governance and insufficient popularization of the 2019 Forest Code.
- Low priority given to forest-related issues at the national level and rapid change of the Minister in charge of forest management: In fifty years of independence for Côte d'Ivoire, the Forestry Administration has had eighteen changes of ministerial tutelage and twenty-eight ministers, i.e. a change of tutelage every two and a half years on average.²⁵
- Inadequate systems for area-based policy alignment: Spatial planning is a cross-cutting development factor allowing better land management and better use of a country's resources and potential. Côte d'Ivoire has created policies for agriculture and forest conservation that are well aligned in principle, including through the REDD process, the government's international climate commitments, as well as the alignment of different land use policies. However, application on the ground is often still incomplete and contradictory and, as a consequence, deforestation associated with agricultural production continues. There is a challenge to harmonize implementation of: (i) policies for forest conservation and restoration (implemented by the Ministry of Water and Forestry through its decentralized structures such as SODEFOR) on the one side; (ii) policies for agricultural development, notably cocoa (carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Café-Cacao Council supported by ANADER and CNRA), and; (iii) land use policies. For example, while the

²² INS, 2014

²³ Geist and Lambin, 2001

²⁴ SalvaTerra, 2012

²⁵ BNETD, Etc Terra, 2016

general policy of land use planning (a methodological guide to the development and implementation of the Regional Land Development and Development Scheme -SRADT)^[1] recommends the conservation of lowlands for food crops, there are many oil palm farms developing there. Similarly, although the new forest code (Law No. 2014-427 of July 14, 2014^[2], with the Forest Code, revised by Law 2019-675 of July 23, 2019^[3]) has recognized the ownership of farm trees by the farmer and recommends the adoption of agroforestry practices to restore tree cover, in practice, farmers continue to suffer from logging operators cutting down timber trees in cocoa farms. Furthermore, despite their conservation status, classified forests and some community forests are being replaced by farms—in some cases receiving technical support from government agencies. Interventions by the cocoa industry’s sustainability programs have very little impact on deforestation and improving the living conditions of communities, as they are not connected to regional priorities and not sufficiently adapted to the local context.

- Insufficient coordination of initiatives on the ground: Planning would be greatly enhanced by a framework that enabled information sharing and cooperation within and between actors in different sectors operating within a given geographic space.

2. *Barriers to sustainable intensification of agricultural practices and systems*

- i. Agricultural and post harvest practices: Low levels of productivity are tied to a range of technical and environmental pressure and climate change, including: (i) Inadequate diffusion of good agricultural practices and post-harvest treatment linked to a lack of technical training and education of farmers; (ii) long-standing cocoa cultivation methods, namely full-sun planting, have led to severe declines in soil health and fertility; (iii) aging cocoa orchards; (iv) lack of promotion of cocoa waste bioenergy practices and improved stoves, and; (v) inefficiencies in on-farm production systems.
- ii. Phytosanitary issues: The high level of parasite pressure due to diseases and pests (pod rot disease due to *Phytophthora megakarya* and *Phytophthora palmivora*, cocoa mirids bugs *Salhbergella singularis* Hagh, bark beetles, orange rust, stem borers, etc.), as well as the upsurge and threat of cocoa swollen shoot disease.
- iii. Socio-economic aspects: A variety of socio-economic barriers are affecting cocoa production. These include: (i) The aging of producers and the disinterestedness of young people in the sector; (ii) low level of organization of producers; (iii) low level of local processing of products; (iv) poverty, unemployment and overall precarious living conditions of cocoa-producing communities; (v) evidence of child labour across the supply chain; (vi) lack of empowerment of women and youth; and (vii) unmanaged migration, including internal migration leading, *inter alia*, to clearing of classified forests.
- iv. Lack of approved political and regulatory provisions regarding land clearance by fire when planting crops: To generate income quickly, cocoa is usually cultivated using slash-and-burn farming methods. The new Forest Code approved in July 2019 provides specific regulations for the protection of forests, e.g. requiring prior authorization for deforestation and land clearing in its articles 45 and 47 in the private forest environment, and in article 46 in the public forest domain. The implementing decree developing article 47 remains in the discussion phase within the government; it is expected to include binding measures regarding deforestation and clearing by slash and/or burn.
- v. Weak access to market and financial systems: Despite the importance of cocoa production in the country, market access and financial services to farmers, particularly smallholders, remain insufficiently inclusive. Farmers are typically paid in cash at harvest time. Managing cash flow can be a challenge, as the income earned needs to cover an entire year’s expenses. Few farmers have access to banking services, making it difficult for them to save their earnings or to ask for a loan. Farmers may turn to friends and family for loans²⁶ when emergency cash is needed and when they are unable to save enough to cover the year’s household expenses. Bank branches are usually located far away from villages and transaction costs are high. Financial products are typically conceived for urban customers who can reimburse a loan from their monthly salaries; this system doesn’t work for cocoa farmers, most of whom lack regular monthly incomes.

²⁶ Lonie, S. et al., 2019. [Opportunities for Digital Financial Services in the Cocoa Value Chain, Côte d’Ivoire. Insights from new data.](#) International Finance Corporation (IFC)

3. *Barriers to improved conservation and restoration of natural habitats, particularly forests*

Barriers to conservation

- i. Agricultural practices: Unsustainable practices, i.e. slash-and-burn farming, uncontrolled use of chemical pesticides (which threatens pollination), agricultural expansion and forest clearance are widespread in forests.
- ii. Enabling environment: (a) Insufficient framework and actions to control illegal logging, mining and illegal exploitation of wild fauna and flora²⁷; (b) lack of wildfire management policy and associated capacities to tackle wildfires in a changing climate.

Barriers to reforestation & land restoration

- i. Weak/nonexistent land tenure rights: Smallholder farmers (especially women smallholders) lack secure land tenure rights, and land-use plans are not developed. For reforestation efforts to succeed, plots need to be delimited and secured, as reforestation is a long-term process. This is especially true for native species, which typically require more time to grow. Overall, securing land ownership is an essential step enabling farmers to attract investment and implement long-term actions. Lack of secure land tenure is one of the main drivers that makes agriculture and forestry unsustainable. A majority of the people exploiting land in Côte d'Ivoire are not legally recognized land owners, even if some are recognized as owners by customary chiefs or are allowed by them to use the land in question. This situation creates challenges for long-term sustainable investments, like planting trees. Administrative procedures for recognizing land ownership have been set-up; however, a good deal remains to be done, with one key barrier being the cost of securing the official documentation needed to prove ownership. Thus, long-term investment in sustainable land management must take land tenure issues into account.
- ii. Inadequate enabling environment: This includes: (i) ambiguity over tree ownership; (ii) lack of a regulatory framework or associated incentives; (iii) lack of a monitoring system for reforestation.
- iii. Capacities: Insufficient skills and experience in agroforestry and land rehabilitation among smallholders.
- iv. Input availability: Low production capacity and availability of seeds and seedlings.

2) *The baseline scenario and associated baseline projects*

Under the current baseline, a set of domestic and international public and private sector actors is involved in a coordinated effort to improve a wide range of environmental, economic and social characteristics associated with the production and marketing of cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire. This effort encompasses an underlying set of Government programs and policies, company actions and plans and donor activities, many of which are being coordinated with one another.

At a cross-cutting level, the COVID-19 crisis is expected to have a serious impact on Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa sector over the medium and long term and therefore poses a serious threat to the sector. Ongoing market uncertainty could affect farmers' decisions to create, renew, or maintain their cocoa plantations. This could lead to a reduction in yield levels, which would affect processing and chocolate companies in the long run. In turn, this will affect the income levels of cocoa farmers and cocoa workers.

The COVID-19 pandemic is also affecting many cocoa export destinations. Due to the strict health and social measures taken by government, the supply chain has been disrupted, affecting the volume and value of exports. Such supply chain disruptions also have the potential to limit farmers' access to inputs, such as fertilizers and plant protection products. Cocoa could face a further slump in the longer term as chocolate demand has slowed down in Europe. Demand is expected to fall as a direct result of contraction in economic growth, which will diminish consumer disposable income for luxury goods. The impact of the economic slowdown is likely to include lower retail sales in shops and, especially, in airport duty free stores.

²⁷ ECOWAS countries including Côte d'Ivoire recently adopted a strategy on combating wildlife crime.

Covid-19 has emphasized the vulnerability of the cocoa sector, while underlining the need to rigorously and systematically continue efforts to increase productivity and sustainability. Modernization of the sector would include increasing productivity through professionalization, encouraging new techniques, much more widespread use of best farming practices as well as better prices for the farmers.

The remainder of this section consists of two parts. The first presents brief overviews of major baseline projects and programmes with which the present GEF project will coordinate and partner. A second part offers a thematically-based discussion and assessment of baseline efforts within key issue areas being targeted by these and other projects and by GEF incremental support.

A. *Overview of key baseline programmes and projects*

1. THE COCOA AND FORESTS INITIATIVE (CFI)

In March 2017, the Prince of Wales convened the first meeting of what would become a program aimed at preventing deforestation and forest degradation in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana associated with the global cocoa supply chain. In November of that year, the two country Governments, along with the world's leading chocolate and cocoa companies, signed landmark agreements aimed at ending deforestation and promoting forest restoration and protection in the cocoa supply chain. The resulting public-private partnership—known as the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI)—was organized by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), IDH – the Sustainable Trade Initiative and the Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit, working alongside the two Governments. Governance of the CFI and oversight of its activities is the responsibility of the IFC Technical Secretariat, which in Côte d'Ivoire is composed of the Ministry of Water and Forests, the IDH, the WCF and the Cocoa Coffee Council. Currently, the Secretariat is coordinated and led by the IDH, which is working to strengthen the capacity of MINEF to facilitate a transition to a Secretariat fully coordinated by MINEF, with IDH focusing on its role as a facilitator between the public and private sectors and civil society.

Within a matter of months, national Joint Frameworks for Action (JFAs) were agreed for Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, each of which defined core commitments, verifiable actions and time-bound targets designed to deliver deforestation-free and forest-positive cocoa supply chains. These Frameworks were soon complemented by National Implementation Plans covering the period 2018-20, which detailed each Government's plan for implementing actions agreed to under its national Joint Framework.²⁸ These included a number of important building blocks designed to enable CFI implementation, e.g. revisions to national legal frameworks, adoption of environmental and social safeguard standards and development of boundary maps of protected areas.

By March 2019, companies participating in the CFI released their own initial action plans, covering the period 2018-22. These detailed how each company would support achievement of the Framework's objectives, in line with their role in the supply chain, strategic priorities and sustainability goals²⁹.

A phased approach has been adopted to implement the CFI, with a start-up phase (2018-2020) in which the focus has been on creating an enabling environment and on-the-ground implementation of pilots to test policies and models for scaling-up in the planned ten-year scaling phase (2021-2030).

CFI's start-up phase is concentrated in five regions: Cavally, Guémon, Nawa, San-Pedro and La Mé.

Work under the start-up phase has been centered on the following themes:³⁰

- Sustainable production and improvement of sources of income for producers, with responsible intensification and diversification of production in order to increase yields and incomes of cocoa producers and reduce pressure on forests;
- Protection and restoration of the forest, including conservation of national parks and reserves, improvement of forest cover in rural areas and restoration of classified forests degraded by human activities, in particular by the encroachment of cocoa plantations; and

²⁸ See CFI, 2018. [République de Côte d'Ivoire: Plan de Mise en œuvre des activités du cadre d'action commune, 2018-2020](#)

²⁹ See CFI, 2019. [Summary of Initial Company Action Plans for Côte d'Ivoire](#).

³⁰ CFI, 2018 & 2019. Details regarding actions identified and implemented, and outputs achieved, under each of these headings are provided beginning on p. 26 below

- Community participation and social inclusion, which covers social guarantees ensured by the engagement of civil society and communities.

Social inclusion is an important dimension of the CFI. The initiative aims to involve local communities, while employing environmental and social safeguards to minimize potentially negative social or environmental impacts. The signatories of each JFA are committed to respecting human rights. In addition, they recognize that effective engagement and empowerment of cocoa-producing communities and Civil Society Organizations is essential to halting deforestation and forest degradation linked to cocoa production.

The 2018-2020 ‘Pilot Phase’ period has also involved preparation of the subsequent implementation phase of the CFI. The post-2020 period will be used to consolidate and scale up the activities and results achieved during the first two years of the pilot phase. It is expected to be mainly devoted to the implementation of “heavy-duty” activities requiring significant financial resources. Subject to in-depth consultations among the signatories to the JFA, these may include:

- Update and publish the boundaries of classified forests, starting with the five priority CFI regions;
- Take stock of the status of the classified forests and produce bankable management plans;
- Produce national traceability maps, coupled with a map for monitoring private sector supply;
- Set up and operationalize the national cocoa physical and financial traceability system;
- Deploy the environmental and social safeguard policy, including the collection of socio-economic data on category three reserved forests in the five priority regions.
- Set up and operationalize the Forestry Fund, including the Public-Private Fund to finance the CFI.

2. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM (PNIA 2)

As part of the implementation of the National Agricultural Investment Program (PNIA 2017-2025, or ‘PNIA 2’), several initiatives are being taken to eliminate deforestation in the cocoa value chain.

The PNIA2 identifies the following major environmental challenges for Côte d'Ivoire:

- The need for integrated management of environmental resources to ensure soil fertility, the health of protected areas and species, and the preservation of aquatic ecosystems;
- The need to restore forest cover;
- The need for a comprehensive study of agro-climatic vulnerabilities, and of a strategy to ensure the climate resilience of agricultural production.

A central aspect of PNIA2 is to promote close coordination between agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery activities and environmental management efforts (programmes 1 and 3).

Program 3, "Sustainable management of environmental resources and climate resilience", aims at both comprehensive and multi-stakeholder environmental management and strengthening adaptation and resilience to climate change.

3. REDD+

Côte d'Ivoire adopted the **National REDD+ Strategy** in 2016. Eight REDD+ strategic options have been defined, with **strategic option 1: Zero deforestation agriculture** aiming to reduce deforestation due to agricultural production by 80 percent by 2030. Part of Côte d'Ivoire's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is a 28% reduction in baseline emissions through REDD+. Côte d'Ivoire's [Joint Framework for Action](#) under the CFI includes a commitment to zero deforestation in the cocoa supply chain. The CFI implementation plan and funding targets represent concrete commitment and momentum for deforestation-free cocoa supply.

In line with the REDD+ National Strategy, a number of initiatives are under development or underway in various regions (see **Map 1** below). These include the GCF and FIP projects (both described below), as well as the ‘C2D’ project, Mondelez project and ‘Projet Cacao Ami des Forêts’.

The Government has committed significant domestic resources, and has worked closely with bilateral and multilateral donors to reach its current level of REDD+ readiness and ability to transform its forest and agricultural sectors. While significant progress has been made in the development of the national REDD+ architecture, the readiness phase is not yet complete and is facing some challenges relate to capacity and funding. The main technical and financial support provided by partners dedicated to the REDD+ readiness phase—namely the UN-REDD National Program and the FCPF/WB—ended in 2019. With no other plan for additional funding to finalize and operationalize the elements of the Warsaw Framework, the GCF (see immediately below) is the only financial partner available to support its finalization.

4. GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF)

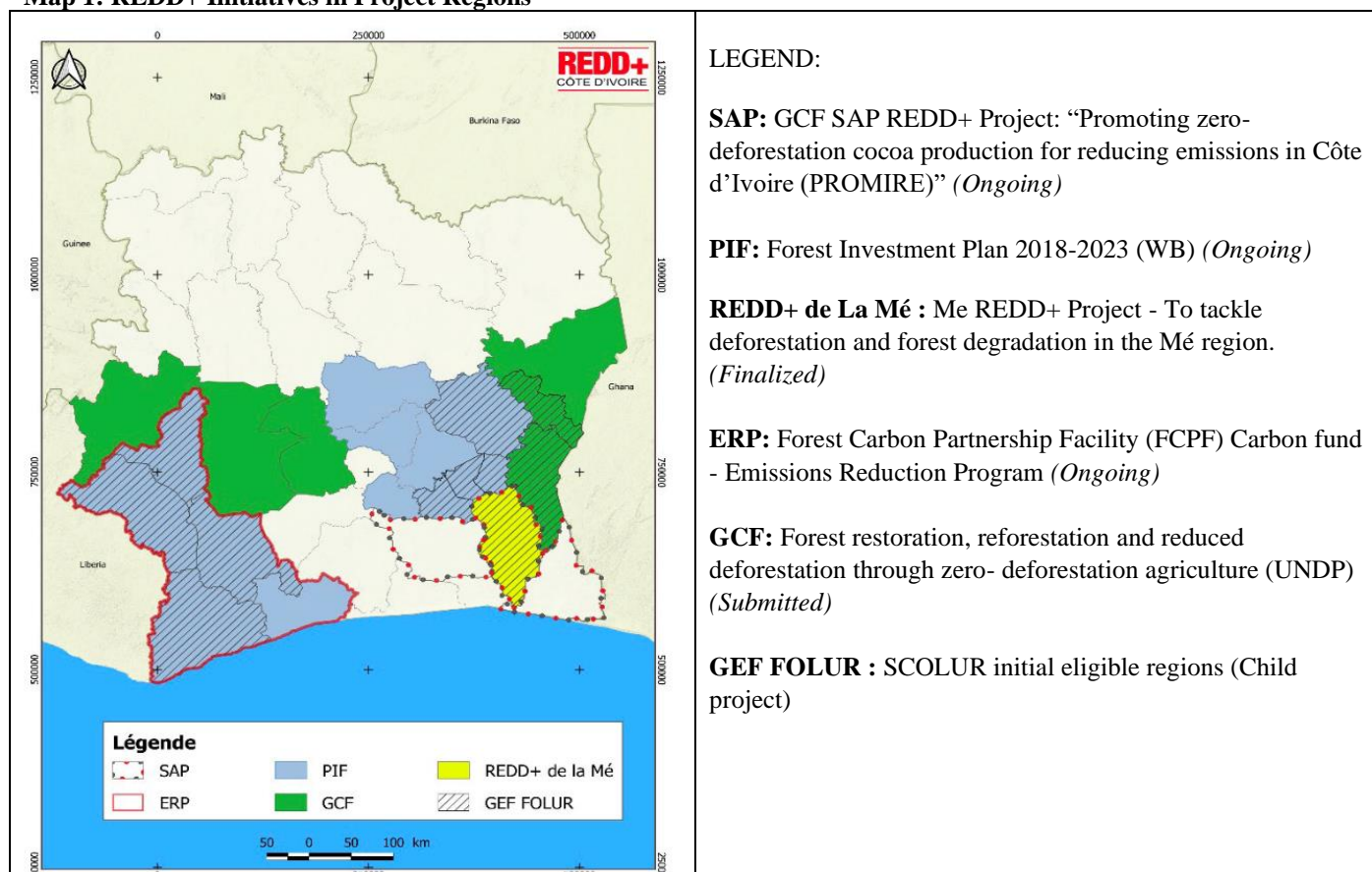
A Green Climate Fund (GCF) project, “*Promoting zero-deforestation cocoa production for reducing emissions in Côte d’Ivoire (PROMIRE)*”, approved in mid-2020, aims to generate a paradigm shift through the scaling up of innovative agroforestry models, zero-deforestation agriculture and organic cocoa production. The project is designed to reduce GHG emissions while also providing adaptation co-benefits.

The initiative will provide concrete support to agriculture, one of the pillars of the REDD+ NS, and will initiate a transition towards a green and low-carbon economy. It will support a new agricultural model to begin a transitional path towards a low-carbon economy and effectively implement zero-deforestation agriculture. To achieve this, 3,650 ha of agroforestry systems will be established, and 1,500 ha of forest will be restored, thus generating a direct and indirect reduction in carbon emissions of 5.5 million tCO₂ eq over the life of the project.³¹ Agroforestry will reduce pressure on forests by supporting smallholder farmers to increase their incomes whilst ensuring food security and fuelwood needs. This will lead to an improvement in livelihoods, reversal of deforestation trends and co-benefits for climate adaptation. The adoption of low-carbon emission agricultural practices by communities will lead to increased value added per hectare, increased diversification of livelihoods and independence from public funds, particularly by better connecting smallholder farmers to financial institutions. Low-carbon emission agricultural practices will be implemented. 7,550 individuals (30% of whom are female) and three cooperatives (one per region) stand to benefit directly, while 600,000 smallholder farmers stand to benefit indirectly. It will help smallholder farmers gain access to sustainable financial tools to end their dependence on public subsidies, thus allowing the low-carbon agricultural model to gradually become autonomous through its own investments.

GCF grant resources will also be used to overcome the Government’s constraints to invest in measures needed to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The project will finalize and operationalize the REDD+ architecture by building the institutional capacities to ensure effective implementation of the tools at national and sub-national levels. It will support the operationalization of the REDD+ mechanism in the target area, while enabling replication of activities and good practices in other regions to achieve national coverage, as recommended by the REDD+ National Strategy and the National Investment Framework (NIF).

³¹ Estimations from evaluations using the Ex Ante Carbon-balance (EX-ACT) tool developed by FAO.

Map 1: REDD+ Initiatives in Project Regions



5. GIZ GREEN INNOVATION CENTRES

GIZ support is spearheaded by its [Green Innovation Centres \(GIC\) for the Agriculture and Food Sector](#) program, which operate in fifteen African countries. The [GIC project in Côte d’Ivoire](#) works with small-scale cocoa farms and their organisations as well as with Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises upstream and downstream of the promoted value-added chains in the South-East and South-West Region of Côte d’Ivoire, including Cavally, Indénié Djuablin and La Mé regions.³² The project seeks to identify and scale up innovations and promotes them by supporting an enabling environment that will ensure sustainable agribusiness in the cocoa sector. The project implements activities within five strategic and complementary areas:

- **Sustainable cocoa production without deforestation:** GIC promotes reforestation and deforestation-free supply chains through local partnerships in the targeted regions. It also supports efforts to achieve sustainable and verified cocoa production by helping develop a national traceability system for cocoa products – from the cocoa tree to the chocolate bar. By teaming up with international partners like the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and the Centre for International Cooperation and Agricultural Research for Development (CIRAD) the project promotes good agricultural practices for better adaptation to climate change, e.g. through the introduction of agroforestry systems.
- **Diversification in cocoa production systems:** To reduce the impact of market fluctuations on cocoa farmers, GIC promotes innovations in the cultivation of complementary foodstuffs. This strengthens farmers’ resilience when dealing with crop failures or falling cocoa prices and provides them with additional income. The two primary foodstuffs targeted by the project are manioc and plantain banana.

³² Among the SCOLUR regions, GIC does not work in Guémon.

- Local processing and marketing of cocoa products: To retain more added value in the country, the project supports a Business Incubator, which develops new cocoa products and opens new markets. There are plans to establish a pilot centre offering training and further education for all stages of processing. The project also promotes small-scale processing units to increase cocoa processing activities and diversify cocoa products in the country, create employment and increase revenues from cocoa.
- Promotion of sectoral innovations: To strengthen the enabling environment necessary for the development and adoption of innovations that will lead to sustainable improvements for the sector, the project supports the Coffee and Cocoa Council (CCC) as well as existing initiatives working towards a sustainable cocoa sector. For example, the project cooperates with the CFI and the WCF.
- International dialogue for sustainable cocoa: With the support of an implementation team in Germany, the project promotes international networking as well as south-south and north-south exchange among cocoa-producing countries on best practices, knowledge sharing and international cooperation.

6. WORLD BANK FOREST INVESTMENT PROJECT (FIP)

This project was approved in January 2018, with funding of \$15 million from the International Development Association (IDA). It is designed to improve access to sources of income from sustainable forest management for selected communities in targeted zones in the south west and central regions. Direct beneficiaries include farmers and forest dependent communities of about 345,000 people, who will benefit from both self-employment and agricultural employment opportunities. The FIP will support sustainable management of the Gazetted Forests and the surveillance capacity of the Taï National Park by involving dependent communities and proposing incentive mechanisms that would provide them with alternative revenues, thereby reducing human pressure on the protected areas. Co-management with community and stakeholder involvement is expected to be key to ensuring successful implementation of forest restoration and conservation initiatives. The FIP is closely aligned with both Côte d'Ivoire's newly adopted Forest Sector Policy, and the World Bank Group's Country Partnership Framework (2016-2019) aimed at reducing extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

7. THE INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE (ISLA) PROGRAM

The IDH program "Initiative for Sustainable Territories" (ISLA) aims to address sustainability issues beyond the farm level, combining a value chain approach with a sustainable territories development approach. In Côte d'Ivoire, ISLA focuses on green growth in the Cavally region, where it aims to find a balance between the forest, sustainable agriculture and the populations living in the vast area bounded to the east by the Taï National Park.

In cooperation with its partners--SODEFOR, OIPR, Cavally Regional Council, Barry-Callebaut, Cémoi and the Wild Chimpanzee Foundation--the ISLA programme has implemented interventions that combine agricultural production and forest protection (cocoa agroforestry) including: facilitating collaboration between the public and private sectors with a view to reaching agreements on protection, production and social inclusion; raising awareness of the need for forest conservation; diversification of producers' economic activities, and; mobilization of public and private investment for scaling up the program.

8. THE INVESTMENT PROGRAM FOR COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND COCOA ORCHARDS OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

The Farm and Cooperative Investment Program (FCIP) aims to improve the investment environment for cooperatives and producers to increase their professionalism and ability to invest in agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

Together with its partner, the Conseil du Café-Cacao, IDH, through a co-financing fund called the Cocoa Challenge Fund, supports:

- Financial institutions (Advans CI, Baobab CI, Unacoopec CI, YUP CI, Atlantic Bank, United Bank for Africa and Inclusive Guarantee) to innovate to increase their investment in cooperatives and cocoa communities (products, services and service delivery mechanisms): Savings accounts, Electronic accounts, Input financing, School credit (digital), Truck credit, Working capital financing, Microinsurance, WACC financing, Microinsurance, Solar energy credit.

- Agribusinesses (Cargill, Barry Callebaut, ETG, AVVA group) to strengthen the capacity of farmers and cooperatives to manage their businesses professionally and use credit effectively (nearly 400 cooperatives and 199,000 producers).

9. OTHER PROJECTS

In addition to the above, a large number of additional projects are underway throughout Côte d'Ivoire. **Table 1** below identifies several such projects, all of which are active in one or more of the project's demonstration regions. Each of these projects will be engaged under each project component, but in particular as part of the project's platform support and landscape-level planning efforts (see Component 1 description below), and in the context of diffusion of knowledge and innovation (see Component 4). This will be important to addressing the baseline barrier related to the inadequate sharing and dissemination of lessons being learned.

Table 1: Projects by region

Project / program	Areas of cooperation (Type of articulation)	Geographic indicators ^[1]
The Cocoa and Forests Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of integrated landscape management systems (Involved as stakeholder) - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) - Knowledge Management regarding target landscapes and change processes, developed and shared at landscape, national and international levels (Executant of some elements) 	CV, LM, GM
National Agricultural Investment Program (PNIA2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (Provides framework for SCOLUR activities) - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats (Framework for SCOLUR) 	N
REDD+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of integrated landscape management systems (Framework for SCOLUR) - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (Framework for SCOLUR) - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats (Framework for SCOLUR) - M&E for Avoided deforestation and degradation (Framework and monitoring for SCOLUR) 	CV, LM, GM, ID, N
Green Climate Fund / PROMIRE project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of integrated landscape management systems (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) - M&E for Avoided deforestation and degradation (Supporting National REDD+ Body (SepREDD)) 	LM
GIZ Green Innovation Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of integrated landscape management systems (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) 	LM, GM, ID
World Bank FIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of integrated landscape management systems (Involved as stakeholder (SODEFOR)) - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) 	CV, GM
ISLA program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of integrated landscape management systems (ISLA platform, framework for SCOLUR) - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (SCOLUR builds on ISLA planning results) - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats (SCOLUR building on ISLA 	CV

Project / program	Areas of cooperation (Type of articulation)	Geographic indicators ^[1]
	planning results)	
Farm and Cooperative Investment Program (FCIP)	- Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes, particularly in cocoa farm microfinancing)	N
Accélérer l'action pour l'élimination du travail des enfants dans les chaînes d'approvisionnement en Afrique (ACCEL-Africa)	- Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (SCOLUR building on ACCEL results concerning decent labor)	ID
Cocoa Life Programme	- Development of integrated landscape management systems (Involved as stakeholder) - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes)	GM
Cocoa Promise	- Development of integrated landscape management systems / Involved as stakeholder - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains / Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes	LM
Initiative mondiale pour le développement et la prospérité des femmes (W-GDP)	- Development of integrated landscape management systems (W-GDP Framework for SCOLUR) - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (SCOLUR building on W-GDP Framework and results) - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats (SCOLUR building on W-GDP Framework and results)	LM
Forever Chocolate	- Development of integrated landscape management systems (Involved as stakeholder) - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes)	CV, LM, GM, ID
WCF African Cocoa Initiative Phase 2	- Development of integrated landscape management systems (Involved as stakeholder) - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes)	ID
Maximizing opportunities in cocoa activity (MOCA)	- Development of integrated landscape management systems - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats	ID
Nestlé Cocoa Plan	- Development of integrated landscape management systems / Involved as stakeholder - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains / Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes	CV
Olam Livelihood Charter	- Development of integrated landscape management systems (Involved as stakeholder) - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes)	CV
PAMOFOR	The World Bank's Rural Land Policy Improvement and Implementation Project (PAMOFOR) project, address land tenure as a main objective or as a component. PAMOFOR seeks to strengthen the government's capacity to implement the national rural land tenure security program and to register customary land rights in selected rural areas. This project is already working in six provinces, including La Mé and	LM, ID

Project / program	Areas of cooperation (Type of articulation)	Geographic indicators ^[1]
	Indenie Djuablin, where it is clarifying rural land rights in 659 villages and then demarcating the territories of these villages, issuing 53,400 land certificates in the project areas, 30% of which will be issued to women; creating or renewing and supporting 400 Village Rural Land Management Committees; and training 10,616 rural land professionals, 30% of whom will be women. (Provides land tenure baseline for project model implementation)	
Partnership for Forests (F4P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of integrated landscape management systems (Involved as stakeholder) - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) 	LM, ID
Pro2GRN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of integrated landscape management systems (Involved as stakeholder) - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) - Conservation and restoration of natural habitats (Sharing objectives and resources in same or neighboring landscapes) 	CV
Projet ECLIC (Élimination du travail des enfants dans la cacaoculture)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (SCOLUR building on ECLIC results) 	GM
Transformer l'éducation dans les communautés de cacao (TRECC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains (SCOLUR building on TRECC results) 	CV, LM, GM, ID

[1] CV = Cavally, LM = La Mé, GM = Guémon, ID = Indénié-Djuablin, N = National level

B. Baseline situation, projects and programmes, by component area

The present GEF project envisages action under four overall components: (i) integrated landscape systems for planning and management; (ii) cocoa production best practices and value chains (iii) conservation and restoration of natural habitats, and; (iv) knowledge sharing and dissemination. The remainder of this section examines the baseline situation and recent activities in each of these areas, together with anticipated actions and investments that are expected during the course of the GEF investment. Together, these lay the foundation for, and create partnership opportunities for, the GEF initiative.

1. BASELINE PLANNING SYSTEMS

The GEF's FOLUR Impact Program (IP) advocates a landscape-level approach to challenges involving food systems, land use and restoration, as follows:

[L]and management obstacles have to be tackled in a holistic way and at ecologically relevant scales. Landscape-level interventions based on comprehensive land use planning are necessary to foster a transformational change in food systems and land use that is more environmentally sustainable.³³

Planning and executing a range of actions at the "large spatial scales" targeted by FOLUR involves creating frameworks and plans for action led by Governments, opportunities for risk mitigation and income for investors and improvements in productivity and socio-economic conditions for local communities.

As will be discussed in Section 3 below, the present project has identified three landscapes, ranging in size from 200,000 to 250,000 ha, where it will focus its efforts. While Côte d'Ivoire is divided administratively into 31 regions and two autonomous districts--not all of which of course, are important cocoa production areas--it was considered more appropriate to work at an intermediate, sub-regional scale consisting of rural production landscapes typically surrounded by—and in one case surrounding—important classified forests and/or protected areas. Each landscape

³³ GEF-7 Programming Directions.

consists of a number of ‘sous-prefectures’, thus occupying an intermediate scale between the regional level and that of lower-level jurisdictions.

Given the above site selection logic, the baseline of planning for the project landscapes and their peripheries, as in Côte d’Ivoire in general, mainly consists of activities at higher (national, regional) and lower (village, classified forest and protected area) geographic levels, each of which will be linked, in one way or another, by the project. Baseline activities at these levels are presented below.

National- and regional-level planning

From the first years of the independence of Côte d’Ivoire, the government has shown a particular interest in land use planning by clearly defining their options through various five-year economic, social and cultural development plans. This policy was carried out for three decades, with what were considered to be satisfactory results. It came to a halt in the 1980s in the context of an economic crisis and the advent of ‘Structural Adjustment’ policies.³⁴

Following a series of socio-economic and political crises which took place from 2000-2011, the government initiated a development strategy focused on regional-level development. In this context, a decentralization policy was implemented, including Ordinance no. 2011-262 of September 28 2011, on the general organization of the territorial administration by regions, known as “Collectivité Territoriale”. These regions constitute the administrative level at which design, programming, harmonization, support, coordination and control of economic, social and cultural development actions and operations are carried out, in coordination with all actors. As such, each region requires a coherent framework for coordination of planning and development actions.

The Regional Planning and Development Scheme (SRADT) methodology, developed with UN support and launched in 2017,³⁵ provides a formal framework for the coordination of planning and development actions. The SRADT is a territorial planning tool, led by Regional Councils, providing long-term guidance for planning and sustainable development of a region. It is based on a three-pronged development objective, integrating social progress, environmental protection and economic efficiency. More specifically, the approach aims to support job creation, increased social justice, reduction of inequality, conservation of natural resources and environments, and improved cooperation among the state, local communities, public bodies and economic and social development actors.

Unfortunately, the SRADT does not yet have defined funding allocations and is largely funded by project support. Of the four project regions, only Cavally has initiated the SRADT process. Here, with support from IDH, Cavally is developing an approach focused on enabling green growth through a balance among forest, agriculture and people. The approach involves building a multi-stakeholder coalition to jointly design and put forward a scalable, sustainable land management model that balances commodity production and environmental protection through an integrated landscape approach. IDH has set up a Regional Committee which brings together public, private and civil society stakeholders to inform the development of the plans. In February 2020, a provisional ‘Diagnostic Territorial’ was published.³⁶

Sub-regional, landscape level planning

For the purpose of the present project, this ‘level’ is defined as planning which takes place within a defined landscape that brings together multiple sub-regional jurisdictions. It may, typically for ecological reasons, transcend regional boundaries, in this case requiring an inter-regional planning approach. Importantly, it seeks to bring together and harmonize strands of planning from all other levels, including regional level SRADTs (see above), classified forest and protected area plans on productive landscape peripheries and village-level planning (see below).

Planning for classified forests and protected areas³⁷

³⁴ [Pré bilan Aménagement du Territoire](#)

³⁵ Ministère du Plan et du Développement, 2017. [Manuel de procédures d’élaboration et de mise en œuvre du schéma régional d’aménagement et de développement du territoire \(SRADT\)](#).

³⁶ Ministère du Plan et du Développement. February 2020. Schéma Régional d’Aménagement et de Développement du Territoire (SRADT) du Cavally. Rapport provisoire.

³⁷ This sub-section relies heavily on the National REDD+ Strategy.

Law n ° 2014-427 of July 14, 2014, on the forest code³⁸ assigned ownership of trees to the owners of the land or plantations in question as a way to encourage reforestation and ensure better management and protection of natural resources against illegal logging.

According to the law, the national forest estate is classified into two categories: property and protected. Within the ‘property’ category, the national forest area (‘domain’) is made up of the following forest types:

- (i) the ‘private’ forest area of the State—including production forests, forests classified in the name of the state, protected forests located on unregistered land and protected forests located on land without an owner), and the public forest area, including protection, recreation and experimental forests;
- (ii) forest areas belong to ‘Territorial Collectivities’;
- (iii) forest areas belonging to natural persons and legal persons governed by private law, and
- (iv) domain foresters in rural communities.

Under the protection regime, the national forest domain is composed of (see also **Map 2** below):

- (i) the classified forest domain, and
- (ii) the protected forest domain.

The classified forest estate includes all classified forests, each according to its development objective, i.e. protection, production, recreation or experimental. Côte d'Ivoire has 234 classified forests covering a total area of 4,196,000 ha. Since 1992, all classified forests have been managed by the Société de Développement des Forêts (SODEFOR), which is a state-owned company created on September 15, 1966. SODEFOR’s mission is to ensure the sustainable management of forests and reforestation of degraded forests with the participation of neighboring communities. Technical supervision of SODEFOR is provided by the Ministry of Water and Forests and economic and financial supervision by the Ministry in charge of the budget.

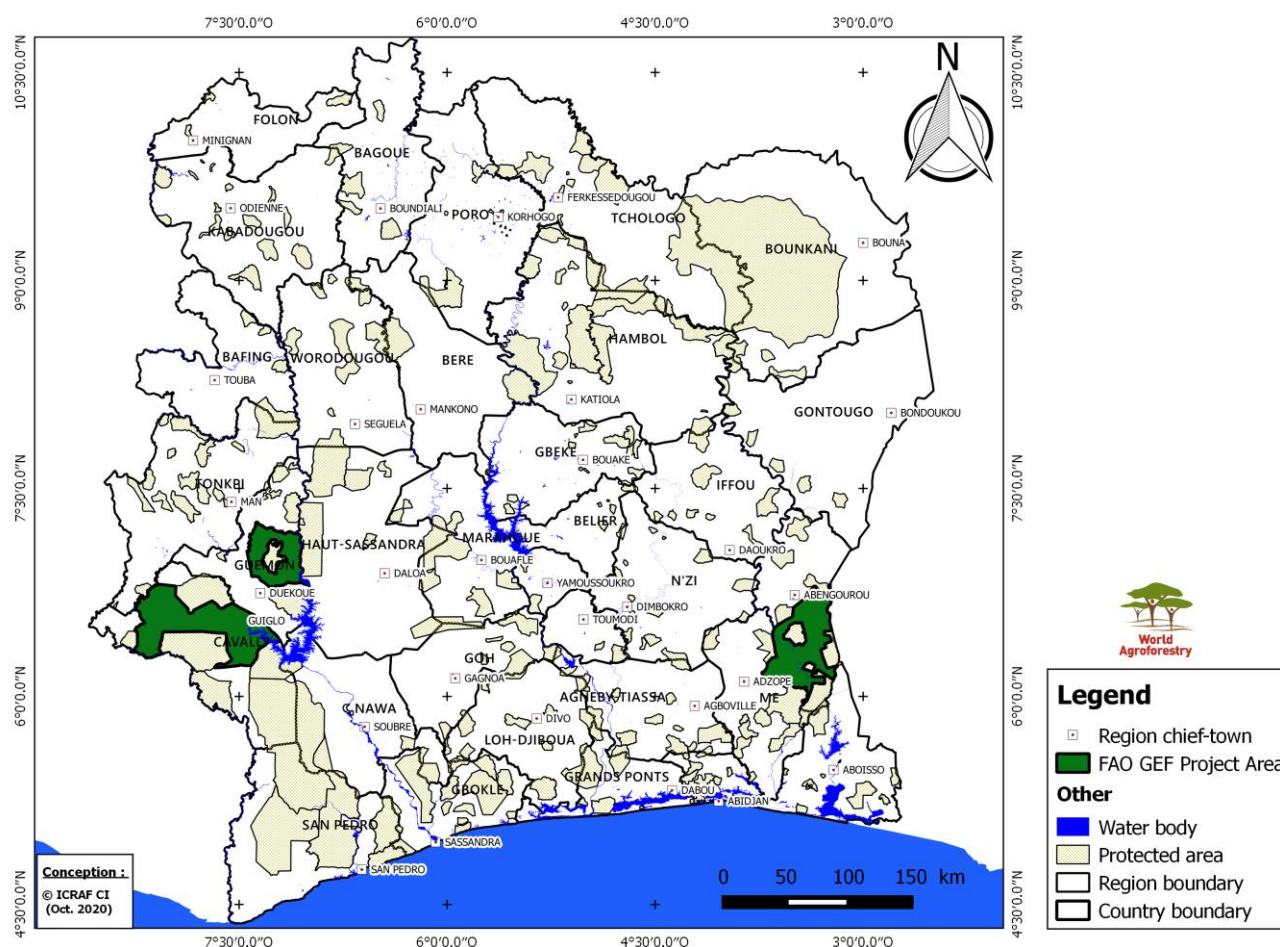
Protected areas are part of the classified public forest domain of the State. They include national parks and nature reserves established under Law No. 2002-102 of 11 February 2002 on the creation, management and financing of the national parks and nature reserves. National parks and nature reserves are managed by the Office of Parks and Reserves (OIPR). Under the supervision of the Ministry in charge of the environment, OIPR enjoys legal status and a certain financial autonomy.

Côte d'Ivoire’s network of protected areas includes eight national parks covering 1,732,100 ha and six nature reserves covering 339,630 ha. These protected areas have a total surface area of 2,071,730 ha, or 6.5% of the national territory. Notable among them are the N'Zo Wildlife Reserve and Taï National Park (5,187 km²), both of which are in the humid tropical zone, and Comoé National Park (11,492 km²), which is located in the savannah area. Marahoué and Mont Sangbé National Parks both consist of a mosaic of savannah-forest, while the Mont Peko National Park and the Mont Nimba Integral Reserve are mountain forests. Most of the country's remaining natural forests are concentrated in protected areas.

The protected forest domain also includes unclassified forests. Following the 1994 logging reform, the protected forest estate (name according to the new forest code) was subdivided into 387 logging areas of at least 25,000 hectares and allocated to operators with the status of legal entities, for a renewable period of 10 to 20 years. These forest exploitation permits are managed by the Ministry of Water and Forests through its decentralized structures.

³⁸ [Côte d'Ivoire Code Forestier](#)

Map 2: Protected area network, along with project landscapes



There are also sacred forests, which are wooded areas reserved for the cultural expression of a given community. Access to a sacred forest is regulated by the uses and customs of the community which manages it. According to the NGO Croix Verte, Côte d'Ivoire has 5,549 sacred forests covering an area of 36,434 hectares. Although benefiting from cultural and religious protection, the country's sacred forests can no longer count on this traditional protection; they are under increasing pressure which is leading to their gradual degradation, and in some cases, destruction. To date, the sacred forests are almost the only community forests.

As part of its policy of integrated management of the permanent forest estate of the State, SODEFOR has opted to take into account social and agro-economic factors affecting the sustainable management of classified forests. This approach has included the creation of a participation structure for local populations in the planning and management of classified forests, known as the Peasant-Forests Commission (CPF), as well as through the implementation a co-management policy with neighboring populations. Challenges to co-management include communication problem at the level of agents in the field, conflicts between populations and foresters which persist despite the establishment of an official consultation framework, and an upsurge in clearing of classified forests during the last two years. Part of the problem has been that the co-management tools were designed and disseminated by SODEFOR without the full participation of affected populations and that they were not fully tested before use and.³⁹

Village-level planning for territorial development

Bottom-up planning approaches begin, and to some extent end, at the level of the village. Experience with planning at

³⁹ Lorng, 2009. [Bilan de la politique de cogestion des forêts classées 353 avec les populations rurales en Côte d'Ivoire: le cas de la Société de développement des forêts](#). Actes de l'atelier international sur la foresterie communautaire en afrique la gestion forestière participative: une stratégie pour une gestion durable des forêts d'afrique, pp. 353-362.

this level includes work done in La Me province with the support of Nitidae,⁴⁰ where plans were developed and implemented in seven villages located within the periphery of MabiYaya reserve. The plans focused on challenges linked to deforestation and climate change; resource management and territorial planning and opportunities offered by the newly revised Forest Code and land legislation. Community-level consultations led to the development of a common vision as well as Local Development Plans which, along with environmental and resource management aspects, address development concerns such as health, education and infrastructure. At least some of the activities under the Plan are financed by the project, while co-financing is sought for others. Land tenure issues ('securisation') are also covered, including official recognition of village lands as well as issuance of land certificates for agriculture, forestry and agro-forestry.

With regards to sustainable cocoa production in particular, village level plans include an agrarian diagnosis for each village, leading to identification of key interventions such as:

- Actions to increase the added value per hectare and the sustainability of the systems, including:
 - Development of quality cocoa farming for niche markets (organic, Fairtrade, old varieties, fine flavor)
 - Renewal and rehabilitation of old cocoa plantations
 - Optimization and dissemination of sustainable agroforestry systems (dissemination of farmer and scientific knowledge)
- Actions designed to secure and diversify incomes:
 - Dissemination of innovative associations between perennial crops and new agroforestry systems or between perennial and food crops;
 - Use of timber and wood energy now permitted by the new Forest Code
 - Development of markets for non-timber forest products (Cola, fruits, honey, etc.).
- Actions to increase productivity with technical assistance for both food crops and cash crops (support farmers on their entire farm)

Finally, in the forestry sector, village development plans typically cover and support capacity building and development of forestry in rural areas (small forest owners), includes developing the currently poorly managed wood resources through good forestry practices. Approaches to financing of reforestation methods include:

- financed and operated directly by the project;
- sharing the costs and activities with the planters;
- development of innovative models with the wood industry, e.g. reforestation operations undertaken by wood industry operators (for gmelina, cedrela, teak), with commitment to minimum purchase prices in return for land certification provided by the project, and;
- securing investment of the private operator, securing income by futures contracts.

2. COCOA PRODUCTION PRACTICES AND VALUE CHAINS

Côte d'Ivoire is one of the world's leading cocoa producers, with a production of 2.15 million tonnes in 2018/2019⁴¹, representing about 32% of global production⁴². More than 75% of cocoa is produced in the south-west, where the most fertile remaining forest areas are found (see **Figure 1**). Major supply points for cocoa beans are in these, more

⁴⁰ See, e.g., <https://www.nitidae.org/en/actions/projet-redd-de-la-me-lutte-contre-la-deforestation-et-la-degradation-des-forets-de-la-me>

⁴¹ <https://fr.statista.com/statistiques/565101/production-mondiale-feves-cacao-volume-par-pays/>

⁴² <http://www.fao.org/assets/infographics/FAO-Infographic-chocolate-en.pdf>

recently developed, cocoa areas—including Nawa, Gboklé, San Pedro, Guémon, Tonkpi, Cavally, Fromager and Haut Sassandra—and in the east in the so-called ‘old loop’ (Indénié-Djuablin). The primary challenges to transforming cocoa relate to low yields, post-harvest aggregation and value addition through primary and intermediate processing.

Typically, monoculture orchards are installed after forest clearance, by high-density direct sowing, using plant material placed in full sun or under slight shade. Extensive deforestation has been driven by land clearing to produce full-sun cocoa rather than shade-grown cocoa. Small producers lacking land tenure security often look for quick returns based on limited time horizons. Shade-grown cocoa production typically results in a delayed first yield, which limits its attractiveness for adoption by local communities⁴³. In this context, slash-and-burn agriculture is often perceived as the cheapest and easiest way to proceed, to the detriment of the forests.

Cocoa production is heavily concentrated among vulnerable small producers. Cocoa farming is essential to the livelihoods of about one million farmers in Côte d’Ivoire, or nearly 9% of the country’s population. Cocoa typically provides 70 to 100% of producers’ annual income. Low-income smallholder farmers remain mostly unorganized and lack secure land tenure. Though cooperatives exist in some places, the cooperative movement remains at an early stage of development in many areas. Women, who are scarcely involved at the level of management of farmers’ organizations, are particularly vulnerable as a result of weaker land tenure rights and less access to assets, inputs and services.⁴⁴ The prevalence rate of child labor—including hazardous child labor—in the cocoa sector remains noticeable in the new cocoa plantation areas, despite significant monitoring and remediation programs implemented by public services as well as development partners. Smallholder farmers depend on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods, which increases their vulnerability to climate change.

The Ivorian cocoa farm is characterized by a mature orchard, more than 60% of the surface of which consists of trees ranging from 11 to 30 years old. The frequencies of weeding and phytosanitary treatments are limited to two or three times per year, along with one or two applications of insecticides per year. Fertilizer is rarely used.

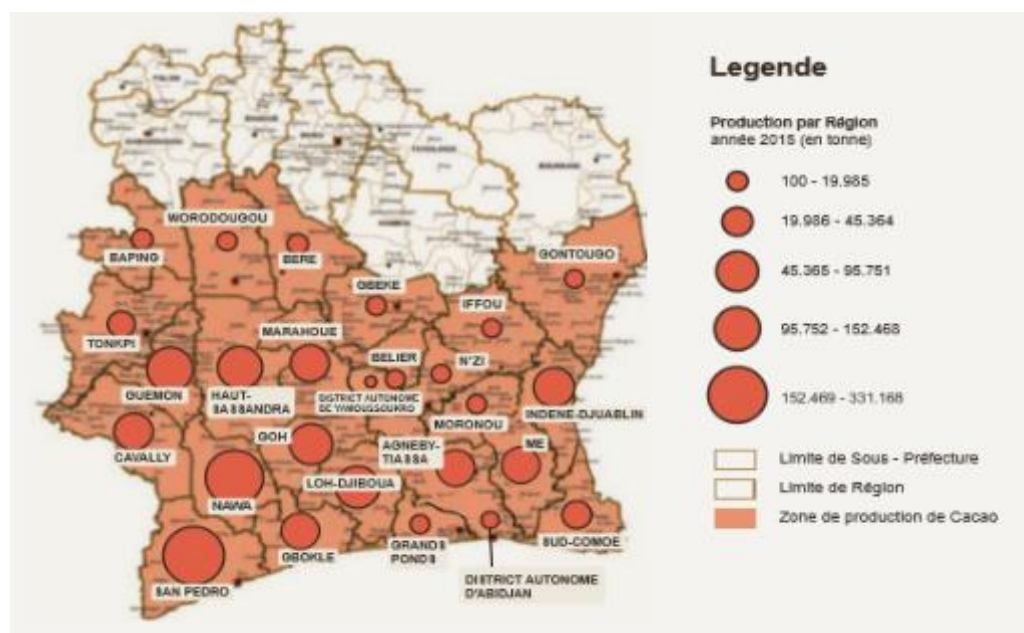


Figure 1: Cocoa production in Côte d’Ivoire, by region in 2015

Source: *Le Conseil du Café-Cacao*

As a result of the above, and additional factors such as soil degradation, Côte d’Ivoire’s cocoa orchards are not very productive. As shown in **Figure 2** below, yields reach their maximum value of approximately 631 kg / ha around year 16, after which yields decrease and planting is abandoned before 50 years (30-40 years according to Jagoret⁴⁵). New

⁴³ Agroforest Syst (2015) 89:149–161 DOI 10.1007/s10457-014-9750-1

⁴⁴ For additional details, see Annex L, Gender assessment.

⁴⁵ Jagoret, Patrick & Isabelle, Michel & Malézieux, Eric. (2011). Long-term dynamics of cocoa agroforests: A case study in central Cameroon. *Agroforestry Systems*. 81. 267-278. 10.1007/s10457-010-9368-x.

plantations are generally established on cleared forest, which costs less than rehabilitating a senescent plantation⁴⁶. In addition to difficulties with replanting cocoa, farmers typically lack access to knowledge of best practices on preventing cocoa pests and diseases, which are becoming increasingly common due to climate change⁴¹.

The sustainability of cocoa production has been under increasing threat due to outbreaks of cocoa swollen shoot virus disease (CSSVD).⁴⁷ There are several strains of the virus, the most severe of which can kill the plant within two-three years. Less severe impacts include defoliation and severe yield losses. Guidelines have been developed to help reduce the risk of spreading the disease.⁴⁸

The cocoa supply chain begins at the field level and ends at the port level. Once harvested, cocoa undergoes various operations—including shelling, drying and fermentation—leading to the bagging of beans in the fields. Overall, the supply chain involves the following groups of actors:

Small Producers: Mostly poor, once their production is ready, they sell either to trackers or to cooperatives. Payment is generally made in cash, without use of the banking system.

Trackers / buyers: They are generally commissioned by cooperatives or other traders to browse villages, camps and forests in order to obtain the maximum number of beans available from within the supply area.

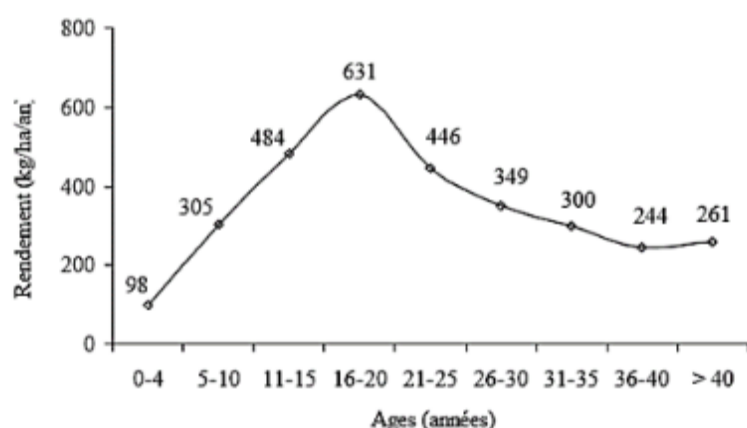


Figure 2: Yield profile in current cocoa monoculture practice⁴⁹

Cooperatives: These are producer organization, whose role is to collect cocoa beans from producers and sell them to traders / exporters and/or chocolate manufacturers. To achieve this, they rely on representatives based in the villages or camps of the producers. Nationally, 2,780 cooperatives are certified by the CCC. The vast majority of the 800,000 or so coffee and cocoa producers belong to one or another of these cooperatives, which themselves are structured into ‘sections’, representing the cooperative at the level of the camps where the fields are located. The producers send the beans to the stores of the sections, where the delegates of the section in question provide the producers with a purchase receipt certifying delivery to them of the beans.

Dealers / Crushers:

Exporters: generally based in port cities, they may be grouped into three categories: (i) small and medium-sized exporting enterprises, (ii) exporting cooperatives, and (iii) trading companies. All export cocoa, which is sold on the international market to different chocolate companies.

⁴⁶ Jagoret (2011); 41 ICRAF (2014) Vision for Change baseline report.

⁴⁷ Kouakou, K., Kebe, B. I., Kouassi, N., Ake, S., Cilas, C., and Muller, E. 2012. Geographical distribution of Cacao swollen shoot virus molecular variability in Côte d'Ivoire. *Plant Dis.* 96:1445-1450.

⁴⁸ See <http://www.worldagroforestry.org/sites/default/files/Brochure-Cocoa-Swollen-Shoot-Virus-Disease.pdf>

⁴⁹ Assiri AA, Yorog OR, Deheuvels O, Kebé BI, Keli ZJ, Adiko A & Assa A (2009). Les caractéristiques agronomiques des vergers de cacaoyer (*Theobroma cacao* L.) en Côte d'Ivoire. *Journal of Animal and Plant Sciences*, 2 (1): 55- 66.

Processors / Buyers: They are in direct contact with ‘pisteurs’—individuals who transport cocoa from local drying spots and villages to collecting hubs—to whom they provide material means and finance to collect the cocoa beans before they are delivered to exporters.

Grinders: These are traders / exporters with the capacity to carry out the first processing of cocoa, i.e. grinding. Once initially processed, cocoa is sold directly to chocolate makers.

Chocolate makers: These are the confectionery companies, including the nine largest in the world: Mars Inc, Ferrero Group, Mondelēz International, Meiji Co Ltd, Hershey Co, Nestlé SA, Lindt & Sprüngli AG, Ezaki Glico Co Ltd, Pladis and Kellogg Co.⁵⁰

Figure 3 presents a simplified circuit of the cocoa flow while **Figure 4** presents a schematic view of domestic cocoa marketing.

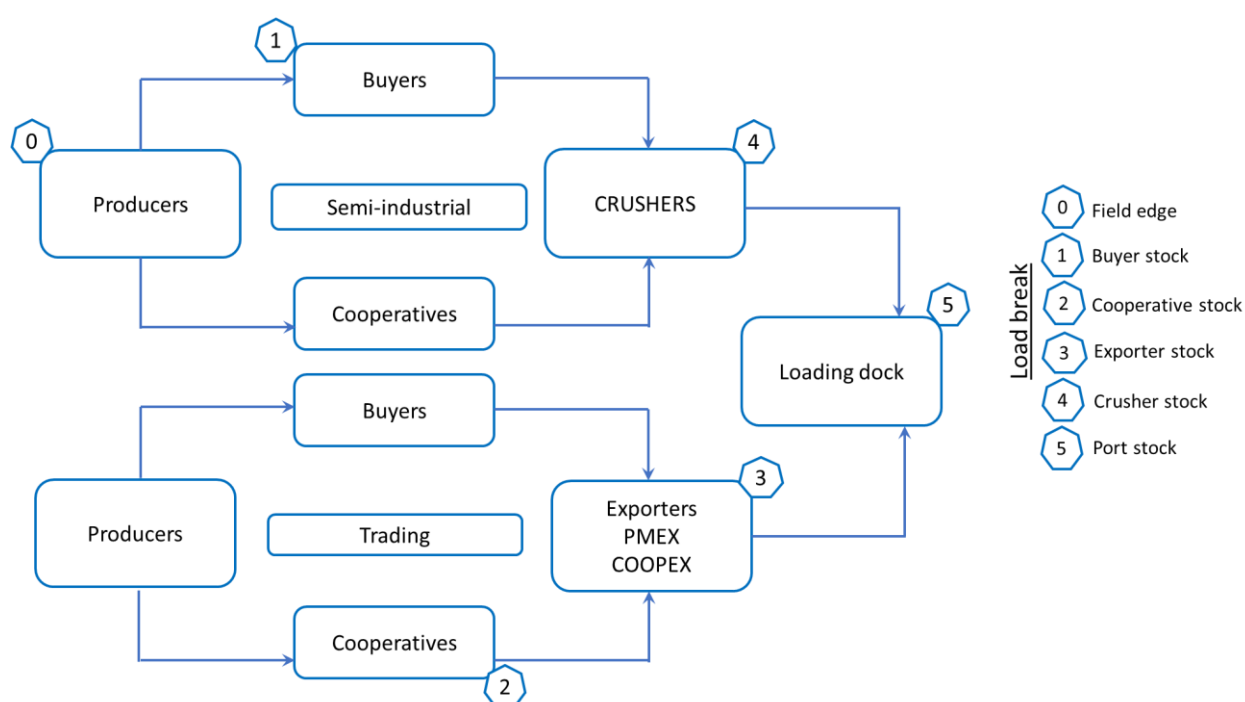


Figure 3: Simplified circuit of the cocoa flow

⁵⁰ A full list of international companies participating in the Cocoa and Forest Initiative (CFI) is presented in **Annex P**.

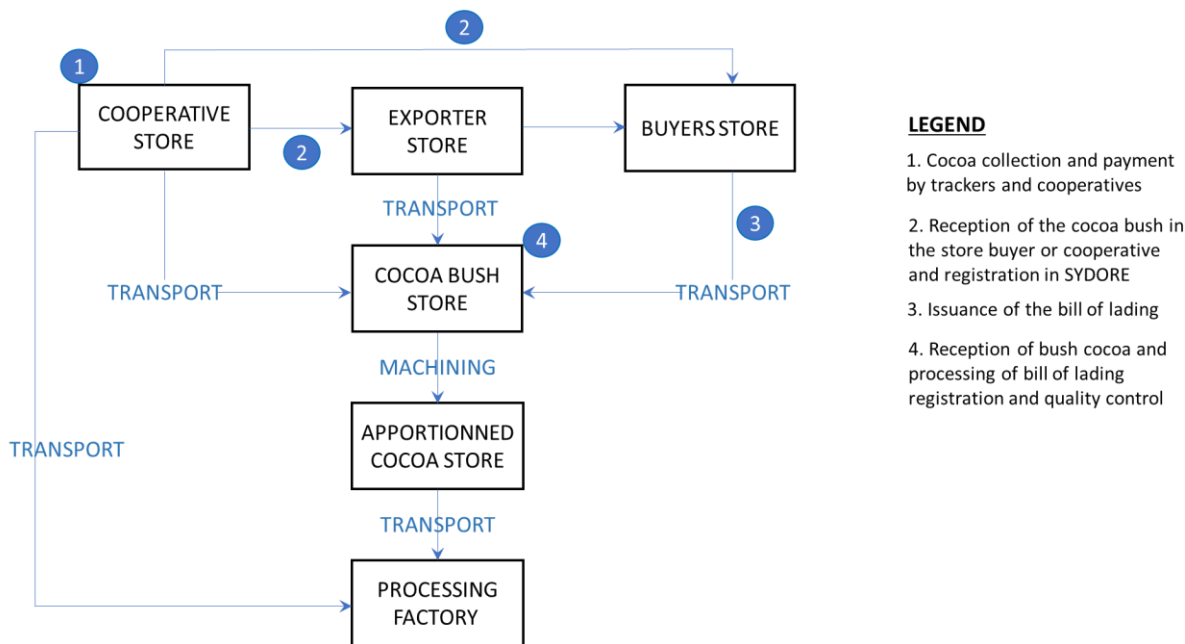


Figure 4: Structure of domestic marketing

A variety of actions are being undertaken to improve the sustainability of the above-described system of cocoa production, including its low levels of productivity, serious environmental impacts—particularly deforestation and land degradation—and socially destructive practices. The need to adapt to climate change, including through an enhanced understanding of factors associated with soil suitability, is an additional factor driving reform of the sector⁵¹⁵². According to the CFI, addressing issues related to sustainable production and farmers’ livelihoods requires action in four main areas, as described below.

1: Promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow “more cocoa on less land”

Agricultural intensification is envisaged through, in particular, the regeneration of existing orchards and the rehabilitation of unproductive orchards with improved plant material (Mercedes cocoa variety⁵³) with a density of 1,000 to 1,300 trees / ha of cocoa. Intensification also involves the application of good agricultural practices—such as weeding, pruning, phytosanitary treatment—the use of fertilizer and associated technical support to producers.

Cocoa production systems that include forest trees and food crops make it possible to generate diversified and stratified income for planters over time, i.e. in the short term (food, cocoa and fuel wood), medium term (fruit trees) and long term (timber).

Relevant actions defined and/or implemented under the CFI in Côte d’Ivoire since 2018 have included distribution of improved cocoa planting materials (Action 11.1), establishment and / or provision of cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material (11.2), training farmers in good practices (11.3) and support to cocoa farm rehabilitation (11.4).

2: Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers

⁵¹ Läderach, P., Martinez, A., Schroth, G., Castro, N., 2013. Predicting the future climatic suitability for cocoa farming of the world’s leading producer countries, Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire. *Clim. Chang.* 119, 841–854. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10584-013-0774-8>.

⁵² Schroth, Götz & Laderach, Peter & Martinez Valle, Armando & Bunn, Christian & Jassogne, Laurence. (2016). Vulnerability to climate change of cocoa in West Africa: Patterns, opportunities and limits to adaptation. *Science of the Total Environment*. 556. 231-241. 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2016.03.024.

⁵³ A quick-growing, more resilient variety released by researchers in Côte d’Ivoire which the farmers switched to the aptly named “Mercedes cocoa”. This variety is reliable even in a variety of weather conditions.

Food crops can be combined with cocoa trees in the first two years of replanting. Cocoa can be associated with all food crops. Generally, yams are used in rotation, as well as the banana.

“This involves initiatives to improve the productivity of cocoa farms, particularly through agroforestry, and projects to improve farmers’ incomes. These activities are mainly carried out by private sector partners and also aim to reduce the pressure on classified forests.” (IDH)

Relevant actions defined and/or implemented under the CFI in Côte d’Ivoire since 2018 have included: promoting farm-level crop diversification (Action 12.1) and supporting the distribution and planting of multi-purpose tree for on-farm restoration via agroforestry (12.2).

3: Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers’ access to working capital and investment funds for production and farm renovation

The sustainable cocoa production models promoted in sustainability programs are largely funded through subsidies from chocolate companies. To ensure the mobilization of funding, the REDD + facility of the European Union and UN Environment carried out an economic and financial analysis to determine the economic and financial viability of various sustainable production models. Examples of digital tools that facilitate data collection and analysis to better support operations in the field, fill bottlenecks and maximize operational efficiency are Advans savings account with B2M integration and Internal digitalization models for companies like OLAM and Barry Callebaut. These tools, one of which was developed in partnership with the enterprise application software provider SAP, are used not only as sustainability monitoring tools, but also to ensure product quality and meet the requirements of actors down the supply chain.

The “Partnership 1 for 20” is a collaboration between the United Nations Environment Programme, the European Union’s REDD Facility and the Ivorian government, which aims to mobilize financial resources at the scale required (USD 1 billion) for the restoration of Ivorian forests. The “Partnership 1 for 20” intends to encourage the development of sustainable agricultural production models, facilitate dialogue among stakeholders and help build partner capacity. The objectives of the partnership are well aligned with this project, and the partnership can play a key role in sustaining and scaling up the activities and achievements of the project. However, the partnership has not yet begun its work on the ground. The project team will coordinate with the partnership to encourage investments in activities that are closely aligned with those of this project.

Relevant actions defined and/or implemented under the CFI in Côte d’Ivoire since 2018 have included: promotion of farmer savings (13.1) and offering financial products to farmers (13.2)

4: Improve supply chain mapping, with the goal of 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point

One of the CFI’s key commitments is the establishment of a national cocoa traceability system in order to verify the origin of cocoa beans in the supply chain, with the objective of 100% traceable cocoa supply from the farm to the first point of purchase. To this end, the Conseil du Café-Cacao has been undertaking a national census of farmers and their cocoa orchards, the results of which are expected to be published in first half of 2021. Census data was developed through a set of two surveys that allowed the profiles of farmers and farms as well as cooperatives. It includes the geolocation of the unit interviewed with the aim of achieving increasing traceability efforts to farm boundaries while feeding into the national traceability system.

Relevant actions defined and/or implemented under the CFI in Côte d’Ivoire since 2018 have included: Conducting farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves or Classified Forests (14.1) and implementing traceability system to farm level in direct supply chains (14.2).

A closely related issue is that of certification. In Côte d’Ivoire, there are different standards for the certification of agricultural products, in particular cocoa, which address niche markets with premium payments for certified planters. Under these certification programs, independent bodies verify a producer’s compliance with a benchmark, and certification relates only to a specific operation. Even if thousands of farms are certified and benefit from premiums, they are generally dispersed throughout the landscape or on the territory of a country, where there are also non-

certified farms. The most popular private and voluntary certifications are UTZ Certified, Rain Forest Alliance, Fair Trade and Organic, each of which has its own specific features (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Objectives of certification programs

Type of sustainable certification	Objective
Commerce équitable (CE)	Support a better life for farming families in developing countries through fair prices, direct trade, community development and environmental protection
Rain Forest Alliance (RA)	Integrate the conservation of biological diversity, the development of the community, the rights of workers with agricultural practices that ensure the sustainable management of the farm.
UTZ Certified (UTZ)	UTZ's vision is to provide professional, social and environmental quality in production practices, thereby meeting the expectations of brands and consumers.
Organic	Create a verified sustainable agriculture system that produces food in harmony with nature, supports biodiversity and improves soil health.

Finally,, the Government has initiated the development of a sustainable cocoa standard as part of the partnership between “Le Conseil du Café-Cacao” and the Ghana Cocoa Board. The draft standard is being submitted to the African Standardization Body.

3. CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION OF NATURAL HABITATS

Despite efforts made by the signatory companies of the CFI as part of their sustainability program, results in the area of conservation and restoration of natural habitats are limited on the ground. Certain activities, such as the adoption of agroforestry, or the intensification of cocoa plantations, have been successfully implemented on a pilot scale. Unfortunately, these isolated actions appear to have had limited impact on reducing deforestation rates, as scaling up continues to pose challenges. Indeed, despite the certification programs as well as the sustainability program underway for some 15 years, deforestation has persisted at high levels and has even accelerated, especially in classified forests.

This situation risks jeopardizing the development objectives of cocoa farming. Indeed, analysis of past precipitation shows that the effects of climate change manifested themselves very early in the various regions of Côte d'Ivoire. According to a report from Rainforest Alliance (2018)⁵⁴, these effects will continue to accelerate, particularly in the south, southwest and western regions of the country.

Many actions have been taken to address the highly complex issue of deforestation, which involves the participation of all actors in the cocoa sector, and collaboration with stakeholders from other value chains and even from non-agricultural sectors, e.g. the mining sector.

The Government has taken institutional, strategic and even political measures to halt the loss of forests, reverse the situation and restore affected forests and landscapes in order to restore the lives of communities that are dependent on the proper management of these resources.

At the international level, the commitment of Côte d'Ivoire is reflected in the declaration of the Head of State United Nations Climate Summit in New York on September 23, 2014 which announces the ambition of Côte d'Ivoire to produce "zero net deforestation cocoa" from 2017.

⁵⁴ Rainforest Alliance (2018). “Climate change impact predictions for Côte d'Ivoire.”

Perhaps the most significant measure taken at national level has been the adoption of Law n° 2019-675 on the Forest Code on 23 July 2019. To date, nine regulatory instruments have been issued⁵⁵ to enforce this Code, four of which are relevant to the CFI. These are:

- Decree N°2019-828 of 09 October 2019 on the creation of agro-forestry,
- Decree N°2019-977 of 27 November 2019 on procedures for classifying forests and agro-forestry,
- Decree N°2019-978 of 27 November 2019 on the granting of licenses for the management of the private forest estate of the State and local authorities, and
- Decree N°2019-979 of 27 November 2019 on the terms and conditions for the development of agro-forestry, the harvesting of agricultural estates and the marketing of agricultural products in agro-forests.

Implementing texts of the Forest Code continue to be drafted, while efforts are made to ensure adherence to international FLEGT and REDD + mechanisms, with support from mechanisms such as the World Bank's Forest Investment Program (FIP).

As conceived by the CFI, and in addition to passing of the Forest Code, a variety of actions are needed in order to support the conservation and restoration of natural forest habitats in Côte d'Ivoire. Actions have been grouped under ten areas, as summarized below.⁵⁶

1: No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies) for cocoa production

The issue of how to identify and assess HCV and/or HCS forest represents another important part of this commitment, including "to determine priority forests"⁵⁷. As prescribed by the methodology, forest areas will be classified in terms of structure, carbon, viability, connectivity and other values derived from the HCV approach, such as 'habitats and threatened species', 'landscape', 'ecosystem services', 'livelihoods and cultural identity of people'. Definition of management and protection measures, as well as sensitization of rural communities and the agricultural (in this case, cocoa) sector have been identified as further key steps.

Relevant actions defined and/or implemented under the CFI in Côte d'Ivoire since 2018 have included: Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests (1.1) and Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas (1.2)

2: Elimination of cocoa production and sourcing in National Parks and Reserves in line with promulgation and enforcement of national forest policy and development of alternative livelihoods for affected farmers

Relevant actions defined and/or implemented under the CFI in Côte d'Ivoire since 2018 have included: Adopt and publish a system for excluding farmers in the direct supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas (2.1), All farms found in National Parks and Reserves reported to government (2.2) and Support cocoa farmers' transition to alternative livelihoods (2.3).

3: No sourcing of cocoa from National Parks and Reserves through companies' traceable direct sourcing programs

Relevant actions defined and/or implemented under the CFI in Côte d'Ivoire since 2018 have included: Implement traceability tools/technology to ensure no cocoa purchases originate from National Parks or Reserves (all forest areas) (3.1).

⁵⁵ <http://eauxetforets.gouv.ci/documentations>

⁵⁶ These commitments were initially presented in the CFI Plan d'Action: Summary of company action plans for Côte d'Ivoire <https://www.worldcocoaoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/CFI-Aggregate-Action-Plan-CdI-02.28.19.pdf>.

⁵⁷ CFI Private Sector 2019 Progress Report

4: A differentiated approach based on the level of degradation of forests for Classified Forests will be developed and translated into a national forest restoration strategy (LA-4)

Preventing further encroachment by cocoa farms within the classified forests of Côte d'Ivoire, as well as restoring forests affected by earlier rounds of deforestation and degradation, are considered among the highest priorities of the CFI. In response, the Ministry of Water and Forests has developed a differentiated approach to land use in the classified forests, based on the level of degradation of forests. The new Forest Code approved by the National Assembly in June 2019 provides a framework of policies for companies to promote cocoa agroforestry and forest restoration in the classified forests. In recent months, companies have engaged with the Ministry and technical experts to provide feedback into the development of the décrets and arrêtés that will provide further guidance necessary in order to operationalize the Forest Code policies.

The development of a national reforestation program, which covers both décrets and classified forests as well as forests within the rural domain, is expected to include: (i) reforestation projects with a wood energy focus, (ii) adoption of new carbonization techniques, (iii) creation of economic opportunities related to forest products—both wood and NWFP—and (iv) establishment of a reforestation database, as part of the SIGEF platform.⁵⁸ Planning here has been informed by IUCN and UNEP, which have helped identify opportunities for restoration of forest landscapes in Côte d'Ivoire.⁵⁹

Relevant actions defined and/or implemented under the CFI in Côte d'Ivoire since 2018 have included: Support the restoration of Classified Forests by working with cocoa farmers, the government and the forestry industry to implement contracts for mixed agroforestry as a restoration and livelihoods intervention (4.1).

5: Legal protection and management status for the remaining forests of Côte d'Ivoire in the Rural Domain

Relevant actions defined and/or implemented under the CFI in Côte d'Ivoire since 2018 have included: Cooperate with the government on enforcement to prevent deforestation in the legally protected forest estate (rural domain).

6: Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use for the different forests, and socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, developed and publicly disclosed, and detailed operational guidelines prepared

Relevant actions defined and/or implemented under the CFI in Côte d'Ivoire since 2018 have included: Support the government's forthcoming adaptive management plans for different forest areas to benefit the livelihoods of forest-dependent cocoa communities (6.1) and Participate in the development and operation of land-use and land-use planning at national and regional levels by sharing existing land use maps with government (6.2).

7: Public enforcement of the new Forest Code and its subsequent guidelines, and public sector governance will be strengthened

Relevant actions defined and/or implemented under the CFI in Côte d'Ivoire since 2018 have included: Promote and participate in awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on the new Forest Code (7.1) and Update farmer engagement materials and training with the revised Forest Code (7.2).

8: Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration

Relevant actions defined and/or implemented under the CFI in Côte d'Ivoire since 2018 have included: Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration (8.1).

9: Public-private collaboration to identify good practices, technical guidance and incentive mechanisms for forest restoration and agroforestry

⁵⁸ LA-10

⁵⁹ Add ref. and link to ROAR doc.

From the private sector side, companies are promoting ‘cocoa agroforestry’ as a driver for forest restoration and protection in both the classified forests and rural domain, where cocoa agroforestry is defined as a mixed land-use system in which cocoa trees are combined on the same area as non-cocoa tree species and other agricultural crops. To promote the development of cocoa agroforestry, companies have committed to supporting the distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees or native trees for both on- and off-farm planting. Companies will support farmers to develop agroforestry systems based upon the specific agronomic, economic and environmental conditions on the farm and needs of the farmer. The Conseil du Café-Cacao is leading national efforts to develop cocoa agroforestry recommendations, and companies are working with government, farmer organizations, and NGO technical experts to develop scalable models for cocoa agroforestry systems.

Relevant actions defined and/or implemented under the CFI in Côte d’Ivoire since 2018 have included: Support distribution and planting of multipurpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry (9.1) and Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation) (9.2).

10: Government creation, in collaboration with all stakeholders, of a public-private fund to support financing of protection and restoration of HCV forest areas

Relevant actions defined and/or implemented under the CFI in Côte d’Ivoire since 2018 have included: Support the creation of the public-private forest conservation and rehabilitation fund (10.1).

In addition to the above-described areas specified by CFI as part of the commitments and actions in the Plan of Action, a number of additional ‘Lines of Action (LAs)’ have been identified and constitute further areas of baseline activity. These include:

- Preparation of updated maps of forest cover and land use (LA-1): Work in this area includes development of the Starling tool by SODEFOR on the Cavally forest and images produced for three western regions (Cavally, San Pedro and Guémon), as well as completion of an IDH-funded activities to evaluate satellite monitoring systems and monitoring platforms as a basis for establishing a national forest monitoring and warning system.
- Strengthening of the legislative and regulatory framework (LA-3): As noted above, the Act establishing the forest code was enacted on 23 July 2019. The main regulations have been drafted and stakeholder consultations are underway for their adoption. A total of 28 regulations have been drafted, 9 of which have been adopted by the Government to date.
- Development and implementation of forest management plans (LA-6, LA-7): This involves management plans for classified forests, as well as ‘simple’ management plans for remaining forests within the rural domain, including sacred forests. Validated management plans and maps will be uploaded into a platform for monitoring information on forest management (SIGEF).
- Strengthening security and monitoring of forests (LA-8): This includes the development of emergency plans for securing classified forests, national parks and reserves, as well as the setting up of monitoring, including an early warning system to enable rapid response to loss of forest cover.
- Protection of forest relics in rural areas (LA-9): This line of action involves identifying and mapping forest and agroforests relics that deserve to be preserved and managed over the long term. In this context, Section 26 of Act No. 2019-675 of 23 July 2019 of the forest code grants legal status to sacred forests; implementing legislation is in the process of being adopted.
- Development of the production of seeds and forest plants (LA-11): Plans for work in this area involved the establishment of a national center for seeds and development of forest plants, along with five regional forest seedling production centers.

4. KNOWLEDGE

The baseline situation is frequently characterized by solutions and innovations that have been demonstrated in limited, pilot areas. Many of these solutions involve knowledge intensive models that incorporate important aspects such as integrated soil fertility and water management, integrated pest management and other agro-forestry and agro-ecological practices. The challenge, in such cases, is to ensure adaptation, uptake and replication—in a word, diffusion—across a wider landscape. Achieving widespread uptake in this context requires—among other factors such as finance—effective processes and systems for knowledge sharing, learning and diffusion of innovation. Knowledge, insight and innovation need to diffuse and flow both up and down the spatial scale from farm to landscape to global levels in order to improve and accelerate broader impact. New lessons and knowledge require active transfer, across both spatial and sectoral dimensions, while awareness generated at local level needs to be amplified and replicated broadly through multi-level mechanisms.

Projects, in particular, may tend to focus inwardly in an otherwise insular manner, so that knowledge-related overlaps and gaps may persist—the latter despite a proliferation of overall support. Thus, there is a project-level need to identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects, to understand collective, multi-project impact and attribution, and to disseminate lessons widely. As part of the baseline, the IFC Technical Secretariat is active in ensuring the continuous capture and dissemination of lessons learned from project activities with national and international stakeholders.

Measurement and monitoring of progress at national and landscape level will be critical to ensure accountability and transparency, and promote learning and mid-course corrections. Under the baseline situation / scenario, CFI has established a Monitoring-Evaluation Working Group chaired by the REDD+ Permanent Executive Secretariat. Following a participatory process involving government agencies, private sector companies and civil society organizations, this group has overseen the development and validation of performance indicators and of the CFI's monitoring-evaluation system. In addition, a Monitoring and Evaluation Procedures Manual is under development with the support of the SEP REDD+. In addition, annual reporting will be made public by the signatory companies and the Government on the progress and results of the implementation of their specific activities. Among other inputs, a monitoring and evaluation specialist is being recruited as a SEP REDD+ officer to develop the monitoring manual and to collect associated data.

One key element needed both to understand impact of programmatic interventions and to direct and target resources is up-to-date and accurate information on deforestation. To this end, under CFI, companies are supporting the government to adopt a transparent satellite-based monitoring system, including deforestation alerts, with the aim to have a system adopted by 2021. National monitoring will be directly aligned with REDD+ monitoring, reporting and verification systems. Companies will produce annual reports on CFI progress and are already working with a number of service providers to monitor deforestation in their individual supply chain.

CFI is also supporting an expert working group structure, including technical working groups focused on (i) forest preservation and restoration, (ii) agroforestry and sustainable land use, (iii) social inclusion, (iv) finance, (v) traceability, and (vi) monitoring and evaluation.⁶⁰

*

A number of factors have combined to create an important opportunity to finally and successfully address the challenge of sustainable cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire. Together, these factors have lowered the above-described barriers that have hindered the success of previous sustainability initiatives. They include:

- Demand-side pressures and incentives: A range of initiatives has increased the pressure on producing countries to address sustainability issues. These include both consumer-led initiatives like the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) as well as regulatory tightening on the part of importing country Governments. For example, at the European Union (EU) level, under the pressure of public opinion and the industrial sector, various initiatives are being carried out, including Community legislative reforms designed to encourage the sustainable production of agricultural products and to support the confidence of European consumers in same. Among others, a regulation to halt and reverse deforestation to which the European Union is contributing on a global scale, is being finalized for presentation to the EU Parliament for approval in mid-2021. This context

⁶⁰ Cocoa and Forests Initiative progress report, 2018

has given a substantial boost to ongoing dialogues about cocoa-related deforestation. The EU is expected to accompany these new regulations with consistent support to Côte d'Ivoire and other countries for its rapid implementation in the framework of the Sustainable Cocoa EU Initiative.

- Environmental factors: Decades of forest destruction and land over-exploitation may have reached a tipping point whereby sustainable intensification has become more of a necessity than a choice. 'New' lands for clearance and development are running out and cannot alone solve the production challenge. Meanwhile, loss of environmental services has become acute and a growing and increasingly well recognized threat to long-term livelihoods. The effects of climate change, including seasonal shifts in rainfall and temperatures, are also becoming apparent.
- Landscape strategies: Sustainable solutions are increasingly well demonstrated, captured and shared globally. There is a better way and countries are becoming more aware and eager to apply it. A key element of this new model involves working cross-sectorally at landscape level. Major development partners, including the World Bank, are already using the GEF project as a basis for designing their own landscape-level initiatives, like the cocoa integrated value chain development project (PDIC) for \$300 million, or Forest Investment Project, phase 2 (FIP2) for \$100 million, both of which are currently in the WB pipeline.
- Timing: The above factors have combined to build momentum towards large-scale transformation. The CFI has captured the elements of this process in a program of technical work (Phase I) that has been setting the stage for investment in such change. The GEF project is one of the first one-the-ground initiatives working at this next stage of CFI implementation and has a crucial opportunity and responsibility in this regard.
- Passed political-military crisis of CI (1999-2011) accelerated negative processes such as deforestation resulting from uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources. After the first five years of peace reconstruction, the government and its partners have been able to focus their attention during the last five years on solving the underlying problems through policies and strategies consistent with the commitments made by the country. PNIA2 in agriculture, the national REDD+ strategy, the new forestry policy and strategy, the new forestry code, the new land tenure law, and the new national development plan, are mostly approved and beginning implementation following years of discussions and consensus building among stakeholders.

3) *The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project and the project's Theory of Change*

To respond directly to the above challenges and build on the existing baseline globally, the GEF has developed the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program (IP), which seeks to promote sustainable integrated landscapes and efficient food value chains at scale. The program is based on the growing recognition that food production systems and land use need to improve for the health of the planet. The FOLUR IP aims to encourage transformation to more environmentally sustainable production practices and more resilient landscapes.

The FOLUR IP is designed to respond to global challenges and opportunities like those currently facing Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa sector and landscapes. The FOLUR IP has two main elements—a Global Knowledge to Action Platform Project (hereafter referred to as the Global Platform) and 27 Country Projects (CPs)—designed to tackle the dual challenges of achieving a global food system built on sustainable land use practices and productive, resilient landscapes, using both top-down and bottom up strategies simultaneously.

The Global Platform, working with the Country Projects offers capacity building, technical assistance, policy engagement, resource mobilization, and knowledge exchange that help to address the defined needs for: more concerted collective action; more coordinated and integrated interventions; scaled-up investment with a faster pace and greater impact; the need for policy harmonization and subsidy repurposing, financial innovation and leverage, and; knowledge exchange, communication and outreach to existing and new stakeholders. The Global Platform will act at global and regional levels, bringing parties together, nurturing regional and multi-country partnerships, analyzing issues and developing evidence for improved practices, providing training and technical assistance, exchanging knowledge on practical successes that can be replicated and scaled, contributing financial and policy innovation, and leveraging resources to help the FOLUR countries achieve more than they could working in isolation.

The FOLUR IP and its Global Platform are also well placed to build on the opportunities represented by the existing network of initiatives, private and public coalitions and international partners that are already working on approaches and practical interventions to address the global sustainability challenge. The FOLUR IP and the Global Platform will build engagements with the private sector commodity roundtables and the Multi-Commodity Convening Initiatives based on their comparative advantage in driving FOLUR objectives forward.

1. THEORY OF CHANGE THROUGH A LANDSCAPE APPROACH

The success of any landscape approach depends on its ability to stimulate cooperation among stakeholder groups—including institutions, private sector firms, cooperatives, communities, civil society organizations, investors, financial intermediaries, etc.—through processes of planning and action that may otherwise be working in comparative isolation, or even at cross purposes. By harmonizing, rationalizing and integrating objectives and inputs being brought to the table by multiple actors operating within a defined geographic setting, latent economies of scale, momentum and synergies can be tapped into. At the same time, conflict among entities can be reduced, while constructive competition and performance incentives are maintained. Taken together, these course corrections from an unsustainable baseline trajectory may be significant enough to be judged transformative.

Landscapes themselves may be defined by a combination of jurisdictional and/or geographic factors. The present project inverts the traditional forest conservation approach, by centering its efforts on core production landscapes, while including protected areas and classified forests in its ‘buffer zone’, or periphery. This two-layered approach allows for integration among multiple land use categories and responsible land managers across a relatively, but not overly, expansive (‘meso-level’) geographic scale while maintaining focus on the productive landscapes themselves. Impacts, including global environmental benefits, can be measured at the wider geographic level, i.e. including the protected areas and classified forests.

A number of planning activities are currently taking place that implicate components of the wider landscapes defined here. These include, for example, planning being done as part of Schema Regionale d'Aménagement et Développement du Territoire (SRADT), action planning in Cavally⁶¹ and local development planning which has been piloted in La Me region. In the landscape peripheries, classified forests and national parks each have their own planning processes. Coordination across the ‘boundaries’ of the various land uses is typically limited or non-existent.

Once a production landscape and its peripheral state-managed units—classified forests and protected areas—have been defined, the next step is to cultivate an enhanced understanding of place. What are the physical, socio-cultural, economic and political factors that come together to determine outcomes in the landscape? While meant to be comprehensive in some sense, the focus of the assessment is defined by the inter-linked thematic priorities of, in this case, the FOLUR Impact Program. As a result, certain relevant characteristics of the landscape come to the fore. These include, in this case, the food system operating within the landscape, particularly that associated with the dominant crop, cocoa. Of similar importance is the landscape’s natural resource base—here, we refer primarily to forests and their associated ecosystems, ecosystem services and biodiversity—on which the food system depends. Here, too often, the former has been ruthlessly exploited to serve the ends of the latter; profits maximized in the short term, land and resources mined, and costs externalized, left to accumulate over the longer term. At some point, ecosystem services decline and food system productivity begins to falter.

Understanding the landscape, or place, in this case, depends on uncovering the detailed pattern of production and degradation at play there, as it has evolved over time, along with the drivers, or levers, that control it. It also requires identifying the key remaining natural values that have managed to persist despite pressures from food production and other factors. In the present case, these consist of a combination of relics (e.g. sacred forests), refugia (typically within national parks), and broader, relatively resilient, natural processes that have managed to persist, albeit typically at a diminished level of performance.

These persisting natural values—including those embodied in HCV and HCS areas—form the core and point of departure for efforts to restore some of the ecosystem services that the landscape has lost over time. Such efforts serve the needs of connectivity, reducing fragmentation and restoring fraying bonds across the landscape and between areas at risk of isolation. In particular, they support movement of species across and between landscapes—a factor which is

⁶¹ Regional Scheme of Territorial Planning and Development with support from IDH’s ISLA project.

increasingly important in the context of climate change. Restoration can also ensure that any persisting processes of degradation are being counter-balanced in a way that achieves land degradation neutrality at landscape level.

Multi-stakeholder dialogue at landscape level can enable a common understanding of the above inter-linkages and agreement on necessary remedial measures. It can help to raise up lessons learned at smaller scales, e.g. innovations at pilot farms, thereby facilitating uptake, replication and transformative change at landscape level and beyond.

In light of the above rationale, and as illustrated in **Figure 4** above, the logic of the project's detailed structure may now become apparent. Three project landscapes have been selected, in close consultation with CFI partners. Two of the landscapes are located in Western Côte d'Ivoire, while a third is located in the east, bordering on Ghana. The eastern landscape covers portions of two regions; thus, landscape-level activities will take place in four regions overall. Each landscape includes a core area entirely within the productive landscape (rural domain) and one or more classified forests and/or protected areas. GEF funding and investment will take place within the core areas, while cofinancing will extend to encompass significant activities and spending within these classified forests and protected areas, many of which have been partially or largely overrun by illicit cocoa production. **Maps 3-5** (See **section 1b** below) show the distribution of the landscapes across Côte d'Ivoire, as well as the individual landscapes. **Annex K** presents profiles of the landscapes, and the regions in which they are situated.

Taken together, the three landscapes, including rural domain and protected areas, cover 1.16 million ha. An estimated 757,652 ha, or 65% of this total, is planted partially or wholly in cocoa. Forested areas, on the other hand, which have been drastically reduced in favor of cocoa production, total 310,533 across the three landscapes, or 27% of the total area. Approximately 84% of remaining forests are degraded.

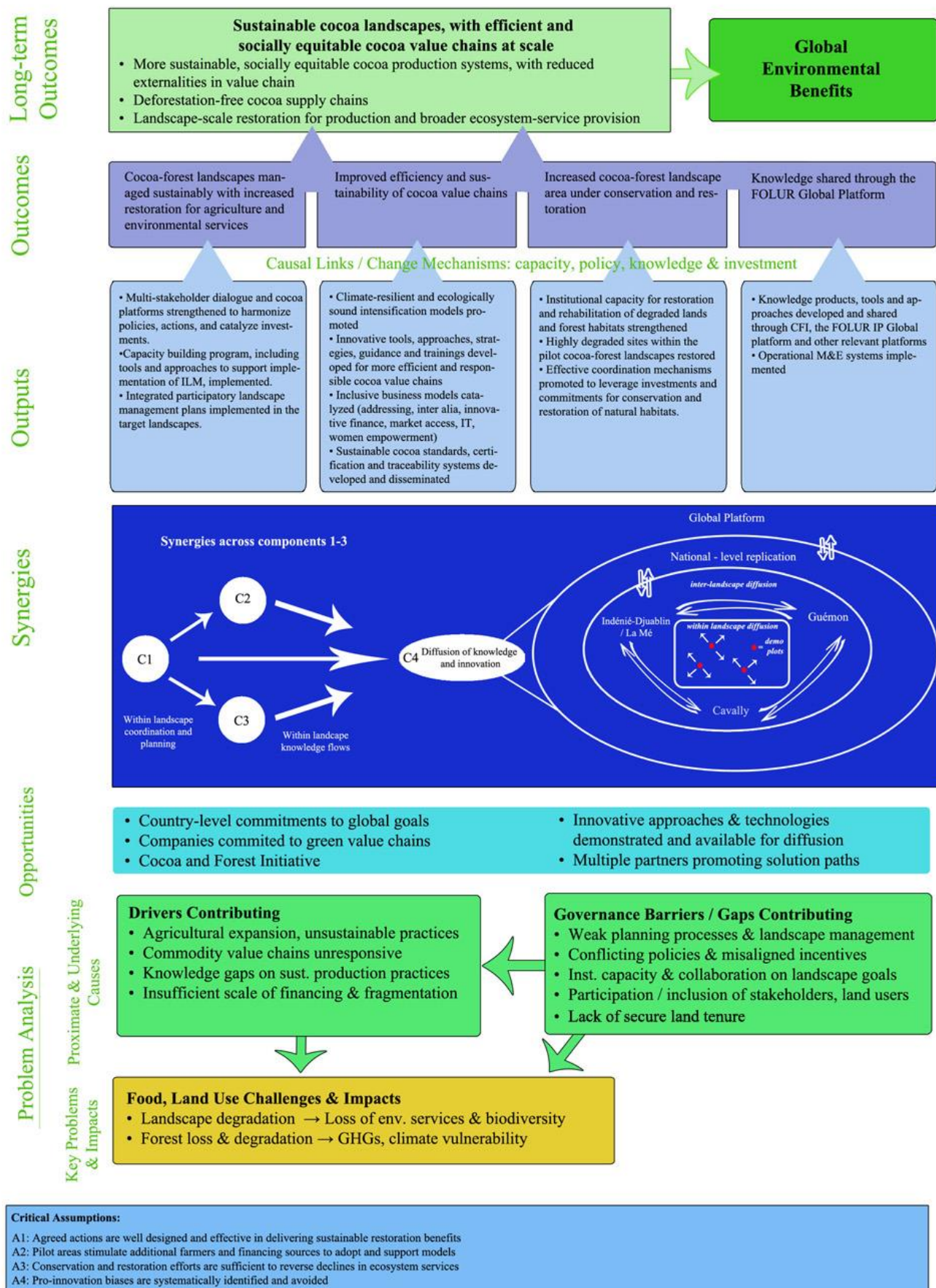


Figure 5: Project theory of change

The following criteria were considered in selecting the pilot landscapes: ⁶²

- Proximity to gazetted forests (FC) and national parks to enhance biodiversity aspects (Examples: Mount Peko NP, Haut Sassandra FC);
- Ongoing similar/complementary projects with which to synergize (Examples: FC Goin-Débé, FC Cavally, PN Taï, FC Duékoué);
- Belonging to one of the 9 pre-selected regions in the west of the country and, if possible, with forest straddling two regions (Examples: Guémon, Cavally, Nawa, San Pedro). Also, an attempt was made to create a window of opportunity for cross-border perspectives (area between National Park of Taï, FC Haute Dodo and the Liberian border, (area between Natural Reserve of Mabi Yay, and protected areas in Ghanaian border);
- A representative set of target landscapes appropriate for subsequent replication and scaling up;
- Availability of fallows to be restored from former cocoa farms (More common in the east of the country);
- Ecological connectivity zone between protected areas;
- Receptivity/openness of local populations to innovations in sustainable cocoa production, particularly agroforestry systems;
- Existence of areas where land tenure had been, or was in process of being, clarified, and;
- Existence of positive local dynamics (support to projects or leadership of a local organization).

Briefly, the individual landscapes are as follows:

1. Indénié-Djuablin / La Mé inter-regional landscape (Map 3): The core area of the landscape covers approximately 263,000 ha of rural domain in southeastern Côte d'Ivoire. It includes portions of three Departments, 10 Sous-Préfectures and (at least) 29 villages. These areas connect five classified forests and one nature reserve, which have a combined area of about 142,000 ha. The landscape is important in biodiversity terms as an elephant transnational corridor. Both rural domain and protected area portions of the landscape are extensively planted with cocoa, frequently with associated crops, totaling an estimated 245,648 ha.

From 1990-2015, rural domain portions of the landscape lost an estimated 104,603 ha of forest, which has reduced forest cover in this zone to 57,000 ha, or 22%. Approximately 98% of this remaining forest is degraded. Classified forests and protected areas have fared slightly better, with about 49% remaining forest cover and a 62% rate of degradation of remaining forests.

2. Cavally landscape (Map 4): Located in western Côte d'Ivoire and bordering on Liberia, the Cavally landscape covers an area of some 581,000 ha, including rural domain areas covering 359,693 ha, along with four classified forests and the northern tip of Tai National Park, together covering 221,196 ha. It constitutes the last agriculture frontier in Côte d'Ivoire. Rural domain portions of the landscape's forest cover have decreased by 140,741 ha since 1990, and are currently estimated at 84,555 ha--equivalent to 24% forest cover. Forest cover within the above mentioned peripheral protected areas has also been reduced and is currently estimated at 57,010 ha, some 83% of which is degraded. The western part of the landscape still contains scattered relics of primary/secondary forests in non-public areas, which can still be conserved and represent potential starting points for an effort to rationalize uses towards a more resilient and sustainable landscape through restoration and zero-deforestation agriculture.

3. Guémon landscape (Map 5): This production landscape has an area of 146,036 ha and is in the approximate shape of a donut, with Mont Peko National Park (27,735 ha) in its center. Haut Sassandra classified forest forms the eastern border of the landscape. Approximately 72% of the rural domain area (105,398 ha) is planted with cocoa, frequently with associated crops. The national park itself has been the subject of recent incursions and currently is estimated to have nearly 19,000 ha, or 68% of its area, planted with cocoa and associated crops. Some 8,000 ha remain forested, albeit largely degraded. The area continues to face significant land use pressure, following the forced departure of farmers from both the national park and the peripheral CFs. Project efforts in this landscape will focus on

⁶² Using the above criteria, an initial long list of 18 landscapes was assessed in consultation with the Ministry of Forests and SODEFOR, leading to the selection of the three pilot landscapes in two stakeholder's consultation meetings involving a wide number of actors, including Regional Councils and community leaders.

intensification and the provision of alternatives to slash-and-burn agriculture taking place by farmers in search of still fertile soils.

The three project landscapes represent the focal areas for the majority of project activities and are representative of the main problems facing, and generated by, the cocoa food system in Côte d'Ivoire. The landscapes are centered on cocoa-intensive production areas, most of which have been subject in recent years to extensive and relatively rapid deforestation. The productivity of cocoa farms in these areas is not high; indeed, in the case of older plantations in the east, productivity has been declining in recent years as soils are exhausted and as cocoa trees near the end of their productive cycles. However, techniques and models are available, particularly those associated with agro-forestry, that have the potential to significantly increase the overall productivity of many of these areas, in line with the motto "More cocoa on less land," while improving livelihoods for their inhabitants and restoring lands and forest ecosystems and services.

2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

The above-described production landscapes—and the regions where they are located—were profiled during the project preparation process, including through the collection and analysis of remote sensing information.⁶³ Additional, in depth fieldwork will continue during the project's inception phase, leading to a more fine-grained understanding of baseline cocoa production scope and practices, deforestation trends, the extent and location of remaining areas (mainly relics) of HCV and HCS and demonstration site-level opportunities for restoration (Output 1.1.1). In parallel, operational linkages with stakeholders working in the region—many of whom already have extensive on-the-ground experience there—will be cemented through the establishment of landscape-level multi-stakeholder platforms (Output 1.1.1). This work will demonstrate three distinct approaches to landscape-level co-operation based on their unique baselines, namely: (i) working through an existing, regional-level platform (Cavally), (ii) supporting the establishment of a new regional-level platform (Guémon), and (iii) developing a trans-regional, landscape-level platform in the absence of regional platforms (Indénié Djoablin and La Mé).

Working in a participatory manner with the full range of landscape stakeholders, and building capacities to enable a full and informed participation of all parties (Output 1.1.2), the project will develop detailed, integrated landscape management frameworks for implementation (Output 1.1.3). These are deliberately termed 'frameworks' due to the fact that they will be designed to orient activities across multiple jurisdictions (villages, sous-prefectures, etc.), planning of which takes place within a pre-existing legal and operational context. It is in part by influencing the design and implementation of these plans at multiple levels that the landscape framework can be operationalized. Of course, beyond these official planning mechanisms, landscape-level plans will help to orient and coordinate broader actions, investments and learning by private sector, donors, etc., including those taking place under the overall CFI umbrella.

In parallel with the development of integrated landscape coordination and management systems, the project will develop and test—the latter within the target landscapes—a range of technical solutions to problems of sustainable cocoa intensification (Outcome 2.1) and restoration of agricultural and forest lands (Outcome 3.1). These solutions will be sourced from local, national and international levels, the latter with the support of FOLUR's Global Platform. At the same time, their applicability to the project landscapes, and possible need for adaptation to same, will be carefully assessed. Specific locations for smaller-scale, pilot interventions will be determined based on the detailed landscape assessments emerging from Output 1.1.3 and with the participation and concurrence of stakeholder groups mobilized through the platforms. Emerging lessons from these pilot areas will be subject to vigorous scale-up efforts aimed first and foremost at triggering landscape-level transformations. Where appropriate, sub-regional jurisdictional approaches, e.g. certification of sous-prefectures, may be considered. Strategies for both piloting and landscape-level uptake of intensification and restoration efforts will be refined through component 1 planning processes and implemented largely components 2 and 3.

Two additional elements are needed to enable success of the above approach. The first of these involves the flow of knowledge, both up and down geographic scales, from individual farm to the FOLUR Global Platform, with multiple intermediate scales along the way. Effective coordination across government agencies (see Output 4.1.2), donors, and other stakeholders will be another critical element of success. Each of these elements will need to rely heavily on CFI and FOLUR mechanisms. For example, CFI relies on its Technical Secretariat to ensure both effective knowledge

⁶³ See Annex K, Regional and landscape profiles

sharing at the national and international level, and effective coordination between government agencies and other stakeholders. As such, active collaboration with the main actors of the CFI Technical Secretariat, including MINEF, IDH, WCF and CCC, will be essential to ensure the success of the above approach.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION BY COMPONENT AND OUTPUT

Component 1. Development of integrated landscape management systems

Outcome 1: Cocoa-forest landscapes managed sustainably with increased restoration for agriculture and environmental services

GEF implementing agency: UNDP

Project executing agency: ICRAF

Under Outcome 1, the three cocoa-forest production landscapes described above, together covering 768,940 ha and including approximately 514,899 ha of cocoa and mixed crop production, will have integrated landscape management plans (ILMPs) in place, and associated capacities to implement them, that have been developed and guided by multi-stakeholder partnerships. These plans will also take into account, and be designed to synergize with, planning and implementation in peripheral classified forests and protected areas being supported by CFI and other partners. ILMPs, implementation of which will take place mainly under components 2 and 3, will enable: (i) increased coordination and working towards common objectives by partners, including competing ones, operating in each landscape in areas such as forest protection, ecosystem service maintenance, cocoa intensification, forest and land restoration and sustainable intensification of cocoa production; (ii) rapid scaling up of innovations by partners, whether originating from within the landscape in question or elsewhere, and; (iii) synergies with the management plans and actions being developed and/or implemented within adjacent protected areas and classified forests. These results are expected to lead in turn to a significant and measurable shift in what is currently an unsustainable development trajectory. Characteristics of a new trajectory will include: (i) ecosystem services are increasingly conserved and restored; (ii) biodiversity values, particularly those found within adjacent protected areas, are subject to diminished pressure, and; (iii) local populations have increasingly sustainable income-generating opportunities linked to cocoa production in an agro-forestry context.

Regional Councils will play an important role in the project. These are the deliberative assembly of each region, issuing opinions on questions of development and planning for which they must be consulted. They operate according to defined rules of procedure, which determine the number, powers and mode of operation of the committees, including ensuring the secretariat of the platforms and convening their meetings. The project will strengthen regional Council capacities to play a more in-depth role in the planning process and to influence local and national decision-makers, thereby creating a more favorable enabling environment for sustainable cocoa production.

The project will also support farmers' organizations in their respective regions to develop action plans for lobbying and advocacy, while advocating with local officials to fulfill their established roles and responsibilities. It will support farmer organizations to develop action plans for corresponding lobbying and advocacy and also advocating with duty bearers at the local level to fulfill their already established roles and responsibilities.

Outcome 1 will be achieved through three complementary, synergistic outputs, which are described below.

Output 1.1: Multi-stakeholder dialogue and cocoa platforms strengthened to harmonize policies, actions, and catalyze investments

The development of integrated, participatory and inclusive landscape management plans can only take place with the thorough engagement and participation of a full range of stakeholders working together in the context of a dialogue platform. Consultation activities will enable local communities and their representatives to be involved in the formulation of actions designed to ensure integrated management of their landscapes. Plenary meetings of the dialogue platform will act as a steering committee, to validate and monitor development and implementation of each integrated landscape management plan (ILMP).

A multi-stakeholder “cocoa-forest” dialogue platform creates a space where stakeholders can exchange information, develop a common understanding of problems, decide jointly on the results desired, design and implement action plans and catalyze associated investments. Together, the approach seeks to harmonize and balance the objectives of

sustainable management of natural resources, sustainable production of agricultural goods and improved living conditions of local communities. Key deliverables include public-private partnerships (PPP).

The project will support the working of three multi-stakeholder platforms as vehicles for developing and overseeing ILMPs. In Cavally, it will work with an existing regional-level platform which is currently developing a regional-level, zero-deforestation cocoa production plan and the regional platform for the development and implementation of the green growth plan already put in place by IDH and the Cavally Regional Council. This platform is also being used by UNDP to develop a regional-level zero deforestation cocoa production plan.

In Guémon, it will help to establish a new, regional-level platform. This will include working with IDH which, within the framework of the Cocoa and Forestry Initiative, is in discussion with OIPR, FPRCI, WCF and the private sector for the establishment of a platform around the Mount Peko National Park and its peripheral area. This initiative will thus contribute to the objectives of stimulating dialogue among the various stakeholders and strengthening these platforms to catalyze investment.

Finally, in the Indénié-Djuablin – La Mé landscape, the project will establish a bi-regional, landscape-level platform.

In the case of the two regional platforms, work will be steered by the respective Regional Councils under the chairmanship of the regional prefects. In the Indénié-Djuablin – La Mé landscape, sub-regional authorities will lead the work.

The project will deliver support for Platform steering and will, more generally, contribute to the process of forging a common vision and facilitating a constructive dialogue among all partners leading to agreement on, and coordinated implementation of, each ILMP.

Platforms will bring together officials from decentralized government structures, representatives of producers, women's and youth organizations, civil society groups, the private sector of value chains and financial actors to ensure a participatory and inclusive process. Work will be conducted with a gender perspective to ensure that women and young men and women participate in a fair and active manner and that their views are taken into account. Economically disadvantaged groups, including poor farmers and laborers, will also be targeted for increased access and participation in cocoa production and marketing opportunities. Finally, platforms will support the goals of Decent Rural Employment, including the elimination of child labor and other forms of labor exploitation in the cocoa sector.

The governance structure of the regional platforms⁶⁴ will include three governance bodies, namely:

- (i) The Steering Committee chaired by the regional Prefect: This is a political body whose role will be to validate the proposals of the Technical Committee and to ensure monitoring and evaluation.
- (ii) The Technical Committee will be composed of thematic working groups according to the priorities defined by the actors after analysis of the results of the technical studies.
- (iii) The Secretariat of the dialogue framework will be headed by the Regional Council, which will mobilize its technical agents for this purpose. It organizes the meetings of the various bodies, draws up the minutes and communicates on the results of the dialogue framework.

As outlined above, the main focus of policy coordination, or the coordination of the (currently incomplete) implementation of various existing policies at the landscape and community level, will be to overcome the contradictions and conflicts between 1) forest conservation policies vs agricultural development policies; 2) policies encouraging the conservation and increase of tree cover on farms vs the long-standing and still wide-spread practice of private logging companies removing timber trees from farm land without the legally required authorization of the farm owner; 3) policies targeting the priority use of lowland, irrigated lands for food crops in order to increase food security and income for small farmers vs the wide-spread occupation of such lowlands for cash crops such as oil palm by wealthy investors. Resolving these contradictions in policy implementation which lead to deforestation both within and outside protected areas, the continuous loss of tree cover on farms and to local farmers being pushed to less

⁶⁴ Levels of representation in the inter-regional landscape platform will be somewhat different and will be determined during the inception phase.

favorable farm land (and potentially encroaching protected areas) will require a constant dialogue between the local representatives of government agencies tasked with their implementation (e.g. SODEFOR, ANADER, CNRA, OIPR - Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves) as well as representatives of communities, private sector and development actors. This dialogue will be created by the landscape-level platforms where government and non-government actors, community representatives and cooperatives will meet under the facilitation of the regional prefect and possibly neutral facilitators where necessary. The platforms will discuss and agree on land use planning that will then inform the activities of the participant organizations and ensure that there is no space for ambiguity, for example in the location of the boundaries of protected areas, in the extent and applicable rules of logging concessions, or in the permitted uses of lowland areas for various types of agriculture. The platforms will also serve as an opportunity for representatives of communities, to examine the possibility of deploying [Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure](#)⁶⁵ to promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, and to raise complaints, for example where they feel that their land use rights are not being respected by private companies or individuals, or even by government agencies. Land use maps agreed upon at the landscape platforms will be formally approved by the competent authorities (Regional Prefect, Regional Councils) and will then be distributed to the agencies and administrations concerned, as well as private companies operating in the area and communities. At community level, a further refinement of the land use plans will often be necessary to address more local land use issues and develop more detailed land use plans, and this process will take place with the participation of the entire community. A key assumption here is that the removal of ambiguity over land use questions is the first and most important step in the implementation of sustainable land use practices at the landscape scale. The platform as such is not an enforcement entity, although knowledge of land use laws and agreements within the landscape is an important facilitator and precondition of their enforcement by the competent authorities.

Output 1.2: Capacity building program, including tools and approaches to support implementation of ILMP implemented

Capacities will be needed both to ensure full participation in developing and overseeing the ILMP, as well as to support its implementation. Beneficiaries of capacity building support will include technical specialists from the regional councils, and other key players, whose capacities will be raised regarding the tools and approaches for implementing ILM. Capacity building will focus on the systems approach to strengthen the leadership of experts from each Regional Council to drive this process of change, and of local stakeholders based on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and other participatory techniques.

This output will be complemented by specific capacity-building support related to cocoa production (Output 2.2) and land and forest restoration (Output 3.1).

Output 1.3: Integrated participatory landscape management plans developed and implementation overseen in the target landscapes

Depending on the local context and the current development dynamic in each landscape, the project will develop, and initiate implementation of, an integrated landscape management plan that is aligned with the national objectives of the national REDD + strategy, the preservation, rehabilitation and extension strategy for forests, and sector development plans under PNIA2. It will focus on identifying, strengthening and coordinating elements from the above plans and other sources which will contribute sustainably to the preservation and restoration of natural resources, the well-being of local communities, the reduction of poverty, decent labor creation and the empowerment of women through an inclusive and participatory green development planning process.

In order to develop the plan, a series of assessments will be conducted, including analyses of the dynamics of land use and mapping of main forest areas and types remaining in the productive landscape, including High Carbon Stock

⁶⁵ <http://www.fao.org/3/i2801e/i2801e.pdf>

(HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV). The analyses will be done in an inclusive manner using a community visioning and action planning (CAP) process⁶⁶ through the dialogue platform and will take into account, for each landscape: (i) the main drivers of deforestation; (ii) the restoration potential of the forests, and; (iii) the main projects and activities of stakeholders in the area, including efforts to improve sustainability of cocoa production. The results of the studies will be reviewed / validated by the plenary of the dialogue platform.

Design and implementation of ILMPs will serve to pull together landscape-level work being supported under different project components as well as by different projects. Thus, efforts to improve the efficiency, responsibility and sustainability of cocoa value chains, to conserve and restore natural habitats and to extend and share knowledge and uptake of lessons learned, will all be featured in ILMPs, with implementation funded via the SCOLUR project, including both GEF and cofinanced funding sources. In particular, Component 2 will deliver investments and capacity building related to sustainable intensification of cocoa production, while Component 3 will focus on conservation and restoration.

The landscapes where ILMPs will be developed cover several hundred thousand hectares each. Project activities—including conservation, reforestation and cocoa rehabilitation—will take place at various locations across these landscapes. The planning process at the landscape level will be promoted by the platforms. Considering the size of the landscapes, this landscape-level planning process will be subject to certain limitations in terms of level of detail for the spatial planning and involvement of stakeholders. For example, it will not be possible to involve every household in the landscape-level planning process, but only heads of villages.

In order to be fully inclusive, this landscape-level planning process will further benefit from a village-level process that includes households of that village in the discussions. An additional feature of ILMPs will therefore be to connect them directly with local development planning processes.⁶⁷ Doing so will serve to jump start village-level development of detailed ILMP implementation plans in two-three contiguous villages per landscape, altogether covering approximately 25,000 ha. The project will support the landscape-level planning process and also the village-level planning process in these representative villages of each landscape. Replication of the village-level planning exercise will be a responsibility of the platforms that will train village heads, extension agents and other officials in the promotion of the fully inclusive village-level planning processes. The villages for the initial village-level planning will be selected as representative of the respective landscape based on such factors as: proximity to protected areas; areas of current land use conflicts; or areas identified in the landscape scale plans for the creation of forest corridors. Selection criteria will also include the size of the village (with priority given to larger size); the origin of the population (covering the main population groups of the landscape); and the willingness of the village leaders to engage in this planning effort. Environmental benefits will be obtained from both the landscape-level and the village-level planning. The landscape-level planning will establish a consensus about areas for conservation, restoration, agricultural development zones (e.g. for cocoa, horticultural crops, oil palm, etc). The village-level planning process will translate these into finer scale local plans which will serve, *inter alia*, for the identification and resolution of land use conflicts.

Component 2: Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains

Outcome 2: Improved efficiency, responsibility and sustainability of cocoa value chains

GEF implementing agency: FAO (2.1, 2.2), UNDP (2.3), UNIDO (2.4)

Project executing agency: ICRAF

Project executing agency for UNIDO: SEPRED+ / NSAL / ICRAF

Component 2 is aimed at achieving improved efficiency, responsibility and sustainability of the cocoa value chain as a key element in ensuring improved livelihoods, maintenance of ecosystem services and global environmental benefits related to land degradation, biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation. Activities under this component will take place within, or otherwise be designed to benefit, the three target landscapes introduced above. The intention

⁶⁶ See, e.g. Sanginga, P. and Chitsike, C., 2005. *The power of visioning. A handbook for facilitating the development of community action plan.* Enabling Rural Innovation Guide 1. International Centre for Tropical Agriculture

⁶⁷ These processes are not yet institutionalized, but have been successfully piloted at village level in La Mé, under a REDD+ umbrella.

is to stimulate transformative change for livelihoods and landscapes, including benefiting the surrounding classified forests and protected areas, while also serving as important demonstrations for further uptake across the regions in question. Work under this component will link closely with actions being supported in other project components, namely: (i) guidance from, and synergies with, ILMPs being developed under Component 1; (ii) coordination with, and in many cases an indirect contribution to, restoration work under Component 3, and; (iii) feeding into knowledge and learning mechanisms under Component 4.

The component will also link up with work on sustainable commodity intensification and reduced- or zero-deforestation agriculture being supported by the GEF FOLUR Impact Program in countries around the world. This will be achieved through knowledge-related efforts under component 4, which will ensure a two-directional flow of lessons related to improved efficiency and sustainability of agricultural commodities in general, and cocoa in particular.

Outcome 2 will be achieved through completion of the four outputs described below.

Output 2.1: Climate-resilient and ecologically sound intensification models promoted

Several climate-resilient and ecologically healthy cocoa intensification models are currently being implemented in the field. These approaches typically involve combining cocoa trees with various species of forest trees— energy wood, timber and fruit trees according to the preference of the planter—within agroforestry systems, together with various food crops intended to improve food security and/or diversify income. They may also include, particularly in the case of regeneration / rehabilitation of old cocoa plantations, measures such as introduction of improved planting material, enhanced use of fertilizer on soils that have become poor, and use of phytosanitary products.⁶⁸

Under this output, FAO in partnership with private cocoa companies, the Coffee and Cocoa Council (CCC) and other CFI partners, will promote the most effective models of cocoa production from economic (productivity and income generation), environmental (resilience to climate change and carbon sequestration) and social (income diversification, food security, decent labor, and youth/gender sensitivity) points of view. These models may be divided into the following four types (see also **Annex L**):

Baseline Type A: Young cocoa (<=5 years)

Key action: Increase density to 120 trees/ha

Young cocoa trees of +/- 5 years not yet in production. They offer the possibility of integrating AF / fruit plants in 3 strata. They are found mainly further west, in the new cocoa loop.

Baseline Type B: Cocoa in production (>5 years)

Key action: Increase density to 80 trees/ha

Cocoa trees in production for more than 5 years. The canopy is more or less closed. The AF / fruit plants are to be integrated into 2 strata.

Baseline Type C: Old degraded cocoa

Key action: Increase density to 120 trees/ha

Cocoa trees in decline in production due to illness or old age. The integration of plants aims to rehabilitate the plot for a new cocoa plantation or conversion.

Baseline Type D: Cocoa infected by swollen shoot disease (CSSV)

Key action: Increase density within and around, to 150 trees per ha

⁶⁸ Such approaches are currently undertaken only in areas affected by swollen shoot disease.

Cocoa plant infected with CSSV, thus coming under the cover of the national “cut-replant” program. This category is mostly found in old loops. The option of block cutting will be favored to allow efficient rehabilitation. Replanting could be a cocoa plantation or a reconversion.

Altogether, GEF funding will support restoration of 20,000 ha of cocoa production based on a combination of the above models. Specific activities associated with promotion of the models are expected to include:

- *Develop detailed models adapted for application within the target landscapes and corresponding specific pilot locations:* SCOLUR will deploy Options / Context approach⁶⁹ by supporting farmers to pursue contextually appropriate options in line with their priorities, informed by the realities of the local context, whilst integrating local and expert knowledge (through co-learning) to promote the best practices. This will include: (i) identification and assessment of the technical procedures implemented by producers, management structures and other organizations within each landscape; (ii) organization of a Community of Practice within the dialogue platform to tap into and disseminate existing farmer and expert knowledge and innovations regarding the various options and technical approaches, based, *inter alia*, on demonstrations and lessons learned within the landscape and/or region; (iii) development of communication and training tools for the promotion of the best technical approaches, and; (iv) establishment of demonstration plots in different locations and on multiple sites in each landscape.
- *Test and learn from experience with implementation of the models, based on adaptation of existing awareness and communication tools and approaches:* The project will work with approaches such as ICRAF Rural Resource Centres⁷⁰, ANADER Farmer Field Schools to engage farmers in community of practice. This will include: (i) Analysis and evaluation of the impact of the extension tools promoted by CFI partners (e.g. field schools and coaching)⁷¹; (ii) Adaptation / development and implementation of new popularization tools based on new information technologies, including digital tools.⁷²
- *Organize virtual and physical visits, including 'inter-landscape learning' approaches, to exchange experiences among producers and facilitate uptake of good practices:* Three types of physical exchange visits are envisaged: (i) visits among planters within the same landscape to share experiences between planters, and; (ii) organization of exchange visits across landscapes / regions; (iii) exchanges with cocoa landscapes in neighboring Ghana, where a similar FOLUR project will be underway. The project will also support the use of virtual methods, such as video viewing clubs and tools like WhatsApp for group learning related to: planting, replanting and diversification (PRD), sustainable fertilization and intercropping, cocoa health management, value addition and processing; cocoa organization and management; internal savings and lending; and basic negotiation and market skills, gender equality, decent labor and child labor elimination etc.
- *Develop / strengthen new value chains with high potential linked to forest trees and cocoa by-products:* The following elements will be included: (i) internal market studies, in the sub-region and internationally, for various products such as moringa, akpi, petit cola, makore, safu, honey and mushrooms; (ii) support to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and associations of women and / or young people for processing, packaging and marketing of forest products, and; (iii) Small-scale Business Incubation Platforms to engage youth and women in agri-business of processing and commercialization of cocoa by-products (iii) facilitating commercial partnerships between wood manufacturers and producers of wood products to guarantee long-term purchases of wood.

⁶⁹ Fergus Sinclair, Ric Coe. 2019. The options by context approach: a paradigm shift in agronomy. *Experimental Agriculture*, 55 (S1): 1-13
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0014479719000139>

⁷⁰ Degrande, A., Tchoundjeu, Z., Kwidja, A. and Fongang Fouepe, G. 2015. Rural Resource Centres: A Community Approach to Extension. Note 10. GFRAS Good Practice Notes for Extension and Advisory Services. GFRAS: Lindau, Switzerland. Rural Resource Centres were developed under the Vision4Change program.

⁷¹ The approach through school fields is the main tool for extension used by ANADER. However, results have been mixed, to the point where some companies resort to individual coaching of planters, which can prove to be expensive.

⁷² One example is the CropIn application, which is an intuitive, intelligent and self-evolving system offering agricultural solutions to challenges such as traceability, agricultural advice, etc.

Output 2.2: Innovative tools, approaches, strategies, guidance and training developed for more efficient and responsible cocoa value chains

Three main areas of intervention will be undertaken under this output, in cooperation with, *inter alia*, CCC and IDH through the latter's FCIP Initiative and FarmFit fund. Linkages will also be established under this output with the FOLUR Global Platform for implementation of the actions outlined below.

First, the project will build the capacity of at least 30 rural cooperatives and SMEs, each of which will be operating in one or more of the target landscapes, to deliver a range of agricultural services to planters. The project will strengthen the technical capacities of the cooperatives and SMEs and help them access financing for inputs and equipment (climate information, fertilizer and pesticides and mechanized equipment) which with to provide quality farmer support services related to the improvement, including the enhanced sustainability, of production systems.

As part of this support, SCOLUR will adopt a strategy in favour of agricultural mechanization by supporting farmers in their Cooperatives for the Use of Agricultural Equipment (CUMA). A list of equipment has been drawn up based on built, structured and adapted requests, which takes into account the need to professionalize and empower producer groups and operators. SCOLUR will subsidize small equipment purchasing. To avoid free handouts that may tend to impede sustainability, cooperatives will be expected to contribute the remainder. The equipment will be rented out at a reasonable fee under the watchful eye of the cooperative.

To avoid abuses related to collective property, SCOLUR will established CUMA operators' groups and provide them training on the proper use and maintenance. These are producer-investors consisting of members who are in charge of managing the equipment they receive from the project. The CUMA will be launched with the joint procurement of 8 moto and 8 three-wheeled motorcycle trucks for each of eight cooperatives (i.e. two cooperatives supporting approximately 1,000 farmers each in each of four regions).

In addition, three nurseries in each of the four administrative regions will be supported to ensure supply of sufficient plants for the three landscapes, through provision and installation of powered-boreholes and irrigation systems. The investments for this small-scale agricultural equipment will enable replication of agroforestry models in the pilot sites and ensure the project landscapes can be easily covered with the footprints of the proposed interventions

Second, the project will raise awareness and capacities, again among SMEs and cooperatives—albeit not necessarily the same ones as are targeted in the first area of work—to support processes of increased social and environmental responsibility within farms and communities participating in cocoa supply chains.

Specific actions to deliver this output will include:

- *Building capacities among rural cooperatives and SMEs to deliver enhanced quality services:* Utilizing a 'training of trainers' approach, this activity will support capacity building in the following technical areas: (i) Production and distribution of quality tree seedlings through the development of tree propagation and conservation strategies for priority tree species (Most nurseries are currently providing cocoa/rubber seedlings; they will need to begin supplying wood and fruit tree seedlings to meet expanded demand for agroforestry supplies); (ii) Management of cocoa farms, which may involve SMEs providing training to farmers / cooperatives or providing maintenance services. In both cases, there is a need to raise awareness and skill levels among SMEs regarding sustainability and social responsibility aspects); (iii) Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) and Integrated Crop and Pest Management (ICPM); (iv) Digitalization, and; (v) best practices innovation. In some cases, cooperatives and SMEs may also be contracted by the project to deliver technical support to farmers on its behalf.
- *Raise awareness and capacities among farmers' cooperatives and SMEs to support enhanced social responsibility at farm level:* Following the baseline of each cooperative, this may include some or all of the following: (i) Support to the provision of rural agricultural services to eliminate child labor and improve gender balance; (ii) Promote introduction of labor-saving equipment and other agricultural practices to reduce demand for child labor, and; (iii) Promote alternative Income Generating Activities (IGAs) identified by youth and women.
- *Promote innovative marketing tools to increase the commitment of buyers, consumers, and producers in a sustainable, responsible and efficient value chain:* Pilot test, in at least one cooperative within each landscape, innovative approaches to marketing innovations, such as product differentiation to reach organic and fair

labor markets. The demand of downstream actors will motivate upstream actors to invest in sustainability/responsibility.

Output 2.3: An inclusive business and finance model addressing, inter alia, enhanced participation and credit access among poor, women and other marginalized groups, has been designed and pilot tested in at least one landscape

Under this output and with the technical expertise of the UN Environment and the 1 for 20 partnership, the project will support the design and undertake initial pilot testing (in one landscape to be determined) of an innovative financing mechanism involving: (i) farmers, (ii) rural SMEs and associates, (iii) private cocoa companies, (iv) investors (public / private), (v) guarantee funds, (vi) local financial institutions, and (vii) carbon finance. The financial mechanism will create shared value by leveraging blended finance (mixed investment fund and guarantee fund) and industry commitments and creating the appropriate enabling environment for unlocking private finance. Interventions designed to catalyze transactions will include the knowledge of the opportunities and connections among land managers, investors, consumer goods companies, agri-business, and public institutions. UN Environment's Land Use Finance Unit already has these connections established, through existing private finance partnerships and finance facilities given their role in GEF's Good Growth Partnership, the &Green Fund, the Tropical Landscapes Finance Facility, and the AGRI3 Fund, with partners including Rabobank, Mirova/Althelia, FMO, IDH (FCIP Initiative), BNP Paribas, ADM Capital, Unilever, SailVentures, IFC, and others). The project will leverage those networks and build new connections while acting as conveners to assess financial opportunities and develop financing strategies.

This innovative financial mechanism is expected to include a mixed investment fund (BNP, ROBOBANK, GCF, etc.) to provide long- and medium-term capital to local commercial financial institutions (banks, insurance, microfinance) so that they can offer short and long-term finance to SMEs and / or farmers to provide services to growers to ensure sustainable cocoa production. A guarantee fund will be associated with it and will be provided by development banks, the state or other guarantee funds (Bad, BM, AFD, State) to reduce the risks taken by local financial institutions. Loans would be reimbursed both by a percentage of the cocoa sustainability premium paid by the cocoa companies (the other party being paid directly to the farmer) and by a percentage of the carbon premium if it is valued (the other part being paid to planters in the form of PES).

The following activities will be implemented in order to deliver the above output:

- *Development of viable economic models to accompany intensification models being piloted under Output 2.1:* The project will develop a financial approach to reducing financial risk to early adopters in particular, potentially including interest rate subsidies via loan-softening grant elements. This will include strategies to enable purchase of equipment through micro-finance institutions to help sustain the CUMAs.
- *Assessment and definition of the characteristics of potential public donors / financiers and private investors, along with their objectives and strategies:* The assessment will cover a range of private sector actors—such as agribusiness, impact investors, banks and multilateral investors—that have made commitments and/or are pioneers in leading the shift to (finance) sustainable commodity production and sustainable management of forests. This sets the baseline for matchmaking with investments.
- *Leverage international finance for implementation of investment strategies combining commercial and concessional financing from multilateral development banks and national development banks and loan guarantee funds:* Matchmaking events to mobilize international finance and guarantee loans for the implementation of investment strategies combining various types of commercial and concessional financing from multilateral development banks and national development banks; but also guarantee funds. This will take place via a specialized group to be coordinated at national level. The FOLUR Global Platform will be engaged here.
- *Strengthen capacities of local banks and support the implementation of tailored financing solutions based on family farms:* This would include the definition of the planter's profile; risk analysis, etc. in the project landscapes.
- *Support the financial inclusion of small farmers to increase their access to basic financial services with mobile banking solutions:* This may involve micro-finance solutions. Here again, linkages with the FOLUR Global Platform are expected to prove useful here.

Output 2.4: Sustainable cocoa standards and certification systems developed and tested

Under this output, sustainable cocoa standards and certification systems will be tested at two levels. First, existing or ongoing standards such as ISO 3410 or national standards for Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana will be promoted in order to increase the quantities of certified product being sourced from within the target landscapes. This action will incentivize the participation of members of cocoa producer cooperatives in certification in the following ways:

- The expectation of receiving a bonus in the form of additional income;
- The prospect of benefiting from capacity building activities, particularly on good practices;
- The anticipation of receiving a better return on their production;
- The likelihood of having quality beans that will be better sold on the various markets;
- The opportunity of strengthening collaboration with local manufacturers.

Innovative approaches to certification of the landscapes themselves, or sub-units thereof, will be examined and piloted.

Activities to deliver this output will include:

- *Develop criteria and indicators (C&I)* as well as a system for verifying the sustainability of a jurisdiction / landscape, including aspects such as traceability.
- *Pilot implementation of C&I*: In two-three selected jurisdictions (e.g. sous-prefectures or Departments), or possibly in one or more landscapes as a whole, baselines will be determined and targets developed for achieving jurisdictional / landscape sustainability.
- *Promote C&I to the commodity markets (France, European Union)*: This will include facilitating negotiations between regional players (regional council and private sector) and the EU or other concerned countries / jurisdictions on a cocoa price premium for sustainable jurisdictions / landscapes. This activity is expected to work closely with the FOLUR Global Platform.
- *Promote established sustainable cocoa standards among producers, buyers and consumers*: This will include support for standards already accepted by the sector and countries (ISO 3410, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana cocoa sustainability standards). The FOLUR Global Platform is expected to be able to support this effort.

Component 3: Conservation and restoration of natural habitats

Outcome 3: Increased cocoa-forest landscape area under conservation and restoration

GEF implementing agency: FAO

Project executing agency: SODEFOR

This component is focused on conserving and restoring the natural resource base—notably land and forests—that cocoa production systems have used and, in many cases misused, for decades in order to produce food, incomes and profit. Through conservation and restoration efforts, designed to complement and synergize with sustainable supply chain efforts under Component 2, the project aims to initiate a landscape-level reversal in previous trends of degradation and natural capital loss. Cocoa agroforestry efforts in particular offer a combination of potential benefits, i.e. to productivity and incomes as well as to climate and biodiversity through their impacts on conservation and

restoration. They also represent one among several possible pathways leading to forest restoration and biodiversity replenishment. Such techniques therefore play a similarly important role in Component 3 as in Component 2 above, albeit with different emphases and objectives in each.

Here, as in the project as a whole, the project will seek synergies between management efforts within the productive landscape and those in surrounding classified forests. This means, for example, taking the connective, in some cases corridor-like, role of the productive landscapes into account in designing priority restoration actions there. This will be ensured through the ILMP assessment and planning process taking place under Output 1.1.

The project will build regional and landscape-level capacity for restoration actions (Output 3.1), support and stimulate restoration, rehabilitation and improved management actions on 5,000 ha of degraded forest and land under (Output 3.2)⁷³ and encourage the emergence of incentive mechanisms for scale up of restoration and conservation, including the Parks and Reserves fund and others that remain under consideration, such as the National Forest Fund and REDD+ Fund (Output 3.1.3).

Output 3.1: Institutional capacity for restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands and forest habitats strengthened

Under the baseline, SODEFOR has extensive experience planting trees and doing forest restoration in classified forests. ICRAF that will be working closely with ANADER, for its part, operates in the rural domain (productive landscape) mainly supporting farmers with agriculture extension. For the purposes of this project, a partnership will be established between the two entities, allowing them to collaborate on support to agroforestry on existing cocoa plantations. This will require some level of inter-ministerial coordination as well as a certain degree of orientation and training of trainers, following which the organizations will take on the role of disseminating their technical expertise to a wide range of partners, including farmers, landowners and entities working in the cocoa supply chain. The latter will include SMEs, cooperatives, civil society and community-based organizations, women and youth's groups and others willing and able to become engaged in landscape restoration. SODEFOR and ICRAF will be responsible for developing training modules—in collaboration with partner agencies like CNRA, INPHB, WCF, IDH, OIPR and UFHB—to build the capacities of the kinds of organizations mentioned. Details and targets of a capacity building strategy will be included in the ILMP (Output 1.1).

In parallel, the project, in cooperation with Regional Councils in each landscape, will identify key actors and institutions (old and new actors) who have an interest in the problem of forest degradation and / or zero-deforestation agriculture, including the private sector (wood professionals, cocoa manufacturers, etc.)

ICRAF and SODEFOR will contribute to building the capacities of all actors in forest conservation and restoration systems, included educational actors to start the sensitization of children about environment and sustainability.

Support will be necessary for the development of collaborative work between SODEFOR and ICRAF for the preparation of tailored training materials for agroforestry systems to be implemented by producers

Women's and youth organizations will be engaged on forest restoration and conservation. This will include leadership training for women involved in forestry and agro-forestry activities and forest management associations, as well as gender-specific themes to be included in training curricula related to forest production and value-added activities.

Output 3.2: Highly degraded sites within the pilot cocoa-forest landscapes restored

This output will support land and forest restoration work in the three target landscapes. The activities will have a positive impact on the economy of rural households (restoration of old cocoa plantations and creation of private timber tree capital) and on forest ecosystems (restoration of forest cover in the rural land area and reducing the pressure on natural habitats in protected areas) within and bordering on the landscapes. A total of 5,000 ha will be restored. The project's land and forest restoration efforts will utilize only native species that are valued for their socio-economic, ecological fitness, genetic, and aesthetic benefits.

⁷³ The project will in most cases be able to initiate restoration processes, particularly as they will typically involve tree growing, which will inevitably stretch beyond the project time frame.

The overall objective will be to establish, within each productive landscape / periphery combination, a gradient of forest cover. This would range from denser formations (natural habitats conserved, wildlife and forest genetic resources preserved and timber/charcoal/NWFP production secured) found mainly in classified forests, national parks and sacred forests, to more open, agroforestry systems located in the rural domain that are in balance with agricultural land development. Each landscape, based on a ROAM assessment and through its ILMP, will develop targets that will help to determine the balance of the restoration techniques used.

A context-specific combination of approaches to restoration will be applied in all three landscapes, to a greater or lesser extent depending on the socioeconomic context and preferences of the farmers and the landowners, as well as budget availability. The approaches are:

- *Farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR)*: An agroforestry practice that involves the deliberate protection and management of naturally regenerating woody vegetation by farmers on agricultural land. It is mainly practiced on individual farmer's fields. It includes selecting, protecting and pruning regenerating trees arising from re-sprouting rootstock or from seeds.
- *Assisted natural regeneration (ANR)*: Deliberate human protection and preservation of naturally regenerating woody vegetation on forest land or abandoned agricultural land or enclosures. Tree seedlings are principally protected from undergrowth, fire and livestock.
- *Enrichment planting (EP)*: Deliberate planting of trees in areas where natural regeneration is also occurring. This can be through seedlings that are first grown in tree nurseries or direct sowing of seeds in the field. Planting of seedlings and their subsequent protection and management are key elements in this approach.
- *Planting / direct seeding (or direct sowing)*: This approach may be needed when soil is very degraded and the presence of seeders or a seed bank insufficient, and restoration is very slow. This plantation can be monospecific or mixed according to the prioritization of the function for the plot (production, restoration of shade, restoration of fertility, acceleration of natural succession, biodiversity ...).

An Ivorian example to be brought to scale has been developed by SODEFOR, and is known as a “complantation” (agroforestry) system. It involves interspersing a large number of forest trees with existing cocoa trees. The system has been tested in classified forests to reclaim tree cover after illegal encroachment. The results of this pilot work, as well as similar findings from southern Cameroon agroforestry scheme⁷⁴, confirm that a relatively high density of selected forest trees (up to 300 trees per hectare) in the cocoa parcel does not cause a significant decrease in the cocoa productivity. The difference between this model and those presented in Output 2.1 is the relatively large number of forest trees introduced here per hectare. This difference illustrates the relative importance given to trees and forest restoration in this model, enabling a more rapid restoration of the ecosystem services and products.

Each of the above approaches will be used in proportions depending on the baseline, the capacity of the landscape to produce suitable outcomes in terms of production/conservation, and the preferences of the landowners and communities. Cocoa is not the only economic alternative in the medium term. For farmers able to invest for the medium term, there are substantial opportunities for investing in forestry, given forecasts that wood available to supply local markets will be depleted in the next decade. Restoration efforts will increase tree capital and the value of this capital is expected to rise quickly, given the visible trends in scarcity of wood resources. The sustainable balance of production/conservation will be guaranteed by accurate forest/ landscape management plans addressing the priorities with a combination of tools in different time and space.

Strategies for the individual landscapes remain under discussion, but are expected to include the following elements:

- In the case of the La Mé/Indenié-Djuablin landscape, a key objective will be to improve habitats within identified elephants corridors from Ghana to Côte d'Ivoire, while sustainable cocoa and land use and land restoration are also improved. A priority action plan has been identified by the ZCTF project to initiate implementation of an integrated land use management plan over a 4-year period with an estimated total cost of US \$ 990,000. The SCOLUR project will drive some synergic actions, such as rehabilitating the water points in Bossématié classified forest, to allow elephants to obtain water there and not in the farms. A

⁷⁴Sonwa et al. (2006). Diversity of plants in cocoa agroforests in the humid forest zone of southern Cameroon , Biodiversity and Conservation 10.1007/s10531-007-9187-1

mechanism for compensating farmers for damages made in farms along the corridors will be designed and tested, together with government and other partners, to minimize wildlife-human conflict. Some enrichment with trees offering food and natural habitat to the elephants will be used in specific places, in a framework of general trees densification for connectivity.

- In the Cavally landscape, one objective is likely to, first, to put an end to deforestation of the last relict forests within the rural domain, and, second, to try to restore and expand these areas through landscape restoration. Natural regeneration, enrichment planting and direct seeding will be more used here.
- In the Guémon landscape, despite trees enrichment looking for a certain connectivity of natural remaining forests, more intensification and diversification is needed in farms in order to increase profits of farmers in these areas, and avoid deforestation of the National Park and Classified Forest surrounding and inside the landscape. Land use pressure is greater here, and restoration will need to prioritize agroforestry, diversification and intensification in order to reach agreed landscape management goals.

SODEFOR also has the mandate, in addition to the management of classified forests, to contribute to oversee areas adjacent to these forests. In line with this mandate, it will organize, with the help of ICRAF—which is experienced working with farmers—and in coordination with OIPR, implementation of the restoration program within the landscapes, with a view to establishing integrated development zones which can serve as buffer zones to support the conservation of nearby protected areas.

SODEFOR will work with local stakeholders trained by them and ICRAF, with special attention to women and youth groups/associations.

Output 3.3: *Enhanced mechanisms to leverage investments and commitments for conservation and restoration of natural habitats.*

Some of the restoration approaches under Output 3.2 may imply a loss of income for an initial period, compared with current, unsustainable culture methods. In such cases, direct and indirect incentive mechanisms may be required to stimulate action / investment. In some cases, e.g. where agroforestry is seen as a tool for restoration, financial solutions being developed under Output 2.3 will be helpful here. However, other situations will require different financial mechanisms. Indeed, the choice of model in each plot will depend of the state of degradation and the cultivation/use history.

A first step in stimulating investment in restoration of forests/ecosystems is to ensure that landowners have land certificates, in cases where these are lacking. The project will seek out sites where such certificates are already prevalent, given that land titling remains relatively low in Côte d'Ivoire. The target is 7,000 owners with an average of five hectares each that will need to have secure ownership to be able to invest in agroforestry options for increasing agricultural productivity, biodiversity and ecosystem services.

- *Contribution (50%) to activities involving local communities and authorities:* including support for establishment of community conservation areas, based on no-go zones for cocoa. Agreements with farmers and landowners and consideration of incentives.
- Assessment and definition of the characteristics of potential public donors / financiers and private investors, along with their objectives and strategies: The assessment will cover a range of private sector actors such as wood industries, impact investors, banks and multilateral investors – that have made commitments and/or are pioneers in leading the shift to (finance) sustainable commodity production, sustainable management of forests, carbon markets and conservation. This sets the baseline for matchmaking with investments.
- Leverage national and international finance for implementation of investment strategies combining commercial and concessional financing from multilateral development banks and national development banks and loan guarantee funds: Matchmaking events to mobilize national and international finance and guarantee loans for the implementation of investment strategies combining various types of commercial and concessional financing from multilateral development banks and national development banks; but also guarantee funds.

Capitalize on innovative financial mechanisms already tested in Côte d'Ivoire like PES, or private conservation schemes, to scale-up in different and larger zones.

The project will operate in close synergy with the GEF/FAO ZCTF cross-border initiative, the area is included in the Indénié-Djuablin / La Mé landscape.

COMPONENT 4: Knowledge, Communications and M&E

Outcome 4: Knowledge and innovation are diffused at multiple sub-national, national and international scales, while project implementation is monitored and evaluated

GEF implementing agencies: FAO, UNDP

Project executing agency: ICRAF

The project's theory of change and its component structure are based on three interlinked themes: Dialogue and Planning (at landscape level), Action (for supply chains and restoration) and Knowledge. Component 4 supports the third of these themes, together with other related functions such as collaboration, communications and M&E.

The key to the project's ultimate effectiveness, as enabled by this component, will lie not merely in the proximate, site-level impacts of its landscape-level work, but rather in its emphasis on ensuring lesson learning, knowledge building and dissemination both up and down the spatial scale from farm to landscape to national to global in order to broaden and accelerate impact. Overall, the approach will ensure both that project activities are imbued with cutting-edge global knowledge and that new knowledge generated by the project is amplified and replicated through landscape, regional and national-level platforms. Knowledge flows to and from the project will take place via close linkages to CFI and the FOLUR Global Platform, as well as other global fora, and will occur frequently throughout the project implementation period.

The project team will work closely with members of the FOLUR Global Platform on issues and strategies, engaging key private and public sector actors, and advising on policies that can shift producers' incentives toward sustainability. This two-level approach will facilitate innovations, diffusion of innovations and collaborations that can reach further with greater impact than the project could achieve alone. Working together with Ghana and other cocoa-producing countries and the Global Platform, the project team will strive to influence cocoa value chain policies and practices from the top down and the bottom up.

Output 4.1: Knowledge products, tools and approaches, regarding target landscapes and change processes, developed and shared at landscape, national and international levels, through CFI, the FOLUR IP Global Platform and other relevant platforms

This output will ensure that the project gathers and shares lessons systematically and effectively—with a special emphasis on developing and disseminating knowledge and innovation. Lessons generated within the landscapes will be shared at regional and national levels—the latter via partner Ministries and the CFI. In doing so, the project will collaborate closely with the CFI Technical Secretariat, responsible for the development and dissemination of knowledge products, tools and approaches, and with IDH which is actively engaged in the participatory identification of lessons learned and knowledge sharing with stakeholders at the regional and national levels. Finally, through its linkage to the FOLUR global platform, and leveraging its connections to various sustainable cocoa platforms (e.g. CFI, Roadmap to Deforestation Free Cocoa in Cameroon, Beyon Chocolate in Belgium, Dutch Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa in the Netherlands), success stories in particular will be shared at global level.

Given that the FOLUR IP as a whole will have projects in over 20 countries, there will be substantial opportunities for sharing lessons learned by the project with participating countries facing similar and/or analogous challenges, including at the sub-regional and regional level, like Ghana. The Program will thus open the door to south-south co-operation. Success stories will figure prominently among the lessons being shared, with the goal of ensuring extensive uptake and replication among participating countries.

Mechanisms for project lesson learning and sharing will include recruitment of a highly qualified team of short- and medium-term experts delivering technical support and coherence within the thematic technical areas being addressed by the project. This team will deliver cutting-edge tools and technical support services to pilot landscapes, while This team will deliver cutting-edge tools and technical support services to pilot landscapes, while capturing and drawing connections between emerging lessons in the landscapes and elsewhere nationally. The team will also nurture linkages with key regional and global partners, while helping to bring project lessons to international fora.

Co-ordination and dialogue mechanisms will include the landscape-level forums, CFI at national level and the FOLUR Global Platform globally. Each will play a role in disseminating knowledge and learning generated by the project. In particular, cocoa-forest platforms being supported under Output 1.1.1 will serve as tools for gathering and disseminating lessons and encouraging their uptake. Sharing and gathering of lessons—including those learned separately by project partners and stakeholders—will take place via multi-stakeholder technical working group workshops, which will be held under the auspices of the platforms. These workshops will provide opportunities for individuals and organisations to share their experiences and best practices regarding what has worked, for whom and at what cost across the landscapes. These will include both cross-cutting workshops as well as ones focused on specific technical issues, e.g. HCV / HCS assessment.

Key areas of activity under this output will include:

- *Increased knowledge of factors underpinning landscape-level readiness for sustainable cocoa production and associated project impacts:* Working in the three target landscapes, the project will adapt and implement a tool for tracking the status and dynamics of landscape level change, as well as assessing how the sustainability of cocoa production may be enhanced by government, NGO and donor interventions. This activity will build on information gathered during the PPG as well as CFI efforts to map interventions by region, to develop an enriched quantitative and qualitative picture of both the dynamics of land use and land use change (including deforestation) within the target landscape, as well as of various parameters related to the human environment, the political economy of commodity growth within the areas and a portrait of governance factors. Economic aspects, as well as indicators of landscape integrity, such as biodiversity health indices, will be measured. Both positive and negative aspects of commodity production and expansion will be considered and assessed. A complete set of recent and ongoing interventions within and alongside the CFI initiative prepared by IDH during the PPG, will be mapped onto the enhanced baseline picture of each target landscape. The overall aim will be to gain knowledge—based on actual experience—of the most important levers for effecting change, most notably in deforestation rates, but also in other key impact indicators, with an emphasis on measuring contributions to SDGs. This exercise will also be a crucial step in supporting landscape-level certification efforts under Output 2.4.
- *Capture of lessons learned at landscape and country level from systemic support and other target activities:* Complementing the above landscape-based analytics, the project will develop thematic lessons related to its major areas of intervention, as well as those of its main partners. This effort will deliver clear lessons and success stories emerging from the project. Efforts to capture lessons will have at their core a continuous process of discussion, reflection and reporting involving the project team, partners and stakeholders, which will be useful both for drawing lessons and for adaptive management of project actions. At landscape and sub-regional jurisdictional levels, activities will include, for example, focus group discussions with smallholders, where experiences and ongoing challenges will be discussed and potential solutions identified. Capturing lessons learned along the way will help to: (1) inform future approaches; (2) inform global, regional and national policy dialogues regarding the best options and approaches for achieving reduced deforestation commodity supply chains, and; (3) improve the impact of GEF-supported projects and programmes. Key lessons thereby captured will feed into periodic progress assessments by CFI and will serve as the primary mechanism for facilitating sub-national and national-level uptake, helping to ensure that successful approaches identified through lessons learned are replicated at multiple levels and locations.
- *Preparation of knowledge products and other awareness and communications materials:* Data, analysis and lessons learned under the activities described above will constitute major sources of data and information for knowledge and communications products to be developed. Products will include analytical studies, policy briefs and a range of communication materials, including videos, brochures, website posts and blogs. Knowledge products will be developed based on lessons learned by the project and captured in technical reports on topics such as:
 - approaches to constructively engaging governments and balancing potential conflicts between environmental protection and aspirations for economic growth;
 - policies that positively influence cocoa production practices to reduce deforestation, enabling conditions for these policies to be effective, and case studies of landscapes and jurisdictions with effective policies in this regard;

- approaches to working with the private sector to improve the implementation of deforestation-related commitments and other actions;
- good practices for providing effective support to smallholders, mainstreaming gender and building resilience, with observations regarding the effectiveness of interventions at various levels, the role of the private sector, gender aspects, decent labor and the financial viability and sustainability of farmer support services; the development of improved policies and regulations.
- *Communications and outreach:* Knowledge products and other communication materials will be developed and shared at workshops, CoPs, annual events and as presentations at global events. Products will be aimed at: a) accelerating the adoption of agroforestry and climate smart cocoa practices in the focus region through targeted context based campaigns; b) Increasing advocacy; c) creating visibility for GEF-funded actions. Knowledge products will be intrinsic elements in sharing project findings and advancing global thinking on the challenge of sustainable cocoa production. They will accelerate scaling through advocacy via the communication of the successes of the project approach to policymakers, government and project stakeholders. Media outreach activities will contribute further to dissemination, while uptake will be encouraged through South-South study tours. The project will work with FOLUR communication platforms and outreach mechanisms supported by FOLUR partner organizations, including UNDP's Good Growth Partnership (GGP). Finally, knowledge will be shared through presentations at key events.
- *Other forms of dissemination of lessons learned:* Links with other projects, including those funded by GCF and UN-REDD and other initiative within the framework of the CFI, through which lessons and successful methodologies can be applied, will be supported both through those projects' participation in the FOLUR Global Platform and through direct project-to-project exchanges in order to encourage uptake. Here, the project team will work with partner projects to identify specific areas in which project lessons may support the work of those other projects and deliver resulting support to uptake via workshops, etc.

Output 4.2 Participation of project team and partners in knowledge management and other activities of the FOLUR Global Platform, as well as in relevant international cocoa-related events

FOLUR's programmatic approach will offer an excellent framework for learning and knowledge sharing. This will include the following specific areas of engagement:

- *Global engagement:* Project team members and government counterparts will participate in global meetings of FOLUR partners and country projects, at the Global Landscapes Forum in Bonn and in other venues and meetings, including the MEA Conferences of Parties and the UN Food Systems Summit. At all such venues, the project will join with FOLUR partners to present a stronger vision and message backed by sound analysis and evidence and built on concrete examples and experience from the project landscapes.
- *Regional engagement in commodity platforms and training events:* participation in regional commodity platform gatherings / discussions with private and public sector representatives; participation / contribution to training workshops, regional communities of practice (sharing knowledge, successes); people returning from events will be tasked to brief colleagues / partners on highlights and learning; systematically share documents.

Output 4.3: Operational M&E systems implemented

The project will establish monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems, processes and procedures designed to ensure smooth and effective project implementation and to measure achievement of project indicators, including impacts. In doing so, M&E supports the project team as it reacts to a changing external environment and identifies appropriate adaptive management actions.

M&E also helps maximize the project's direct impact by providing actionable feedback on delivery, stakeholder engagement and uptake. In so doing, it will help to generate credible and actionable evidence to support the further scaling up of SCOLUR and complementary land restoration interventions in general and to support the case for further scaling of approaches, e.g. to other landscapes, that deliver the greatest value for money.

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;

The project builds upon a very strong baseline in the form of public-private partnership commitment and action through the CFI. The objective and many of the actions in CFI are in line with the FOLUR IP. However, there are key elements missing that provide an opportunity to augment and catalyze implementation of CFI especially during the current start-up phase.

CFI recognizes the importance of a landscape approach but comprehensive actions that address the current fragmentation and conflicts in the management of cocoa-forest landscapes are missing. For instance, a priority activity under the CFI is to conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries data to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forestlands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests. In terms of integrated landscape management, clarifying farm boundaries alone is not at all sufficient. Therefore GEF funding under component 1 will support the development of integrated landscape management plans (linking sustainable production, large-scale restoration and biodiversity conservation) with clear institutional arrangements, collaboration and capacity for implementation (ILM systems and capacity).

Under component 2, GEF will finance the promotion of climate-resilient and ecologically sound and inclusive intensification models, working in CFI priority regions. The idea is that implementation of the models will inform the CFI scale-up phase. GEF will also co-finance technical assistance for the development and implementation of sustainable cocoa standards, certification and traceability, key CFI start-up actions.

While the CFI start-up phase also includes a subcomponent on the promotion of agroforestry and sustainable production, CFI financial commitments are towards providing improved planting material for cocoa and multi-purpose trees. GEF will finance the implementation and scale-up of more complete, knowledge intensive models that incorporate important aspects such as integrated soil fertility and water management, integrated pest management and other agro-ecological practices - informed by systems that have been tested and implemented in Côte d'Ivoire and in other countries⁷⁵.

For component 3, GEF financing is needed to facilitate the implementation and scale-up of restoration actions on the ground, establishing effective coordination mechanisms to leverage investments and commitments for conservation and restoration of natural habitats.

Project components are described in detail in the section above.

5) *Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing*

GEF incremental support will build on a significant level of baseline support, including substantial investments mobilized. This extensive baseline consists first and foremost of actions being taken in the context of the Cocoa and Forests Initiative (CFI), which has been described at length in Section 2 above. In geographic terms, the three project landscapes consist of important cocoa production landscapes within what are themselves important cocoa production regions of Côte d'Ivoire. The regions' importance is reflected in the fact that three of the four project regions are among the five priority regions defined by the CFI, the exception being Indénié-Djuablin.

This confluence means that relatively comprehensive processes of private and public sector action in the areas of sustainable cocoa production, deforestation reduction and land restoration are envisaged or have been initiated under the project baseline. These actions have been outlined in detail in Section 2 above. They include significant actions taken by Government related to the establishment of a more appropriate enabling environment for sustainable cocoa production; by companies to ensure that their supply chains are environmentally as well as socially sustainable; by civil society partners aiming to deliver a variety of social and environmental benefits; and by donors seeking to provide financial and technical support to the above processes.

Given the economic importance of Côte d'Ivoire's cocoa sector, the magnitude and urgency of the challenges that it faces and the momentum underlying programming in the sector, it is scarcely surprising that coordination is proving a challenge under the baseline. With a wide range of actors and actions underway, even a robust coordination framework may prove hard pressed to keep up. As a result, lessons learned may be lost, repeated at unnecessary expense or simply forgotten. To the extent to which this takes place under the project baseline, particularly due to less than efficient processes of innovation diffusion, progress towards sustainability will be slowed.

⁷⁵ E.g. the successful Tomé-Açu Agroforestry System.

The impact of this baseline scenario is clear from recent history. Rapid reversal of a baseline situation characterized by dramatic and extensive deforestation, uneven progress towards agricultural intensification, massive loss of biodiversity and extensive land degradation is essential. The present set of circumstances offers an unusual moment that must be grasped to prevent further, potentially irreversible, losses of global environmental values.

In line with the theory of change developed under the GEF FOLUR program, the project will deliver incremental support aimed at stimulating a transformational level of change within the carefully selected project landscapes. The decision to work at this intermediate-in-scale geographic level, smaller than one of the country's typical regions yet substantially larger than typical 'pilot' demonstration sites, brings processes of uptake and replication to the fore. A significant percentage of global benefits (see section 6 below) will thus be achieved indirectly, via secondary processes of learning and dissemination. This will make the initial demonstration work all the more important, as it will ensure that only the 'best' innovations are being diffused. In addition to its own demonstrations, however, the project will place significant emphasis on identifying and upscaling existing innovations across the landscapes. Many of these would, as suggested above, receive insufficient attention under the current flurry of baseline activities.

A further, important, incremental aspect of the project's landscape approach derives from its emphasis on integrating planning of production areas ('rural domain'), with surrounding protected areas, including classified forests and national parks. By defining its landscapes in this way, while confining GEF support to the former, i.e. the production landscape itself, the project aims to demonstrate an important innovative approach to the challenges facing these landscapes. Such challenges cannot be confronted successfully through site-based approaches and management plans. Instead, they can be tackled through an approach that recognizes the important, landscape-level interdependencies between protected and production areas.

6) *Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)*

The project will deliver the following overall global environmental benefits (GEBs), as part of the FOLUR IP:

GEF 7 Core Indicator	FOLUR global target	Expected contribution of the present Child Project
Indicator 3: Area of land restored (ha)	1,811,058	25,000
Indicator 4: Area of landscape under improved practices (ha)	38,969,624	514,899
Indicator 6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated (MT CO ₂ e)	209,796,992	4,384,300

The above GEB estimates are based on the following considerations:

- **Area of land restored:** The project will support restoration of both cropland and forest land. Given that in both cases the land in question was at some point in the past likely to have been covered in forest, the distinction here is between approaches that aim primarily at encouraging sustainable agricultural production (see Component 2 above) and those aiming primarily at conservation, restoration and support to ecosystem services (see Component 3 above). SCOLUR direct interventions are expected to reach 25,000 ha thanks to two leveraging factors. First, in order to create a foundation for sustainability and as part of its exit strategy, SCOLUR will adopt a smart input and subsidies scheme which will minimize free handouts to farmers (see Annex L). Thus, in year 1, SCOLUR will cover 90% of the cost of seedlings purchased and planted by farmers. In year 2, the project will contribute 60% of the cost associated with the purchase of seedlings and planting. In year 3, the project will contribute 30% of the cost. By year 4, it is anticipated that farmers will have improved their economic condition and will be able to fully cover the cost of local seedlings. This process will be enabled by a set of activities that will be rolled out in (output Output 3.3) to facilitate farmers' access to credit and input and by SCOLUR's offer of one-time support for small equipment purchasing for

cocoa farming activities. Second, the project will receive support from the Conseil Café Cacao for the provision of up to 25 tree seedlings of farmers' preferred species for each hectare of land of intervention.

Six distinct approaches to restoration will be employed (see Output 2.1 and 3.2 descriptions above, as well as Annex L, for details). Some or all of these approaches will be tested in each landscape on 'cocoa lands' in various stages of evolution. Based on results achieved, efforts will be undertaken to enhance diffusion and uptake of successful strategies. This diffusion / replication will begin during the project period and will be tracked and counted towards achievement of the present targets.⁷⁶

Based on an analysis of the specific characteristics and opportunities available in the three project landscapes, the following areas will be restored within each project landscape, together totaling 25,000 ha:

- Indénié-Djuablin / La Mé: 8,300 ha
- Cavally: 9,200 ha
- Guémon: 7,500 ha
- Area of landscape under improved practices: Based on an analysis of the specific characteristics and opportunities available in the three project landscapes, improved practices will be prioritized within the context of integrated land management plans (ILMPs), which will lead to improved practices across 514,899 ha of dedicated and mixed cocoa-producing areas within each landscape, as follows:
 - Indénié-Djuablin / La Mé: 180,940 ha
 - Cavally: 228,561 ha
 - Guémon: 105,398 ha
- Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated: The carbon-balance of this project amounts to -4,384,300 tCO₂e for a total period of 20 years (4 years of implementation and 16 years of capitalization) and for a total area of intervention of 47,297.64 ha, or - 4.6tCO₂e per hectare per year. The project will expect to have spill-overs through avoided deforestation. The detailed lost areas can be found in the 'calculations' tab. Based on the Global Forest Change 2000 – 2019, Hansen, et al. 2019 the sum of projected lost area in the following four years (2021 to 2024) is about 94, 641.96ha; As a driver of deforestation, agriculture is known to contribute to 62 percent of deforestation in Cote d' Ivoire, out of which 38 percent of the sector's induced deforestation can be attributed to cocoa cultivation¹. Considering this, approximately 22,297.64ha are expected to be deforested from cocoa cultivation in Cote d'Ivoire by 2024. In light of Cote d' Ivoire's Zero Deforestation Agriculture Policy aim by 2025² (2016), an ambitious assumption of 95 percent of avoided deforestation has been made for the target regions. This means that as a result of the project, 21,182.76ha will be preserved from deforestation.

Both the land restoration work as well as the support for improved agricultural practices described above will have significant biodiversity benefits for the project landscapes. Indeed, these landscapes have been selected in part due to their proximity to national parks, other protected areas and classified forests, which include some of the most significant remaining biodiversity refugia in Côte d'Ivoire. By stimulating the introduction and diffusion of enhanced coco-production methods across the landscapes, the project will reduce conversion pressures on these latter areas; these effects will be further enhanced by landscape-level coordination supported via ILMPs, which will include the broader surrounding protected areas and classified forests.

The above indirect benefits will of course come on top of the direct benefits associated with the agro-forestry based restoration efforts taking place on 25,000 ha of former and current cocoa-growing lands across the landscapes, including 5,000 ha of conservation-centered efforts under Component 3. Restoration of these lands will strengthen the currently declining biodiversity value of the three production landscapes for providing connectivity at wider ecological levels.

⁷⁶ Diffusion / replication areas will, however, not be counted under Core Indicators, which counts only restoration that is at least partly GEF financed.

7) *Innovativeness, sustainability, potential for scaling up and capacity development*⁷⁷

Knowledge sharing, learning and innovation is a key component to achieving the expected transformative impact of the project. This engagement will be a two-way street with the FOLUR Global Platform enabling engagement by the child project to benefit from global level dialogue and action (reflected in output 4.1.1). Models, tools and approaches for sustainable cocoa production developed in Côte d'Ivoire, the world's largest cacao producer and exporter, will be shared globally and particularly with leading and emerging cacao producing countries in West and Central Africa.

Existing multi-stakeholder dialogue and cocoa innovation platforms will be strengthened and will act as the main knowledge hubs to share lessons and to maximize engagement of all stakeholders on the ground.

By demonstrating to local and national government the effectiveness of the proposed innovative tools for Integrated land management approaches and by raising awareness of the business potentials of investments in deforestation-free cocoa, the project will ensure that knowledge is transferred into the local/national government's action plans to achieve wider scale-up nationwide of the tested innovations.

The private sector will be an important catalyst for scaling and technology transfer both within and outside Côte d'Ivoire's boundaries. The project will partner strategically with the World Cocoa Foundation - one of the main drivers of the Cocoa and Forest Initiative - which represents over 100 companies covering approximately 80% of the global cacao market. The partnership represents a huge opportunity for transfer of knowledge and lessons learned across the industry.

The direct involvement of UNDP as co-implementing agency will ensure that the project will capitalize on the Good Growth Partnership (GGP) and it will contribute its ongoing effort of rolling out a long term knowledge sharing strategy around key commodities, including cocoa. The GGP is supporting the establishment of Global Impact Platforms, an online repository of information that are consolidating data, and filling knowledge and scientific gaps on sustainable production, including deforestation free commodities. Slated for launch in mid-2019, the Global Impacts Platform is oriented to meet the needs of business leaders, policy makers, and researchers as they shape standards and sustainable supply chain interventions. Another key platform for food systems that will inform and be informed by the project is the One Planet network (10YFP) Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) Programme, an important global multi-stakeholder partnership that aims at accelerating the shift towards more sustainable food systems⁷⁸.

Innovation: The project is innovative in terms of the use of technologies and applications for production, access to markets and monitoring of natural resources, access to communication technologies and relevant applications. The project aims to integrate national, regional and local stakeholders for the conservation and sustainable use of forests, and empower local stakeholders for the integration of biodiversity in territorial planning processes. The project will strengthen capacities for the effective and appropriate use of planning methodologies and decision support that contribute to the targeting of interventions, to identify and understand the main causes / drivers of degradation, to the selection and design of instruments that optimize net social and environmental results and / or understand the circumstances in which the maintenance of ecosystems and their services can generate a greater economic benefit than the promotion of economic processes that degrade and deplete ecosystems. The promotion of alliances to catalyze innovations in technology, policies, financing and business models for the more sustainable development of productive activities is another innovative aspect of the project.

Sustainability: Social, environmental and financial-economic sustainability will be achieved through a multi-faceted exit strategy designed to ensure that positive results continue to flow after project termination. Environmental

⁷⁷ System-wide capacity development (CD) is essential to achieve more sustainable, country-driven and transformational results at scale as deepening country ownership, commitment and mutual accountability. Incorporating system-wide CD means empowering people, strengthening organizations and institutions as well as enhancing the enabling policy environment interdependently and based on inclusive assessment of country needs and priorities. Country ownership, commitment and mutual accountability: Explain how the policy environment and the capacities of organizations, institutions and individuals involved will contribute to an enabling environment to achieve sustainable change. Based on a participatory capacity assessment across people, organizations, institutions and the enabling policy environment, describe what system-wide capacities are likely to exist (within project, project partners and project context) to implement the project and contribute to effective management for results and mitigation of risks. Describe the project's exit / sustainability strategy and related handover mechanism as appropriate.

⁷⁸ <http://www.oneplanetnetwork.org/sustainable-food-system/about>

sustainability will be sought, first of all, through promotion of uptake of more sustainable land and forest management, integrated with agricultural practices, especially in the areas most susceptible to degradation. These practices will provide benefits in terms of land degradation, biodiversity conservation and reduced emissions of greenhouse gases. They will include practices that are adapted to climate change impacts and that promote resilience, so as to minimize future losses and damages. In addition to practices, the SCOLUR will empower constituencies (regional platforms) that can continue to influence implementation of SLM in the future. The project's combination of work at the grassroots level with initiatives at the science and policy level will contribute to lasting environmental benefits on a large scale. Social sustainability will be sought through training, rural extension with farmers, capacity development, information dissemination, civil society participation and policy advocacy. Mainstreaming of gender and generation issues (elimination of child labor) in SCOLUR will contribute to social sustainability and resilience of family farming. The participation of youth and women is critical for enabling the sustainability of project achievements through the development of champions and new leaders of change. Financial sustainability will be assured through the mainstreaming of market linkage and through support for increased access to funding from a variety of traditional and non-traditional sources.

The sustainability of the multi-stakeholder platforms is a particular challenge. A key element here is the platforms' close connection with local government. The platforms will be anchored within the respective Regional Councils, which will provide the secretariat and will be formalized through order of the Prefect who represents the President of the Republic in the region. In Côte d'Ivoire, a region with its Regional Council is an administrative entity with legal personality and financial autonomy. Closer to local realities, land users and local investments, its mission is to organize collective life and the participation of people in the management of local affairs, to promote and achieve local development, to modernize the rural world, to improve the living environment, and to manage the landscape and its environment. For its continued funding, the multi-stakeholder platforms could therefore benefit from the Regional Council's operating budget because of the many advantages they offer in coordinating all public and private initiatives in the region. Besides advocating the continued funding of the platforms from the Regional Council budgets, the project will also look into the possibility of attracting financial support from various stakeholders in the landscape, without however creating a financial dependence that could compromise the neutrality of the platforms. The current project will strengthen the technical capacities of the Regional Councils so that they will be able to conduct their functions in a participatory and inclusive manner.

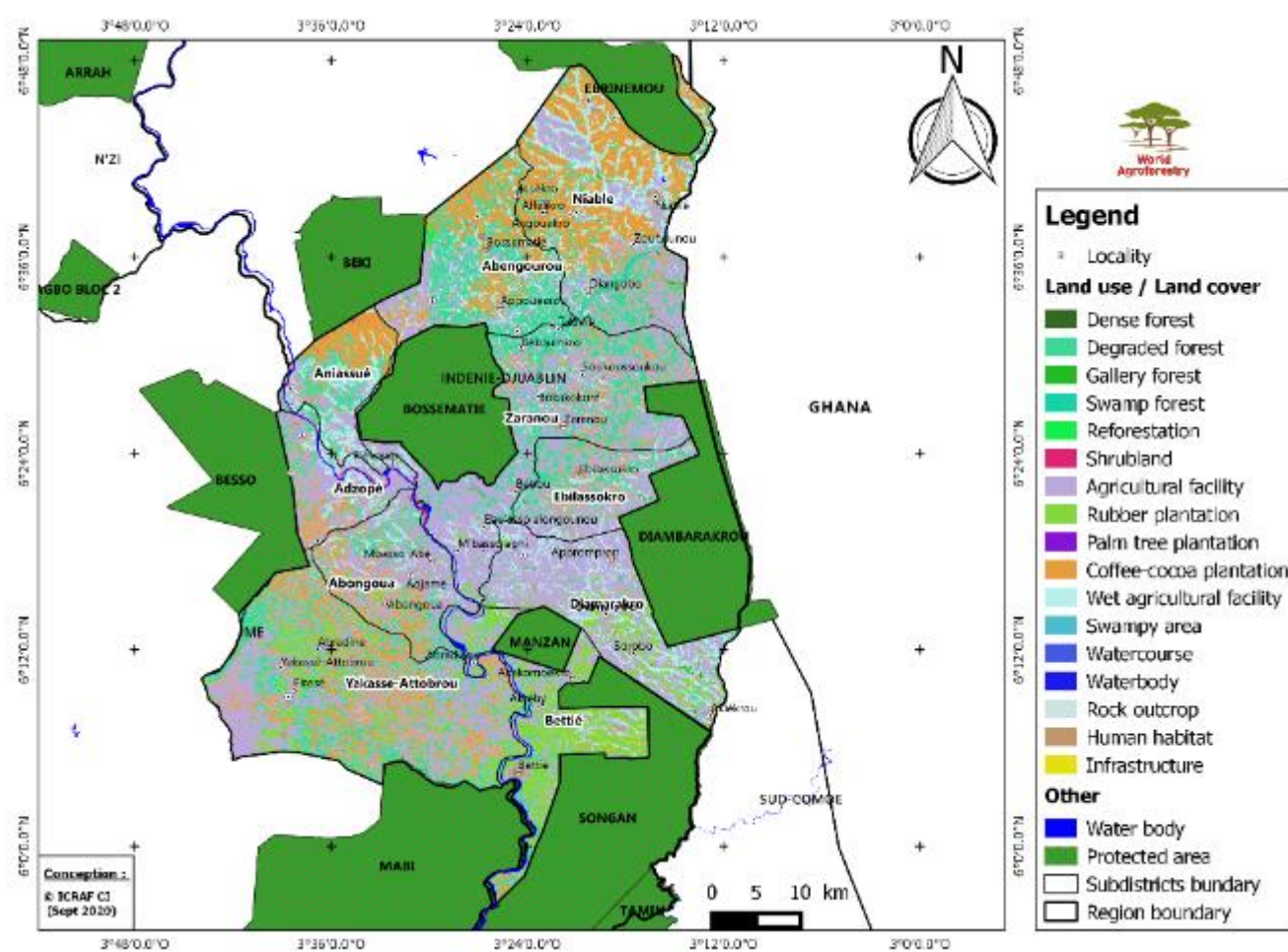
Potential for replication: The project's complementarity with national policies and plans creates a high potential for replication. The communication and information strategy will help demonstrate the effectiveness of project interventions (e.g. biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, reduction of anthropic pressures, improvement of agricultural production, access to markets, income and livelihoods), facilitating the replication of experiences and lessons. Alliances with the private sector will allow replicating experiences with sustainable value chains. Alliances with the academic sector will contribute to knowledge dissemination. The socialization of results and the exchange of experiences will contribute to the dissemination of the results obtained. Coordination and articulation among different institutions will allow the actions and results of the project to diffuse to other areas where the results can be replicated. The systematization of experiences and lessons learned will help to scale up the results of the project at sub-national, national and international level.

Capacity building: The project will promote capacity building at the national, regional and local levels to create a facilitating environment that will lead to the sustainable development of the cocoa sector in the long term. Participatory mechanisms for inter-institutional and inter-sectoral coordination and for integrated decision-making will contribute to this process. The use of well tested dissemination and transfer methodologies, as in the case of Rural Resource Centres, Farmer Field Schools, will contribute to the adoption of sustainable productive practices. Partnerships with the private sector to develop sustainable value chains will contribute to access to markets for biodiversity products and by-products, improved incomes and livelihoods of communities. The development of financial instruments for forest restoration and for sustainable value chains will ensure long-term financing for the continuity of actions undertaken by the project.

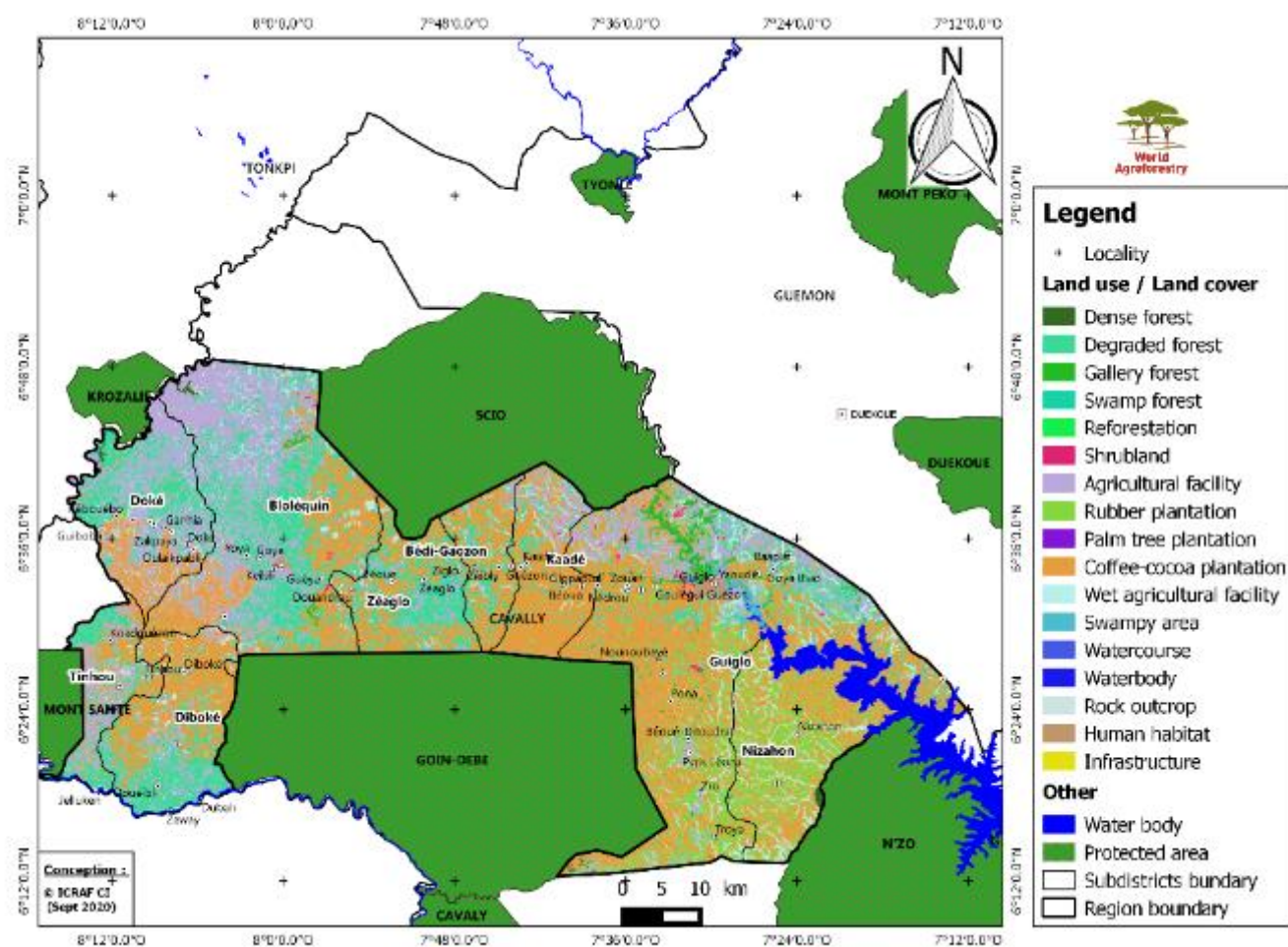
1.b Project Maps and Geo-Coordinates.

As described above, project activities will take place within three carefully selected landscapes. Maps 3 - 5 present each of these landscapes in turn.

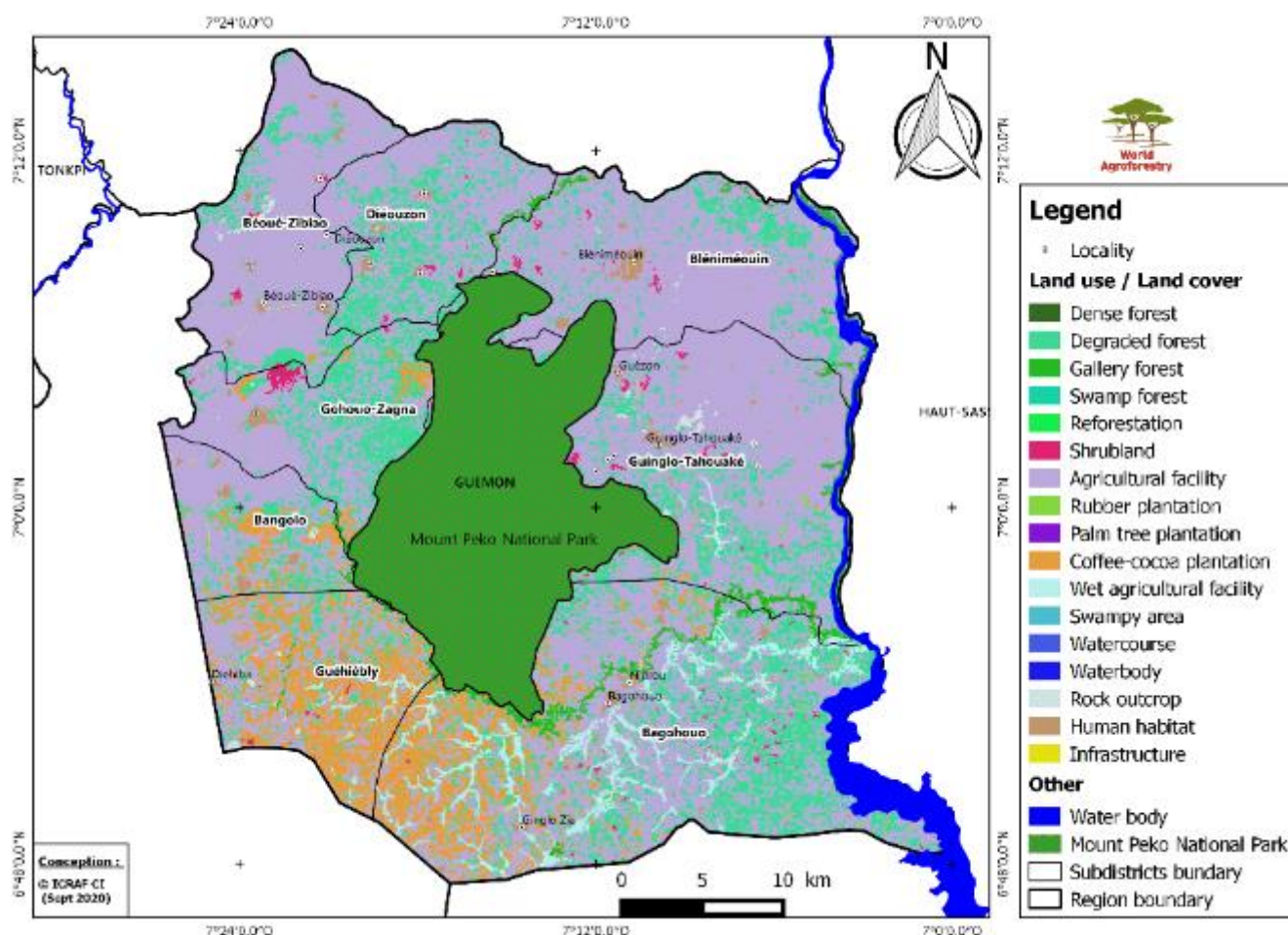
Map 3: Indénié-Djuablin / La Mé inter-regional landscape



Map 4: Cavally landscape



Map 5: Guémon landscape



2. Stakeholders

Formulation of the present project has required a stakeholder consultation strategy in four overlapping stages:

- A workshop to launch the preparation phase of the SCOLUR-CI project
- A phase of consultations with various actors in the cocoa sector,
- A phase of consultation with national and sub-national institutions, including CSOs
- A validation workshop for the project document.

The kick-off workshop, held on 28 October 2019, provided an opportunity to raise awareness of the project and discuss its approach and strategy—including its preliminary theory of transformational change, the concept of sustainability and the project's landscape approach—with key stakeholders. The components of the SCOLUR project, expected results, outcome indicators and outputs were presented to the targeted actors.

The consultation phase was used to reach out to 25 cocoa stakeholders involved in the Cocoa and Forestry Initiative (CFI), led by the Cocoa Coffee Council (CCC), an interlocutor structure designated by MINADER and the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF). These actors were informed about the project, and their vision and contributions to be made in synergy/complementarity to SCOLUR-CI were discussed. Relevant activities being carried out in relation to forest conservation in the identified regions, as well as those relating to the promotion of agroforestry, synergies and possible co-financing with SCOLUR, were identified. These consultations also made it possible to capitalize on the achievements and constraints of baseline projects under implementation, and to formulate proposals for the choice of landscapes and other project targets.

The initial consultation phase of regional stakeholders was organized from 24 to 29 February 2020 and included a workshop held in Duekoué, in Guémon region and in Abengourou in Indénié Djuablin region. These workshops mobilized 56 people, including 10 women from local, or decentralized institutions with whom the project was discussed. The selection criteria (pre-selection) of the project implementation areas were validated; it was on this basis that landscapes were prioritized. The issues to be addressed, the potential partners for implementation and monitoring, the direct and indirect target beneficiaries of the project, social and environmental safeguards, gender inclusion, experiences and good practices in progress in the proposed areas were identified, prioritized and validated with the assistance of stakeholders.⁷⁹

The main purpose of the present **stakeholder participation plan** is to describe how stakeholders will be consulted and involved in the execution of the project to ensure full and responsible participation. The remainder of this section presents details of the plan, while **Annex H2** provides stakeholder engagement matrices covering the project formulation and implementation phases. The Duekoué and Abengourou workshops are also the subject of detailed reports, available separately.

2.1 Identification of stakeholders

In the case of the present project, stakeholders were identified during regional workshops which took place during the design phase of the project. However, this list of stakeholders must be updated at project inception and again dynamically throughout the course of project implementation. The following table shows the types of stakeholders identified: Producer communities, Administrative authorities, Territorial communities, Development agencies, CSOs, State and para-state supervisory structures, Research institutions, Private sector, Development partners, NGOs, Platforms, Private sector etc.

⁷⁹ See Minutes of Duekoué and Abengourou workshop, March 2020.

Table 3: Stakeholder identification

Type of stakeholder	Stakeholder	Mode of participation
Ministries	MINADER, MINEF, MINED, Plan,	Project orientations / Decision making Validation of processes; verification of compliance with government priorities Facilitation of interactions with the private sector
GEF implementing agencies	FAO, UNDP, UNIDO	Harmonize the contribution of multiple actors Coordinate the implementation of integrated plans Stimulate cooperation between stakeholders Maintain dialogue with ministries and parastatal organizations and certain community groups, NGOs and the international community
Executing agencies	ICRAF SODEFOR SEPREDD+/NSAL	Project execution Organization of diagnostics Training of direct beneficiaries Sub-contracting with other service providers
Direct beneficiaries	Owners / operators of plots where agroforestry and/or restoration will take place	Definition of needs and interests Commitments to building a common vision Participation in the planning process
Producer communities and community-based organizations	Cocoa producers, food producers, cooperatives, Youth and women groups,	Participation in platforms Participation in training courses and various meetings Participation in decision-making Sharing knowledge and experiences Implementation of technologies resilient to climate change, zero deforestation Participation in monitoring and evaluation of the project Are informed of the environmental and social consequences of the implementation of the project and assured of wassy to provide feedback.
Local communities	Traditional chiefdoms, locally elected cooperatives	Commitments in socio-cultural transformation Community mobilization Facilitation of transformations of gender equality and access of women and the disadvantaged to resources Participation in local development plan processes
Territorial communities	Regional councils; Town halls	Provides the secretariat for the dialogue framework Convening platforms. Facilitates the participation of farmers in the development of action plans Lobbying and defending the interests of the disadvantaged Mobilization of decision-makers at the local level
Administrative authorities, including local governments	Prefectural body; Community leaders Political authorities	Chairs the steering committee of multi-stakeholder platforms. This is a political body whose role will be to validate the proposals of the Technical Committee and to ensure their monitoring and evaluation.
State and para-state supervisory structures Research institutions	Conseil du Café-Cacao; MINADER; MINEF; MINED, Plan, (other state structures); Waters and Forests, SODEFOR, ANADER, CNRA; FIRCA; AFOR, OIPR;	Policy orientations Information Facilitation and contact
Private Sector	The World Cocoa Foundation (WCF)	Member of the PSC Advisory Board

Type of stakeholder	Stakeholder	Mode of participation
	Traders / chocolate makers Cocoa manufacturers Exporters (Sacco, Cargill, Barry Callebaut, Touton, Zamacom, Mondelez, Olam ...) Certification structures (UTZ, Rainforest Alliance, FairTrade) Various forest products operators, loggers and wood manufacturers (Thanry, STBS, PGI, STBC) ORIAN Industries Group) Specialized firms Financial institutions	Facilitation and coordination of multi-stakeholders partnership and policy dialogue (including convening of companies' engagement in all activities, dialogue platforms and governance bodies of the project; representation of the cocoa industry where appropriate) Link private partners goals with governments and international regulations in sustainable/agro-ecological intensification and climate-resilient/smart practices Provide technical expertise in piloting and the development of knowledge and tools Participate in knowledge sharing and dissemination Participation in the definition of a common vision Contribution to capacity building Promotion of the most efficient models of cocoa production from an economic, social and environmental point of view Exchange of experiences Participation in the financing of complementary or synergistic activities
Development partners	World Bank, GIZ, AFD, UNREDD	Coordination and knowledge sharing within and beyond landscapes
NGOs	IDH, IDEF, OI-REN	Sensitize, advocate, and monitor.

2.2 Participation strategy

The participation strategy is based on the analysis of stakeholders, their field of action, their level of involvement, the objectives of the project and the initiatives underway.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), through the Conseil du Café-Cacao, provides leadership at the project level. MINADER has the decision-making power at the government level. Other ministries are associated with it. These are the Ministries in charge of the environment, planning and water and forests (MINEF, MINED, MPD). All of these stakeholders will be referred to as "the government". Government participation will consist of providing guidance, verifying the alignment of the project with government priorities, and validating the various documents submitted by the project team. This will include periodic consultations, information exchanges, and the facilitation of contacts with decentralized Governmental structures, the private sector and communities.

2.3 Direct beneficiaries of the project

The first direct beneficiaries of the project are the rural communities, through the small producers and the "invisible" producers, i.e. women and youth. This target also includes any holder of plots to be restored, food producers and their cooperatives, groups of young people and women from identified localities (Indénié Djuablin/La Mé, Guémon and Cavally). They are in the first links of the cocoa value chain (see Gender analysis below). Their change of mentality, agricultural practices and holistic vision of the sector is very important for the sustainability of the project.

The project will ensure that women are well prepared for the planning process so that their interests are taken into account in the choice of agroforestry models, species and technologies. They must be represented in decision-making bodies and have their capacity in advocacy to identify and effectively address the concerns and needs of their peers in multi-stakeholder platforms.

Women must participate in the planning processes. In the implementation of the project, they will receive training on good agricultural practices, income diversification and empowerment activities.

Cooperatives can be good entry points for the project. But given the low representativeness of producers in cooperatives, communities will also be entry points. Under the coordination of their regional councils, these communities will be invited to define a development plan.

2.4 Multi-stakeholder platforms

The project will support the working of three multi-stakeholder platforms as vehicles for developing and overseeing ILMPs. In Cavally, it will work with an existing regional-level platform which is currently developing a regional-level, zero-deforestation cocoa production plan and the regional platform for the development and implementation of the green growth plan already put in place by IDH and the Cavally Regional Council. This platform is also being used by UNDP to develop a regional-level zero deforestation cocoa production plan.

In Guémon, it will help to establish a new, regional-level platform. This will include working with IDH which, within the framework of the Cocoa and Forestry Initiative, is in discussion with OIPR, FPRCI, WCF and the private sector for the establishment of a platform around the Mount Peko National Park and its peripheral area. This initiative will thus contribute to the objectives of stimulating dialogue among the various stakeholders and strengthening these platforms to catalyze investment.

Finally, in the Indénié-Djuablin – La Mé landscape, the project will establish a bi-regional, landscape-level platform.

The project, in cooperation with development partners, will provide support for the steering of the platforms and, more generally, will contribute to the process of defining a common vision and facilitating a constructive dialogue among all the partners, which will lead to an agreement on an Integrated Landscape Management Plan (ILMP) and to its coordinated implementation. The platforms will bring together officials from decentralized government structures, representatives of producers, women's and youth organizations, civil society groups, private sector value chains and financial actors to ensure a participatory and inclusive process. Work will be conducted from a gender perspective to ensure that women and young men and women participate equitably and actively and that their views are taken into account. Economically disadvantaged groups, including farmers and working poor, will also be targeted for increased access and participation in cocoa production and marketing opportunities. The project will ensure the participation of at least 30% of women and young people in the stakeholders.

The private sector, cocoa manufacturers and actors already involved in the Cocoa and Forest Initiative (CFI), state and para-state supervisory structures, research institutions will participate in component 1 of the project via the platforms, where they can exchange information, develop a common understanding of the problems, jointly decide on the desired results, design and implement action plans and catalyze associated investments. Finally, the platforms will serve to reflect the commitment and accountability of stakeholders in the implementation of the project.

2.5 Role of the Regional Councils in the platforms and plans

The Regions are territorial authorities of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. There are 31 regions, divided into 14 Districts (two of which are autonomous). The region is, in Côte d'Ivoire, both an administrative district and a territorial collectivity. It benefits from a functional duplication enshrined in Decree No. 2011-263 of September 28, 2011 on the organization of the territory into districts and regions. Decree No. 2018-655 sets the numerical composition of Regional Councils and Regional Council Offices.

The Regional Council is the deliberative assembly of the region. It is composed of the Regional Councillors. It settles by its deliberations the affairs of the region. It issues opinions on problems of development and planning for which it must be consulted. It operates according to defined rules of procedure, which determine in particular the number, powers and mode of operation of the committees.

Each Regional Council is composed of Regional Councillors whose number varies according to the population of the region and whose members are elected from the different departments. The executive power of the region is entrusted to the President of the Regional Council, assisted by a Vice-President.

The Regional Council is thus a team of elected officials (women and men) who listen to the concerns of their population and ensure the daily implementation of the decisions taken by the assembly. Their responsibilities are recently been increasing, and the issues they deal with have a direct impact on the lives of their fellow citizens. The Regional Council has a mission to promote economic, social, health, cultural, scientific and regional development. The Council works to foster the economic environment for businesses at various stages of their development. It encourages and supports significant strategic projects, while reinforcing the attractiveness of the territory to business.

Regional Councils will play an important role in the project, including ensuring the secretariat of the platforms and convening their meetings. To this end, their capacities will be strengthened to play a central role in the planning process. This will enable the project to influence local and national decision-makers in order to create a political environment more favorable to the objectives of the project. It will also involve supporting farmers' organizations in their respective regions to develop action plans for lobbying and advocacy, while advocating with local officials to fulfill their established roles and responsibilities.

Beyond these formal planning mechanisms, integrated landscape management plans will help guide and coordinate wider actions, investments and learning from the private sector, donors, etc. including under the general aegis of the CFI. Regional Councils will play an important monitoring and oversight role in the design and implementation of these plans.

During the formulation phase, the Regional Councils participated in several consultations, including the regional workshops which took place in Duekoué and Abengourou. They were also the subject of direct consultations through their representatives in Abidjan.

2.6 Exchange of experiences

Stakeholders have diverse experiences and are at different levels of knowledge and practice. The project will use exchange of experiences as tools for learning and popularizing technological and other innovations. Virtual and physical visits, including inter-landscape learning approaches, will be supported to encourage exchange of experiences among producers and to facilitate the uptake of good practices. Three types of physical exchange visits are envisaged:

- (i) visits between growers within the same landscape to share experiences between growers,
- (ii) exchange visits between landscapes / regions;
- (iii) exchange visits with the cocoa landscapes of neighboring Ghana, where another FOLUR-supported project will be underway.

The project will also use virtual methods, such as video viewing clubs and tools like WhatsApp for group learning regarding topics such as: planting, replanting and diversification; sustainable fertilization and intercropping; management of cocoa health; value added and processing; the organization and management of cocoa; internal savings and lending; basic negotiation and market skills; gender equality, and; decent work and the elimination of child labor.

Under component 2, the project will strengthen the technical capacities of cooperatives and SMEs and help them access financing for inputs and equipment that will enable them to provide quality support services to farmers linked to improvement, including increased sustainability, of production systems:

- Capacity building of rural cooperatives and SMEs to provide better quality services using a "train the trainer" approach,
- Sensitization of farmers' cooperatives and SMEs and capacity building for promoting greater social responsibility at farm level,

- Promotion of innovative marketing tools to increase the engagement of buyers, consumers and producers in a sustainable, responsible and efficient value chain.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment? (yes ☒ /no ☐) If yes, please explain and upload/annex **Gender Action Plan** or equivalent⁸⁰.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

- ☒ closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
- ☒ improving women's participation and decision making; and or
- ☒ generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? (yes ☐ /no ☐)

Women make up almost half of the cocoa farming workforce in West Africa and are involved in almost all stages of cocoa production. In Côte d'Ivoire, women represent 68% of the workforce active in cocoa cultivation (as owners or workers). Despite the central role that women play in cocoa production, their needs as cocoa producers are not met:

- Less than 5% of agricultural extension services reach women;
- Only 15% of extension staff are women;
- Women receive only 10% of loans to smallholders;
- Women are 30-40% less likely than men to have access to essential agricultural inputs.

Limited access to training, inputs, credit and land causes women who produce cocoa a severe disadvantage. As a result, farms owned by women are on average 25-30% less productive than those owned by men. Bridging the gap between men and women could potentially generate an additional 30,000 MT of cocoa beans annually.

During the project preparation phase, a gender analysis and action plan were prepared. These are presented in **Annex L** below.

4. Private Sector Engagement

The participation of the private sector and access to financing is essential for the sustainability of the intervention, as well as for linking small producers with markets, sustainably intensifying production, introducing sustainable value chains (see Figures 3 and 4 above regarding this baseline) and creating stable incomes with forest products and services. Recognition of the role of the private sector is increasing in the country, and the project design will take advantage of this trend. The project will promote the development of strategic alliances with the private sector, under the leadership and coordination of WCF and CFI, in the search for innovation and technology for a more sustainable development of productive activities. The private sector is a key player in the different links of the value chain (production, transformation and commercialization).

The project has been designed in large part to support a multi-stakeholder initiative—the CFI—that itself has an extensive level of engagement and participation by the private sector. As noted above, the CFI is a public-private partnership that brings together the Governments of Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and now Colombia, together with the major chocolate and cocoa companies of the world (see **Box 1**).

⁸⁰ Please refer to GEF Gender Equality Guidelines, Guide to mainstreaming gender in FAO's project cycle, GEF Gender Guidelines.

Partnership with the CFI and its private sector partners will be facilitated by the project's close cooperation with the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF). WCF's mission is to catalyze public-private action to accelerate cocoa sustainability. It pursues this aim through multi-stakeholder partnerships, aligned public and private investment, policy dialogue and joint learning and knowledge sharing. WCF's mission and approach, as well as its central role in the CFI, make it a natural partner and enabler of the project's private sector outreach.

At the level of its three demonstration landscapes, and with the support of CFI, companies operating within the landscapes are being encouraged to work in close cooperation alongside the various public sector entities and projects with which the GEF project is also partnering. The approach will represent a mirroring, but also an intensification within more circumscribed geographic locations ('landscapes'), of the CFI / WCF public-private partnership approach. Finally, blended financing initiatives will be developed under Output 2.3 and cooperation with producers' cooperative will be a feature of Component 2 as a whole..

Overall, the project will engage with micro financial institutions (MFIs) and cocoa private companies that are members of the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), as well as with selected traders to support the zero-deforestation and sustainable intensification cocoa production activities in the project landscapes. In addition to smallholder farmers and middlemen, the following stakeholders are involved and will be involved in the cocoa value chain and in project activities (See Box 1 below). During the PPG, several consultations were held, particularly involving the major chocolatiers, many of which expressed interest in cooperating with the project through the landscape platforms and other means.

Box 1: Engagement with main private sector stakeholders

Type of company	Role in cocoa value chain	Nature of engagement
Cooperatives	Cooperatives are composed of smallholder farmers that pay an annual fee to become members. Cooperatives support producers for the price negotiation of cocoa and its traceability. They collect cocoa beans from producers (members) and sell them to a trader/exporter or a chocolate manufacturer.	There are many cooperatives in the selected landscapes, and the project will not be able to work with all of them. At least two cooperatives per region will be selected at the beginning of the project (8 in total). Their engagement will be to actively participate in trainings, to adopt proposed and adapted sustainable production and restoration models. They will also benefit from the project's technical support.
Traders / grinders	Exporters: Generally established in seaport cities, they fall into three categories: (i) small and medium-sized exporting enterprises (SMEX), (ii) exporting cooperatives, and (iii) commercial companies. They export cocoa to be transacted in international markets to the various chocolate companies.	CFI company signatories are implementing activities that are directly aligned with the 4 components of the SCOLUR projects, including investments in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving 100% traceability and ensuring cocoa is not leading to further deforestation. • Promoting cocoa agroforestry and forest restoration • Supporting farmers grow more cocoa on less land and engage in income generating Specific areas of engagement will
	Traders/Buyers: They refer to the category of actors who benefit from the financing of an exporting company that collects cocoa beans from cooperatives. They are often in direct contact with farmers to whom they provide materials, equipment and financial resources to collect the cocoa beans before they are delivered to the exporters.	
	Grinders: These are the entities who have the capacity to carry out the first processing of cocoa, (grinding). They sell the cocoa paste directly to chocolate companies. Grinders include Olam, Cargill or Barry-Callebaut companies.	

Type of company	Role in cocoa value chain	Nature of engagement
Chocolatiers	<p>These are the confectionery companies. The nine largest in the world, all present in Cote D'Ivoire, are: Mars Inc, Ferrero Group, Mondelēz International, Meiji Co Ltd, Hershey Co, Nestlé SA, Lindt & Sprüngli AG, Ezaki Glico Co Ltd, Pladis and Kellogg Co. These chocolatiers are part of the World Cocoa Foundation and the Cocoa and Forests Initiative (CFI). The CFI is an active commitment of top cocoa-producing countries part of the WCF to end deforestation and restore forest areas through no further conversion of any forest land for cocoa production. The agreement committed the participating companies to develop and present a joint public-private framework of action named Joint Framework of Action of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative to address deforestation. To deliver the commitments set out in the Joint Framework of Action of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative, the WCF⁴ companies agreed to develop a detailed individual action plan that spells out the specific actions to be taken during the 2018-2022 period. The CFI companies, the government of Côte d'Ivoire and national stakeholders, have also agreed to start planning the second phase of the action plan covering the 2021-2030.⁵ As for now, private sector companies are reticent to invest in zero-deforestation cocoa production activities as they expect to be provided by evidence and concrete examples from the field and at local producers' level. The SCOLUR project will bring this experience and evidence and to serve as input for the second phase of the above-mentioned action plan.</p>	<p>include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting participatory approaches and community based natural resource management; • landscape and regional level collaboration and land use planning through multi-stakeholder platforms; • monitoring, evaluation and learning; • through WCF and in the framework of CFI, those companies are being engaged to complement SCOLUR investments in same components, to share results and methodologies and to co-finance the support to selected cooperatives that are sourcing cocoa to those companies.
MFIs	<p>MFIs are operating widely in Cote D'Ivoire in agriculture, trade and services. There are 11 institutions operating in the project area and three institutions work across the four project regions: Union Nationale Des Coopératives d'Épargne et de Crédit (UNACOOPEC); Réseau des Caisses Mutuelles d'Épargne et de Crédit (RCMEC); and CELPAID-Finances SA. While MFIs provide financial services for the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors, these are not adapted to the specific conditions and constraints of the forestry and agroforestry sectors, in particular the cocoa subsector.</p>	<p>Collaborate with SCOLUR to enhance their ability to invest in sustainable cocoa interventions and ensure robust environmental and social management systems are in place; SCOLUR will engage with MFIs to enhance their capacities in the provision microcredit lines taking into consideration the specific features of investment needed in the forestry and agroforestry sector (e.g. tenor, flexibility for the interest rate).</p> <p>Identify and test together adequate financial instruments to be used for the benefit of smallholders and/or cooperatives; while being respectful of environmental and social safeguards.</p>

5. Risks

During the design and preparation of the project, risks both from and towards the project have been identified, analyzed and mitigation measures have been incorporated in the project design. With the support and supervision of FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

(MINADER), ICRAF and SODEFOR will be responsible for the daily management of these risks and the effective implementation of mitigation measures. ICRAF and SODEFOR will also be responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of these measures and adjusting mitigation strategies as required, as well as identifying and managing any risks not foreseen in the preparation phase of the project, in collaboration with FAO, MINADER and other partners.

The PSC will constitute spaces to propose management of these risks and the effective implementation of mitigation measures during the entire project life cycle, which could be adjusted as necessary; likewise, they shall identify, manage, and mitigate any risks not identified during the PPG stage. The M&E system of the project will monitor the outcome and output indicators, associated risks, and the corresponding mitigation measures. The Project Progress Report (see section 9 Monitoring & Evaluation) is the main tool to be used for project monitoring and risk management. The reports will include a section on systematic follow-up on risks and mitigation actions identified in previous reporting periods and another section for the identification of eventual new risks or risks that still need attention, their rating and mitigation actions, as well as the responsible for monitoring those actions and the expected timeline. FAO will monitor the project risk management closely and follow up if needed by providing support for the adjustment and implementation of risk mitigation strategies. Reporting on risk monitoring and rating will also be part of the annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) prepared by FAO and submitted to the GEF Secretariat (see section 9).

Note on project response to risks and opportunities associated with COVID 19

National and macro-economic context

Côte d'Ivoire's reported COVID-19 cases as of 24 November 2020 was 21,156⁸¹, which is quite low compared to other parts of the world. However, the impact of the pandemic on the national economy has been significant.

On 30 March 2020, the Government adopted an economic, social and humanitarian support plan in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, at a total cost of 1,700 billion CFA francs (approximately 3 billion USD). Several measures in this plan directly the agricultural sector:

- reduction, suspension and cancellation of fiscal, social, customs and other taxes on agricultural sectors;
- lower costs of production factors: all short-term general measures of the support plan aimed at reducing costs for all enterprises (large, small, informal);
- emergency procurement procedure for the execution of contracts
- support for the main export sectors (cashew, cotton, rubber, oil palm, mango) strongly impacted by the health crisis (cost CFAF 250 billion, or USD 454 million²), including subsidizing producers operating in these sectors
- support for producers in the food sector (cereals, tubers and plantains),
- poultry farming, fishing / aquaculture, market gardening and fruit growing at a cost of 50 billion FCFA (90.8 million USD);
- support for agricultural production and small livestock farming, in order to avoid a collapse in agricultural production, by providing agricultural inputs (fertilizers, phytosanitary products, seeds of cereals / legumes / market garden products, poultry, pigs, goats) and technical advisory services to smallholder farmers;

⁸¹ <https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>

- advisory support for producers of training and protection tools, evaluation of post-distribution support and the impact of measures.⁸²

A recent assessment of COVID-19 implications in Côte d'Ivoire, prepared jointly by the government and FAO⁸³, highlighted the following impacts on the agricultural sector in general and professional agricultural organizations in particular:

- The quarantine of the city of greater Abidjan (75% of organizations), the curfew (60%), social distancing (56%), the closure of borders (49%) and the closure of restaurants (38 %) are the measures that had the most negative impact;
- About 98.4% of professional agricultural organizations experienced declines in income during the Covid-19 period.
- A decline in product sales has been identified by more than 80% of professional agricultural organizations as the main difficulty attributable to the advent of Covid-19.
- A fall in world demand for the majority of agricultural products following the cancellation or postponement of contracts has had repercussions on the volume of purchases and sales and led to a fall in product prices at the level of agricultural producers' organizations.
- Almost 74% of professional agricultural organizations have lost at least 50% of their turnover.
- Very small enterprises suffered the greatest losses estimated at 80% of their turnover compared to the same period of the year before the onset of Covid-19. Nearly 75% of them operate in processing and marketing and many are involved in the coffee-cocoa sector.
- More than 50% of organizations have had to let go some of their employees, while nearly 30% say they have used loans from financial institutions (banks and microfinances).
- More than 90% of the professional agricultural organizations interviewed are seeking financial assistance in the form of working capital

Measures to combat covid-19 have negatively impacted the harvesting, transport and export of several crops (rubber, oil palm) and have added to certain costs of production. The pandemic has reinforced the urgent need for greater diversification of Ivorian agriculture, especially exports, which faces frequent external shocks. This structural reality has been further exacerbated by the pandemic. Nevertheless, compared with sectors such as cashew nuts, rubber trees and bananas, mango and pineapple--all of which have been severely impacted--the cocoa sector has been relatively spared.

How the project can assist the target beneficiary communities during the Covid-19 situation / benefits this project will provide communities in the context of Covid-19

The project will directly and indirectly mitigate any COVID-19 risks by encouraging stakeholders to undertake preventive behavior to stop COVID-19 infection and spread. This will include:

- project staff/ consultants will be required to observe relevant practices – such as not organizing in-person meetings or big gatherings and reducing travel and in-person meetings, in line with general guidelines in effect at the time.

⁸² Gouvernement de Côte D'Ivoire. 2020. *Plan de soutien économique, social et humanitaire en réponse à la pandémie de covid-19*. Abidjan, Côte D'Ivoire.

⁸³ Chambres d'Agriculture de Côte d'Ivoire, FAO. July 2020. *Analyse des impacts de la COVID-19 sur les organisations professionnelles Agricoles en Côte d'Ivoire*. Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

- project staff and consultants will also be asked to reinforce government and international best practice behaviours in communities where they are working through direct communication, and disseminating government and other produced information / posters, etc.

The project will also operate in line with the concept of build back better by contributing to a green recovery in the cocoa production and value chain. The project's agroforestry and land restoration interventions will contribute to the resilience of food systems, enhanced ecosystem services, improved livelihoods and enhanced income diversification options for engaged communities and beneficiaries. Support for financial mechanisms will further strengthen the sustainability of these changes, while the landscape approach will contribute to their more rapid diffusion and uptake across the project's sizable landscapes.

COVID risks summary

Whilst there are still risks of COVID-19 infections increasing in the country, most implications on this project are likely to be from the economic fallout, especially on cofinance.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Risks</i>	<i>Measures</i>
Implications at national level		
Short to medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced financial (co-financing) support from Government, development partners, and private sector, due to limited overall funding availability resulting from the COVID-19-related economic downturn, and/or the reorientation of available funding to actions directly related to COVID-19 • Government expenditure and prioritization of different programs and sectors, including agriculture, food security and natural resources might change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there are changes in co-financing, then partners to work closely to seek alternative options for co-financing and ensure continuity of resource allocation to ongoing initiatives in project target areas. • It is anticipated that the project scope will help to support the Government's response to COVID-19 through its focus on food security and livelihoods diversification of vulnerable communities. • Project activities and target locations within landscapes will be further discussed with the Government to ensure that emerging priorities and responses, as a result of the pandemic, are well reflected
Implications for project activities (on the ground)		
Short to medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closure of offices, transport etc. will delay launch of project and its implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is likely that periodic closures of transport and offices as well as restrictions on organizing meetings/ training with large number of people will impact project implementation. Therefore, the project will institute local mechanisms such as local facilitators / work with local partners to ensure that some work can continue on the ground. Detailed planning will be done with the government operational partners to mobilize their field offices and others and the project will ensure that all recommended safe practice are followed by the project team and by communities where the project is working.
Short to medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential or partial disruption of food system supply chains, such as logistics • Increased losses and spoilage in high value commodities/ perishables (fish) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide advice to farmers and government to meet immediate food needs • Conduct socio-economic impact assessment (as part of baseline assessment) to inform the project design and implementation • Ensure close collaboration with private sector

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disruption of demand for products and markets, due to temporary closure of hotels and restaurants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • entities and logistic companies to understand emerging barriers related to the pandemic and establish feasible options • Support producer organizations in linking with export markets and encourage use of online markets where possible
Short to medium term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher dependence on natural ecosystems and their services, as people who lose employment and income from other sectors depend more on such ecosystems for their livelihoods, thereby increasing pressures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO is planning to undertake more detailed analysis on the impacts of COVID-19. Based on these findings, the project will prioritize work in more impacted areas of the project sites to strengthen community management and alternative livelihoods.

Section A: Risks to the project

Table 4 below summarizes the identified risks as well as their impact levels, likelihood of occurrence, corresponding mitigation measures, and the responsible individuals. The following eight risks were identified: i) political instability in the country, particularly in the target regions, where there are often changes in departmental and municipal administrations; ii) lack of will and participation by territorial entities and local authorities for the proper development of the project activities; iii) the participating entities do not comply with the co-financing commitments; iv) lack of interest and low participation by traditional authorities/cheftancies in the project activities; v) low participation of women and young people; vi) climate change events that can affect conservation areas, production landscapes, and beneficiary local communities; vii) socio-environmental conflicts related to extraction activities and territorial and land conflicts, and viii) events related to the armed conflict situation occurring in the region, such as population displacement, assassination of community leaders.

Table 4: Project risks

Description of risk	Impact ⁸⁴	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
POLITICAL RISK				
Political instability: change of government and senior officials' turnaround in national, regional, and local agencies (ministries, departmental and municipal administrations, and environmental authorities).	Moderately high The national, regional, and local policies and land use/territorial planning instruments will continue not to be harmonized. Disorganized public actions will deepen environmental degradation. Low participation from national and local authorities in the project. Limited ownership of project outcomes and GEBs.	Medium	The project will keep the representatives from key national authorities, sub-national agencies, departmental and municipal territorial entities, informed on project progress, achievements, and benefits. Roles and responsibilities during project implementation will be re-validated at inception and monitored on yearly basis. If there is a change of government, the Project Team will re-visit the agreement with the new administration.	Project Committees and Coordinator
Local authorities show limited interest in the project and reflect a lack of willingness to take part in project activities			The project will generate participation and discussion spaces with project partners through the Project Steering Committee (PSC) Local stakeholders will be part of agreements to implement Landscape action plans. They will be periodically reviewed and adjusted to keep up the local interest.	
			The project will promote institutional strengthening and will develop capacities of local technical teams and local communities to harmonize planning instruments. This will contribute to maintaining interest in the project at the local level.	
			The project will adopt a participatory approach, through the 2 regional and one inter-regional / landscape platforms operational and other mechanisms.	

84 H: High; M: Moderate; L: Low

Description of risk	Impact ⁸⁴	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
			The incentives package and production alternatives will encourage the participation of authorities in project activities.	
Project co-financiers do not comply with the co-financing commitments.	Moderately high The project does not achieve the expected impact due to lack of available co-financing as part of the GEF alternative.	Low	The project will keep co-financiers informed regarding their financial commitments to the project. Within the framework of the PSC, matters related to co-financing contributions will be coordinated to ensure these commitments are included in the annual budgetary allocations of the partner entities. The PC will provide advice to the project Executing Partners (UNIDO and UNDP) in reporting in-kind and cash co-financing provided by co-financiers.	
SOCIAL RISK				
Lack of interest and low participation by traditional authorities, local communities, and community leaders	Moderately high Persistence of deforestation problems, changes in land use, habitat fragmentation, unsustainable production practices, and loss of biodiversity.	Medium	The plan implementation will ensure the active participation and local ownership by beneficiary communities, including women, youth, and the elderly.	PSC, local authorities, and community leaders
	Local livelihoods are not improved. Socio-economic and environmental benefits are not delivered. Food insecurity and environmental degradation have increased.		Project activities are gender and child labor sensitive and have been designed to promote the participation of beneficiary communities in meetings and roundtables, and in workshops to develop capacities. The project will promote the application of sustainable production practices, and access to economic incentives and markets for local biodiversity-based products. New business models are expected to generate an improvement in local living conditions (Component 2). Additionally, the project will strengthen and ensure respect for and recognition of the traditional knowledge systems associated with biodiversity. Traditional authorities, local communities, and community leaders will obtain tangible social, economic, and environmental benefits, which will contribute to	

Description of risk	Impact ⁸⁴	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
	Moderately high Delay in implementing the project activities.		promoting interest in the project. To avoid delays, the PSC and PTC will be established at project inception, ensuring the early engagement of project stakeholders, including representatives and leaders of beneficiary including cooperatives, and farming communities, which will be key to supporting the implementation of activities in the landscape. Stakeholders and project partners will be informed on their roles in these committees and the decision-making processes. In line with the project M&E plan, PSC meetings will be held periodically to define the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B) and review the Project Progress Report (PPR) and PIR, allowing the close monitoring of the implementation of project activities.	
			Mechanisms for fair and equitable distribution of project socio-economic and environmental benefits will be defined at inception. Benefits are detailed as follows: organizational strengthening and capacity building of beneficiary local communities, participation strategies, community-based monitoring of SFM plans, improvement of household incomes through the marketing of biodiversity-derived products and the promotion of value chain, and improved knowledge-sharing and information access for decision-making).	
Low participation of women, youth, and the elderly.	Moderately high The situation of invisibility and vulnerability of rural women continues. Livelihoods of local communities, particularly women, youth, and the elderly do not improve and social,	Low	The project will apply a gender-sensitive approach and will ensure fair and equitable distribution of project benefits among women and men. The project will enhance participation of organizations of women, youth in decision-making processes, training events, and access to economic	

Description of risk	Impact ⁸⁴	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible party
	economic and environmental benefits are not gained, thereby increasing food insecurity and environmental degradation.		<p>incentives.</p> <p>The project undertake sensitization contributing to cocoa value chain free from child labor</p> <p>Additionally, as part of the project M&E strategy, gender-based indicators are included to evaluate benefits and collect gender-disaggregated data on gender mainstreaming.</p> <p>Likewise, the project implementation team will include an expert in gender and child labor approaches as part of the strategy to ensure the active participation of women, youth, and the disadvantaged people.</p>	
ENVIRONMENTAL RISK				
Climate risks – Drought - take place before the project has enabled communities to start diversifying their livelihoods. It may threatens crop, planting survival, and forests thus curtailing the basis for development of value chains appropriate for food security.	<p>Moderately High Loss of goods and sustainable production systems developed by the project due to extreme events. Climate change is likely to alter ecosystems that are vital for species production from which natural ingredients are derived, limiting the implementation of sustainable production practices as alternatives for local development, biodiversity protection, and peace process support.</p> <p>Climate change variability contributes to biodiversity loss and determines new challenges for communities related to agriculture, natural resources management, and survival.</p>	Medium	<p>To reduce the impact of climate change, the project incorporates a socio-ecosystem connectivity approach and activities related to harmonization of planning instruments, and sustainable production initiatives. The project activities related to biodiversity conservation include sustainable production practices, forest cover improvement, and native vegetation rehabilitation, which will contribute to increasing resilience to climate change and climate variability. In addition, the project will strengthen and improve the adaptation capacity and social resilience of local communities to climate change by respecting and recognizing their traditional knowledge of biodiversity management and the promotion of sustainable production practices.</p> <p>Please refer to the detailed climate risk analysis provided under section B (and attached in the roadmap section of the portal)</p>	PC, local authorities, community leaders, Technical Committees

Description of risk	Impact ⁸⁴	Probability of occurrence	Mitigation actions	Responsible parties
SECURITY RISK				
Armed conflict, disruption of public order, and problems related to security.	Moderately High Armed conflict: Presence of illegal armed groups, homicides, threats and murders of community leaders, and mined areas. Conditions of scarce security in many of the project intervention areas may affect the implementation of project activities and the displacement of beneficiaries.	Medium	Recently, efforts in building peace has been made after the social unrest. Likewise, the security criteria will be considered in selecting the areas for implementation of pilot activities. The security measures required by the United Nations system will be applied in such cases. The United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) periodically evaluates the risks of the country and the specific risks for those operating in the field, by sharing this information with all the United Nations system agencies. Additionally, the Department of Protection of Citizens' rights puts an Early Warning System at the disposal of communities and institutions that monitors the risk situations due to the armed conflict. The project will strictly follow the advice of the UNDSS concerning all matters related to security of the United Nations and project staff working on activities involving the locations of offices, movement, and participation of populations in remote areas.	PSC, Technical Committees, Implementing Agencies
PROJECT MANAGEMENT RISKS				
Project management risks such as delays, overspending, lack of coordination	Moderately High	Low	The PMU will be composed of qualified personnel. Oversight by implementing partners, presence in targeted landscapes and well-established processes and monitoring activities will favor an early identification of issues that may hinder project implementation.	PSC, PMU

Section B: Environmental and Social risks from the project

SCOLUR intervention is within the framework of national, regional and local policy priorities, civil society, and the private sector. As per the FAO Project Environmental and Social Screening⁸⁵, the proposed project falls into the MODERATE Category of FAO's Environmental and Social Risk Classification system. **Table 5** provide a summary results from the Project Environmental and Social (E&S) Screening Checklist

Table 5: Summary results from the Project Environmental and Social (E&S) Screening Checklist

FAO Safeguards triggered	Risk category
ESS 1 Natural Resources Management	NO
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats	YES
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	NO
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	NO
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management	NO
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement	NO
ESS 7: Decent Work	YES
ESS 8: Gender Equality	YES
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage	NO

For those environmental and social safeguards for which potential risks may arise, a mitigation plan including detailed descriptions of mitigation measures has been developed. A summary of these mitigation measures is presented in **Table 6**⁸⁶ below.

⁸⁵ The Project Environmental and Social and Risk Management Plan has been included in Annex.

⁸⁶ See the Project Risk Certification in Annex.

Table 6: Environmental and Social Risk Management measures

Social & Environmental Risks and Impacts	Mitigation measures	Implementation Responsibility	Timeline
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats			
<p>Protected Areas, buffer zones or natural habitats Level: MODERATE</p> <p>Description: Though the intervention will be in the rural domain, the project will work around protected areas (classified forests) and to restore and increase landscape connectivity.</p>	<p>Once the exact intervention sites within each landscape are known, the SCOLUR project will identify and assess potential project-related adverse impacts and apply the mitigation hierarchy so as to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts that could compromise the integrity, conservation objectives or biodiversity significance of the areas. It will undertake activities, appropriate conservation and mitigation measures, near buffer zones of protected areas or in legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones. The project will ensure that any activities undertaken are consistent with the area's legal protection status and management objectives, Forest restoration projects need to maintain or enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functionality. Such mitigation measures will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensive agriculture in proximity to preserves, parks, reserves, gazetted and sacred forests, protected areas and fragile ecosystems: Concerted actions will be implemented with protected area managers in order to strengthen the monitoring of these areas and reduce the various anthropogenic pressures with the following activities by the improvement of the producer's livelihood: stabilization of agricultural plantations, agricultural intensification, and promotion of agroforestry, community surveillance and monitoring, local development plans and communication / advocacy for behavior change. Also, as the forest restoration activities will be implemented in the buffer zone of these protected areas, these reforested area will become the barrier between the agroforestry activities / agricultural activities and the protected areas (as the monitoring and maintenance of the restored forest will 	<p>Executing Agencies: SODEFOR, ICRAF.</p> <p>FAO, UNIDO, UNDP and Côte d'Ivoire Government to monitor on a 6 month basis</p>	<p>In the first 2 months of project execution, once the exact sites will be selected, ICRAF will be responsible for finalizing the site specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment before any investment is made into the landscape.</p> <p>Monitored during all the implementation</p>

	<p>be stronger, with the involvement of SODEFOR and local / decentralized forestry administration).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Rehabilitation of cocoa plantations by introducing native trees (timber, firewood and fruit trees)</u>: Choice of species used will be left to small producers. For any intervention in the buffer zone of protected areas, the project will: (a) demonstrate that the proposed development in such areas is legally permitted; (b) act in a manner consistent with any government recognized management plans for such areas and ; (c) consult and involve protected area sponsors and managers, project-affected parties and other interested parties on planning, designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the proposed project as appropriate. Introduction of food crops and the valorization of other promising cash crops will follow and respect very strict conditions for species choice (use of native, local species and variety is better). Organic production gives more space to biodiversity and insects, for example, allowing the system to self-regulate. Increased vegetation complexity in agroforests, will harbor greater abundance and diversity of insectivorous birds enhancing pest control services. Training and awareness-raising of the stakeholders on organic cocoa production will help. Finally, the project can build on lessons learnt by La Mé region project in the choice of species to use as these crops have been in the field for 5 years, showing it has few impact on environment. 		
ESS 7: Decent Work			
<p>Child labour prevention and reduction Level: MODERATE Description: Child labour is defined as work that is</p>	<p>The SCOLUR project will comply with FAO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (Standard 7) and FAO's Compliance Reviews (2015) describing the process and procedures related to alleged non-compliance with FAO's environmental and social policy standards, the FAO framework</p>	<p>Executing Agencies: SODEFOR, ICRAF. FAO, UNIDO, UNDP and Côte d'Ivoire Government to monitor</p>	<p>Rigorous application of the FAO framework on ending child labour in agriculture will be monitored during all the implementation</p>

<p>inappropriate for a child's age, affects children's education, or is likely to harm their health, safety or morals. Child labour refers to working children below the nationally-defined minimum employment age, or children of any age engaging in hazardous work.</p>	<p><u>on ending child labour in agriculture.</u> Non-compliance on child labor issues in accordance with the above policy frameworks will be highlighted specifically in the design of the project-level grievance mechanism for SCOLUR. FAO reconfirms and will monitor closely during the project implementation that beneficiaries that could potentially employ children below the nationally-defined minimum employment age⁸⁷ will not be eligible as recipients of project technical and financial support. In the case of child labour in cocoa value chains, that is closely related with environmental degradation and economic (household poverty) and functional (harsh working conditions and labour intensive work) dependency of small-scale farmers upon child labour, the project intends to address this concerns with concrete measures integrated within the planned activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the identification of the beneficiaries of the project, the criteria on child labor will be highlighted: beneficiaries who potentially use child labor for their production won't be eligible as recipient of project technical and financial support. <p>A child under the minimum age established in regard to the law will not be employed. The labor management procedures will specify the minimum age for employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop and deliver child labour sensitive messages within its communication and outreach, as well as capacity development activities aiming at increasing safety in farm settings with specific messages about hazards and health consequences for children (see for example a typical visual tool used to raise awareness at community level on hazardous pesticides and child labour - http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3527e.pdf) 	<p>on a 6 month basis</p>	
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⁸⁷ In Côte d'Ivoire, the minimum age of work is 16 years (Article 23.2 of the Labor Code; Article 16 of the Constitution and the minimum age for hazardous work is 18 years (Article 4 of the Prohibitions of Hazardous Work List):

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opportunity cost and trade-off considerations related to child labour will be included in the implementation of the financial empowerment of the members of the producers' organization and cooperatives. Additional information is available at http://www.fao.org/childlabouragriculture/en/ • The project will set up a strong monitoring system with specific child labour indicators. For this purpose, the project will use the child labour monitoring system (<i>Système d'Observation et de Suivi du Travail des Enfants en Côte d'Ivoire - SOSTECI</i>) developed and institutionalized by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in January 2020 (http://travaildesenfants.org/fr/dossier/sosteci) at local level (villages) which enables communities to collect and analyze statistical data on the worst forms of child labor, and also helps to ensure that this information is used for implementation of redress actions. The project will work with CSOs through "Observatoire Indépendant" for the monitoring of safeguards and with local protection associations for gender and child labour issue (training and awareness raising mainly). • All communication tools and sensitization, which target also women, will be child labour sensitive. 		
ESS 8: Gender Equality			
Equal opportunities for men and women to participate in and benefit	<p>The PRODOC prescribes in several passages, that gender should be carefully considered during full project implementation, in particular in connection with stakeholder interactions and engagement.</p> <p>As for the current project design, at this stage moving from PIF to PRODOC for CEO Endorsement, all safeguards pertaining to gender have been put in place, and risks minimized -- as follows:</p> <p><u>Regarding gender:</u> A gender mainstreaming plan was developed on the basis of a project specific gender analysis.. This plan includes gender-sensitive indicators in line with the project results framework.</p>	FAO, UNIDO, UNDP (project team) and Côte d'Ivoire Government, SODEFOR, ICRAF,	Checked during all the implementation

	<p>The Gender Analysis and Action Plan is included as Annex J to this Project Document</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several gender sensitive indicators were included in the Logical Framework. • Safeguard 8 is based on FAO Policy on Gender Equality⁸⁸ and UNIDO strategy on gender equality⁸⁹, which establish a regulatory framework addressed to ensure minimal standards to integrate gender in a cross-cutting manner and interventions mainly addressed to women. Through the project, equal access to production resources, services and markets will be provided as well as to their control. In addition, the participation of women and men in decision making in rural institutions and political processes will be safeguarded, and it will be ensured that all the stakeholders equally benefit from the development interventions, and that inequality is not promoted or perpetuated. • This safeguard recognizes that gender equity is one of the main factors for the sustainability of the interventions in the agriculture and rural development sector. • The project approach will be sensitive to gender issues during its implementation by ensuring no discrimination of women or girls and gender equality. It will address the different needs and priorities of women and men promoting the effective participation of women in all the project activities and ensuring equality of opportunities for men and women in the participation 		
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⁸⁸ FAO Policy on Gender Equality <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/i3205e/i3205e.pdf>

⁸⁹ https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2015-10/GC.16_8_S_Gender_Equality_and_Empowerment_of_Women_Strategy_2016-2019_0.pdf

	<p>and obtaining benefits according to the technical guide for governing land for women and men⁹⁰.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the formulation of the project, a gender analysis was conducted to ensure that needs and priorities of men and women will be considered during the implementation of the project and to identify potential risks, benefits and impacts in relation to production supplies, resources and services and participation in decision-making. In addition, the project will collect data disaggregated by gender and will record progress regarding gender mainstreaming. 		
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SCOLUR-CI_ES
Screening.docx



Child Labour
Mitigation Frameworko



Climate Risk Analysis
and Mitigation actions

⁹⁰ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3114s.pdf>

6. Institutional Arrangements and Coordination

6.a Institutional arrangements for project implementation.

SODEFOR and ICRAF will act as the lead executing agency and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted to them in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Execution Agreements signed with the implementing Agencies. As Operational Partners of the project the ICRAF and SODEFOR are responsible and accountable to the Project Steering Committee and to the IAs for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with IAs and GEF fiduciary requirements.

The project organization structure is as follows:

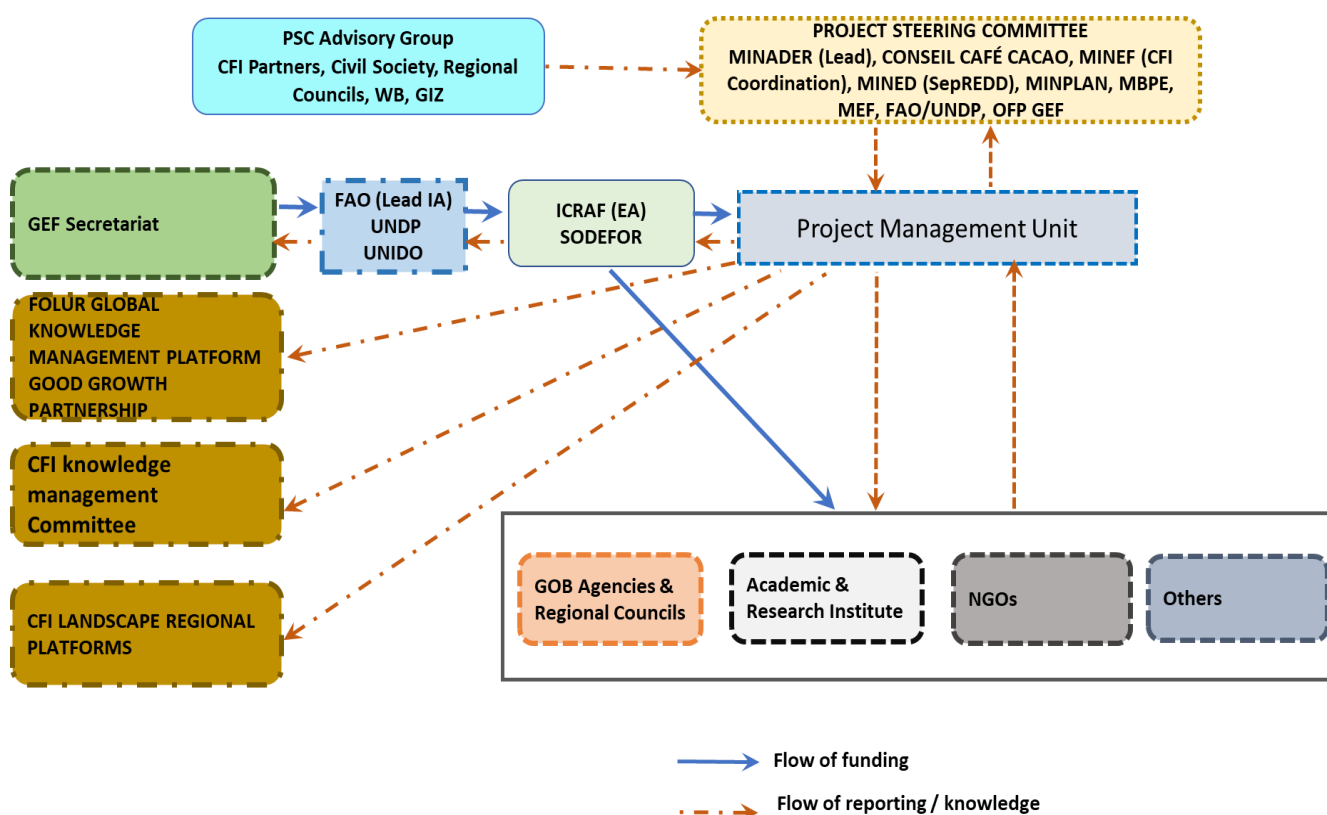


Figure 6: Project Organizational Structure

The government will designate a National Project Focal Point NPFP located in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER). The NPFP will be responsible for coordinating project activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners. He will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the shared Project Management Unit (PMU) on the government policies and priorities.

The MINADER will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC), which will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will be comprised by representatives from the MINEF CFI Coordination Unit, MINADER, MINEDD, MINPLAN, MEF, CCC, OFP GEF, Ministry of Budget (MBPE), FAO and UNDP. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on an annual basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Unit and to all executing partners. The members of the PSC will each assure the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in

their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

The National Project Coordinator (PMU) will be the Secretary to the PSC. The PSC will meet at least twice per year to ensure: i) Oversight and assurance of technical quality of outputs; ii) Close linkages between the project and other ongoing projects and programmes relevant to the project; iii) Timely availability and effectiveness of co-financing support; iv) Sustainability of key project outcomes, including up-scaling and replication; v) Effective coordination of government partner work under this project; vi) Approval of the six-monthly Project Progress and Financial Reports, the Annual Work Plan and Budget; vii) Making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the National Project Coordinator of the PMU.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be co-funded by the GEF and established within ICRAF and SODEFOR responding directly to the technical guidance of the Project Steering Committee. The main functions of the PMU, following the guidance of the Project Steering Committee, are to ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The PMU will be composed of a National Project Coordinator (NPC) and a Forestry Specialist and an administrative assistant that will work full-time for the duration of the project. The PMU will also be supported by a part time M&E specialist.

The National Project Coordinator (NPC) will be in charge of daily implementation, management, administration and technical supervision of the project, on behalf of the Operational partner and within the framework delineated by the PSC. S/he will be responsible, among others, for:

- i) coordination with relevant initiatives;
- ii) ensuring a high level of collaboration among participating institutions and organizations at the national and local levels;
- iii) ensuring compliance with all OPA provisions during the implementation, including on timely reporting and financial management;
- iv) coordination and close monitoring of the implementation of project activities;
- v) tracking the project's progress and ensuring timely delivery of inputs and outputs;
- vi) providing technical support and assessing the outputs of the project national consultantshired with GEF funds, as well as the products generated in the implementation of the project,;
- vii) approve and manage requests for provision of financial resources using provided format in OPA annexes;
- viii) monitoring financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- ix) ensuring timely preparation and submission of requests for funds, financial and progress reports to FAO as per OPA reporting requirements;
- x) maintaining documentation and evidence that describes the proper and prudent use of project resources as per OPA provisions, including making available this supporting documentation to FAO and designated auditors when requested;
- xi) implementing and managing the project's monitoring and communications plans;
- xii) organizing project workshops and meetings to monitor progress and preparing the Annual Budget and Work Plan;
- xiii) submitting the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs) with the AWP/B to the PSC and FAO;

- xiv) preparing the first draft of the Project Implementation Review (PIR);
- xv) supporting the organization of the mid-term and final evaluations in close coordination with the FAO Budget Holder and the FAO Independent Office of Evaluation (OED);
- xvi) submitting the OP six-monthly technical and financial reports to FAO and facilitate the information exchange between the OP and FAO, if needed;
- xvii) inform the PSC and FAO of any delays and difficulties as they arise during the implementation to ensure timely corrective measure and support.

The PSC will also be advised by the PSC advisory group composed by main private and public stakeholders involved in sustainable cocoa promotion that will be invited based on recurrent needs. This includes CFI partners and secretariat, CSO, Regional Councils, other donors (WB, GIZ), traditional chieftaincy and academia.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNDP and UNIDO will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established by the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, they holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see **Annex I** for details):

- the Budget Holder, which is usually the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day to day project execution;
- the Lead Technical Officer(s), drawn from across FAO will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee;
- the Funding Liaison Officer(s) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being carried out and reporting done in accordance with agreed standards and requirements.

IA's responsibilities will include:

- Disbursing funds from GEF to Executing Agencies in accordance with their rules and procedures;
- Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s) and other rules and procedures of FAO;
- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;
- Conduct supervision missions;
- Manage financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

As GEF lead Agency, FAO will consolidate annual reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review and will lead the Mid Term Review and the Terminal Evaluation of the project.

6.b Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives

Coordination with related initiatives will take place at: (i) sub-national / landscape, (ii) national and (iii) international levels.

At sub-national / landscape levels, the project will utilize existing and new commodity platforms to ensure that all major initiatives operating within the geographic areas in question ('landscapes') are

informed about the project's activities (and vice versa) and that opportunities to add value through synergies are fully taken advantage of. These include not only Government and donor actions but, importantly, those being implemented by the private sector. Coordination efforts will include, but not be limited to, partners identified as providing cofinancing to the GEF project. These efforts are being enabled in particular by the CFI, via its coordination functions and in particular through its role as a kind of clearinghouse for information about relevant actions taking place within individual regions.

At national level, the project will coordinate with major initiatives planned and being implemented across multiple regions. In addition to CFI, these consist of parallel initiatives included as project cofinancing, like the WB-FIP project, the GCF project, PNIA2 and GIZ's Green Innovation Centres project. Coordination with these major strategic initiatives will be important for ensuring replication and uptake beyond the project landscapes.

Internationally, the project is expected to work most closely with Ghana. This is true for two reasons. First, Ghana is a co-equal partner, together with Côte d'Ivoire, in the Cocoa and Forest Initiative. A range of coordination activities is envisaged under the CFI umbrella, including many with which the project is expected to engage. Second, the FOLUR IP, through which the present project is being financed, is financing a parallel project working in the cocoa sector in Ghana. Key areas of expected cooperation between the two projects are as follows:

Relevant strategic priorities (as defined under CFI)⁹¹		FOLUR interventions and opportunities for regional-level cooperation
COTE D'IVOIRE	GHANA	
Development and implementation of the national cocoa traceability system by the end of 2019	Improve supply chain mapping, with 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point by 31 December 2019	FOLUR CI & Ghana teams support the dissemination, exchanges and pilots to test and harmonize methods of both countries, in coordination with CFI
Development of a monitoring & evaluation mechanism to track progress, help steer actions and transparently report on these and be accountable, by the end of 2018;	Development of a monitoring & evaluation mechanism to track progress, help steer actions and transparently report and be accountable, by the end of 2018;	FOLUR CI will invest through SepREDD ⁹² in M&E with respect to the common landscapes between CFI and SCOLUR, harmonizing M&E indicators with other national processes like REDD+. Same could be done with Ghana FOLUR M&E and CFI teams. Collaboration between the two FOLUR teams, within the framework of FOLUR knowledge platform, could then enhance homogeneity between metrics for FOLUR, REDD+ and CFI.
Implementation of pilot projects in the identified priority regions where all the actions related to protection, production and inclusion will start in October 2018, to test the new policies and actions using a landscape-level approach, and inform the overall design of the program for 2021- 2030;	Development of models for sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers, including diversification, agricultural inter-cropping, development of shade-grown cocoa, and other income generation activities designed to boost and diversify household income, by the end of 2018	Exchanges between the two national FOLUR teams to compare methods before commencing field interventions, particularly in agroforestry and landscape level approach. Share/Capitalize knowledge to/from other projects included in FOLUR Platform
Development of agroforestry systems and promotion of	Build on activities and projects that already kick-started in	Exchanges among national FOLUR teams (CI & GH) to share methods

⁹¹ https://www.idhsustainabletrade.com/uploaded/2018/08/CFI_CDI_EN_130818_printversion_3.pdf
https://www.idhsustainabletrade.com/uploaded/2018/08/Implementation_Plan_CFI_Ghana_070818_printversion_final2.pdf

⁹² Permanent Secretary of REDD+ (Côte d'Ivoire)

Relevant strategic priorities (as defined under CFI) ⁹¹		FOLUR interventions and opportunities for regional-level cooperation
COTE D'IVOIRE	GHANA	
sustainable and diversified sources of income for cocoa farmers, by the end of 2020	Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIAs), to test new policies and actions related to protection, production and inclusion from October 2018 onwards, using a landscape-level approach	before to engage field interventions, particularly in agroforestry and landscape level approach. Share/capitalize knowledge to/from other projects included in FOLUR Platform
Empowerment of farmers and local communities to support the inclusive implementation of the Initiative	Empowerment of farmers and local communities to support the inclusive implementation of the HIAs, in accordance with governance principles detailed in the GCFRP ⁹³ .	Exchanges between cooperatives from both countries to learn and capitalize from successful examples both prior to FOLUR and as innovated upon by FOLUR.

Further afield, the FOLUR IP provides a ready and available set of projects covering issues related to food, land use and restoration. Opportunities for learning, exchange and coordination will be identified and brought to fruition through the support of the FOLUR Global Program.

The project is expected to make a significant contribution to FOLUR's Pillar B, on policy and value chain engagement. Support to the respective Pillar B components of the Global Program will include the following:

- Engaging private sector actors and organizations on policies, practices, analyses and financing towards sustainability outcomes: While there will be times when the project will engage with the CFI and WCF at a national level and as an entity and coalition, there will also be ample opportunity for the project to build company-specific relations at both national and landscape levels with the majority of the 35 chocolate and cocoa companies participating in the CFI. Indeed, this type of on-the-ground engagement is a key function, of the landscape-level platforms and associated planning exercises. These will offer important opportunities for the type of engagement envisaged here.
- Engaging public sector institutions and decision-makers on policies, practices, analyses and financing: The close participation of key national ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), the Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF), the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, as well as the Coffee and Cocoa Council—which acts as the Secretariat of the CFI—enable the project to engage in each of these areas
- Advancing integrated strategies for targeted public and private sector engagement: Again, the project's integrated landscape strategy approach is expected to generate significant lessons in this area.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

The project is consistent with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under the following relevant international conventions:

- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD: The project will be instrumental in: (i) rehabilitating and restoring, degraded classified forests and national

⁹³ Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme

parks and reserves, (ii) strengthening the conservation of floristic and animal biodiversity, (iii) building the capacity of field staff in the use modern monitoring technologies, and (v) facilitating interaction, coordination and networking among partners and stakeholders in the areas of forest protection and ecosystem service maintenance.

- Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) commitments under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD): The project will contribute to each of the following national voluntary targets and sub-targets, as follows
 - Main target: By 2030...restoring 100% of degraded lands and increasing forest cover by five million hectares with the aim of sustainably improving the living conditions of people;
 - Sub-targets: (i) increase forest cover, (ii) limit rate of forest conversion into other land cover categories; (iii) improve land productivity within forest showing declining net productivity; (iv) improve land productivity within agricultural lands showing a declining net productivity; (v) recover abandoned lands for agricultural production; (vi) sequester carbon.
- National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD: The project will be helpful in restoring degraded forest landscapes due to cocoa cultivation and building up resilient socio-ecological landscapes through: (i) the planting of multipurpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry and (ii) planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation). Project activities will be in line with REDD+ strategies and will support the delivery of
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD: The project will provide an enhanced understanding of, and support to, national capacity to deliver global benefits through reduced deforestation, sustainable intensification and restored forests and land.
- Côte d'Ivoire submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC in October 2016. The NDC commits the country to reducing GHG emissions due to deforestation and degradation by implementing a strategy to reduce such emissions, including through sustainable forest management and ambitious reforestation policies (REDD +). According to the latest NDC periodic update, Côte d'Ivoire plans to reconstitute 2,944,628 ha of forests from 2021 to 2030, at an average rate of 294,462.8 ha per year. The focus will be on Classified Forests with 2,117,918 ha or 72%, against 826,710 ha (28%) in the Rural Domain (DR). The deforestation reduction hypotheses relate to a reduction in the average rate of deforestation from 112,887 ha / year to an average of 32,500 ha / year between 2021 and 2030. The present project will make a significant contribution to this objective by preserving 21,182.76 ha from deforestation.

8. Knowledge Management

The project has taken on board initial lessons learned by the GEF-6 Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) for commodities, which served as an important precursor to development of the FOLUR program. A review of the IAP design process conducted by GEF's Independent Evaluation Office in 2018 noted the following characteristics of the Commodities IAP project, which have been noted and in many cases followed, in formulating the present project:

- The potential to support multiple Conventions through an integrated programming approach;
- The importance of aligning with specific Government priorities;
- An emphasis on knowledge exchange through dedicated platforms for collaborative learning: this principle is followed both by the project itself (landscape-level platforms will support learning and dissemination) as well as through the FOLUR programme as a whole and via the role of the 'hub project'.
- The importance of 'broader adoption' a.k.a. replication and uptake;

- The value of drawing on the comparative strengths of multiple agencies and other experienced think tanks: The increased requirement for planning and coordination is also noted here.
- The central importance of a landscape approach.

The key to the project's ultimate effectiveness will lie not merely in the proximate, site-level impacts of its landscape-level work, but rather in its emphasis on ensuring lesson learning, knowledge building and dissemination both up and down the spatial scale from farm to landscape to national to global in order to broaden and accelerate impact. Overall, the approach will ensure both that project activities are imbued with cutting-edge global knowledge and that new knowledge generated by the project is amplified and replicated through landscape, regional and national-level platforms. Knowledge flows to and from the project will take place via close linkages to CFI and the FOLUR Global Platform, as well as other global fora, and will occur frequently throughout the project implementation period. Specific aspects of collaboration with the FOLUR Global Platform are highlighted in the table below.

Global platform activities	SCOLUR project responsibilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct communication and outreach to manage and expand public outreach on FOLUR issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share updates regularly with GP comms officer. • Use comms and outreach materials for in-country engagement. • Participate in periodic needs assessment surveys and FOLUR IP Annual Meetings to guide knowledge and outreach product development.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused KM on prioritized issues and gaps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify opportunities for communications support on gender and private sector engagement based on local and national context. • Review and feedback on development of guidance notes and integrate into implementation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage strategically in events to strengthen linkages across partners and scales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in regional and global events in coordination with GP. • Share suggestions for upcoming events where GP or CP participation can add value regionally / globally.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document lessons learned and project achievements; produce and exchange Knowledge Products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, consult, edit & refine brief documents for lessons learned. • Regularly exchange information about lessons learned and provide feedback on relevance/format of knowledge products through CoPs, plus regular dialogue channels. • Document and share lessons, insights, achievements regularly.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure coordinated communications and outreach strategy and overall narrative of impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train relevant staff in comms and branding guidelines. Cross link websites. Follow FOLUR social media channels. • Relay to GP comms officer proactively about any project press coverage to amplify or mitigate. • Use CP communications specialist or journalist to create achievement stories regularly.

The GEF Implementing Agencies are the key focal point for liaison between the FOLUR Global Platform and country projects like SCOLUR. This function will be especially important in the area of knowledge management and here UNDP will play a critical role. UNDP's contribution will derive from its expertise and capacities centered in the Green Commodities Program (GCP), as well as its lead role in the Good Growth Partnership (GGP). The project intends to make extensive use of the [Green Commodities Community](#) established under the GGP and its approach to learning through sharing. GCP will further help to advise the SCOLUR team on how best to take advantage of the FOLUR Global Platform and its many opportunities for learning and collaboration.

The project is designed to gather and share lessons systematically and effectively—with a special emphasis on developing and disseminating knowledge and innovation. Lessons generated within the landscapes will be shared at regional and national levels—the latter via partner Ministries and the CFI. The project will collaborate closely with the CFI Technical Secretariat, responsible for the development and dissemination of knowledge products, tools and approaches, and with IDH, which is actively engaged in the participatory identification of lessons learned and knowledge sharing with stakeholders at the regional and national levels. Finally, the FOLUR global platform and various sustainable cocoa platforms will be leveraged to ensure that success stories in particular will be shared at global level.

Given that the FOLUR IP as a whole will have projects in over 20 countries, there will be substantial opportunities for sharing lessons learned by the project with participating countries facing similar and/or analogous challenges, including at the sub-regional and regional level, like Ghana. The Program will thus open the door to south-south co-operation. Success stories will figure prominently among the lessons being shared, with the goal of ensuring extensive uptake and replication among participating countries.

Mechanisms for project lesson learning and sharing will include recruitment of a highly qualified team of short- and medium-term experts delivering technical support and coherence within the thematic technical areas being addressed by the project. This team will deliver cutting-edge tools and technical support services to pilot landscapes, while This team will deliver cutting-edge tools and technical support services to pilot landscapes, while capturing and drawing connections between emerging lessons in the landscapes and elsewhere nationally. The team will also nurture linkages with key regional and global partners, while helping to bring project lessons to international fora.

Co-ordination and dialogue mechanisms, including the landscape-level forums, CFI at national level and the FOLUR Global Platform globally, will each play a role in disseminating knowledge and learning generated by the project. In particular, cocoa-forest platforms being supported under Output 1.1 will serve as tools for gathering and disseminating lessons and encouraging their uptake. Sharing and gathering of lessons—including those learned separately by project partners and stakeholders—will take place via multi-stakeholder technical working group workshops, which will be held under the auspices of the platforms. These workshops will provide opportunities for individuals and organisations to share their experiences and best practices regarding what has worked, for whom and at what cost across the landscapes. These will include both cross-cutting workshops as well as ones focused on specific technical issues.

A summary budget for knowledge management is shown below.

Outputs	Cost categories	Description	Budgeted amount
Output 4.1: Knowledge products, tools and approaches developed and shared at landscape, national and international levels, through CFI, the FOLUR Global Platform and other relevant platforms	Personnel	Senior sustainable cocoa expert will lead the process of dissemination of project-generated knowledge and lessons learned	17,000
		An innovation and dissemination expert will consolidate and package key innovations and technical learning into reports and publications	60,000
		Three innovation and dissemination advisors (one per landscape) will conduct field-level interviews aimed at identifying key innovations	55,000
		An Implementation Capacity development Specialist to ensure that the program is deliver as one coherent project	84,980
	Contracts	Sub-contracts will be given for communication / dissemination of knowledge and learning will be communications (CFI/UNDP/GCP)	108,000
	Training	Sharing of knowledge products at events	30,000
Output 4.2: Participation	Travel	Travel budget to cover costs of attending FOLUR	95,000

of project team and partners in knowledge management and other activities of the FOLUR Global Platform, as well as in relevant international cocoa-related events		Global Platform events and participation in regional commodity platform gatherings / discussions with private and public sector representatives	
Total			449,980

The Knowledge Management deliverables will be determined through a survey to be delivered in Project Year 1 in close coordination with the FOLUR Global Platform. Key KM deliverable will likely include:

Key KM Deliverables	Estimated Budget
KM needs assessment surveys to guide knowledge and outreach product development. - PY1	1,000
A “project flagship report” on the factors underpinning landscape-level readiness for sustainable cocoa production and associated project impacts. The report will help to increase knowledge—based on actual experience—of the most important levers for effecting change, most notably in deforestation rates, but also in other key impact indicators, with an emphasis on measuring contributions to SDGs. - This report will be available by the end of Year 3 of the project.	8,000
6 Technical and Policy Briefs – 2 per year from PY2	28,000
6 Lessons Learned /Innovation and replication briefs - 2 per year from PY2	26,000
5 national CFI/GCP knowledge sharing events – 1 per year	20,000
3 regional CFI/GCP knowledge sharing events and policy dialogues PY1- 3 and 4	35,000
SCOLUR web site and blog posting - Ongoing	40,000
Total (excluding staff time and travels)	138,000

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of progress in achieving the results and objectives of the project will be based on targets and indicators in the Project Results Framework (Annex A). Monitoring and evaluation activities will follow Implementing Agencies’ and GEF’s policies and guidelines for monitoring and evaluation. The monitoring and evaluation system will also facilitate learning and replication of the project’s results and lessons and feed the project’s ambitious knowledge management strategy including the Global FOLUR Platform.

Oversight and monitoring responsibilities

The monitoring and evaluation functions within the project will be undertaken through: (i) day-to-day monitoring and project progress supervision missions (PIU); (ii) technical monitoring of indicators to measure a reduction in land degradation (PMU and LTO in coordination with partners); and (iii) monitoring and supervision missions (IAs).

At the beginning of the implementation of the GEF project, the PMU in coordination with the CFI Secretariat will establish a system to monitor the project’s progress to submit for PSC review. Participatory mechanisms and methodologies to support the monitoring and evaluation of performance indicators and outputs will be developed. During the project inception workshop, the tasks of monitoring and evaluation will include: (i) presentation and explanation (if needed) of the

project's Results Framework with all project stakeholders; (ii) review of monitoring and evaluation indicators and their baselines; (iii) preparation of draft clauses that will be required for inclusion in consultant contracts, to ensure compliance with the monitoring and evaluation reporting functions (if applicable); and (iv) clarification of the division of monitoring and evaluation tasks among the different stakeholders in the project. The M&E specialist will draft monitoring and evaluation matrix that will be discussed and agreed upon by all stakeholders during the inception workshop. The M&E matrix will be a management tool for the PC and the Project Partners to: i) six-monthly monitor the achievement of output indicators; ii) annually monitor the achievement of outcome indicators; iii) clearly define responsibilities and verification means; iv) select a method to process the indicators and data.

The **M&E Plan** will be prepared by the M&E Specialist together with local communities in the three first months of the PY1 and validated with the PSC. The M&E Plan will be based on the M&E summary table and the M&E Matrix and will include: i) the updated results framework, with clear indicators per year; ii) updated baseline, if needed, and selected tools for data collection (including sample definition); iii) narrative of the monitoring strategy, including roles and responsibilities for data collection and processing, reporting flows, monitoring matrix, and brief analysis of who, when and how will each indicator be measured. Responsibility of project activities may or may not coincide with data collection responsibility; iv) updated implementation arrangements, if needed; v) inclusion of data collection and monitoring strategy to be included in the final evaluation; vi) calendar of evaluation workshops, including self-evaluation techniques.

The day-to-day monitoring of the project's implementation will be the responsibility of the Project Management Unit and will be driven by the preparation and implementation of an AWP/B followed up through six-monthly PPRs. The preparation of the AWP/B and six-monthly PPRs will represent the product of a unified planning process between main project stakeholders. As tools for results-based management (RBM), the AWP/B will identify the actions proposed for the coming project year and provide the necessary details on output and outcome targets to be achieved, and the PPRs will report on the monitoring of the implementation of actions and the achievement of output and outcome targets. Specific inputs to the AWP/B and the PPRs will be prepared based on participatory planning and progress review with all stakeholders and coordinated and facilitated through project planning and progress review workshops. These contributions will be consolidated by the PC in the draft AWP/B and the PPRs.

An annual project progress review and planning meeting should be held with the participation of the project partners to finalize the AWP/B and the PPRs. Once finalized, the AWP/B and the PPRs will be submitted to the FAO LTO for technical clearance, and to the Project Steering Committee for revision and approval. The AWP/B will be developed in a manner consistent with the Project Results Framework to ensure adequate fulfillment and monitoring of project outputs and outcomes.

Following the approval of the Project, the PY1 AWP/B will be adjusted (either reduced or expanded in time) to synchronize it with the annual reporting calendar. In subsequent years, the AWP/Bs will follow an annual preparation and reporting cycle.

Reporting schedule

Specific reports that will be prepared under the monitoring and evaluation program are: (i) Project inception report; (ii) Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); (iii) six months Project Progress Reports (PPRs); (iv) Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR); (v) Technical reports; (vi) Co-financing reports; (vii) Mid Term and Final Evaluations Reports; (viii) Terminal Report.

Project Inception Report. An inception workshop to update and confirm proposed implementation arrangements will be held in the first trimester of implementation. Immediately after the workshop, the Project Management Unit will prepare a project inception report in consultation with IAs and other project partners. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating action of project partners, progress to date on project establishment and start-up

activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed first year AWP/B and the M&E Matrix . The draft inception report will have to be approved by the Implementing Agencies and submitted to the PSC and for review and comments before its finalization, no later than three months after project start-up.

Annual Work Plan and Budget(s) (AWP/Bs). The PC will present a draft AWP/B consolidated to the PSC no later than 10 December of each year. The AWP/B should include detailed activities to be implemented by project Outcomes and Outputs and divided into monthly timeframes and targets and milestone dates for Output and Outcome indicators to be achieved during the year. A detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The AWP/B will be reviewed by the PSC and the PIU will incorporate any comments. The final AWP/B will be sent to the PSC for approval and to FAO for final no-objection. The BH will upload the AWP/Bs in FPMIS.

Project Progress Reports (PPR). The PPRs are used to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and take appropriate remedial action. PPRs will be prepared based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the Project Results Framework (Annex A), AWP/B and M&E Plan. Each semester the Project Coordinator (PC) will prepare a draft PPR, and will collect and consolidate any comments from the FAO PTF. The PC will submit the final PPRs to the FAO Representation in Georgia every six months, prior to 10 June (covering the period between January and June) and before 10 December (covering the period between July and December). The July-December report should be accompanied by the updated AWP/B for the following Project Year (PY) for review and no-objection by the FAO PTF. The Budget Holder has the responsibility to coordinate the preparation and finalization of the PPR, in consultation with the PIU, LTO and the FLO. After LTO, BH and FLO clearance, the FLO will ensure that project progress reports are uploaded in FPMIS in a timely manner.

Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR). The Project Coordinator, under the supervision of the Lead Technical Officers of each respective IA and in consultation with the national project partners, will prepare a consolidated annual PIR report covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year) no later than July 1st every year. PMU will be responsible for consolidating PIRs and will submit it to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for review by July 10th after each co-implementing agency's review for each respective output under their responsibilities. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, the LTO, and the BH will discuss the PIR and the ratings . The LTO is responsible for conducting the final review and providing the technical clearance to the PIR(s). The LTO will submit the final version of the PIR to the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for final approval. The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will then submit the PIR(s) to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Independent Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review of the FAO-GEF portfolio.

Co-financing reports. The PC will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on in-kind and cash co-financing provided by all the project cofinanciers and eventual other new partners not foreseen in the Project Document. Every year, the PC will submit the report to the FAO before July 10th covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year). This information will be used in the PIRs.

Core Indicators worksheet. In compliance with GEF policies and procedures, at project mid-term and completion, Agencies report achieved results against the core indicators and sub-indicators used at CEO Endorsement/ Approval.

Independent mid-term Evaluation MTR) will be carried out by the FAO Country Office of Cote D'Ivoire after 2.5 years from project start up (or when implementation is half way through), and six months prior to the project's NTE, respectively. While the MTR will be focused on project's progress in the achievement of its intended outputs to identify corrective measures for adaptive management, the FE will aim to identify the project impacts, sustainability of project outcomes and the degree of achievement of long-term results.

The Final Evaluation (FE) will also have the purpose of indicating future actions needed to expand on the existing Project in subsequent phases, mainstream and up-scale its products and practices, and disseminate information to management authorities and institutions with responsibilities in food security, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, small-scale farmer agricultural production and ecosystem conservation to assure continuity of the processes initiated by the Project.

The GEF evaluation policy foresees that all medium and large size projects require a separate terminal evaluation. Such evaluation provides: i) accountability on results, processes, and performance; ii) recommendations to improve the sustainability of the results achieved and iii) lessons learned as an evidence-base for decision-making to be shared with all stakeholders (government, execution agency, other national partners, the GEF and FAO) to improve the performance of future projects.

The Budget Holder will be responsible to contact the Regional Evaluation Specialist (RES) within six months prior to the actual completion date (NTE date). The RES will manage the decentralized independent terminal evaluation of this project under the guidance and support of OED and will be responsible for quality assurance. Independent external evaluators will conduct the terminal evaluation of the project taking into account the “GEF Guidelines for GEF Agencies in Conducting Terminal Evaluation for Full-sized Projects”. FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) will provide technical assistance throughout the evaluation process, via the OED Decentralized Evaluation Support team – in particular, it will also give quality assurance feedback on: selection of the external evaluators, Terms of Reference of the evaluation, draft and final report. OED will be responsible for the quality assessment of the terminal evaluation report, including the GEF ratings.

As FAO is the lead agency for the project, the final evaluation will cover the project in its entirety with the collaboration of both UNDP and UNIDO (who will review evaluation deliverables – TORs, draft and final reports – provide access to progress reports and information as well as relevant personnel).

After the completion of the terminal evaluation, the BH will be responsible to prepare the management response to the evaluation within 4 weeks and share it with national partners, GEF OFP, OED and the FAO-GEF CU.

Terminal Report. Within two months prior to the project’s completion date, the Project Coordinator will submit to the PSC and FAO Representation in Côte D’Ivoire a draft final report. The main purpose of the final report is to give guidance to authorities (ministerial or senior government level) on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the Project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were utilized. Therefore, the terminal report is a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the Project, without unnecessary background, narrative or technical details. The target readership consists of persons who are not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings and needs for ensuring sustainability of project results. Work is assessed, lessons learned are summarized, and recommendations are expressed in terms of their application to the integrated landscape management in the three pilot sites, as well as in practical execution terms. This report will specifically include the findings of the final evaluation.

The project will ensure transparency in the preparation, conduct, reporting and evaluation of its activities. This includes full disclosure of all non-confidential information, and consultation with major groups and representatives of local communities. The disclosure of information shall be ensured through posting on websites and dissemination of findings through knowledge products and events. Project reports will be broadly and freely shared, and findings and lessons learned made available.

M&E Activity	Managers	Time frame / Periodicity	Budgeted costs (USD)
Inception workshop.	NPC; FAO-Ecuador (with support from the LTO, and the FAO-GEF Unit).	Two months after project inception.	USD 8000
Project start-up report.	NPC, M&E expert and FAO-Ecuador with approval of the LTO, BH and FAO-GEF Unit.	Immediately after workshop start-up.	
‘On site’ impact monitoring (including ESS mitigation plan).	NPC; project partners, local organisations, M&E specialist	Continuous.	USD 115,000
Supervision and Assessment of PPR and PIR progress assessment.	NPC; FAO (FAO-Ecuador, LTO). The FAO-GEF Unit can participate in the visits if necessary.	Annually, or as required.	FAO visits will be paid for by the GEF Fee. Project coordination visits will be covered by the project's travel budget.
Project Progress Reports (PPRs).	NPC, with contributions from stakeholders and other participating institutions.	Biannual.	Covered by the project's budget.
Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR).	Drafted by the NPC, with the supervision of the LTO and BH. Approved and submitted to the GEF by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.	Annually.	The time of FAO staff is financed by the GEF agencies fees. PIU time covered by the project budget.
National Steering Committee and the Project Management Committee meetings.	NPC with contributions from other co-financiers.	Annually or more.	Covered by the project budget and partners budget.
Co-financing Reports	NPC, FAO (LTO, FAO-Ecuador)	Annually.	Covered by the project budget and GEF Fee of FAO.
Technical reports	Technical Consultant, consultations with the project team, including the iA GEF Unit and others.	As appropriate.	PIU time covered by the project budget. Including 25,000 usd of NPC time
Mid-term review	FAO-Cote D'Ivoire in consultation with the project team and other IAs, including the FAO-GEF Unit and others.	Halfway through project implementation.	USD 40,000 for an external consultancy, managed by the BH in FAO Cote D'Ivoire.
Independent Final Evaluation (EFI)	NPC; FAO (FAO-Ecuador, LTO, FAO-GEF Unit, TCS Reporting Unit).	At the end of project implementation.	USD 57,000 managed by FAO Regional Evaluation Specialist with an external evaluation team. FAO staff time and travel costs will be financed by GEF agency fees.
Total budget			USD 245.000

10. Benefits

The baseline economic and socio-economic situation in these landscapes and regions is described in **Annex K**. Within these landscapes, the project will benefit members of the rural populations who are engaged in cocoa production and/or marketing, and / or who own, or farm on, degraded lands where cocoa has previously been grown.

The number of direct project beneficiaries, as a co-benefit of the GEF investment and disaggregated by gender, is estimated at 114,565 men and 93,735 women, which is equivalent to approximately 50%

of the above total. Categories of direct beneficiaries and types of corresponding benefits have been identified as follows:

- *Farming households receiving agro-forestry/forestry inputs:* The project will support the restoration of 25,000 ha of land. Assuming an average land-holding of 5ha / farmer, approximately 5,000 farming households are expected to benefit directly from provision of inputs including seedlings, equipment and fertilizers, as well as training in tree planting and other aspects of sustainable land management. The average of farming households size being eight persons, SCOLUR will then directly impact on the livelihood of 40,000 beneficiaries.
- *Land users benefitting from Integrated Landscape Management Plans:* Beyond those farmers identified above, other farmers and land users within the three target landscapes will benefit from implementation of land use management plans (on 514,899 ha) being developed under Component 1. Benefits are expected to include: reduced deforestation and degradation linked to sustainable intensification of cocoa lands; strengthened agro-forestry-based land restoration processes, including development of ancillary supply chain links; increased availability of financial intermediation. In addition to these benefits, farmers and farm laborers will benefit from the project's support for decent rural employment, which will be integrated directly across all project components (see Table 7 below). These beneficiaries are estimated to number 163,300.
- *Supply chain participants:* A range of economic actors associated with the cocoa supply chain and the emerging agro-forestry supply chain, will see increase business opportunities as a result of the project. Moves towards landscape-level certification will further diffuse benefits. Estimated beneficiaries in this category total 5000.

Within each of the above categories of beneficiaries, the project will aim to maximize its impact on vulnerable groups, including women and youth. Specific actions meant to ensure the achievement of this objective under each project component for women are listed in **Annex J**, while the project's approach towards issues of child and youth labor is outlined in the risk section above and in the dedicated Child Labour Risk mitigation plan attached in Section 5 (Risks) of this prodoc and in the roadmap section of the GEF portal.

Table 7: Project's support for decent rural employment⁹⁴

DRE pillar	DRE checklist item	Components contributing			
		C - 1	C - 2	C-3	C - 4
Pillar 1: Employment creation and enterprise development	DRE addressed explicitly in agriculture and rural development policies, strategies and programmes				
	Women and men small-scale producers supported in accessing markets and modern value chains				
	Agribusiness and marketing micro, small and medium enterprises supported in accessing markets, training, financial services and other productive assets (e.g. land)				
	Vocational and educational training programmes on technical and business skills for rural people supported				
Pillar 2: Social protection	Mechanisms to extend social protection to small producers and informal workers supported, involving producer organizations and communities/ households				
	Working conditions improved in rural areas, including effective maternity protection and living wages in agriculture				
Pillar 3: Standards and rights at work	Socially responsible agricultural production supported, specifically to reduce gender and age-based discrimination Compliance with national				

⁹⁴ See [FAO guidelines for addressing decent rural employment](#)

DRE pillar	DRE checklist item	Components contributing			
		C - 1	C - 2	C-3	C - 4
	labour legislation promoted in the rural areas				
Pillar 4: Governance and social dialogue	Countries supported in strengthening democratic organizations and networks of producers and workers, particularly in the informal rural food economy				
	Representation of the rural poor in social dialogue and policy dialogue through their organizations supported				
	Participation of rural poor in local decision-making and governance mechanisms supported				
	Rural women and youth groups empowered to be involved in these processes from the initial steps				
	Synergies built between organizations, programmes, countries and producer-to-producer learning opportunities created				

PART III: ANNEXES

Annex A1: Project Results Framework

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Objective: To promote deforestation-free cocoa value chains and restore degraded cocoa-forest landscapes in Côte d'Ivoire.							
Component 1: Development of integrated landscape management systems							
Outcome 1: Cocoa-forest landscapes managed sustainably with increased restoration for agriculture and environmental services	# of Integrated Landscape Management Plans (ILMPs), informed by multi-stakeholder dialogue and cocoa platforms, under implementation # of ha of landscapes under improved practices in the 3 target regions of Indénié-Djuablin / La Mé, Cavally and Guémonas a result of the adoption of the ILMPs	No planning at landscape level; little to no ongoing investment in restoration	ILMPs adopted at regional and/or sub-regional levels in 514,899 ha in the 3 target regions of Indénié-Djuablin / La Mé, Cavally and Guémon	At least 75% of actions identified in ILMP for Year 1 and 2 implementation have been funded and are underway 514,899 ha of land under improved practices in the 3 target regions as a result of the improved ILMPs	Reporting by landscape platform committees	Agreed actions are well designed and effective in delivering sustainable restoration benefits	Platform technical committees, with support from project team
Output 1.1: Multi-stakeholder dialogue and cocoa platforms strengthened to harmonize policies, actions, and catalyze investments.	# of gender-balanced multi-stakeholder platforms covering forest and cocoa issues and operating at regional or landscape levels in four target regions	1 regional platform (Cavally) is operating	2 regional and one inter-regional / landscape platforms operational, with at least 30% participation of women, including at leadership positions	2 regional and one inter-regional / landscape platforms operational, with at least 40% participation of women	Reports of landscape platform meetings	Platforms are engaging with key stakeholders, including vulnerable and disadvantaged groups	Project team
Output 1.2: Capacity building	Level of capacity to	Limited	Awareness raised and	Stakeholders	Project	Platform	Project team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
program, including tools and approaches to support implementation of ILM, implemented.	participate actively in landscape-level action plan development and implementation, particularly among disadvantaged groups	capacities and understanding of landscape approach and of various technical aspects	participation initiated among 90% of identified landscape-level stakeholders	representing a broad, gender-balanced range of interest, including those of disadvantaged groups, have demonstrated their capacity by participating in multiple platform and ILMP-defined actions	implementation reports; platform meeting reports	members are effective in representing the interest of their constituencies	
<u>Output.1.3:</u> Integrated participatory landscape management plans implemented in the target landscapes.	# of landscape-level partners (including governmental, non-governmental and private sector) coordinating and reporting on actions within landscape	Reporting on actions taken via CFI at national level lacks geographic specificity	At least 15 partners have reported on their contributions to implementation of one or more ILMPs	At least 25 partners have reported on their contributions to implementation of one or more ILMPs	ILMP implementation reports	Enhanced reporting / info. sharing is linked to enhanced coordination and synergies	Partners and project team
Component 2: Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains							
<u>Outcome 2:</u> Improved efficiency and sustainability of cocoa value chains	# ha within project landscapes where various agroforestry models are planted and available to planters for demonstration / learning	Eight distinct models are available and known to experts and some practitioners, companies have made various demonstrations, but little synthesis or 'mapping' work done in landscapes	Well distributed set of known pilot areas for demonstrations across each landscape.	Agroforestry production models implemented across at least 20,000 ha, with each model well represented	Project team, landscape committees	Pilot areas stimulate additional farmers and financing sources to adopt and support models	Project team member (cocoa agroforestry expert)

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.1: Climate-resilient and ecologically sound intensification models promoted	Level of awareness of cocoa agroforestry models among farmers in production landscapes	TBD (Survey to be conducted once travel restrictions are lifted)	At least 30% of cocoa-growing farmers are aware of at least three models	At least 70% of cocoa-growing farmers are aware of at least five models and 5-10% have visited pilot growing areas	Platform technical committee reports	Farmer willingness to adopt models not overly blocked by other barriers, e.g. financial	Platform technical committee, project team
Output 2.2: Innovative tools, approaches, strategies, guidance and training developed for more efficient and responsible cocoa value chains	# of rural cooperatives and SMEs, each of which is operating in one or more of the target landscapes, capable and equipped to deliver a range of agro-forestry services to planters	10 cooperatives and SMEs capable and equipped to deliver agro-forestry services (<i>est.</i>)	20 cooperatives and SMEs	30 cooperatives and SMEs	Project reports including survey of SMEs and cooperatives	Farmer ability to pay for needed services	Project agro-economist
Output 2.3: Inclusive business models (addressing, <i>inter alia</i> , innovative finance, market access, IT, women empowerment) catalyzed and tested in landscapes	# of farmers adopting new gender-sensitive business models based on improved climate-resilient farming practices and innovative finance	Several approaches have been studied, but with limited uptake to date	Three new and innovative models are being tested (one per landscape), with at least 30% participation of women farmers	At least one new innovative business model has been demonstrated as feasible and is being taken up by an increasing number of farmers and their partners, including at least 35% women farmers	Project reports, including surveys of financial instrument application and use	Socially inclusive models are attractive enough in financial terms to stimulate change among potentially risk averse farmers	Project agro-economist
Output 2.4: Sustainable cocoa standards, certification and traceability systems developed and disseminated	# of landscape-level certification systems tested and landscape sustainability baselines measured	No landscape certification systems developed	One system assessed, landscape baseline assessment initiated	Landscape system ready to roll out; three landscape baselines measured and remedial measures identified	Landscape committees	Continuing demand and price premia for landscape-level certification systems	Project agro/environmental economist
Component 3: Conservation and restoration of natural habitats							

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Outcome 3: Increased cocoa-forest landscape area under conservation and restoration	Total area of degraded farmland and forest in landscapes under restoration/	To be determined during inception phase	2,500 ha	5,000 ha	Project reporting, reporting to landscape committees, satellite imagery and ground truthing	Conservation and restoration efforts are sufficient to reverse declines in ecosystem services	Project team
	Metric tons of CO2e of GHG emissions mitigated	NA	438,427 Tons CO2e	4,384,300 Tons CO2e	Ex Act Analysis		Project team
Output 3.1: Institutional capacity for restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands and forest habitats strengthened	Collaboration between SODEFOR (tree planting) and ICRAF (agroforestry) production landscape	The two entities have little experience working together, meaning that SODEFOR's silvicultural expertise is largely unused in the context of cocoa in the productive landscape	SODEFOR and ICRAF have tested their collaborative mechanism in the landscapes	Effective framework for collaboration has been demonstrated and is ready to be upscaled to other cocoa-forest landscapes	Project reports	Institutional cultures of SODEFOR and ICRAF are suitable for a longer-term collaboration	Project team
Output 3.2: Highly degraded sites within the pilot cocoa-forest landscapes restored	Area of degraded farmland and forest under restoration / rehabilitation via directly facilitated adoption	NA	1,000 ha	2,000 ha	Project reports	Climatic and other conditions remain conducive to restoration	Project team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 3.3: Enhanced mechanisms to leverage investments and commitments for conservation and restoration of natural habitats	Use of innovative mechanisms for conservation and/or restoration	NA	Three innovative mechanisms have been fully assessed for feasibility and pilot tested, at least two of which involve the participation of women's groups	At least one innovative mechanism has been demonstrated as feasible, the experience widely known and steps are being taken to support further uptake	Project reports, including agreements with institutions and/or communities	Governance mechanisms can ensure effective operation of mechanisms and associated incentives	Project team
Component 4: Project Coordination, Collaboration, Communication and M&E							
Outcome 4: Knowledge and innovation are diffused at multiple sub-national, national and international scales, while project implementation is monitored and evaluated	Replication /uptake in regions of Côte d'Ivoire not among pilot areas of the CFI	Seven cocoa-growing regions are not included in the CFI pilot phase and risk further degradation and deforestation	At least three lessons learned / innovations have been identified and diffused within all seven additional provinces, raising awareness among key regional change agents	Adoption of at least one key lesson / innovation by opinion leaders and change agents in at least three provinces	Project implementation reports	Pro-innovation biases are systematically identified and avoided	Project team
Output 4.1: Knowledge products, tools and approaches regarding target landscapes and change processes, developed and shared at landscape, national and international levels, through CFI, the FOLUR Global Platform and other relevant platforms	Level of dissemination and uptake of tools and approaches developed by the project	NA	At least three documented examples of donors, companies and/or government partners who are actively taking on board approaches developed by the project	At least five documented examples of donors, companies and/or government partners that have taken on board / adopted substantial approaches or tools developed by the project	Project reporting	Adopted tools and approaches make a positive contribution to outcomes, compared with those being replaced	Project team
Output 4.2: Participation of project team and partners in knowledge management and other activities of the FOLUR Global Platform, as well as in relevant international cocoa-related events	# of Government counterparts participating in global, national and regional forums and workshops, along with FOLUR-supported Communities	NA	All relevant events are joined, with at least 30% female representation	All relevant events are joined, with at least 35% female representation	Project reports	Lessons being exchanged are relevant and can be adapted for local use	Project team

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	of Practice (total # of participants and % female)						
<u>Output 4.3:</u> Operational M&E systems implemented	Project team's ability to respond adaptively to unexpected changes in external environment	Baseline assumptions, knowledge and project strategy	At least three documented examples of strategy being adapted to changed circumstances	At least five documented examples of strategy being adapted to changed circumstances	Project reporting	Adjustments represent improvements over baseline strategy	M&E specialist

Annex A2: Project Budget



SCOLUR%20Budget
%20May10_updated.>

Annex B: Response to Project Reviews

(from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion, and responses to comments from the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Council comment (on PFD)	Responses (with respect to the Côte d'Ivoire child project)
<p>Germany Comments</p> <p>1) The [PFD] text systematically narrows landscape ecosystem challenges down to forest resources. Consequently, the lack of conclusive regulatory frameworks on soils and targeted incentives for sustainable soil management are not addressed in the [PFD]. Germany would like to suggest, that the vital role of soil ecosystem services are more specifically spelled out in the program description and analysis of root causes, and to include GSP/FAO in the list of relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>2) Furthermore, Germany would like to suggest stronger reference to Land Degradation Neutrality (SDG 15.3) targets and policies. The link of [the PFD] to the LDN conceptual framework (SPI/UNCCD) needs more systematic elaboration and should include an explicit reference to UNCCD as the custodian agency for SDG 15.3.</p>	<p>Declining soil fertility, due in significant part to full-sun cocoa planting practices, has been identified as a key issue in the baseline analysis. The project will coordinate with the National Agricultural Investment Program (PNIA2), which works to enhance and sustain soil fertility. More directly, Output 2.2, which is aimed at achieving more efficient and responsible cocoa value chains, will include support for Integrated Soil Fertility Management (SFM).</p> <p>2) Reference to and alignment with Côte d'Ivoire's LDN targets is included in the CEO ER. Through its interventions, the project will enhance and restore agro-ecological services and contribute to LDN in the target landscapes by both preventing and reversing land degradation.</p>
<p>Norway-Denmark Comments</p> <p>1) In our view this program seems to be a series of individual projects or activities which have been put together under one program. It is unclear how this is a program which has been built with the intention to tackle a specific issue or problem. The program tries to convert all the individual project activities into higher level outcomes.</p>	<p>Close alignment with the Global Knowledge to Action (K2A) platform project was sought during the Côte d'Ivoire child project development, including alignment of outcomes, outputs and indicators where relevant. Project M&E will be closely coordinated with the program M&E.</p>
<p>United States Comments</p> <p>1) Gender. It is insufficiently clear how the program will incorporate actions that will address the institutional constraints on gender equity and women's economic empowerment on the part of implementing partners (government agencies) and key stakeholders (non-gender oriented CSOs). For example, although the program expresses an interest in providing greater training of women and in increasing their number in leadership roles within groups supported by FOLUR, there is no mention of how government policies and practices (at the national or decentralized levels) will</p>	<p>1) A detailed gender analysis was conducted for the Côte d'Ivoire child project and gender actions incorporated into the project design. Please refer to CEO ER <i>Section 3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i> and Annex J for details. Among others, the project's Gender Action Plan (see Section 6 of Gender annex) explicitly includes a series of output-specific actions related to gender.</p> <p>2) In the Côte d'Ivoire child project context, an important challenge is the ageing of farmers and the need to create incentives for young farmers to remain engaged in agriculture as a key element of</p>

Council comment (on PFD)	Responses (with respect to the Côte d'Ivoire child project)
<p>continue to support these initiatives upon the completion of the program cycle. There is also no mention of promoting gender sensitive procurement to encourage economic empowerment of women. Another concern is the gendered rates of literacy; if literacy rates are low, how will female small holder farmers be guided on how to read the labels of agro-chemical inputs so that applications can be applied in a safe and environmentally friendly manner? The issue of gendered literacy also extends to access to credit and land tenure (e.g. title deeds). What strategies are being considered to encourage best practices for measures to increase access to credit for female smallholder farmers and gender sensitive procurement? Finally, the sustainability/durability of interventions to incorporate gender equity and economic empowerment of women at the conclusion of the program cycle could be made clearer.</p> <p>2) Given the demographic changes in much of Africa and Asia, how will the program address the various constraints (financial, legal, etc.) that impede the ability of youth (18-25 years) to access productive inputs such as land?</p>	<p>sustainability. This makes youth an important category of project beneficiary and means that youth empowerment is an important consideration in the child project design.</p> <p>Each project component considers the role of youth, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder consultation platforms will work with youth organizations (Outcome 1); • Sustainable intensification models will be youth and gender sensitive and business incubation platforms will also reach out to youth populations (Output 2.1); • Youth will be trained in forest restoration and conservation. (Outputs 3.1 & 3.2).
STAP comment (on PFD)	Responses (with respect to the Côte d'Ivoire child project)
<p>1) The STAP encourages additional quantification of key trends during the next phase of program preparation as a baseline from which to measure change, and further specification of the change mechanisms indicated in the theory of change, especially those essential to achieve scaling. The scale of outcomes is difficult to predict and highly dependent upon quality of stakeholder engagement processes at multiple levels. Given the geographic and commodity coverage of this IP, scaling up beyond country-level outcomes is integral to planned program-level outcomes, targeting fundamental transformation in food systems.</p>	<p>Detailed baseline information was collected on the policies, production and value chains of the target crops (rice, wheat and maize) in the target landscapes and provinces, and at the national level. Mechanisms for implementation and scaling up were identified through consultation with stakeholders and embedded in the project design and Theory of Change. In addition, Côte d'Ivoire will play a key role in transferring knowledge to other countries in the region and globally through the FOLUR Global Platform as well as other, existing platforms and mechanisms.</p>
<p>2) More detail should be provided during full program development regarding systematic risk identification and assessment of risk management options and strategies. [...] The PFD notes potential social and environmental risks posed by the country projects but does not specify these. While generic policy and</p>	<p>A detailed analysis of risks was conducted during the project preparation phase (including climate risks), and mitigation actions identified. Details can be found in Section 5. <i>Risks</i> of the ProDoc,</p>

Council comment (on PFD)	Responses (with respect to the Côte d'Ivoire child project)
governance risks are noted, there is inadequate explicit attention to political and economic interests that could (and are likely to) oppose desired changes.	
3) Gender equality aspects merit deeper analysis during full program preparation, particularly regarding barriers to gender-equitable resource access and tenure rights, and to inclusive decision-making in landscape-level planning and policy formulation.	As noted above, a detailed gender analysis was conducted for the Côte d'Ivoire child project and gender actions incorporated into the project design. Please refer to CEO ER <i>Section 3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i> and Annex J for details. Among others, the project's Gender Action Plan (see Section 6 of Gender annex) explicitly includes a series of output-specific actions related to gender.
4) Climate mitigation and adaptation goals are well integrated in the high-level program description, and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices and technologies are integral to the planned landscape-level responses. Yet, assessment of program-level sensitivity to climate impacts is not presented; more detail is expected in development of country projects and in program-level monitoring and targeted capacity support functions.	Climate risks have been considered in the project design (see Project risks table, p.80)

Annex C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 150,000			
PPG Symbol: IVC/002/GFF			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent Todate</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
(5011) Salaries Professional	7.500,00	-	
(5013) Consultants	111.500,00	103.684,06	
(5014) Contracts	4.300,00	-	
(5021) Travel	13.200,00	13.858,13	
(5023) Training	13.500,00	7.226,10	
(5024) Expendable procurement	-	1.232,70	
(5028) GOE	-	1.304,17	
Total	150,000	127,305	22,695

If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake exclusively preparation activities (including workshops and finalization of baseline, when needed) up to one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

Annex D: Calendar of Expected Reflows (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

Annex E: GEF TF / LDCF/ SCCF Core Indicator Worksheet

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				(Hectares)	
					<i>Hectares (1.1+1.2)</i>	
				<i>Expected</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares		
				<i>Expected</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	
					Endorsement	MTR TE
		Sum				
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use				(Hectares)	
					<i>Hectares (2.1+2.2)</i>	
				<i>Expected</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category		Hectares		
				<i>Expected</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
		Sum				
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored				(Hectares)	
					<i>Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)</i>	
				<i>Expected</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
					25,000	
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
				Hectares		
				<i>Expected</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR TE
					20,000	
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
				Hectares		

			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				5,000		
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)					(Hectares)
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				514,899		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
				514,899		
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity					(Hectares)
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations					
Third party certification(s):			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	

			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (6.1+6.2)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)		4,384,300		
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)		4,384,300		
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting		2022		
		Duration of accounting		20 years		
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
			Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Expected CO ₂ e (direct)				
		Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)				
		Anticipated start year of accounting				
		Duration of accounting				
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
			MJ			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)				
		(select)				
Core Indicator 7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management					(Number)
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water	Rating (scale 1-4)			

		ecosystem	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels					(Tons)
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products					(Tons)
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
	POPs type		Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	(select)	(select)	(select)			
	(select)	(select)	(select)			
	(select)	(select)	(select)			
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources					(Grams)

Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					(Number)
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female		93,735		
		Male		114,565		
		Total		208,300		

Annex F: GEF Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains (⁹⁵ Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)

			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility
			<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Green space
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)

			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Species	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
			<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
			<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
			<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drylands
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation		

		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
		<input type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
			<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	

	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
		<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
		<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste
		<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
	<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal	
	<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
	<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management	
	<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
		<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
		<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan

			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs+ Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution

Annex G: Work Plan (indicative activities)

Output	Main Activities	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Component 1: Development of integrated landscape management systems																		
Output 1.1: Multi-stakeholder dialogue and cocoa platforms strengthened to harmonize policies, actions, and catalyze investments	1.1.1: Support the working of three multi-stakeholder platforms as vehicles for developing and overseeing ILMPs	ICRAF																
	1.1.2: Deliver support for Platform steering and contribute to the process of forging a common vision and facilitating a constructive dialogue among all partners leading to agreement on, and coordinated implementation of, an ILMP	ICRAF																
	1.1.3: Raise awareness among local and national decision makers re. need for a more enabling policy environment for different categories of farmers in SCOLUR’s operational areas, including specific changes needed	ICRAF																
	1.1.4: Support farmer organizations in their region to develop action plans for corresponding lobbying and advocacy and also advocate with duty bearers at the local level to fulfill their already established roles and responsibilities.	ICRAF																
Output 1.2: Capacity building program, including tools and approaches to support implementation of ILMP implemented	1.2.1: Raise the capacities of technical specialists from the regional councils, and other key players, regarding the tools and approaches for implementing ILM.	ICRAF																
	1.2.2: Strengthen the leadership of experts from the Regional Council to drive this process of change, and of local stakeholders based on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and other participatory techniques.	ICRAF																

Output	Main Activities	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Output 1.3: Integrated participatory landscape management plans developed, and implementation overseen, in the target landscapes	1.3.1: Develop and initiate the implementation of an integrated landscape management plan that is aligned with the national objectives of the national REDD + strategy, the preservation, rehabilitation and extension strategy for forests, and sector development plans under PNIA2	ICRAF																
	1.3.2: Identify, strengthen and coordinate elements from the above plans and other sources which will contribute sustainably to the preservation and restoration of natural resources, the well-being of local communities, the reduction of poverty, decent labor creation and the empowerment of women through an inclusive and participatory green development planning process	ICRAF																
	1.3.3: Conduct a series of assessments, including analyses of the dynamics of land use and mapping of main forest areas and types remaining in the productive landscape, including High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCS)	ICRAF																
	1.3.4: Jump start village-level implementation of ILMPs in two-three contiguous villages per landscape, altogether covering approximately 25,000 ha.	ICRAF																
Component 2: Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains																		
Output 2.1: Climate-resilient and ecologically sound intensification models promoted	2.1.1: Develop and implement detailed agroforestry models adapted for application within the target landscapes and corresponding specific pilot locations	ICRAF																
	2.1.2: Work with ICRAF Rural Resource Centres and field schools of ANADER to test and learn from experience with implementation of the models, based on adaptation of existing awareness and communication tools and approaches	ICRAF																

Output	Main Activities	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
	2.1.3: Develop / strengthen new value chains with high potential linked to forest trees	ICRAF																
Output 2.2: Innovative tools, approaches, strategies, guidance and training developed for more efficient and responsible cocoa value chains	2.2.1: Build capacities among rural cooperatives and SMEs to deliver enhanced quality services	ICRAF																
	2.2.2: Raise awareness and capacities among farmers' cooperatives and SMEs to support enhanced social responsibility at farm level	ICRAF																
	2.2.3: Promote innovative marketing tools to increase the commitment of buyers, consumers, and producers in a sustainable, responsible and efficient value chain	ICRAF																
Output 2.3: Inclusive business and finance models addressing, inter alia, enhanced participation and credit access among poor, women and other underserved groups, have been tested in landscapes	2.3.1: Develop viable economic models to accompany intensification models being piloted under Output 2.1.1	ICRAF																
	2.3.2: Assessment and definition of the characteristics of potential public donors / financiers and private investors, along with their objectives and strategies	ICRAF																
	2.3.2: Strengthen capacities of local banks and support the implementation of tailored financing solutions based on family farms	ICRAF																
	2.3.3: Develop mobile banking solutions to enable small farmers to access basic financial services	ICRAF																
Output 2.4: Sustainable cocoa standards, certification and traceability systems developed and tested	2.4.1: Develop criteria and indicators (C&I) as well as a system for verifying the sustainability of a jurisdiction / landscape, including aspects such as traceability.	SEPREDD+/ICRAF																
	2.4.2: Pilot implementation of C&I	SEPREDD+/NSAL /ICRAF																
	2.4.3: Promote established sustainable cocoa standards among producers, buyers and consumers	SEPREDD+/NSAL /ICRAF																

Output	Main Activities	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Component 3: Development of integrated landscape management systems																		
Output 3.1: Institutional capacity for restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands and forest habitats strengthened	3.1.1: Establish a partnership between SODEFOR and ICRAF for collaboration on support to agroforestry on existing cocoa plantations	SODEFOR																
	3.1.2: Identify key actors and institutions (old and new actors) who have an interest in the problem of forest degradation and / or zero-deforestation agriculture, including the private sector (wood professionals, cocoa manufacturers, etc.)	SODEFOR																
	3.1.3: Build capacities of actors in forest conservation and restoration systems, included educational actors to start the sensitization of children about environment and sustainability.	SODEFOR																
	3.1.4: Develop tailored training materials for agroforestry systems to be implemented by producers	SODEFOR																
	3.1.5: Engage women's and youth organizations on forest restoration and conservation, including leadership training for women involved in forestry and agro-forestry activities and forest management associations, as well as gender-specific themes to be included in training curricula related to forest production and value-added activities	SODEFOR																
Output 3.2: Highly degraded sites within the pilot cocoa-forest landscapes restored	3.2.1: La Mé/Indenié-Djuablin landscape - improve habitats within identified elephant corridors from Ghana to Côte d'Ivoire	SODEFOR																
	3.2.2: La Mé/Indenié-Djuablin landscape - improve sustainable cocoa and land use and land restoration	SODEFOR																

Output	Main Activities	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
	3.2.3: La Mé/Indenié-Djuablin landscape - initiate implementation of an integrated land use management plan	SODEFOR																
	3.2.4: La Mé/Indenié-Djuablin landscape - drive some synergic actions, such as rehabilitating the water points in Bossématié classified forest	SODEFOR																
	3.2.5: La Mé/Indenié-Djuablin landscape – design and test a mechanism for compensating farmers for damages made in farms along the corridors, together with government and other partners, to minimize wildlife-human conflict.	SODEFOR																
	3.2.6: Cavally landscape – actions to prevent deforestation of the last relict forests within the rural domain	SODEFOR																
	3.2.7: Cavally landscape – actions to restore and expand relict forest areas through landscape restoration, including natural regeneration and enrichment	FAO / SODEFOR																
	3.2.8: Guémon landscape – support for cocoa intensification in order to increase profits of farmers in these areas, and avoid deforestation of the National Park and Classified Forest surrounding and inside the landscape.	SODEFOR																
Output 3.3: Enhanced mechanisms to leverage investments and commitments for conservation and restoration of natural habitats	3.3.1: Support establishment of community conservation areas, based on no-go zones for cocoa.	SODEFOR																
	3.3.2: Assess and define the characteristics of potential public donors / financiers and private investors, along with their objectives and strategies, covering a range of private sector actors such as wood industries, impact investors, banks and multilateral investors	SODEFOR																

Output	Main Activities	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
	3.3.3: Leverage national and international finance for implementation of investment strategies that combine commercial and concessional financing from multilateral development banks and national development banks with loan guarantee funds	SODEFOR																
	3.3.4: Support scale up of innovative financial mechanisms already tested in Côte d'Ivoire like PES, or private conservation schemes, in different and larger zones.	SODEFOR																
Component 4: Project Coordination, Collaboration, Communication and M&E																		
Output 4.1: Knowledge products, tools and approaches developed and shared at landscape, national and international levels, through CFI, the FOLUR Global Platform and other relevant platforms	4.1.1: Identify factors underpinning landscape-level readiness for sustainable cocoa production	FAO or UNDP (TBD)																
	4.1.2: Capture lessons learned at landscape and country level from systemic support and other activities	FAO or UNDP (TBD)																
	4.1.3: Prepare knowledge products and other awareness and communications materials	FAO or UNDP (TBD)																
	4.1.4: Develop and share knowledge products and other communication materials at workshops, CoPs and annual events and as presentations at global events	FAO or UNDP (TBD)																
	4.1.5: Ensure dissemination of lessons learned, e.g., through links with other projects, including those funded by GCF and UN-REDD, through which lessons and successful methodologies can be applied, and supported both through those projects' participation in the FOLUR Global Platform and through	FAO or UNDP (TBD)																

Output	Main Activities	Responsible	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
			Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
	direct project-to-project exchanges in order to encourage uptake																	
Output 4.2: Participation of project team and partners in knowledge management and other activities of the FOLUR Global Platform, as well as in relevant international cocoa-related events	4.2.1: Participate in global meetings of FOLUR partners and country projects, e.g. in association with the Global Landscapes Forum in Bonn and other venues and meetings	UNDP																
	4.2.2: Engage in regional commodity platforms and training events, including discussions with private and public sector representatives; participation / contribution to training workshops, regional communities of practice (sharing knowledge, successes)	UNDP																
Output 4.3: Operational M&E systems implemented	4.3.1: Establish monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems, processes and procedures designed to ensure smooth and effective project implementation and to measure achievement of project indicators, including impacts.	FAO																
	4.3.2: Maximize the project's direct impact by providing actionable feedback on delivery, stakeholder engagement and uptake	FAO																

Annex H1: Environmental and Social Risk Certification

Project Risk Certification

Entity Number: 657440
Project Title: Scaling up Cocoa-based Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Transformation Innovation in C.I
Recipient Country(ies): Cote d'Ivoire
Estimated total budget in USD: 5,836,500 \$

Risk Certification

Certified by: Savadogo, Patrice (SFWDD)

Date:

The proposed action is classified as: **Moderate**

Neretin, Mr Lev on behalf of ESM-Unit has reclassified on **12-Dec-2019** from **Low** to **Moderate** with the following justification:

The project risk is reclassified from low to moderate. Due to the fact that Standard 2 on Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats and Standards 7 on Decent Work relevant for this project were not previously triggered. These two standards have been specifically reconsidered as the project will be implemented around protected areas at national level (Standard 2) as well as the project will operate in sectors or value chains that are dominated by subsistence producers and other vulnerable informal agricultural workers (Standard 7). The Standard 2 requires that the preparation of an environmental and social impact assessment and to comply with Standard 7, the project should take action to anticipate the likely risk of perpetuating poverty and inequality in socially unsustainable agriculture and food systems.

Annex H2: Stakeholder Engagement Matrix and Grievance Redress Mechanism

Stakeholder Engagement Matrix

1) Stakeholder consultation in project formulation⁹⁶

Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder profile	Consultation Methodology	Consultation Findings	Date
MINADER	Partner	National Government Institution body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Meetings • Stakeholders meetings • Official Correspondence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of govern focal point • Designation of Executing partners • Advice about landscapes selection 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
MINEF	Partner	National Government Institution body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Meetings • Stakeholders meetings • Official Correspondence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designation of Executing partners • Advice about landscapes selection • 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
MINEDD	Partner	National Government Institution body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Meetings • Stakeholders meetings • Official Correspondence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice about landscapes selection 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
MIPLAN	Partner	Regional Government Institution/body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Meetings • Stakeholders meetings • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice about landscapes selection, and instruments planning 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020

⁹⁶ See [FAO Operational Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement](#)

Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder profile	Consultation Methodology	Consultation Findings	Date
					4 June 2020 19 November 2020
Conseil du Café-Cacao	Partner	National Government Institution body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Meetings Stakeholders meetings Official Correspondence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designation of Executing partners Advice about landscapes selection Advice about allowed planting in the framework of new cocoa plantations moratorium. 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
SepREDD	Partner	National Government Institution body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Meetings Stakeholders meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advice about landscapes selection Advice about M&E synergic processes to harmonize (SCOLUR/REDD+/CFI) Advice about Carbon benefits of SCOLUR 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
ANADER	Partner	National Government Institution body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Meetings Stakeholders meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer to collaborate in farmer's capacity building 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
SODEFOR	Executing partner	National Government Institution body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Meetings Stakeholders meetings Field trips 	<p>Offer to collaborate in forest restoration</p> <p>Presentation of successful 20-year-old cocoa agroforestry plots in their gazzeted forests, model for SCOLUR</p>	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
OIPR	Partner	National Government Institution body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Meetings Stakeholders meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advice about landscapes selection 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020

Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder profile	Consultation Methodology	Consultation Findings	Date
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		4 June 2020 19 November 2020
FIRCA	Partner	National Government Institution body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Meetings • Stakeholders meetings • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer to collaborate as executing partner • 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
CNRA	Partner	National Government Institution body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders meetings • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to take in account past experiences of Ivorian research in Agroforestry 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
UNDP	Implementing Agency	Resource Partner/Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Meetings • Stakeholders meetings 	Collaboration in project definition	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
UNIDO	Implementing Agency	Resource Partner/Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Meetings • Stakeholders meetings 	Collaboration in project definition	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
ARDCI	Indirect Beneficiary	Local Government Institution/body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Meetings • Stakeholders meetings 	Need to receive capacity building and transfer of resources to enhance role of local governments	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020

Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder profile	Consultation Methodology	Consultation Findings	Date
					19 November 2020
Conseil Regional du Guemon	Partner	Local Government Institution/body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Meetings Stakeholders meetings 	Need to receive capacity building and transfer of resources to enhance role of local governments	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
Conseil Regional du Cavally	Partner	Local Government Institution/body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Meetings Stakeholders meetings 	Need to receive capacity building and transfer of resources to enhance role of local governments Need to harmonize landscape planning with ISLA project	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
Conseil Regional de La Mé	Partner	Local Government Institution/body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Meetings Stakeholders meetings 	Need to receive capacity building and transfer of resources to enhance role of local governments	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
Conseil Regional d'Indenié Djuablin	Partner	Local Government Institution/body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Meetings Stakeholders meetings 	Need to receive capacity building and transfer of resources to enhance role of local governments	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
Prefectural body	Indirect Beneficiary	National Government Institution body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders meetings 	Need to receive capacity building and transfer of resources to enhance role of Prefectural Body	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020

Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder profile	Consultation Methodology	Consultation Findings	Date
Cocoa producers, food producers, cooperatives, Youth and women groups,	Direct Beneficiary	Local community	Stakeholders meeting 28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020	Need to improve their quality of life in terms of economic activities, access to basic services, and improvement of the environment	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
World Cocoa Foundation and main Cocoa Traders / chocolate makers Cocoa manufacturers Exporters	Partner	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Meetings • Stakeholders meetings • Official Correspondence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice about landscapes selection • Collaboration in project definition • WCF offered to work in the implementation as main private sector interlocutor • Many companies are ready to invest together with SCOLUR in same landscapes and regions 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
World Bank	Partner	Resource Partner/Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Meetings • Stakeholders meetings • Official Correspondence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice about landscapes selection • Collaboration defining common landscape approach for next generation sustainable cocoa projects 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
GiZ	Partner	Resource Partner/Donor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Meetings • Stakeholders meetings • Official Correspondence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice about landscapes selection • Collaboration defining common landscape approach for next generation sustainable cocoa projects 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020

Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder profile	Consultation Methodology	Consultation Findings	Date
IDH	Partner	Non-Governmental Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Meetings • Stakeholders meetings • Official Correspondence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice about landscapes selection • Collaboration defining common landscape approach for next generation sustainable commodity projects 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
IDEF	Partner	Non-Governmental Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer to collaborate in facilitating field work with farmers and communities • Offer to deliver Independent monitoring of project social indicators 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020
OI-REN	Partner	Non-Governmental Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Meetings • Stakeholders meetings • Official Correspondence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer to collaborate in facilitating field work with farmers and communities • Offer to deliver Independent monitoring of project social indicators 	28 October 2019 25 February 2020 27 February 2020 12 March 2020 4 June 2020 19 November 2020

2) Stakeholder engagement in project implementation⁹⁷

Type of stakeholder	Stakeholder	Mode of participation	Consultation Methodology	Planned schedule
Ministries	MINADER ; MINEF ; MINED, Plan,	Project orientations / Decision making Validation of processes; verification of compliance with government priorities Facilitation of interactions with the private sector	Periodic meetings Periodic Reports Workshop	Month 1 Quarter 1; 2; 3; 4
GEF implementing agency	FAO PNUD UNIDO	Harmonizes the contribution of multiple actors Coordinate the implementation of integrated plans Stimulate cooperation between stakeholders Maintaining dialogue with ministries and parastatal organizations and certain community groups, NGOs and the international community.	Workshop organization Field visit Visit of partners Periodic meeting Videoconference	Permanent
Executing agency	ICRAF SODEFOR	Project implementation Organization of diagnostics Training of direct beneficiaries Contracting with other service providers	Workshop organization Field visit Visit of partners Periodic meeting Training	Month 3 Month 6-month 12 Month 2
Direct beneficiaries	Any owner of plots to restore Beneficiaries of the identified localities Youth and women groups Community of producers	Definition of needs and interests Commitments to building a common vision Participation in the planning process Participation in platforms Participation in training courses and various meetings Participation in decision-making Sharing knowledge and experiences Implementation of technologies resilient to climate change, zero deforestation Participation in monitoring and evaluation of the project Are informed of the environmental and social consequences of the implementation of the project and assured of the possibility of feedback.	Focus group Village meeting Workshops	Month 3 months12
Producer communities	Cocoa producers; Food producers; Cooperatives		Exchange of experiences	
Local communities;	Traditional chiefdom Mutual development;	Commitments in socio-cultural transformation Community mobilization	Platform meetings	Quarter 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8

⁹⁷ Please include identification and consultations of disadvantage and vulnerable groups/individuals in line with the [GEF policy on Stakeholder Engagement](#) and [GEF Environmental and Social Safeguard](#).

Type of stakeholder	Stakeholder	Mode of participation	Consultation Methodology	Planned schedule
	Locally elected Cooperatives	Facilitation of transformations of gender equality and access of women and the disadvantaged to resources Participation in local development plan processes		
Territorial communities,	Regional councils; Town halls	Provides the secretariat for the dialogue framework Convening platforms. Facilitates the participation of farmers in the development of action plans Lobbying and defending the interests of the disadvantaged Mobilization of decision-makers at the local level	Planning Workshops Platform meetings Follow-up Visits in the field Advisory board meetings	Quarter 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8
Administrative authorities Local governments	Prefectural body; Community leaders Political authorities	Chairs the steering committee of multi-stakeholder platforms. This is a political body whose role will be to validate the proposals of the Technical Committee and to ensure their monitoring and evaluation.	Validation meetings Platform meetings Document analysis	Quarter 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8
State and para-state supervisory structures Research institutions	Coffee-cocoa advice; MINADER; MINEF; MINED, Plan, (other state structures); Waters and Forests, SODEFOR, ICRAF, CNRA; FIRCA; AFOR, OIPR;	Policy orientations Information Facilitation and contact	Planning Workshops Platform meetings Follow-up Visits in the field Advisory board meetings	Quarter 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12
Private Sector	World Cocoa Foundation Traders / chocolate makers Cocoa manufacturers, Exporters (Sacco, Cargill, Barry Callebaut, Touton, Zamacom, Mondelez, Olam ...) Certification structures (UTZ, Rainforest Alliance, FairTrade) Various forest products operators loggers and	Participation in the definition of a common vision Contribution to capacity building Promotion of the most efficient models of cocoa production from an economic, social and environmental point of view Exchange of experiences Participation in the financing of complementary or synergistic activities	Planning Workshops Platform meetings Follow-up Visits in the field Advisory board meetings	Quarter 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 10; 12; 14; 16

Type of stakeholder	Stakeholder	Mode of participation	Consultation Methodology	Planned schedule
	Wood manufacturers (Thanry, STBS, PGI, STBC) ORIAN Industries Group) Specialized firms Financial institutions			
Development partners	AFD, GiZ, WB, UE	Participation in the definition of a common vision Participation in the financing of complementary or synergistic activities	Planning Workshops Platform meetings Advisory board meetings PTF Taskforce	Quarter 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16
NGO	IDH, IDEF, OI-REN, IMPACTUM, FEREADD, WCF	Represents civil society in landscapes, in platforms and participatory meetings. Contributes to execution in case of comparative advantage	Planning Workshops Platform meetings Visits in the field Advisory board meetings	Quarter 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 10; 12; 14; 16

Grievance Redress Mechanism⁹⁸

- Grievance Mechanism

Focal Point Information	Samy Gaiji, FAO Representative in Cote d'Ivoire
Contact Details	Riviera Golf, Africaine GOLF Zone2, Lot N°107 B, Ilot 5 ABIDJAN 01 BP 3894 Abidjan 01, Côte d'Ivoire +225 22 40 59 20 http://www.fao.org/cote-divoire/en/
Explain how the grievance mechanism will be/ has been communicated to stakeholders	Through FAO disclosure portal and in the informative meetings end of formulation, and throughout the formulation process at inception

- Disclosure (only for Moderate or High Risk)

Disclosure Means	Flyers, kakemono
Disclosure information/document shared	Grievance Mechanism Document ; flyers ; Project Document
Disclosure dates	Expected 20 Dec 2021
Location	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)
Language(s)	Français
Other Info	

FAO is committed to ensuring that its programs are implemented in accordance with the Organization's environmental and social obligations. In order to better achieve these goals, and to ensure that beneficiaries of FAO programs have access to an effective and timely mechanism to address their concerns about non-compliance with these obligations, the Organization, in order to supplement measures for receiving, reviewing and acting as appropriate on these concerns at the program management level, has entrusted the Office of the Inspector-General with the mandate to independently review the complaints that cannot be resolved at that level.

FAO will facilitate the resolution of concerns of beneficiaries of FAO programs regarding alleged or potential violations of FAO's social and environmental commitments. For this purpose, concerns may be communicated in accordance with the eligibility criteria of the Guidelines for Compliance Reviews Following Complaints Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards⁹⁹, which applies to all FAO programs and projects.

Concerns must be addressed at the closest appropriate level, i.e. at the project management/technical level, and if necessary at the Regional Office level. If a concern or grievance cannot be resolved through consultations and measures at the project management level, a complaint requesting a Compliance

⁹⁸ This section has to be adapted to each specific country.

⁹⁹ Compliance Reviews following complaints related to the Organization's environmental and social standards: <http://www.fao.org/aud/42564-03173af392b352dc16b6cec72fa7ab27f.pdf>

Review may be filed with the Office of the Inspector-General (OIG) in accordance with the Guidelines. Program and project managers will have the responsibility to address concerns brought to the attention of the focal point.

The principles to be followed during the complaint resolution process include: impartiality, respect for human rights, including those pertaining to indigenous peoples, compliance of national norms, coherence with the norms, equality, transparency, honesty, and mutual respect.

Project-level grievance mechanism

The project will establish a grievance mechanism at field level to file complaints during project inception phase. Contact information and information on the process to file a complaint will be disclosed in all meetings, workshops and other related events throughout the life of the project. In addition, it is expected that all awareness raising material to be distributed will include the necessary information regarding the contacts and the process for filing grievances.

The project will also be responsible for documenting and reporting as part of the safeguards performance monitoring on any grievances received and how they were addressed.

The mechanism includes the following stages:

- In the instance in which the claimant has the means to directly file the claim, he/she has the right to do so, presenting it directly to the Project Coordination Unit (PCU). The process of filing a complaint will duly consider anonymity as well as any existing traditional or indigenous dispute resolution mechanisms and it will not interfere with the community's self-governance system.
- The complainant files a complaint through one of the channels of the grievance mechanism. This will be sent to the Project Coordinator (PC) to assess whether the complaint is eligible. The confidentiality of the complaint must be preserved during the process.
- The PGC will be responsible for recording the grievance and how it has been addressed if a resolution was agreed.
- If the situation is too complex, or the complainer does not accept the resolution, the complaint must be sent to a higher level, until a solution or acceptance is reached.
- For every complaint received, a written proof will be sent within ten (10) working days; afterwards, a resolution proposal will be made within thirty (30) working days.
- In compliance with the resolution, the person in charge of dealing with the complaint, may interact with the complainant, or may call for interviews and meetings, to better understand the reasons.
- All complaint received, its response and resolutions, must be duly registered.

Internal process

1. Project Coordination Unit (PCU). The complaint could come in writing or orally to the PCU directly. At this level, received complaints will be registered, investigated and solved by the PCU.
2. If the complaint has not been solved and could not be solve in level 1, then the Project Coordinator (PC) elevates it to the FAO Representative of Côte d'Ivoire.
3. Project Steering Committee (PSC). The assistance of the PSC is requested if a resolution was not agreed in levels 1 and 2.

4. FAO Regional Office for Africa. FAO Representative will request if necessary, the advice of the Regional Office to resolve a grievance, or will transfer the resolution of the grievance entirely to the regional office, if the problem is highly complex.

5. The FAO Regional Representative will request only on very specific situations or complex problems the assistance on the FAO Inspector General who pursues its own procedures to solve the problem.

Resolution

Upon acceptance of a solution by the complainer, a document with the agreement should be signed with the agreement.

Project Coordination Unit (PCU)	Must respond within 5 working days.
FAO Representation in Côte d'Ivoire	Anyone in the FAO Representation may receive a complaint and must request proof of receipt. If the case is accepted, the FAO Representative must respond within 5 working days in consultation with FAO's Representation and Project Team. FAO Representative: Samy Gaiji e-mail: samy.gaiji@fao.org Tel: +225 22 40 59 20
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	If the case cannot be dealt by the FAO Representative, he/she must send the information to all PSC members and call for a meeting to find a solution. The response must be sent within 5 working days after the meeting of the PSC.
FAO Regional Office for Africa	Must respond within 5 working days in consultation with FAO's Representation. FAO Regional Representative: Abebe Haile-Gabriel e-mail: Abebe.HaileGabriel@fao.org Tel: +233 (0)302 610930_
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	To report possible fraud and bad behavior by fax, confidential: (+39) 06 570 55550 By e-mail: Investigations-hotline@fao.org By confidential hotline: (+ 39) 06 570 52333

Annex I: FAO'S Roles in Internal Organization

FAO will be the GEF Implementing Agency of the project. As such, FAO has the project assurance role and will supervise and provide technical guidance for the overall implementation of the project, including:

- a) Monitor and oversee OP's compliance with the OPA and project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers and the rules and procedures of FAO and GEF;
- b) Commence and completing the responsibilities allocated to it in the Project Document in a timely manner, provided that all necessary reports and other documents are available;
- c) Making transfers of funds, supplies and equipment, as applicable, in accordance with the provisions of the OPA;
- d) Administrate the portion of project GEF funds that has been agreed with the OP to remain for FAO direct implementation. These funds will be managed in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- e) organizing and completing monitoring, assessment, assurance activities and evaluation of the Project;
- f) Review, discuss with the OP, and approve the project progress and financial reports, as detailed in the OPA and its annexes. undertaking and completing monitoring, assessment, assurance activities, evaluation and oversight of the project;
- g) Liaising on an ongoing basis, as needed, with the Government (as applicable), other members of the United Nations Country Team, Resource Partner, and other stakeholders;
- h) Providing overall guidance, oversight, technical assistance and leadership, as appropriate, for the Project;
 - i) Provide financial and audit services to the project including budget release, budget revisions and administration of funds from GEF in accordance with rules and procedures of FAO;
 - j) oversee financial expenditures against project budgets;
 - k) ensure that all activities, including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with FAO and GEF relevant procedures and agreements;
- l) Initiating joint review meetings with the OP to agree on the resolution of findings and to document the lessons learned;
- m) Report to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, on project progress and provide consolidated financial reports to the GEF Trustee;
- n) Conduct at least one supervision mission per year
- o) Lead the Mid-Term Review and Final Evaluation;
- p) Monitor implementation of the plan for social and environmental safeguards, in accordance with the FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards.
- q) trigger additional reviews, audits and/or evaluations, as necessary;

In collaboration with the Project Management Unit (PMU) and under the overall guidance of the Project Steering Committee, FAO will participate in the planning of contracting and technical selection

processes. FAO will process fund transfers to the OP as per provisions, terms and conditions of the signed OPA.

The FAO Representative in Abidjan will be the Budget Holder (BH) and will be responsible for timely operational, and financial management of GEF resources implemented -. The budget holder will be also responsible for i) managing OPIM for results, including monitoring of risks and overall compliance with the OPA provisions; ii) review and clear financial and progress reports received from the OP and certify request for funds iii) review and clear budget revisions and annual work plan and budgets; iv) ensure implementation of the Risk Mitigation and Assurance Plan v) follow up and ensure that the OP implements all actions and recommendations agreed upon during Assurance Activities.

As a first step in the implementation of the project, the FAO Representation will establish an interdisciplinary Project Task Force (PTF) within FAO, to guide the implementation of the project. The PTF is a management and consultative body that integrate the necessary technical qualifications from the FAO relevant units to support the project. The PTF is composed of a Budget Holder, a Lead Technical Officer (LTO), the Funding Liaison Officer (FLO) and one or more technical officers based on FAO Headquarters (HQ Technical Officer).

The FAO Representative, in accordance with the PTF, will give its non-objection to the AWP/Bs submitted by the PCU as well as the Project Progress Reports (PPRs). PPRs may be commented by the PTF and should be approved by the LTO before being uploaded by the BH in FPMIS.

The Lead Technical Officer (LTO) for the project will be based in FAO Regional Office of Dakar. The role of the LTO is central to FAO's comparative advantage for projects. The LTO will oversee and carry out technical backstopping to the project implementation. The LTO will support the BH in the implementation and monitoring of the AWP/Bs, including work plan and budget revisions. The LTO is responsible and accountable for providing or obtaining technical clearance of technical inputs and services procured by the Organization.

In addition, the LTO will provide technical backstopping to the PMU to ensure the delivery of quality technical outputs. The LTO will coordinate the provision of appropriate technical support from PTF to respond to requests from the PSC. The LTO will be responsible for:

- a) Assess the technical expertise required for project implementation and identify the need for technical support and capacity development of the OP.
- b) Provide technical guidance to the OP on technical aspects and implementation.
- c) Review and give no-objection to TORs for consultancies and contracts to be performed under the project, and to CVs and technical proposals short-listed by the PCU for key project positions and services to be financed by GEF resources;
- d) Review and give clearance for the OP's procurement plans;
- e) Supported by the FAO Representation, review and clear final technical products delivered by consultants and contract holders financed by GEF resources;
- f) Assist with review and provision of technical comments to draft technical products/reports during project implementation;
- g) Review and approve project progress reports submitted by the National Program Director (NPD), in cooperation with the BH;
- h) Support the FAO Representative in examining, reviewing and giving no-objection to AWP/B submitted by the NPD, for their approval by the Project Steering Committee;
- i) Ensure the technical quality of the six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPRs). The PPRs will be prepared by the NPD, with inputs from the PCU. The BH will submit the PPR to the FAO/GEF

Coordination Unit for comments, and the LTO for technical clearance. The PPRs will be submitted to the PSC for approval twice a year. The FLO will upload the approved PPR to FPMIS.

- j) Supervise the preparation and ensure the technical quality of the annual PIR. The PIR will be drafted by the NPD, with inputs from the PT. The PIR will be submitted to the BH and the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit for approval and finalization. The FAO/GEF Coordination Unit will submit the PIRs to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Evaluation Office, as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. The LTO must ensure that the NPD and the PCU have provided information on the co-financing provided during the year for inclusion in the PIR;
- k) Conduct annual supervision missions;
- l) Provide comments to the TORs for the mid-term and final evaluation; provide information and share all relevant background documentation with the evaluation team; participate in the mid-term workshop with all key project stakeholders, development of an eventual agreed adjustment plan in project execution approach, and supervise its implementation; participate in the final workshop with all key project stakeholders, as relevant. Contribute to the follow-up to recommendations on how to insure sustainability of project outputs and results after the end of the project.
- m) Monitor implementation of the Risk Mitigation Plan, in accordance with the FAO Environmental and Social Safeguards.

The HQ Technical Officer is a member of the PTF, as a mandatory requirement of the FAO Guide to the Project Cycle. The HQ Technical Officer has most relevant technical expertise - within FAO technical departments - related to the thematic of the project. The HQ Technical Officer will provide effective functional advice to the LTO to ensure adherence to FAO corporate technical standards during project implementation, in particular:

- a) Supports the LTO in monitoring and reporting on implementation of environmental and social commitment plans for moderate risk projects. In this project, the HQ officer will support the LTO in monitoring and reporting the identified risks and mitigation measures (Appendix H2) in close coordination with the OP.
- b) Provides technical backstopping for the project work plan.
- c) Clears technical reports, contributes to and oversees the quality of Project Progress Report(s).
- d) May be requested to support the LTO and PTF for implementation and monitoring.
- e) Contribute to the overall ToR of the Mid-term and Final Evaluation, review the composition of the evaluation team and support the evaluation function.

The FAO-GEF Coordination Unit will provide Funding Liaison Officer (FLO) functions. This FAO/GEF Coordination Unit will review and provide a rating in the annual PIR(s) and will undertake supervision missions as necessary. The PIRs will be included in the FAO GEF Annual Monitoring Review submitted to GEF by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit. The FAO GEF Coordination Unit may also participate or lead the mid-term evaluation, and in the development of corrective actions in the project implementation strategy if needed to mitigate eventual risks affecting the timely and effective implementation of the project. The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will in collaboration with the FAO Finance Division to request transfer of project funds from the GEF Trustee based on six-monthly projections of funds needed.

The FAO Financial Division will provide annual Financial Reports to the GEF Trustee and, in collaboration with the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit, request project funds on a six-monthly basis to the GEF Trustee.

Financial management

Financial management in relation to the GEF resources directly managed by FAO will be carried out in accordance with FAO's rules and procedures as outlined below. The OP is accountable to FAO for achieving the agreed project results and for the effective use of resources made available by FAO. Financial management and reporting for the funds transferred to the OP will be done by the OP in accordance with terms, conditions, formats and requirements of FAO and the provisions of the signed Operational Partners Agreement (OPA). The administration by the OP of the funds received from FAO shall be carried out under its own financial regulations, rules and procedures, which shall provide adequate controls to ensure that the funds received, are properly administered and expended. The Operational Partner shall maintain the account in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards.

Financial Records. FAO shall maintain a separate account in United States dollars for the project's GEF resources showing all income and expenditures. FAO shall administer the project in accordance with its regulations, rules and directives. The OP shall maintain books and records that are accurate, complete and up-to-date. The OP's books and records will clearly identify all Fund Transfers received by the OP as well as disbursements made by the OP under the OPA, including the amount of any unspent funds and interest accrued.

Financial Reports. The BH shall prepare quarterly project expenditure accounts and final accounts for the project, showing amount budgeted for the year, amount expended since the beginning of the year, and separately, the un-liquidated obligations as follows: i) Details of project expenditures on outcome-by-outcome basis, reported in line with Project Budget as at 30 June and 31 December each year; ii) Final accounts on completion of the Project on a component-by-component and outcome-by-outcome basis, reported in line with the Project Budget; iii) A final statement of account in line with FAO Oracle Project budget codes, reflecting actual final expenditures under the Project, when all obligations have been liquidated.

The OP will prepare the financial reports in accordance with terms, conditions, formats and requirements of FAO and the provisions of the signed OPA. The BH will review and approve request for funds and financial reports of the OP. The subsequent instalments can be released only based on the BH confirmation that all expenditures are eligible and all OPA requirements are fulfilled to the satisfaction of FAO. The BH will withhold any payment due to the OP in case of non-compliance with the reporting obligations detailed in the OPA.

Financial reports for submission to the donor (GEF) will include both FAO- and OP-managed resources, will be prepared in accordance with the provisions in the GEF Financial Procedures Agreement and submitted by the FAO Finance Division.

Responsibility for Cost Overruns. As regards resources directly managed by FAO, the BH shall utilize the GEF project funds in strict compliance with the Project Budget (Appendix A2) and the approved AWP/Bs. The BH can make variations provided that the total allocated for each budgeted project component is not exceeded and the reallocation of funds does not impact the achievement of any project output as per the project Results Framework (Appendix A1). At least once a year, the BH will submit a budget revision for approval of the LTO and the FAO/GEF Coordination Unit through FPMIS. Cost overruns shall be the sole responsibility of the BH.

As regards resources managed by the OP, the OP shall utilize the funds received from FAO in strict compliance with provisions of the signed OPA and its Annexes, including approved work plan and budget. The OP can make variations not exceeding 10 percent on any budget heading. Any variations above 10 percent on any budget heading that may be necessary will be subject to prior consultations with and approval by FAO.

Under no circumstances can expenditures exceed the approved total project budget or be approved beyond the NTE date of the OPA and/or the project. Any over-expenditure is the responsibility of the BH.

Audit. The project shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in FAO financial regulations, rules and directives and in keeping with the Financial Procedures Agreement between the GEF Trustee and FAO.

The audit regime at FAO consists of an external audit provided by the Auditor-General (or persons exercising an equivalent function) of a member nation appointed by the Governing Bodies of the Organization and reporting directly to them, and an internal audit function headed by the FAO Inspector-General who reports directly to the Director-General. This function operates as an integral part of the Organization under policies established by senior management, and furthermore has a reporting line to the governing bodies. Both functions are required under the Basic Texts of FAO which establish a framework for the terms of reference of each. Internal audits of imprest accounts, records, bank reconciliation and asset verification take place at FAO field and liaison offices on a cyclical basis. Specific provision for auditing the OP managed funds are included in the signed Operational Partners Agreement (OPA). During implementation, assurance activities are organized by FAO to determine whether the progress has been made and whether funds transferred to Operational Partners were used for their intended purpose, in accordance with the work plan and relevant rules and regulations. This may include, but is not limited to, monitoring missions, spot checks, quarterly progress and annual implementation reviews, and audits on the resources received from FAO.

Procurement will follow OP rules and regulations for the procurement of supplies, equipment and services. The OP will draw up a procurement plan as part of the supporting documentation to each request for funds submitted to FAO. The plan will include a description of the goods, works, or services to be procured, estimated budget and source of funding, schedule of procurement activities and proposed method of procurement. In situations where exact information is not yet available, the procurement plan should at least contain reasonable projections that will be corrected as information becomes available.

The procurement plan shall be updated every quarter and submitted to FAO BH and LTO for clearance.

Annex J: Gender Analysis and Action Plan

1. Context and justification of the plan

Côte d'Ivoire had an estimated population of 25.8 million in 2019, 51.7% of whom are men and 48.3% of whom are women, representing a sex ratio of 107 men per 100 women.

The population is relatively young, with 36.2% of individuals ranging between 15 and 34 years. The fertility rate remains high, with an average of 4.6 children per woman. Fertility varies sharply between rural and urban areas, at 6.0 children and 3.4 children respectively in 2016.

Côte d'Ivoire continues to face a high poverty rate at 46.3% according to the Survey of Living Standards (2015). Poverty is higher in rural areas (56.8%) than in urban areas (43.2%). Women are among the poorest (47.4% female poverty rate according to ENV 2015 data). In addition, the illiteracy rate for people over 15 is 56.1%, including 63% of women and 49% of men. The average duration of schooling in 2015 was four years for women and 6.2 years for men. Life expectancy at birth is about 54.1 years and is higher for women (55.7 years) than for men (52.7 years)

Cocoa is an important agricultural sector in Côte d'Ivoire. It contributes approximately 15% to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Côte d'Ivoire is the world's leading producer of cocoa beans, with an average annual production of 2,000,000 tonnes, or about 40% of the global output. With around 50% of export earnings, the coffee-cocoa sector constitutes, for Côte d'Ivoire, an important economic and social sector.

The cocoa sector is characterized by: (i) a predominance of small village planters, numbering eight hundred thousand (800,000), about 5% of whom are women; (ii) aging orchards, and (iii) inefficient production methods.

The vast majority of cocoa farmers in Côte d'Ivoire are smallholder farmers, who use extensive production techniques, with modest yields of between 0.5 and 2 tonnes per hectare. Average areas are 3 to 4 hectares of cocoa trees, typically along with 1 to 2 hectares of food crops.

Gender analysis in the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire has revealed that young people and women make a significant contribution to production. They are present in different value chains at different levels as agricultural workers, service providers, traders, heads of small and medium enterprises, etc.

In terms of production, the sociological division of labor gives women repetitive time-consuming work and deprives them of certain resources, including financial and natural capital, land, wood products, etc. Access to land and other production factors (seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, etc.) is very limited for women, as well as for young men and women.

In addition, while the world cocoa economy generates approximately 100 billion dollars a year, farmers earn only about 2% of this windfall, which keeps them in a state of unacceptable poverty. Despite the fact that producers are organized in cooperatives and that several initiatives have introduced certified organic and / or Fairtrade products, the added value created in the production areas remains very limited. Multinational corporations that buy beans and produce cocoa butter control the sector and, despite the policies and strategies implemented in Côte d'Ivoire, possess a preponderance of power.

The aging of farmers is not limited to the coffee-cocoa sector. Meanwhile, land access and tenure difficulties are among the factors contributing to the exodus of young people from rural areas.

Globally, data published in 2016 global by the International Labor Organization (ILO) on the subject of child labor and modern slavery, indicates that almost 152 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 are bound as child laborers around the world. More than 72 million of them are in sub-Saharan Africa, which means that one in five children in Africa is forced into child labor. More than 85% of the 72 million children in child labor in sub-Saharan Africa work in the agriculture sector. It is in this context that the government, in 2011, established two committees to fight more effectively against child labor in

Côte d'Ivoire. Through these two committees, two action plans were developed (2012-2014 and 2015-2017).

Faced with the severe degradation of forest cover and the need to ensure sustainable development of the cocoa sector, several programs and projects have been implemented aimed at zero deforestation and sustainable management of cocoa-growing areas.

Projects and programs carried out in the cocoa sector relate to:

- Uprooting of cocoa orchards infected with swollen shoot disease and the sustainable production of cocoa
- Targeting women within diversification and food security projects: Notable projects in this area have included: WCF, 2QC ANADER and Pro planters GIZ
- Training community leaders and cocoa cooperatives on gender
- A federation of women who produce cocoa and/or coffee has been in place since 2014.

The authorities in charge of managing the cocoa sector, notably the Conseil du Café-Cacao, have set themselves the objective of promoting a sustainable cocoa economy, through the establishment of greater transparency and a reorganization of the sector in which agroforestry is an essential element of the response to the critical situation of the forest. The Cocoa and Forest Initiative (CFI), in connection with the Forest Preservation, Rehabilitation and Extension Policy (PPREF), is an important illustration of this. Thus far, however, agro-environmental technical aspects have been emphasized, while sociological interests in terms of gender are not very explicit.

The CFI will ultimately affect cocoa areas, but the initiative is beginning five major pilot regions: Nawa, San Pédro, Cavally, Guémon, La Me. The main objectives are: (i) Halt deforestation in the cocoa supply chain and (ii) promote intensive cocoa farming and agroforestry. For these objectives to be achieved, a national definition of agroforestry sensitive to gender and / or with guidelines for taking gender into account, including quantitative elements, is needed in order to guide investments and other actions.

2. Typology and characteristics of women in cocoa production

There are two categories of women in cocoa production:

- Women cocoa producers
- Wives and partners of male cocoa producers.

2.1 Women cocoa producers

Women cocoa producers are defined as female producers (widows, single young women or wives of cocoa producers) who produce cocoa for themselves, i.e., they have a cocoa plantation.

The gender analysis of women cocoa producers identified some notable characteristics (source, ANADER database, 2016):

- Average area 3.5 ha, versus 4.8 ha for men;
- Average yield of 435 Kg / ha, versus 550 for men;
- 47% are illiterate;
- 31% have a primary level education;
- 33% are married;

- 45% are widows;
- 11% are divorced.

The eastern region (Abengourou; Agnibilekro), southern Comoé (Aboisso) and southwest have a higher percentage of women cocoa producers than other regions.

In the eastern region, in 2015, out of an annual production of 116,058 tons, the contribution of women amounted to 13,590 tons or almost 12%. Most of the plots owned by women come from legacies and inheritance. They face many problems accessing the land and have small plots. Some women use sharecroppers to monitor work on their plot. They also face a problem of authority over their sharecroppers—a problem linked to power relations between men and women. This situation does not allow them in most cases to live from the income generated by their farms.

Producers in cocoa organizations:

- Have a limited opportunity to occupy positions of authority. Women are in the minority and relegated to the background
- In the Center-West region, 85% of women producers do not belong to a cooperative and less than two per cent of members of Boards of Directors are women (13 women out of 823).
- Only one cooperative (SCASA COOP) in Adaou is headed by a woman (out of 127 cooperatives and 2 unions in Aboisso);
- Out of 465 CA members in the East region, 16 are women, i.e. 3.4%.
- One out of every 90 cooperatives has a woman as its director.

Women are rarely associated with and have little participation in the activities and life of cooperative societies. However, in 2014, they established the National Federation of Women Coffee and Cocoa Producers of Côte d'Ivoire (FNFPPC-CI).

2.2 Wives and partners of male cocoa producers

The second category of women in the production chain is made up of wives and partners of cocoa owner producers and female workers under contract with a cocoa owner. These women do not own cocoa plantations; they work there. The cocoa-based cultivation system also often include food crops and cover plants (bananas, taro, maize, etc.), which are typically produced by these women.

These women are an essential and indispensable link in the cocoa production chain. Indeed, the quality of the work they do during the first three years following planting has a significant impact on the future of the plantation. They intervene at almost all stages of cocoa cultivation. They perform at least 12 of the 19 key steps in cocoa production, including setting up nurseries, planting, collecting pods, transporting fermented beans, and drying cocoa beans. Beyond these activities, women produce food crops in cocoa plantations which are generally used for domestic consumption. They are also responsible for cooking for the workforce.

Main constraints and problems of the wives / partners of male cocoa farmers:

- Difficult access to land
- Difficult nature of the work
- Low participation in extension services (7%)
- Low compensation, not in line with the efforts and contributions made

- Poorly covered by statistics
- No clear status among actors in the cocoa value chain (neither producers nor workers).
- They have little decision-making power in the sector and in the home because they are considered "cheap family labor".

Housework is not considered or taken into account in the calculation of economic indicators and strategies.

3. Main problems and barriers facing women in the cocoa sector

During stakeholder consultations, a lack of awareness of a gender-based approach was noted among the actors involved in deforestation and forest restoration planning actions. The links between gender issues and the environment, climate change, forestry issues were not very well perceived.

Information and awareness of stakeholders will allow a better understanding and ownership of the gender-based approach within the planning and formulation of strategies, programs and projects in the fight against deforestation. Information and awareness efforts will need to focus on existing institutional mechanisms and frameworks, the consequences of the effects of deforestation on women and men, young girls and young boys. They will need to demonstrate the challenges of systematically taking into account differentiated needs of men and women, and of boys and girls.

Communities, including both women and men, need to be made aware of good forest preservation practices. This will include: encouraging women and men to abandon non-compliant practices; promoting attitudes and practices favorable to equity and equality of recognition, treatment, opportunity and results towards girls; strengthening women's social position, and; increasing the capacity for action of women in the fight for forest conservation and sustainable cocoa production.

The information and awareness-raising activities aim to appeal to women and men as well as institutions regarding the urgent need to address the question of the conservation and rehabilitation of forests and responsible cocoa farming; to generate a critical awareness of inequalities between women and men, and, above all, to deconstruct the weight of social norms in the face of the alarming reality of forest destruction and its consequences for climate change.

At the land level, access is limited for women and young people because of customs and socio-cultural beliefs. Women have less access to land than young men because they typically do not inherit. Also, land has become scarce given the expansion of perennial orchards and population growth.

3.1 Agricultural problems targeted in the cocoa sector

Despite the high production totals and export earnings of the cocoa sub-sector, Ivorian cocoa production remains subject to numerous weaknesses and constraints, including:

- the resurgence and threat of the cocoa swollen shoot virus disease (CSSVD);
- insufficient use of good agricultural practices and post-harvest treatments;
- high parasite pressure due to diseases and pests;
- declines in soil fertility and degradation of other aspects of the agro-ecological production environment;
- aging producers and disinterestedness of young people in agriculture;
- price instability.

Faced with these constraints, which pose serious threats to the sustainability of the Ivorian cocoa economy, the Ivorian Government decided to intensify, as of 2018, operations to uproot orchards infected with swollen shoot disease, and improve the productivity of cocoa orchards by applying good agricultural practices. The objective of the **2QC program** is to reduce the threat of swollen shoot disease to cocoa orchards and improve the productivity of cocoa plantations.

The program is centered on agronomic considerations. However, particularly in the CEP, there is a socio-economic component which deals with questions of child labor, associative and community life, management of drinking water, the fight against malaria and HIV AIDS, health, child labor, environment. Nevertheless, the analysis is not very explicit regarding gender relations or the specific problems of women and young people.

Typical problems addressed by ICRAF and partners like ANADER in the cocoa sector include:

- Difficulties in accessing inputs to maintain the plots
- Difficulties in the functioning of cooperative structures
- Difficulty in accessing credit and other sources of finance
- Lack of manpower
- Use of children in cocoa farming
- Children dropping out of school to work on the farms
- Poverty of producers
- Improper use of pesticides and other products
- Poor roads, making access to plantations difficult
- Dishonest buyers.

3.2 Gender constraints and inequalities in cocoa farming

The following gender constraints and inequalities are having negative impacts on women's abilities to contribute effectively and positively within the cocoa sector:

- Work overload: On average, women work approximately 17 hours a day (housework, fields and / or income-generating activities). These many hours of work expose women to health risks and are generally unpaid.
- The absence of women in decision-making spheres: As noted above, women are underrepresented in the management and decision-making bodies of cooperatives. Women are hardly visible at the level of the marketing and the collection of cocoa income. Women do not enjoy the same advantages as men, their husbands and heads of farms, both in terms of the benefits of their activities and the services developed by professional agricultural organizations or extension structures. Analysis of gender relations in cooperatives shows that women have a low participation. Most of the cooperative's activities are carried out by men. Few cocoa cooperatives develop specific services for women. Women are rarely represented in cooperatives. Some women, cocoa producers, are represented by their son or their brother. The services developed by the cooperatives do not take into account the activities of women in food production. The support provided by extension and cooperative organization services takes insufficient account of the specific needs of women.

- The problem of land security linked to cultural factors: The legal framework allows women as well as men to access land, but the facts are different, socio-cultural realities are not in line with the legal system.
- The poor access of women to training and information: Women produce less per hectare than men; farms belonging to women are on average 25-30% less productive than those belonging to men. This is due in part to women lacking of time to participate in training.
- Low level of education: The high illiteracy rate of young people and women in the cocoa sector limits their access to strategic resources such as training, information and funding. In cocoa-producing communities, 60% of interviewees are illiterate. There are very few formal structures for young people and especially indigenous women (non-natives have a better tendency to organize and adhere to the terms of organizations) who find it difficult to form a group or to join cooperative societies. Access to land and other production factors (fertilizers, pesticides, etc.) is limited for women and young people, which explains, among other things, the low number of women and young people in the sector. In addition, the high illiteracy rate of young people and women in the sector limit their access to strategic resources such as training, information and funding. Women are 30-40% less likely than men to have access to essential agricultural inputs. Less than 5% of agricultural extension services reach women and only 15% of extension staff are women. Limited access to training, inputs, credit and land leaves women who produce cocoa at a severe disadvantage. Bridging the gap between men and women could potentially generate an additional 30,000 MT of cocoa beans annually.
- Climate change issues: There is a differentiated impact of men and women, who are not taken into account in the planning of adaptation and mitigation actions. Women and young people do not always participate equally and actively in the sustainable management of environmental resources, particularly in the composition of associations and NGOs active in the field. Rural heads of households, local authorities and traditional heads are not sufficiently aware of the role of women and young people in the protection and management of natural resources.
- Poor access to finance: Women and young people are less likely to have access to finance than men and older populations, due to social norms but also a lack of guarantees. Women receive only 10% of loans to smallholders. Regarding access to finance, apart from physical access, linked to the organization of credit structures, additional obstacles include the lack of surety, capital, downstream and / or prior savings, as well as limited calculation / management capacities due to illiteracy. Sometimes it is not possible to obtain small amounts of credit that meet the needs and repayment capacity of the poor, especially women in the agricultural sector where climate change increases the risks associated with financing. From a financial standpoint, the low banking rate of actors in the value chains of the sector constitutes an obstacle to the funding of replanting and marketing projects, especially since the loan guarantee documents are often difficult for women and young people to obtain.
- Gender roles and stereotypes are an obstacle to the development of agriculture: These include: (i) the erroneous perception of the capacity of women to operate at a high level in the agricultural sector; (ii) women are often exploited and dispossessed of their property in the event of the death of a husband--partly because few couples are legally married; (iii) women are poorly paid; (iv) women are poorly educated and have little access to basic socio-economic infrastructure; (v) patient care in the community is the primary burden on women; (vi) women are first seen as labor before being companions; and (viii) Self-censorship of women themselves and lack of support for them.

4. Summary of opportunities and good practices

The main opportunities identified in the gender analysis include the following:

- processing and marketing of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery products, which employ a relatively large number of women and young people,
- opportunities associated with the fact that women combine cultivation of food crops (to ensure food security for their families) with cocoa plantations,
- the cocoa sector creates many jobs for young people and women,
- several dedicated funds, such as the FAFCI fund, which offers microfinance credits to projects and programs for women and youth,
- many promising trades that are within the reach of women and young people, including in high value-added niches such as production of mushrooms, nurseries for the production of young plants, provision of various maintenance services for plantations, harvesting, collection and transport,
- compensation mechanisms for the shortfall in the initial period following the removal of cocoa trees affected by swollen shoot, which can be made to integrate the needs of women,
- women's interests in agroforestry cultures and practices including family food security,
- product transformation opportunities linked to investment in post-harvest activities,
- energy wood and renewable energy sources,
- investing in income-generating activities for young people is a priority for government programs.

5. Main needs of the young people and women identified in the study

The main needs of the young people and women surveyed can be summarized as follows:

- Better consideration of gender at institutional level;
- Access to land for women and young people;
- The organization of indigenous women and youth in cooperatives;
- The establishment of a financing mechanism for inputs, equipment, agricultural tools and processing equipment;
- Strengthening the technical and economic capacities of young people and women;
- Improvement of the food production marketing system;
- Protection of children from the worst forms of child labor;
- Education and schooling of children.

6. Gender Action Plan

6.1 Overview

The gender action plan aims to ensure equitable access to resources, opportunities and skills development for women and young people at all stages of the SCOLUR-CI project. The general objective of this plan is to contribute to enhancing the role of women and young people in promoting zero-deforestation cocoa

value chains and the restoration of degraded forests in cocoa landscapes in Côte d'Ivoire and in improving incomes. Specifically, it will:

- Strengthen political and institutional capacities to take gender and youth into account in the SCOLUR-CI project
- Contribute to the empowerment of women and young people by strengthening their technical, organizational and economic capacities
- Ensure effective monitoring and evaluation of the gender action plan.

Specific objectives are:

- Improve the knowledge, attitudes and practices of stakeholders and grassroots communities both on the gender approach and the protection and rehabilitation of forests in cocoa farming
- Raise awareness of inequalities between women and men and girls and boys in vulnerable sectors
- Mobilize community and institutional actors around the reduction of gender inequalities.

Expected results are:

- A body is responsible for taking gender into account at the level of the SCOLUR-CI project,
- The main stakeholders of SCOLUR-CI are trained on the theme of gender,
- Participation of women and young people in cooperatives is enhanced and their capacities are strengthened,
- The use of modern production tools are promoted among young people and women,
- Promising trades and niches are promoted among young people and women,
- Women's access to finance, credit and agricultural inputs is enhanced.

6.2 *Gender mainstreaming and the project framework*

The gender action plan will combine integrated and targeted approaches to maximizing gender-sensitive results and strengthened partnerships between women and men. A so-called 'transversal integrated approach' will allow the inclusion of gender equality issues in the overall plan of the present project and in all aspects of the project organization, including programming, management, structure, human resources, policies and programs and budgeting. It will ensure, for example, that the project takes into account the different roles of women and men in the cocoa value chain with a view to proposing suitable solutions to needs. This approach implies that gender equality is a goal to be attained which is an integral part of the whole project and mainstreamed within a process of change related to the conservation and rehabilitation of forests.

A targeted, gender-sensitive approach will be used in cases where the gap between men and women is so significant that the latter lack access to opportunities due to persisting, gender-based discrimination. Legal measures or institutional incentives, in an equity-based approach, will then be justified in order to remove the obstacles. Specific actions can be devised with the aim of empowering women and ensuring their equitable participation in the decision-making and management process for families and communities.

These two complementary approaches, i.e. integrated and specific, will guide the measures to be taken by stakeholders to advance gender equality and obtain desired developmental and organizational results.

The plan also builds on an inclusive approach and a partnership between women and men to reduce gender inequalities. Reducing inequalities between women and men for mitigation and better adaptation to climate change is the joint responsibility of women and men. Gender equality is a societal issue and a lever for reducing the discrimination that particularly affects women in rural areas, especially women who are illiterate or otherwise in a precarious situation. This approach will be based on a gender partnership at all levels and including all components and will attempt to mobilize positive masculinity, reduce the socio-cultural barriers encouraging resistance among men and thereby make them allies.

The gender action plan provides concrete activities to integrate into the project components according to the constraints identified in the analysis as well as the identified opportunities and needs.

The table below presents a set of gender-related actions to be undertaken as part of the implementation of each project output.

Table 8: Gender-related actions, by project outcome and output

Outcome 1: Cocoa-forest landscapes managed sustainably with increased restoration for agriculture and environmental services

Output	Gender-related actions
1.1: Multi-stakeholder dialogue and cocoa platforms strengthened to harmonize policies, actions and catalyze investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include women and young people in the management bodies of the platforms to better address the gender aspects related to the low participation of women in decision-making bodies • Include committees and other monitoring bodies for the worst forms of child labor in multi-stakeholder dialogues • Strengthen the participation of women and other vulnerable groups in the making and implementation of decisions taken within the dialogue platforms and other relevant decision-making bodies • Take into account gender indicators in the evaluation of multi-stakeholder dialogues • Set a quota of representativeness of women and young people (e.g. minimum 30%) with the involvement of their organizations • Encourage the Coffee and Cocoa Council to increase its awareness of gender issues
1.2: Capacity building program, including tools and approaches to support implementation of ILM, implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize women and young people into learning groups • Identify gender-specific themes for capacity building • Ensure adequate participation of women and other vulnerable groups in capacity building activities and include themes that target their areas of interest and specific needs • Support women's rural entrepreneurship through innovative approaches (CEFE, AVEC, etc.) • Provide training in nursery production • Train rural women and young people in the establishment of nurseries, in the cultivation of food crops and market gardens • Form self-help groups in cocoa-growing communities, • Include training for women in the sustainable management of areas being reforested • Sensitize cocoa producers on the worst forms of child labor identified in a participatory and consensual manner • Train young people and women in new agricultural techniques and practices,

Output	Gender-related actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness about the dangers and consequences of the worst forms of child labor
<p>1.3 Integrated participatory landscape management plans implemented in the target landscapes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out gender diagnostics for the specific needs of vulnerable groups (women, young people and children) and integrate them more into community decision-making bodies. • Involve women, young people and other vulnerable groups in all SCOLUR processes (design, implementation, evaluation, etc.) • Take into account the social realities of the different communities (including foreigners and especially Burkinabè) during the consultations. • Strengthen the participation of women and other vulnerable groups in the design and implementation of management plans • Better integrate women and young people into community decision-making bodies; • During community consultations, hold focus groups / small meetings, especially for women and young people; • Integrate women / youth into community decision-making bodies and involve them at all stages of the process • Raise awareness among stakeholders, including heads of families, landowners, etc. on gender and access to land for women and young people (especially in cases of inheritance / inheritance) • In the development plan, include food crops as a way to integrate women • Involve women and young people in activities related to producing forest tree seedlings • Involve cooperatives and associations of women cocoa producers, in particular the Federation of Women Cocoa Producers • Ensure that women's opinions are taken into account regarding the choice of crops to be integrated into plantations • Include actions to combat the worst forms of child labor in the landscape planning process • Integrate child labor control structures into the design and implementation of management plans • Integrate motivational actions into the preservation and restoration of landscapes such as the institution of special prizes, particularly for women's initiatives in planning.

Output	Gender-related actions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The animators and facilitators of participatory management plans must first be trained in the gender and development approach

Outcome 2: Improved efficiency and sustainability of cocoa value chains

Output	Gender-related actions
2.1: Climate-resilient and ecologically sound intensification models promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify specific gender issues and train women and young people Engage women's associations and other vulnerable groups for the dissemination of these models Collect women's opinions and experiences on forest products to be tested Sensitize women producers to appropriate new varieties and cropping practices and be receptive to changing varieties Train / sensitize women cocoa producers on new agricultural practices Promote agricultural practices that associate cocoa with food crops and fruit trees and are led by women
2.2: Innovative tools, approaches, strategies, guidance and training developed for more efficient and responsible cocoa value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rely on women's associations and other vulnerable groups for the dissemination of these innovative approaches and tools Develop training / supervision programs specifically targeted at women; Recruit and train women supervisors within the framework of the project Extend training to women's groups and youth associations
2.3: Inclusive business models (addressing, <i>inter alia</i> , innovative finance, market access, IT, women empowerment) catalyzed and tested in landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take into account the needs of women and other vulnerable groups in the development of these business models Integrate women and young people into the management bodies to better address gender aspects Raise awareness on the importance of financial education Creation of women's organizations with accounts for each group and other actions to integrate women into the financial system
2.4: Sustainable cocoa standards, certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take into account women and other vulnerable groups in the development of these standards

Output	Gender-related actions
and traceability systems developed and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate women and young people into the management bodies of FOs to better address gender aspects • In the management bodies of the certification process, define a quota for women; a percentage (30%) of women among certified producers

Outcome 3: Increased cocoa-forest landscape area under conservation and restoration

Output	Gender-related actions
3.1: Institutional capacity for restoration and rehabilitation of degraded lands and forest habitats strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key actors and institutions (old and new actors) with an interest in the issue of forest degradation and / or zero-deforestation agriculture including the private sector (timber professionals, cocoa manufacturers, etc.) and assess their capacities as actors both in the fight against child labor and in forest conservation and restoration • Build the capacities of all actors in forest conservation and restoration systems • Strengthen the capacity of women and women's organizations and of youth on the restoration and conservation of forests • Address specific gender themes in training curricula • Organize women and young people in associations for the restoration of forest cover
3.2: Highly degraded sites within the pilot cocoa-forest landscapes restored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve women, young people and schools in reforestation • Mobilized women and youth for the production of seedlings and delivery of forest management services • Promote forest restoration for charcoal production by women
3.3: Enhanced mechanisms to leverage investments and commitments for conservation and restoration of natural habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and take into account relevant actors and institutions (old and new actors) sensitive to gender and who have an interest related to the issue of forest degradation and / or zero-deforestation agriculture including the private sector (wood professionals, cocoa manufacturers, etc.) and the media. • Integrate women into collaborative frameworks

Outcome 4: Knowledge and innovation are diffused at multiple sub-national, national and international scales, while project implementation is monitored and evaluated

Output	Gender-related actions
4.1: Knowledge products, tools and approaches developed and shared through CFI, the FOLUR Global Platform and other relevant platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that gender issues are fully covered in knowledge products, tools and approaches
4.2: Participation of project team and partners in knowledge management and other activities of the FOLUR Global Platform, as well as in relevant international cocoa-related events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure gender balance in participation in global events
4.3: Operational M&E systems implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E processes to incorporate and assess gender issues

Annex K: Regional and Landscape-level Profiles

K-1 Regional and landscape-level combined profiles: Indénié Djuablin / La Mé

A. overview of the regions

This section presents thematic overviews of the two regions. It describes in turn: (i) geography and soils; (ii) forests, land use and deforestation; (iii) biodiversity and ecosystem services; and (iv) agriculture.

(i) *Geography and soils*

La Mé region is located in the southern part of the country. It covers an area of approximately 8,237 km² and has the town of Adzopé as its regional capital (Figure 1). It is made up of four departments: Adzopé, Akoupé, Alépé, and Yakassé-Attobrou and seventeen sub-prefectures. According to the latest General Census of Population and Housing (INS, 2014), the population is estimated at 514,700 inhabitants of whom 247,206 are female.

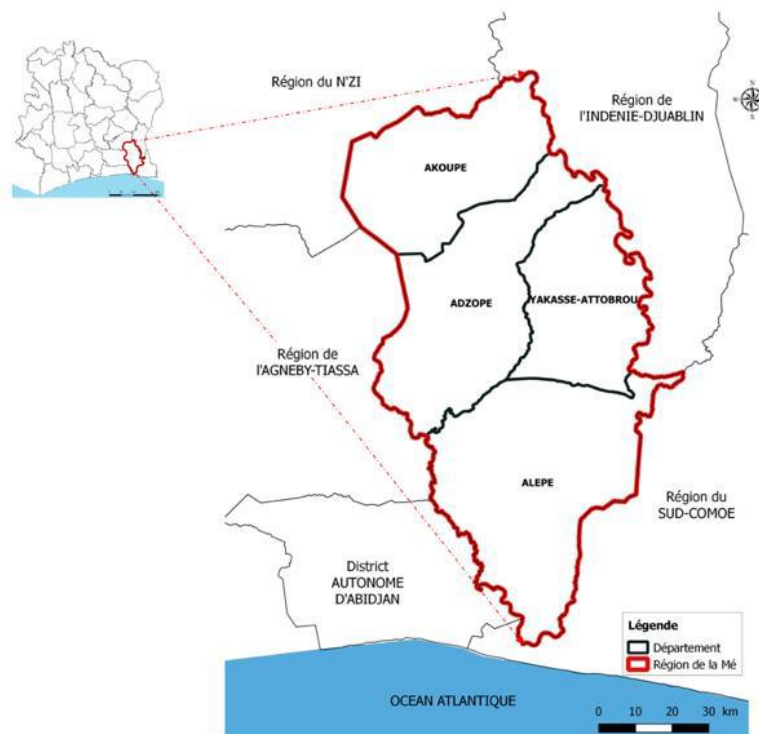


Figure 7: Administrative Status of La Mé Region

The region is characterised by the presence of numerous hills whose average altitude does not exceed 100 m and which are separated by long valleys, from which several water bodies extend. Located between the upper basins of the Agnéby and Mé rivers, this relief is also very hilly and reveals numerous lowlands. The La Mé region is also a tourist area with attractions such as the twin mountains Mafa-Mafou (mountains of miracles) of Bécédi-Brignan, in the department of Adzopé. The soil is of the ferrallitic type, moderately leached on schistous rocks, for the most part, and on granitic rocks in some places with good water retention (OSTROM, 1960). These soils are generally rich and suitable for growing coffee and cocoa but are also favourable for food crops.

Indénié-Djuablin is located in the Comoé District. The region's administrative localities include 3 departments (Agnibilekrou, Abengourou and Bettie) and 14 sub-prefectures, including 7 for the department of Abengourou. It is bordered to the north by the Moronou region, to the south-east by the

Sud-Comoé region, to the south-west by La Mé, to the east by Ghana and to the west by the Iffou region (**Figure 8-9**). It covers an area of 6,871 km² and has a population of around 560,432 of which 270 221 are female (INS, 2014). This region includes the cities of Abengourou, Agnibilékrou, Bettié and Niablé. Its capital, Abengourou, is the main urban centre of the region and is located 204 km from Abidjan and 255 km from Yamoussoukro.

At the pedological level, like several regions of Côte d'Ivoire, Indénié-Djuablin has a soil of unconsolidated ferrallitic type in the majority of its area and alluvial soils covering lowland and swampy areas. This is the result of calco-alkaline granitic decomposition in the north and metamorphic shales in the south. In addition, the soils are at high risk of erosion during periods of heavy rainfall. Concerning the structure of its relief, it is made up of broad plateaus with a low slope. These north-south plateaux are slightly inclined. In the region of Indénié-Djuablin, ferrallitic soils are suitable for perennial crops and are conducive to the practice of farming of coffee, cocoa, rubber and oil palm. The deep soils allow for the exploitation of various types of crops, including food crops (rice, cassava, banana, yam) as well as market gardening (tomato, okra, eggplant, etc.). In the South-Comoé region, ferrallitic soils are also conducive to perennial and annual crops, particularly bananas plantain, oil palm, coffee and cocoa, but also to crops such as plantain, oil palm, coffee and cocoa. Food crops such as pineapple, mango and coconut, are mainly grown in the coastal south.



Figure 8: La Mé Region

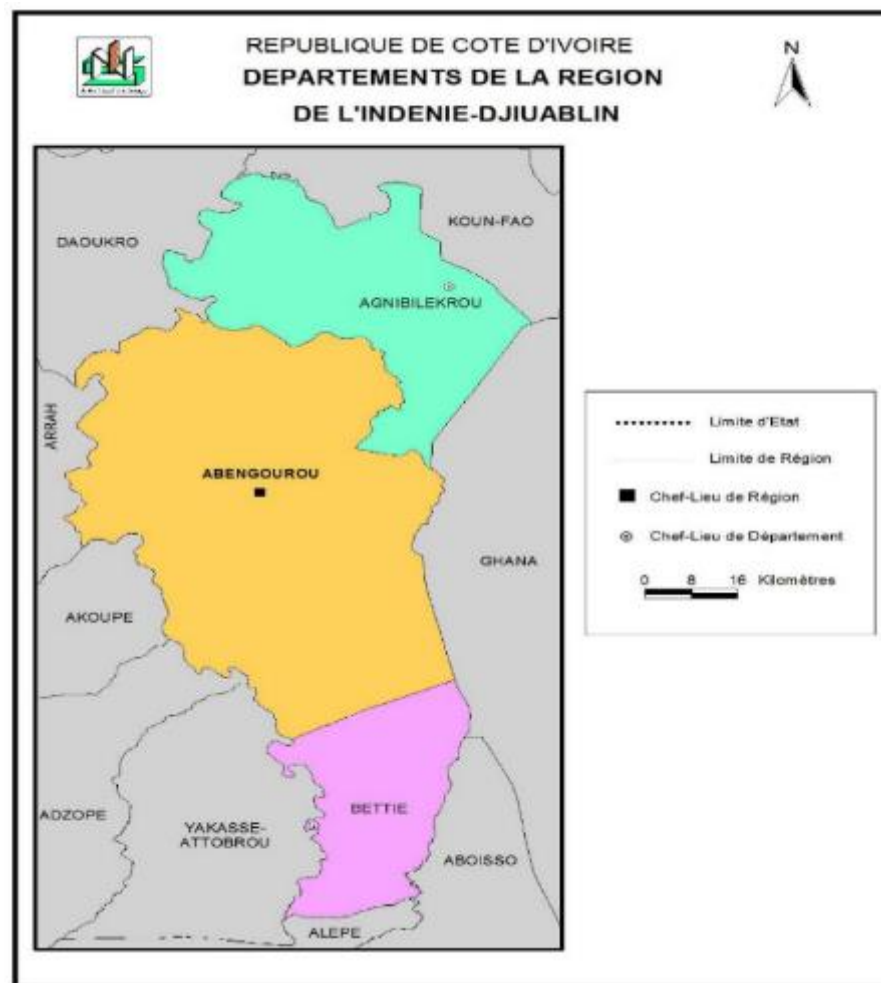


Figure 9: Indénie Djuablin Region Source: RGPH 2014

(ii) *Forests, land use and deforestation*

The forest zone of eastern Côte d'Ivoire is densely forested with certain species of trees and woody lianas characteristics of large forests. This area is one of the last relics of the Guinean forest. The vegetation, linked to the type of climate, the relief and the soil, is characteristic of the dense forest of the mesophilic sector in its southern part, with open forest in its northern part. La Mé region has nine Classified Forests (see **Table 9**) covering an area of 166,833 ha, one of which, the Classified Forest of Besso (23,100 ha), is a forest managed by the company Inprobois and is able to receive visitors. Together these forests account for just over 21% of the region's total area. They are: AGBO BLOC 1, BESSO, HEIN, MABI, MASSAME, N'GUECHIE, N'TO, N'ZODJI and YAYA. The rural estate includes nine other forest concessions. Precipitation is abundant and favorable to perennial crops.

Table 9: Classified forests and protected areas of La Mé region

Name	Area (ha)	Status of management planning and other management activities	Comments
AGBO BLOC 1	16,125	Management plan not available	The forest is highly degraded; it is infiltrated by a lot of farmers. It is a category 3 forest and degraded at more than 75%
BESSO	21,565	The forest management plan has been developed for a 10-year period from July 2016 to 2025.	The level of degradation is between 25-75 %. It is a category 2 forest.
HEIN	11,568	The forest management plan has been developed for a 10-year period from 2019 to 2028.	The degradation rate is 7.1 according to the last management plan of 2019. It is a category 1 forest
MABI	53,271	The forest management plan has been developed and adopted in 1999 for a 10-year period from 1999 to 2008.	Mabi is well conserved. its degradation rate is less than 25%.
MASSA-ME	3,058	Management plan not evaluable	The degradation rate is between 25-75 %. It is a category 2 forest.
N'GUECHIE	3,090	Management plan not evaluable	
N'TO	12,000	The forest management plan has been developed for a 10-year period from 2019 to 2028. It is ongoing	The forest degradation rate is 54.37 % according to the last management plan of 2019. It belongs to category 2.
N'ZODJI	9,725	The forest management plan has been developed for a 10-year period from 2019 to 2028. It is ongoing	The forest degradation rate is 50.34 % according to the last management plan of 2019. It belongs to category 2.
YAYA	23,879	The management plan currently in force (2015-2024) was validated in May 2015 and adopted in February 2016 by ministerial decision. ²⁷ The previous management plan was implemented over the period 2006-2015 by SODEFOR in collaboration with the company ITS, within the framework of a first partnership agreement concluded in July 2007 for a period of 5 years (the so-called provisional agreement), i.e. for the period 2008-2013. A new Partnership Agreement was concluded with ITS in April 2014 for a period of 25 years, i.e. until April 2039	It was classified for the first time in 1935. It is infiltrated by farmers but still well conserved. It is degraded less than 25%.
Total area	154 281		

This forested area hosts important floristic and faunal diversity. The latter is composed mainly of primates and birds, but also civets, manatees and crocodiles in the extreme south of the District. Unfortunately, the deterioration of the forests and the increase of the poaching activities have led to the disappearance of several species of fauna and flora. In terms of deforestation, similar to the case in several other regions of Côte d'Ivoire, the region's total forest cover (including classified forest) fell from 530,375.04 ha to 304,419.87 ha between 1986 and 2000, i.e. a deforestation rate of 3.97% / year. Between 2000 and 2015, deforestation accelerated. The annual deforestation rate rose from 3.97% / year to 5.53% / year. In 2015, forest coverage was estimated at 132,781.95 ha.

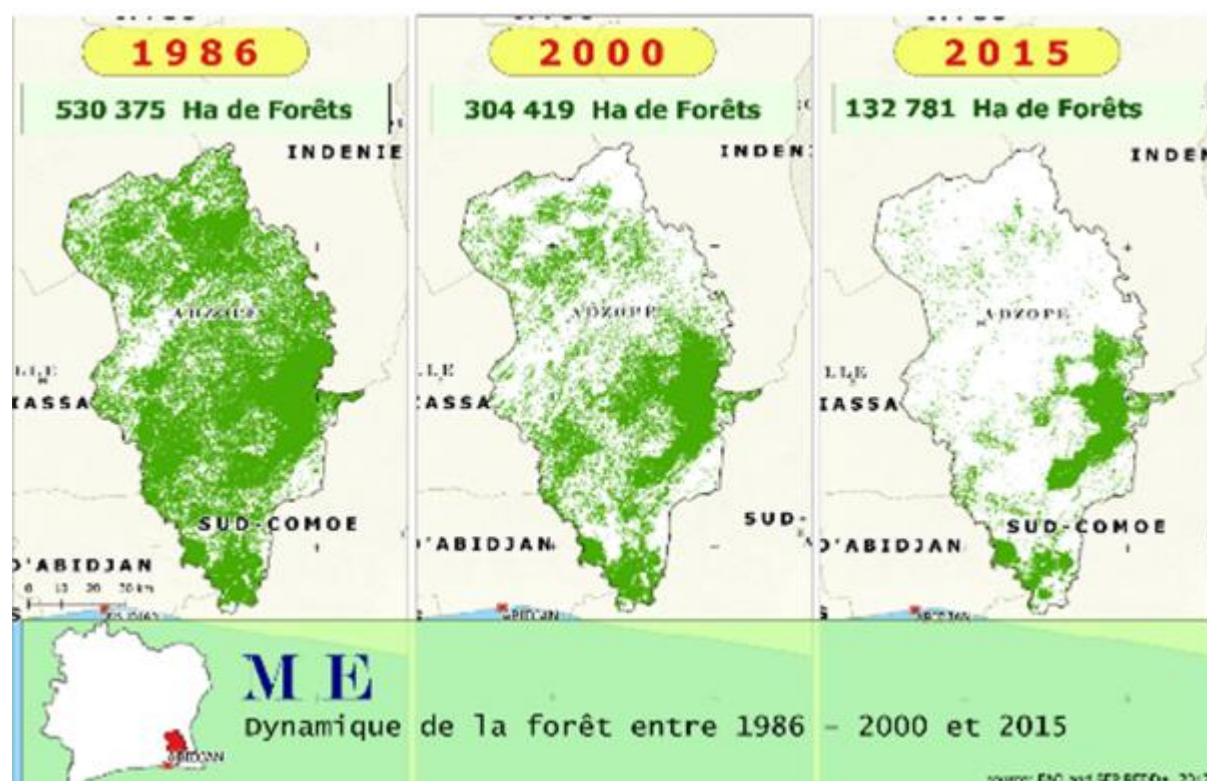


Figure 10: Forest degradation between 1986, 2000 and 2015 in La Mé Region

The distribution of land use classes at the level of La Mé region is dominated by secondary or degraded forests, which occupy 31% of the total area of the region, i.e. 244,357 ha. **Figure 11** shows the land-use map of the region. Undifferentiated crops and fallow land come in second place with an area of 215,752 ha or 27% of the total area. Dense forests, generally located in classified forests, account for 15% of the region's surface area, i.e. 120,391 ha. Finally, perennial crops such as cocoa and coffee are widely represented with a surface area of 106,650 ha or 14%, while the regional coverage of rubber trees represents 7% or 54,384 ha (**Table 10**).

Table 10 : Surface area and proportion of land use cover in La Mé Region

Land use classes	Area (ha)	Percentage
Secondary / Degraded Forest	244 356.66	31.02%
Secondary / Degraded Forest	215 751.94	27.39%
Dense forest	120 390.65	15.28%
Cocoa-Coffee	106 649.86	13.54%
Rubber	54 383.51	6.90%
Swampy Zone	14 023.28	1.78%
Industrial Palm Grove	9 026.51	1.15%
Settlement	7 078.88	0.90%
Gallery Forest / Swamp	6 163.96	0.78%
Water body	2 598.09	0.33%
Roads	1 407.26	0.18%
Industrial banana plantations	955.70	0.12%
Industrial anana plantations	573.17	0.07%
Bare soil	65.38	0.01%
Teak plantation	47.21	0.01%
Others	4 283.29	0.54%

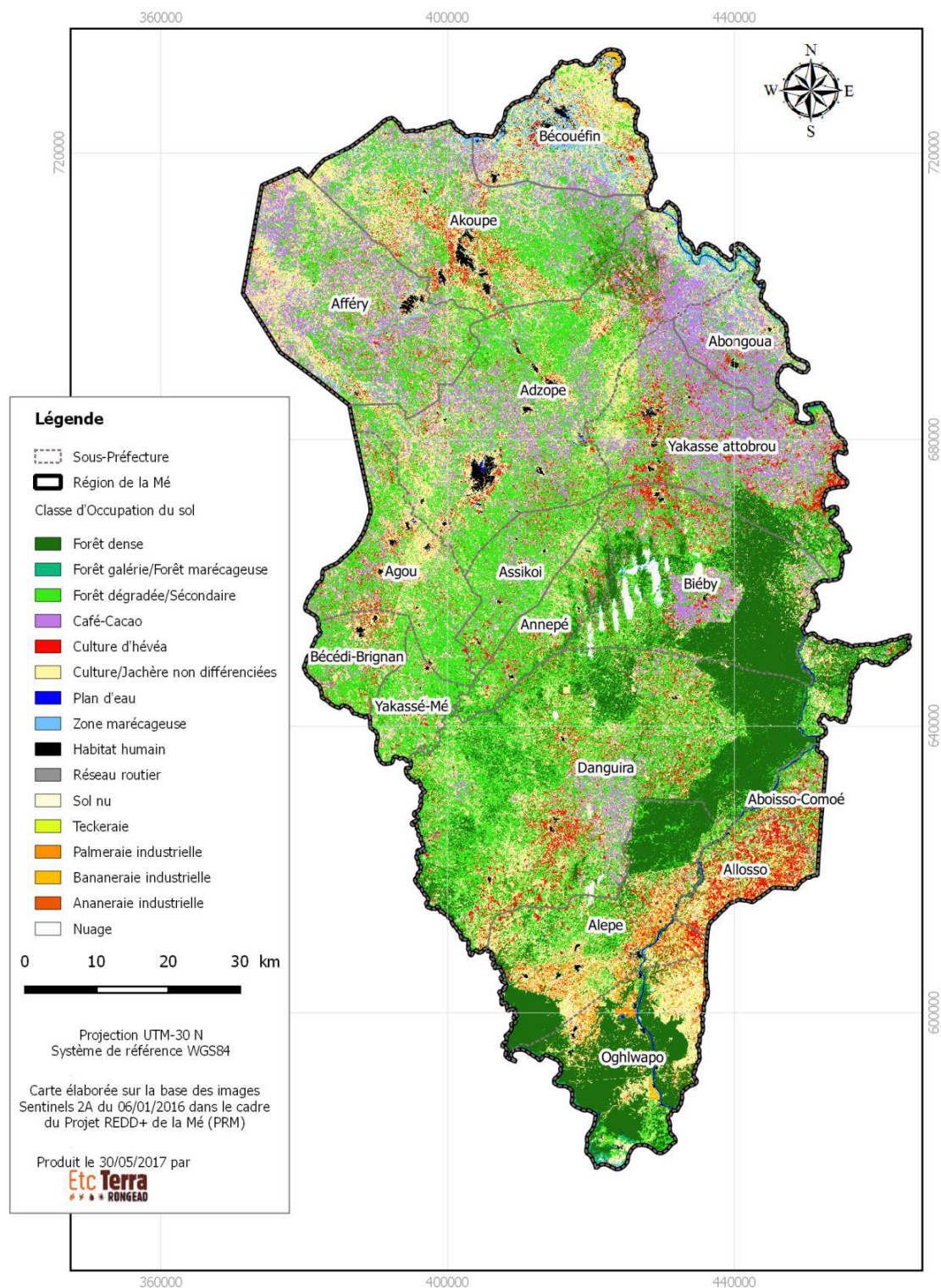


Figure 11: Land use of La Mé Region

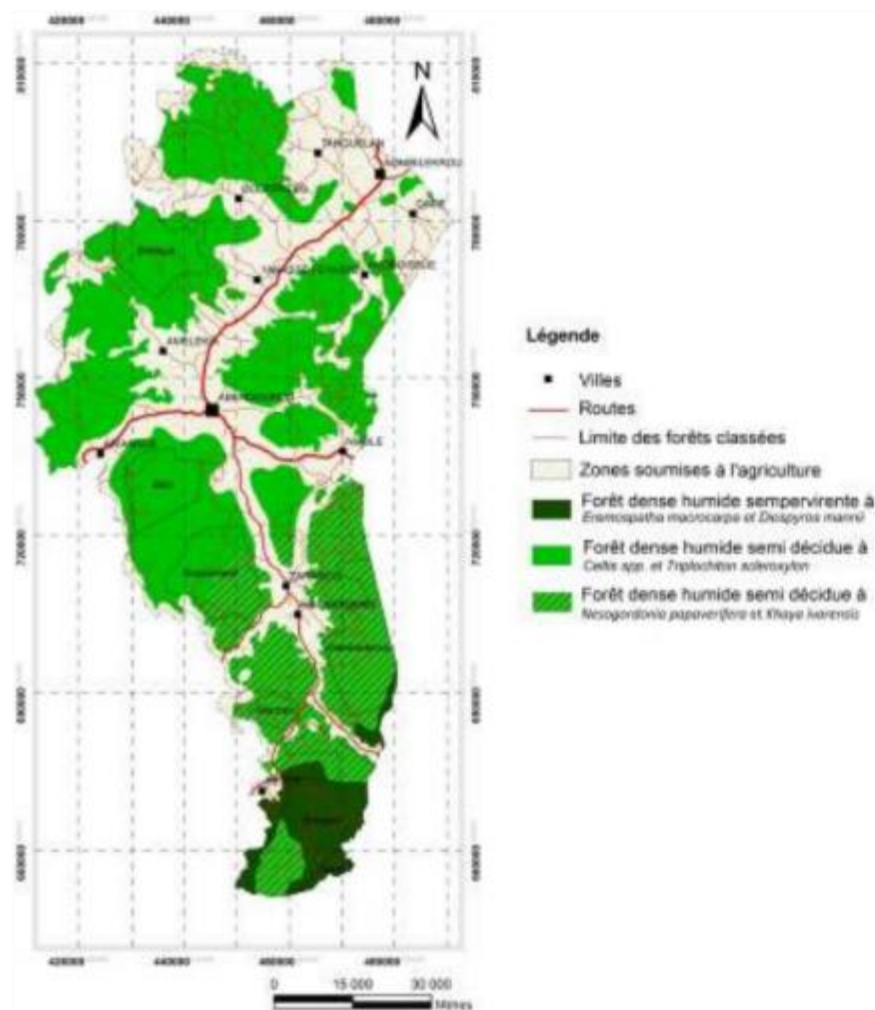
In the case of Indénié Djuablin, the vegetation, linked to the type of climate, relief and soil, is characteristic of the dense forest of the Mesophile sector in its southern part, with thinning in its northern part. The region has six classified forests (Brassoué, Béki, Bossomagué, Manzan, Diaramassakrou, Songan), with a total surface area of 99,317 ha, which contains significant diversity of flora and fauna.

Table 11: Classified forests and protected areas of Indénié Djuablin region

Name	Area (ha)	Status of management planning and other management activities (Describe type of plan, date approved, in progress, upcoming, etc)	Comments (Add 1-2 sentences describing briefly history and status, deforestation, etc.)
Béki	16,215	The forest management plan has been developed for a 10-year period from February 2016 to 2025.	Beki forest is highly degraded, it is infiltrated by a lot of farmers. It is a category 3 forest and degraded at more than 75%
Bossématié	21,025	The forest management plan has been developed for a 10-year period from 2016 to 2025.	Bossématié was really well conserved before the crisis of 2002. During the crisis it was infiltrated by a lot of farmers and is now has degraded rate between 25% and 75 %. It is a category 2 forest
Brassué	19,394	The first management plan dates back to 2004. A second plan is drawn up in 2019 for implementation over the period 2019-2028, with a review scheduled after five years.	This forest was also medium conserved before the crisis and has been infiltrated by farmers and clandestine wood operators. It is a category 3 forest (75% degraded rate)
Manzan	4,500	From May 1993, the SODEFOR/KFW/GTZ. programme for the management of classified forests in the East and the protection of nature (PNT) came into effect. The aim of the project was to create and establish "the methodological, silvicultural and organisational bases for the rehabilitation of selected classified forests (CF) in the Eastern region". The last plan was adopted in 1998 for 10 years up to 2007.	This forest was also medium conserved before the crisis and has been infiltrated by farmers and clandestine wood operators. It is a category 3 forest (75% degraded rate)
Songan	38,183	The forest management plan has been developed for a 10-year period from 2016 to 2025.	Category 3 forest. The rate of degradation is more than 75%. It is highly degraded by cocoa farm and clandestine wood operators.
Total area	99,317		

Unfortunately, the deterioration of the forests and the increase of poaching activities have led to the disappearance of several species of fauna and flora. Indeed, most forests show significant deforestation and degradation due to the development of coffee, cocoa and other crops. More recently, rubber cultivation has emerged as a significant pressure. Currently, more than 30% of the surface area of these forests are occupied by coffee and cocoa plantations. The anarchic occupation of classified and non-classified forests by agricultural development in general, bushfires and floods, and logging for domestic needs are the main drivers of deforestation. This includes the destruction of the forest heritage of the Comoé District, which has been replaced by fallow land, wasteland and gallery forests on the edge of the forest. This decrease in surface area and natural forest resources, as well as the reduction in the availability of land for reforestation, induce a significant change in the climate of the region. According to the 2015 BNEDT report, forest cover fell from 45,060 ha in 2000 to 17,881.8 ha in 2015, representing an average annual deforestation rate of 6%. This deforestation is largely attributable to the development of coffee, cocoa and rubber cultivation in the region (Moussa KONE et al, 2014).

(A) Map of dense forest formations with their specific characterization for the 1960s



(B) Map of dense forest formations with their specific characterization for the 1980s

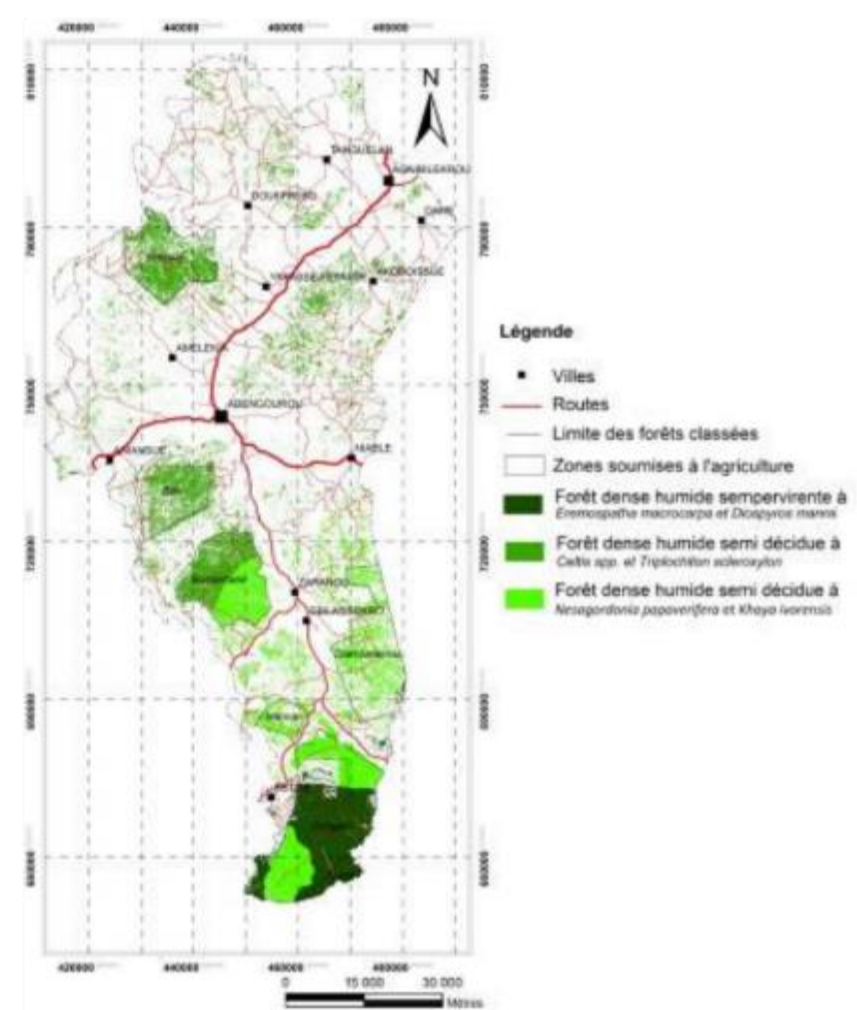
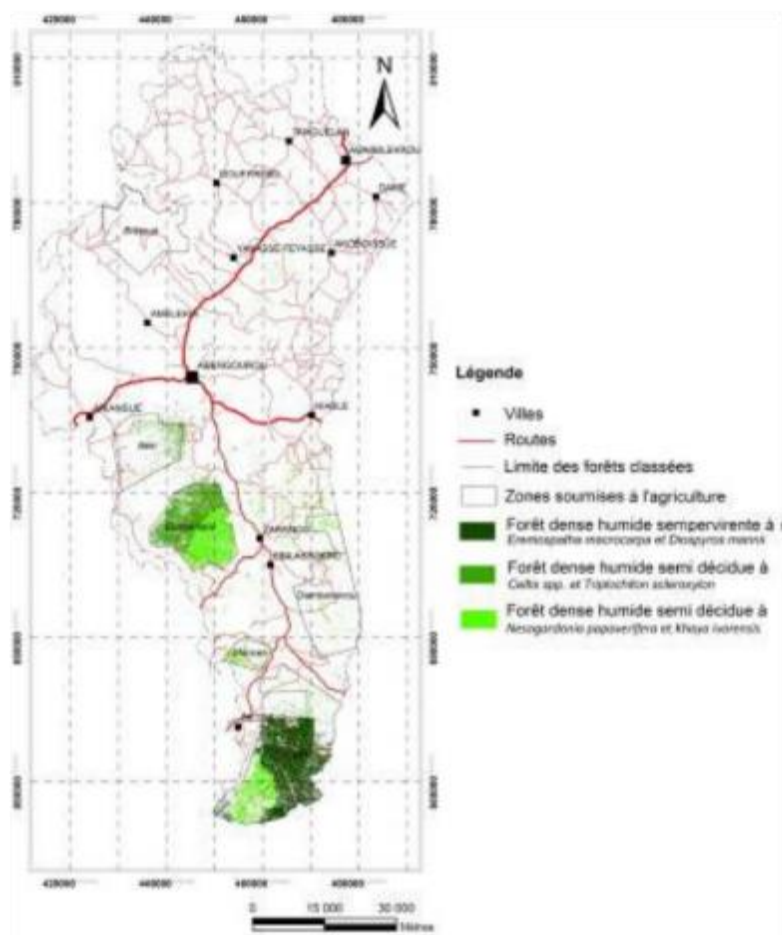


Figure 12: state of dense forest formations with their specific characterization for the 1960s and their degradation in 2000s (KONE et al. 2014)

(C) map of dense forest formations with their specific characterization for the 2000s



(D) Map of the degradation of dense humide forest between the 1960s and 1980s

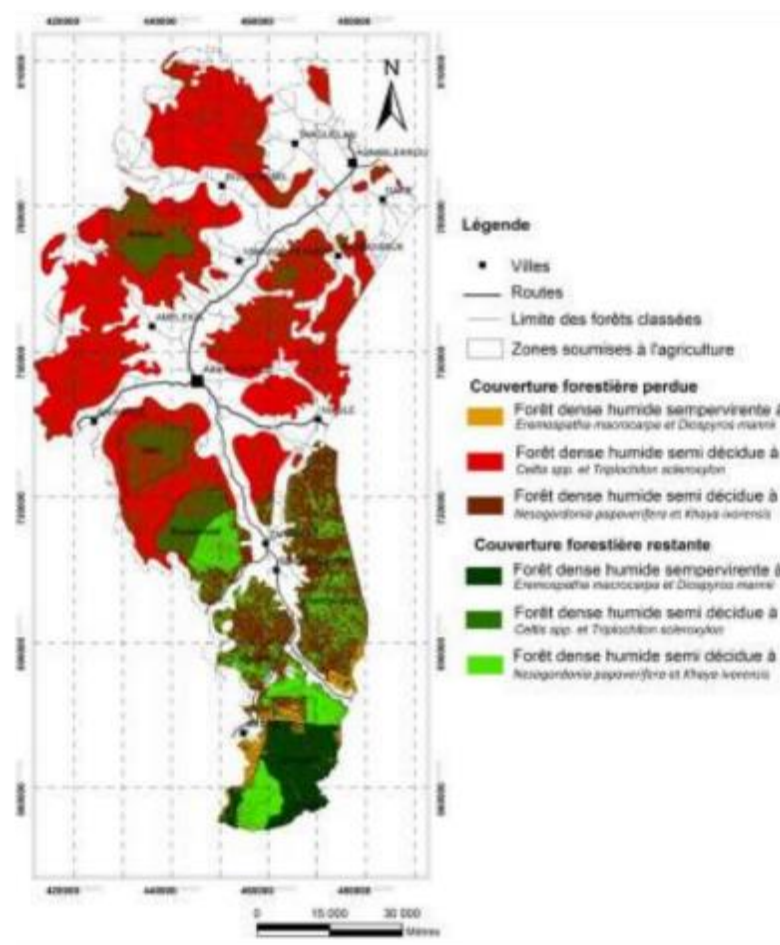


Figure 13 (continued): state of dense forest formations with their specific characterization for the 1960s and their degradation in 2000s (KONE et al. 2014)

Direct drivers of deforestation in the project area are more or less identical to those in all forest areas in the country. There is no analysis per region but the main report describing the drivers (BNEDT, Ecterra, 2016) includes an analysis per main agro-ecological zone. Thus, for the south-east agro-ecological zone, which includes La Mé, Agneby Tiassa and Sud-Comoe regions, the most important drivers are agricultural expansion, especially rubber, cocoa and palm oil, logging (mostly for charcoal production), urbanization and informal mining. While the general hierarchy of direct drivers of deforestation for this zone is roughly in line with the national one, it is nevertheless important to underline the importance of oil palm agriculture here (20% instead of 7% at the national level). This is mostly because of important areas of oil palm in Sud-Comoé. Forests are always subject to intense pressure for firewood or charcoal used for cooking. The same is also true for indirect drivers of deforestation, with a high degree of similarity between the national level and the south-east agro-ecological zone. Here, the main factors are economic attractiveness, inadequate policy framework, poor governance, demography and lack of technology, including low levels of agricultural intensification.

(iii) *Biodiversity significance and ecosystem services*

The forests of La Me region are under the Guinean domain and the Mesophile sector. Among the existing forms we find the forest of *Tarrietia utilis* (Sterculiaceae) and *Chrysophyllum perpulchrum* (Sapotaceae). They include the presence of many elements of the forest with *Diospyros* spp. and *Mapania* spp. such as: *Mapania linderi* (Cyperaceae); *Mapania coriandrum* (Cyperaceae); *Buforrestia mannii* (Commelinaceae); *Tichomanes guineense* (Pteridophytes); *Drypetes aylmeri* (Euphorbiaceae); *Soyauxia floribunda* (Medusandraceae); *Tarrietia utilis* (Sterculiaceae). When moving to a region with a more rugged relief, the soils become poor in clay and water. In this case, not only the presence of plant species of less hygrophilic ecology, such as *Turraeanthus africanus*, but also "mesohygrophilic" species, such as *Chrysophyllum perpulchrum* and *Dracaena arborea*, typical of the Mesophile sector, can be observed. Some plants (*Cycas revoluta*, *Euphorbia* spp. Etc.) and animals (*Varanus* spp., *Chamaeleo* spp. Python spp. *Crocodylus cataphractus* and *Crocodylus niloticus*, *Gyps africanus*, *Cercopithecus* spp. *Heterobranchus* spp. *Loxodonta africana* etc.) of Côte d'Ivoire encountered in the forest formations of Me are on the CITES list¹⁰⁰.

The main threats to forest resources, including water resources, are the exploitation of timber, fuelwood, traditional pharmacopoeia products and game, deforestation (leading to one of the most serious problems of genetic erosion), bush fires, drought, pesticides. According to Aké-Assi¹⁰¹, the degradation of biodiversity is mainly due to demographic pressure, agricultural practices and forestry operations, and secondarily to the extraction of medicinal plants (Adingra, 2017). The modification of different ecosystems has led to the dispersion of animal species that depend on forest cover (forest duikers, chimpanzees, forest elephants, etc.). This situation highlights the threat that the destruction of the forest poses to the lives of the various animal species. The most striking example is that of the African elephant. It comprises two species in Ivory Coast: *Laxodonta africana*, savannah elephant and *Laxodonta cyclotis*, forest elephant.

Indénié Djuablin's forests are characterized by the almost simultaneous leaf fall of most individuals of one species (AKÉ ASSI, 1992). In fact, more than half of the trees in the upper stratum lose their leaves during the dry season between December and April. In these areas, the herbaceous stratum is commonly composed of the following species: *Leptaspis zeylanica*, *Streptogyna crinita*, *Linidium gabunense*, *Olyra latifolia*, *Crossandra flava*, *Justicia extensa*, *Diospyros heudelotii* while the tree stratum is composed

¹⁰⁰ Diversité Biologique de la Côte d'Ivoire – Rapport de synthèse - Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Forêt, 1999. 273 p.

¹⁰¹ Aké-Assi, L. (1988). Espèces rares et en voie d'extinction de la flore de la Côte d'Ivoire. Bot. Missouri Botanic Garden 25: 461-463

essentially of *Celtis adolfi-fridericii*, *Celtis mildbraedii*, *Nesogordonia papaverifera*, *Scottellia klaineana* var. *mimfiensis*, *Terminalia superba*, *Triplochiton scleroxylon*, *Mansonia altissima*, *Eribroma oblonga*, *Sterculia rhinopetala* etc. These different trees are often covered by large woody lianas such as *Griffonia simplicifolia*, *Tiliacora dinklagei*, *Motandra guineensis*, *Millettia chrysophylla* and *Neuropeltis acuminata* (KOUADIO, 2004). In the forest ecosystem, there is a strong interaction between the structure of plant and animal communities, a sign of a long period of co-evolution. The most frequent species of animals in the area were the Harted-legged Gib (*Tragelaphus scriptus*), the Blue Duiker (*Cephalophus monticola*), the Bongo (*Boocerus euryceros*), the Royal Antelope (*Neotragus pygmeus*), the Athera (*Atherurus africanus*) and the Brown Mongoose (*Crossarchus obscurus*); today they are endangered due to deforestation and game hunting.

The degradation of the forest cover of the region is essentially linked to the dominant coffee-cocoa agriculture in the INDJU region and the industrial exploitation of wood. All these actions of forest cover destruction are a threat for plant biodiversity. Thus, the southern part of the classified forest of Bossématié formerly characterized by forests in *Nesogordonia papaverifera* and *Khaya ivorensis* (Guillaumet and Adjanoun, 1971) is dominated during the decade 2000 by the association *Celtis mildbraedii* and *Nesogordonia papaverifera*. The exploitation of Mahogany has led to a fall in the population of *Khaya ivorensis*. This very local study characterizes the state of the deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire.

(iv) *Agriculture*

In La Me, agriculture remains the main economic activity. A significant segment of the population of the district remained attached to the cocoa and coffee industry, despite the slowdown in this activity, due in large part to the degradation of the forest and orchards. Average annual cocoa production is estimated at 10,000 tons per year. It is worth noting that in recent years, people are increasingly turning to new cash crops. These are mainly: rubber tree, cashew nut and food crops and market gardening. As far as food crops and market gardening are concerned, the department remains an important production and marketing area. The main food crops are: rice, yam, plantain banana, cassava, maize, groundnut, eggplant, pepper, okra, tomato. However some factors contribute to production imbalances and poor control over the distribution of these products; these include the poor condition of village roads, unstable rainfall and the reluctance of users to take certificates of origin.

Agriculture is the main activity in the Indénié Djuablin region. Extensive agriculture is the cultivation system favored by the farmers of the area. It involves the continuous and uncontrolled clearing of forests to extend existing plantations or to create new ones with low use of chemical inputs. This practice results in the destruction of forest cover of 2.77% /year according, soil degradation and low productivity¹⁰².

The economic activity of the Indénié Djuablin region remains largely dominated by agriculture, the main crops concerned being: perennial crops, market gardening and food crops. As shown in Table 9, with a total surface area of 118,217 cultivated hectares (cocoa, coffee, rubber, oil palm), perennial crops occupy about 52% of the agricultural surface area and 70% of the farming population. By comparison, food crops account for almost 46% of cultivated area and 76% of total annual production. They are intended for the food consumption of the population living in the region. Yam, cassava, maize and sweet bananas are the main crops. Vegetable crops cover 2% of the cultivated area and account for nearly 4% of total crop production. They mainly include tomato, okra, green cabbage and chilli pepper (UEMOA, 2015).

¹⁰² KONÉ M. et al. 2014. Dégénération de la forêt dense humide tropicale, cas de la région de l'indénié-Djuablin à l'est de la Côte d'Ivoire. Journal of Animal & Plant Sciences, 2014. Vol.21, Issue 3: 3324-3338

Industry

It is dominated by the commercially-produced crumb rubber processing and storage facilities dominated by Olam and Societe Agro-Industrielle de la Comoe (SAIC). In addition, there are some wood, rice and cassava processing units.

Cocoa production and value chains

The value chain is made up of bush trackers who transport the cocoa purchased from the fields to the cooperatives' bush stores or directly to the central warehouse. From the central warehouse the cocoa is conveyed to the nearest cocoa factory according to the traders either in the region or in Abidjan. Most of cocoa come from classified forest.

(v) Socio-economic and governance aspects

With a surface area of 8,237 km², La Mé region had a population of 514,700 in 2014, with 267,494 men and 247,206 women. The region is made up of Akye, Agni and Gwa peoples as well as foreigners from the sub-region such as Malians, Burkinabe and Guineans. As part of its agricultural development policy, the Ivorian state has made available to the local population and to many applicants, land for cultivation by declassifying part of the Memni forest classified by decree n°645 of 7 March 1973.

According to a recent population and housing census (RGPH), conducted in 2014, the Indénié-Djuablin region has 560,432 inhabitants, of whom 290,211 are male and 270,221 are female. The region is inhabited by indigenous Agni and a large immigrant population (Baoulé, Senoufo, Malinké) as well as foreigners from Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal and Ghana. The agricultural population is 152,785 (ANADER Annual Report 2002).

As seen in **Table 12** below, the poverty level in rural areas averages 48.2% of the population, while some 5-10% suffer from food insecurity. The region has 20,802 agricultural households.

Table 12: Socio-economic indicators for Indénié Djuablin and La Me

Indicator	Indénié Djuablin			La Me		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Percentage of population below poverty line	31.6%	60 %	48.7%	52.3	53.4	52.7
Prevalence of food insecurity			5.3			17.6
Number of agricultural households	20,802	12,997	33,726	15,920	22,021	37,941
Average household size	7.2	6.7	7	6.1	6.8	6.4

Source: Envi 2015, REEA 2015¹⁰³

¹⁰³ Synthèse des volumes du Recensement des Exploitants et Exploitations Agricoles (REEA) 2015/2016

Table 13 below presents socio-economic data concerning the region's farmers. The literacy rate is relatively low with a proportion of 41.5% of literate farmers. There are a considerable population of allogenic and allochthonous in the region.

Table 13: Some indicators relating to farmers in Indénié Djuablin

Indicator	Indénié Djuablin			La Me		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Man	Women
Average age of operators	44.4	44	45.4	45.1	44.6	46.3
Average number of plots	1.6	1.3	1.5	2	2.1	1.6
Literacy rate (%)	41.5%	45%	31.3%	67.8	72.6	55.5
Farmers with no educational level	25,194	17,623	7,571	16,264	9,995	6,269
Farmers with primary-level education	8,806	6,525	2,281	17,451	12,018	5,433
Farmers with secondary-level education	6,192	5,358	840	12,311	10,671	1,640
Allogenic	13,166	11,202	2,022	5,476	4,741	735
Allochthonous	6,896	5,531	1,365	917	3,859	4,776
Indigenous	21,846	14,459	7,387	11,799	25,669	37,468

Source: REEA 2015

Appendix K-1-1: Cooperatives of Indénié Djuablin region

NAME OF COOPERATIVE COMPANY	SIGLE	NUMBER OF MEMBERS			NATURE OF ACTIVITY
		Men	Women	TOTAL	
Société Coopérative avec Conseil d'Administration Agricole de Diangobo	COOP-CA ADI	379	22	401	Collection and marketing of their members' cocoa
Société Coopérative avec Conseil Administration Espoir d'Angouakro	COOP.CA-ESPOIR	359	41	400	
Société Coopérative Simplifiée CAABRO	CAABRO SCOOPS	420	27	447	
Société Coopérative Agricole avec conseil d'administration des producteurs agricoles de NIABLE	COOP-CA PRANIA	180	25	205	
Société Coopérative Agricole avec conseil d'administration du Canton Amélékia	SCOOPACA COOPCA	878	46	924	
Société Coopérative avec Conseil Administration de Commercialisation de Café-Cacao de Niablé	CCCN COOPCA	228	63	291	
Société Coopérative avec Conseil Administration ANOUANZE d'Aniassué	SCAANIAS COOPCA	457	51	508	
Société Coopérative Agricole avec conseil d'administration CAPRESSA Agnitié d'APPROMPRON	COOP-CAPRESSA	753	40	793	
Société coopérative avec conseil d'administration Yeyonian de Moussakro	COOPAYAAF COOP-CA	380	35	415	
Société coopérative avec conseil d'administration Bredi de Béttié	COOP-CA BB	359	41	400	
Société Coopérative Nouvelle de Négoc de Café Cacao de BETTIE	SOCONECB	75	5	80	
Société Coopérative avec conseil d'administration Bokasso d'EBILASSOKRO	COOPABE COOP CA	629	45	674	
Société Coopérative Agricole avec Conseil Administration MAWOUBE de YEREYERE	CAMAYE COOP.CA	878	206	1 084	

Source: Zone ANADER Indénié Djuablin, 2020

K-2: Regional and landscape-level combined profile: Cavally

A. Regional overview

i. Landscape definition and statistics

Figure 7 and Table 14 below presents the Cavally landscape being targeted by the SCOLUR project. The landscape covers a total of about 359,693 ha of the rural domain, including an estimated 228561 ha of cacao production.

Table 14. Land Use of the Cavally Landscape

Land use categories	Area (ha)
Rock outcrop	2 601.59
Agricultural facility	69 770.70
Hydromorphic agricultural facility	16 675.11
Coffee-cocoa	142 115.35
Watercourse	490.38
Degraded forest	78 396.50
Dense forest	1 029.99
Gallery forest	4 713.97
Swamp forest	109.21
Shrublands	884.67
Human habitat	4 413.90
Rubber plantation	27 849.71
Settlements	284.83
Palm tree plantation	4.97
Waterbody	6 079.55
Reforestation	414.51
Swampy area	3 858.53
Total	359 693.46

ii. Geographic and soils

With a surface area of 11,376 km², the Cavally region is located in the west of Côte d'Ivoire on the border with Liberia over a length of 150 km, part of which is marked by a natural border, the Cavally River. The other boundaries of the Cavally region are the Tonkpi region to the north, the Guémon region to the east and the San Pedro region to the south. Administratively, the Cavally region is subdivided into four (04) departments (Bloléquin, Guiglo, Taï and Toulepleu), comprising 17 sub-prefectures, twelve (12) of which are currently operational. The chief town of the region is the city of Guiglo.

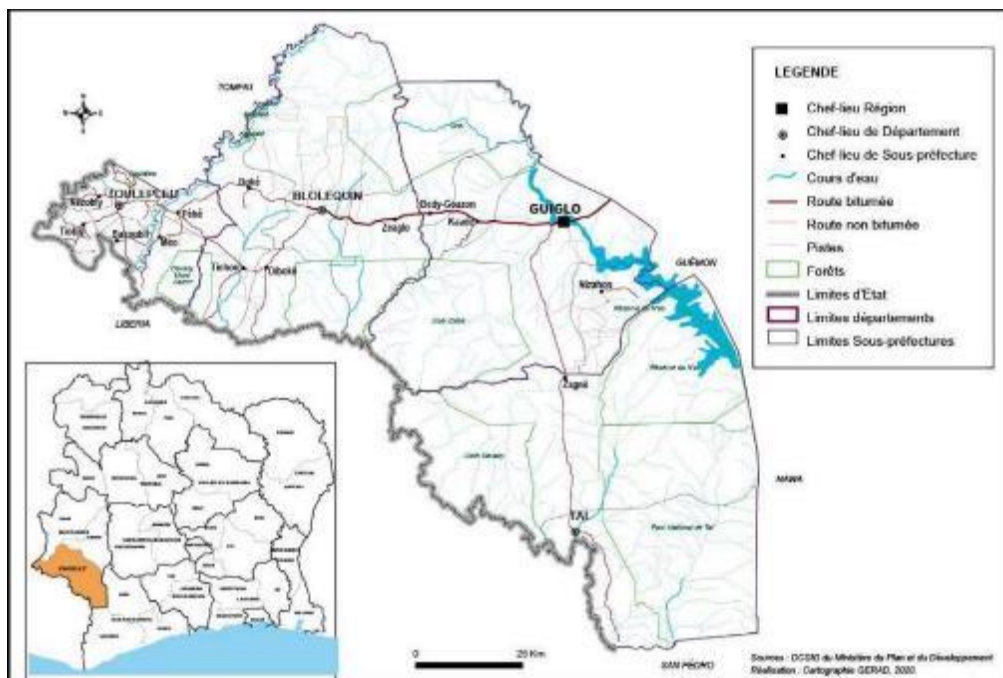


Figure 14 : Région of Cavally

The soils of the Cavally region are of ferralitic type, highly leached, highly desaturated, due to the important leaching linked to the combined effects of slopes, rainfall and reworked (on flyschoid rock or on Migmatites). They are divided into two main categories: gravelly or cuirass soils, with a limited useful depth, suitable only for plants with a fairly superficial root system (coffee tree); non-gravelly soils, with a useful depth exceeding one meter, suitable for oil palm and rubber when sandy, and cocoa when clayey. The subsoil is rich in minerals: gold and diamonds.

(ii) *Biodiversity significance and ecosystem services*

The Cavally region is considered a very dense forest area. The vegetation is part of the Guinean domain with a dominance of dense mesophilic and humid forest. It is very rich in forest species and the floristic composition of this forest is very varied. Among which, the most widespread and the most exploited are: Sipo, Mahogany, Samba, Niangon, Fraké and Framiné (PSD, 2012-2021). The fauna composition includes large animals (elephants, chimpanzees, warthogs etc.), a variety of birds and reptiles, amphibians and insects, aquatic species. Some of the animals are endemic species, notably the white guinea fowl. The most emblematic species of the region is the Leopard, which is found in the Taï Park. The three most dominant and most hunted wildlife species are agoutis, deer and gazelles. In order to protect the fauna and flora of these territories, several zones have been classified.

(iii) *Forests, land use and deforestation*

The region has several protected areas, mainly made up of four classified forests, a National Park and a wildlife reserve listed in **Table 15**.

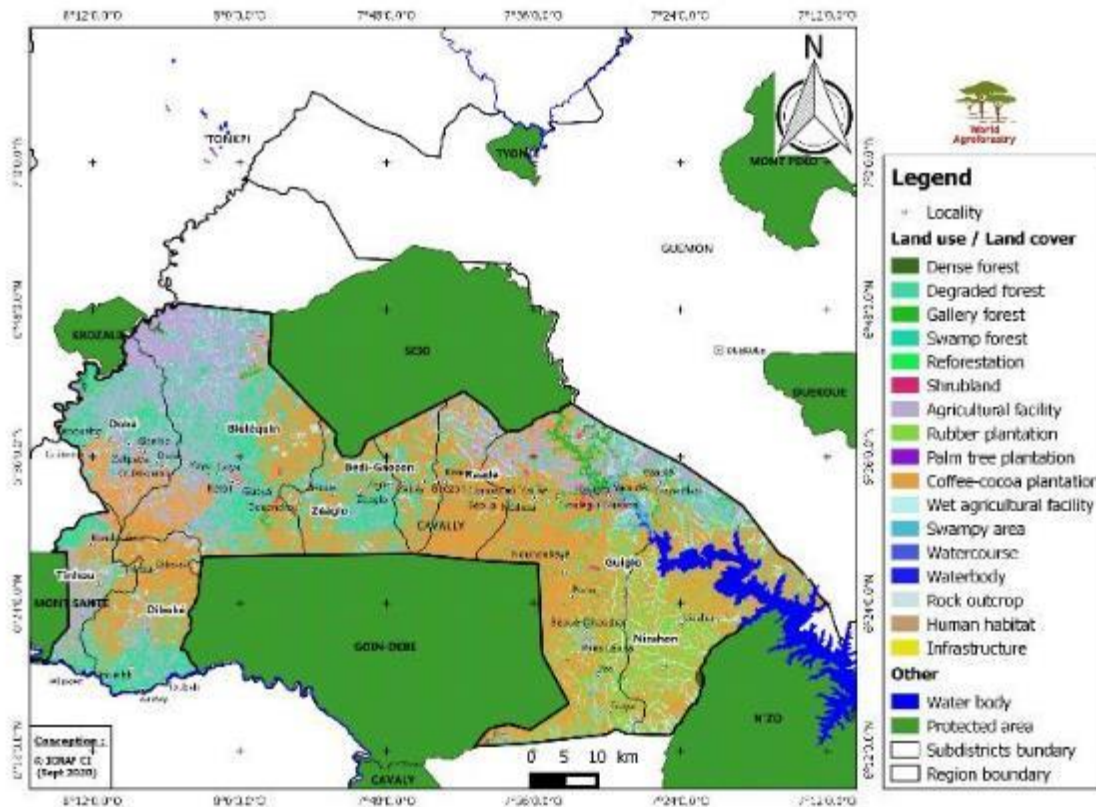


Figure 15: National park and Classified Forests of Cavally Region

There are also many sacred forests in the localities, especially sacred groves. The Cavally region is in the grip of accelerated deforestation of its plant cover following the national trend (16 million ha in 1960 to 3.4 million in 2015: BNETD, 2015). Increasingly, these protected areas are under serious threat from anthropogenic activities.

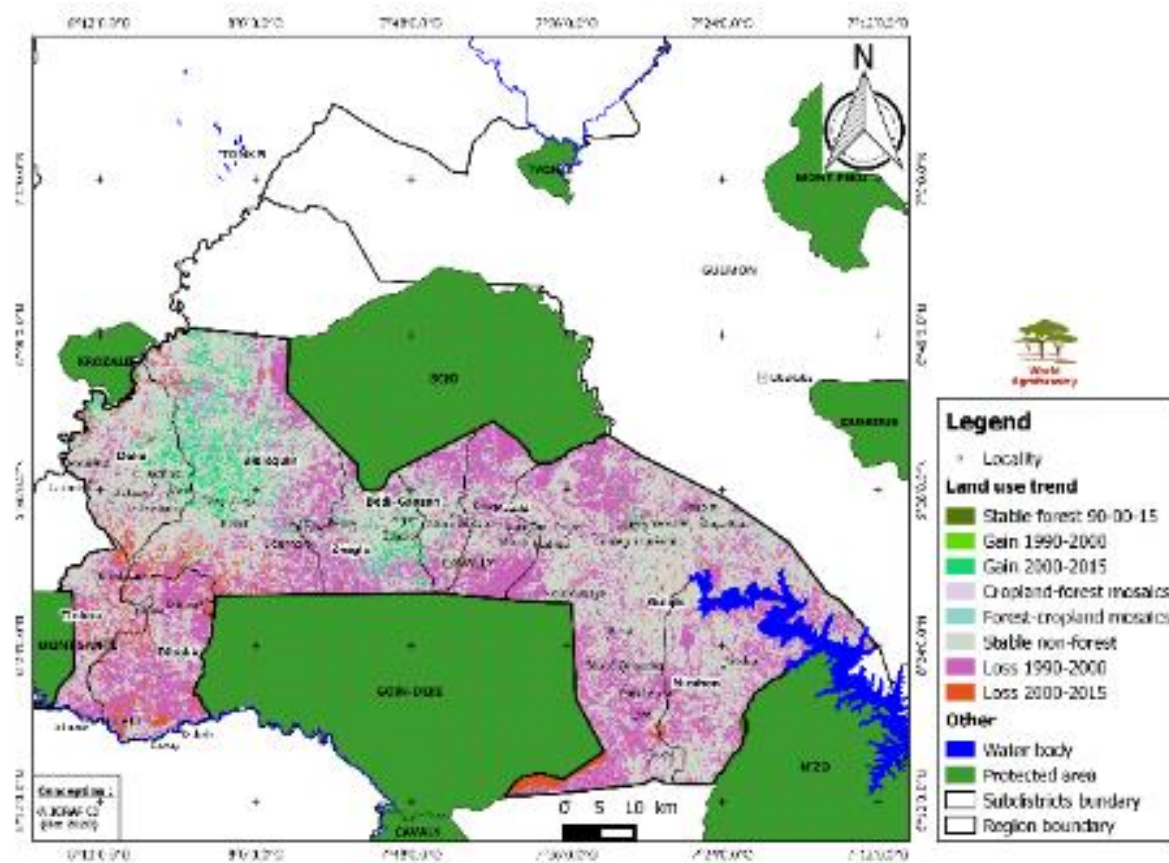


Figure 16: Land use of Cavally project landscape area

Table 15: Classified forests and protected areas of Cavally region

Name	Area (ha)	Status of management planning and other management activities	Comments
Goin-Debe	133 170	Management planning is obsolete and date from 90s. Realization of the studies for the elaboration of the management plan of the classified forest of goin-debe started in 2019	Degraded more than 75%, he is infiltrated by farmers especially cocoa farmers. It is category 3 forest.
Cavally	64 200	Management planning started in 2010 and it was adopted for a duration of 10 years (from 2014 to 2023) in December 2013.	Conserved more than 75%, he is infiltrated by farmers especially cocoa farmers at a few levels. It is category 1 forest.
Scio	64 200	Management planning is obsolete and not update	Degraded more than 75%, he is infiltrated by farmers especially cocoa farmers. It is category 3 forest.
Mont Sinté	14 100	Management planning is obsolete and not update	it is a moderately degraded forest with a degradation between 25 and 75%. it belongs to the category 2
Tai NP	536 017	Management planning is update and start at 2006. It's built for 10 years until 2016. A new MP is ongoing	It's a world heritage. Very well manage and conserve. it is under threat of infiltration
N'zo reserve	27.830	Management planning is update and date from 2006. It's built for 10 years until 2016.	well manage and conserve. it is under threat of infiltration

The Cavally region is in the grip of accelerated deforestation of its plant cover, following the national trend (16 million ha in 1960 to 3.4 million ha in 2015: BNETD, 2015). Increasingly, these protected areas are under serious threat from anthropogenic activities. Today, we are witnessing a process of destruction of classified forests due to the extension of cultivated land on woodland reserves. The forest is being heavily attacked by farmers who come to settle there to grow crops. Farmers are at the origin of the loss of forestry. Such a phenomenon is further accentuated by the politico-military crisis, with the massive arrival of waves of non-native and non-native migrants. The occupation of forest land by the latter has given rise to intercommunity conflicts over land ownership. However, before the crisis, the level of forest conservation was estimated at 80%, and after the crisis, a gradual decline in forest resources began to be noted.

The average rate of forest degradation in the Cavally region is significantly higher than the national average. This rate is estimated at 200,000 ha/year/. And until 2015, the Cavally region had no reforested area (SODEFOR Man, 2015).

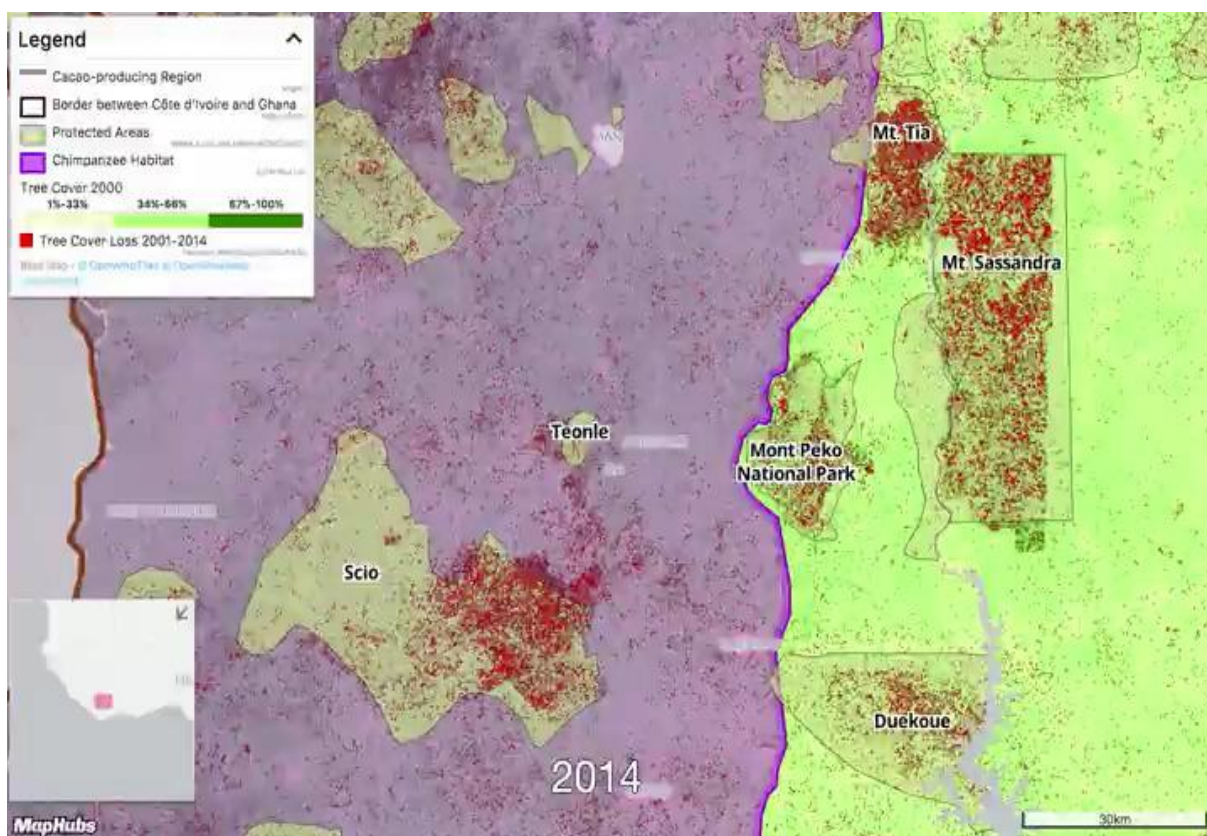


Figure 17: Evolution of the degradation and land use of CF Scio

Agriculture

With the availability of fertile and exploitable land, Cavally is one of the major rice-producing regions in Côte d'Ivoire. Cash crop agriculture (cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber and cola) is as developed as food crop agriculture (rice, cassava, plantain, corn, taro and yam). Market gardening is widely practiced. The climatic (between 1500 mm and 2000 mm) and natural characteristics of the region favor the development of diversified crops. This agricultural potential has for many years attracted people from other regions of Côte d'Ivoire, but also from neighboring countries in search of fertile land.

An analysis at the spatial scale shows disparities in cultivation practices. In the department of Guiglo, cocoa represents speculation using large areas. Moreover, it is in the department of Guiglo where the

areas sown for cocoa cultivation are more important. Concerning Hevea, it is in the departments of Tai and Toulepleu where we have the records in areas sown (see Figure 11 below).

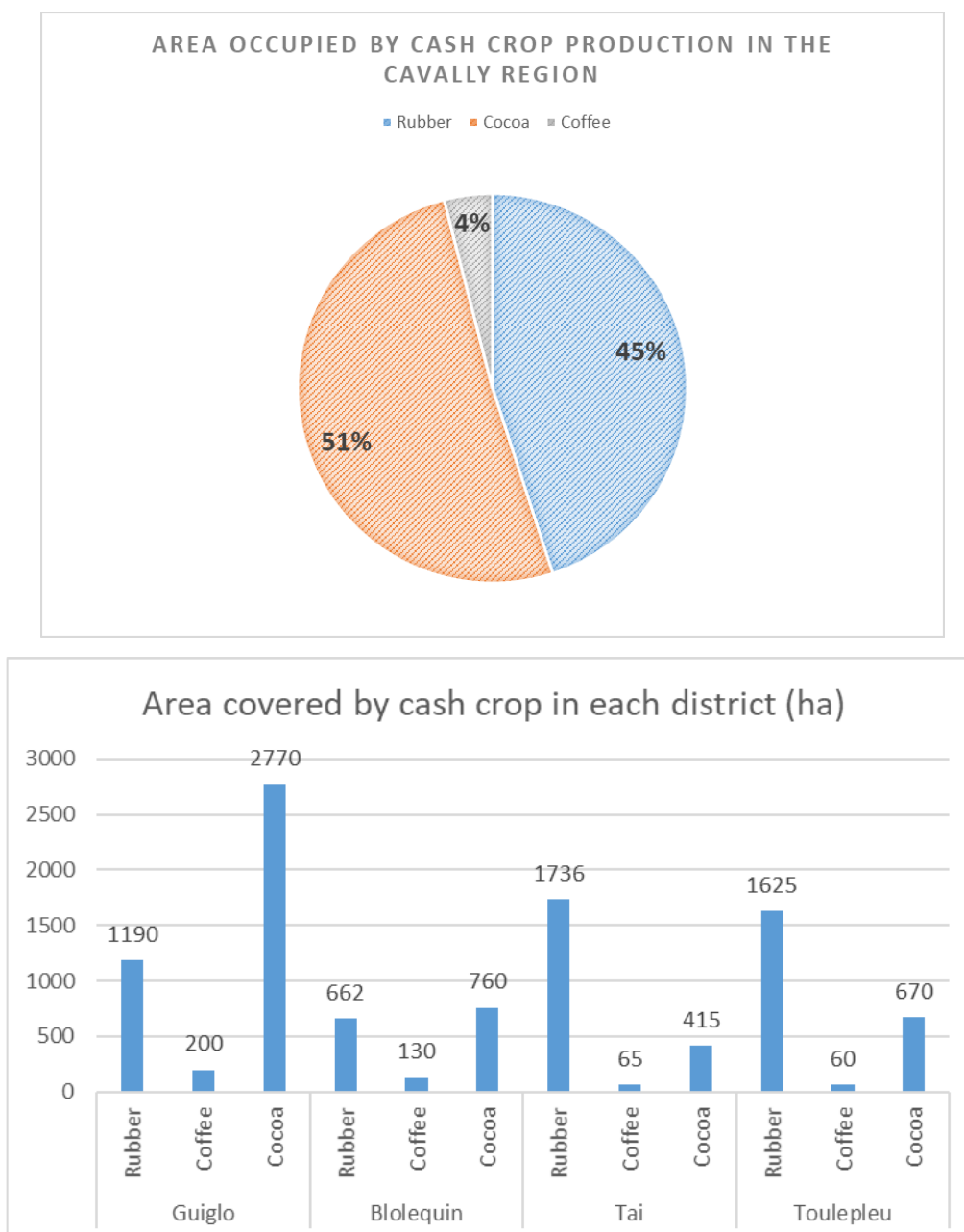


Figure 18 : Cash crops area and production in Cavally region (*Direction régionale de l'agriculture de Guiglo, 2018*)

In production, the rubber tree holds the record according to 2018 statistics. In fact, 71% of the production of income concerns the rubber tree. This is followed by cocoa, which accounts for 28% of crop production. Finally, coffee has low production, with only 1% of cash crops.

SHARE OF CASH CROP PRODUCTION IN THE CAVALLY REGION

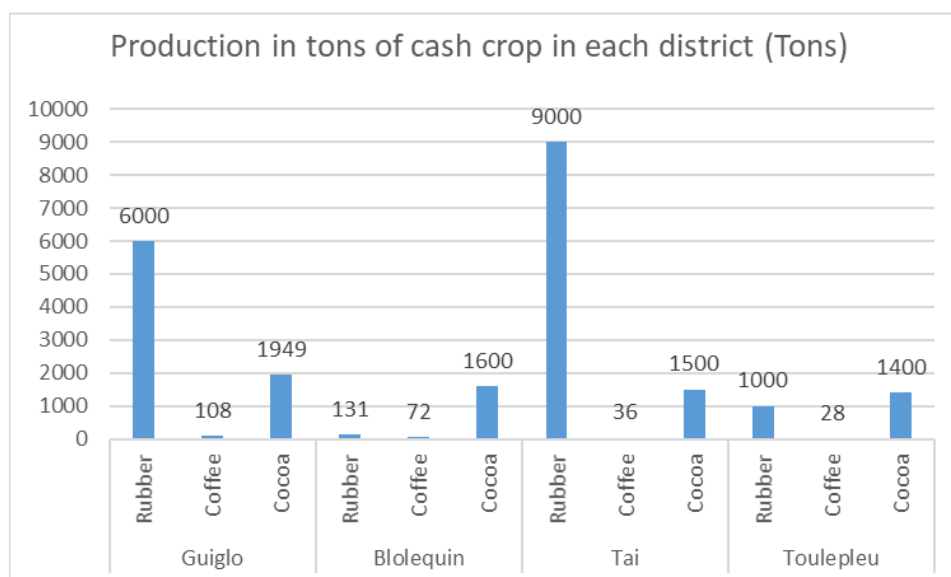
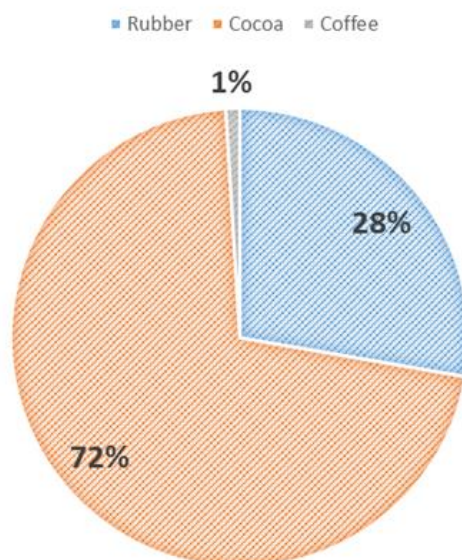


Figure 19: Cash Crop production and their production rate (Source: *Direction régionale de l'agriculture de Guiglo, 2018*)

In term of food production, Rice, the staple food of the population, is widely cultivated. Irrigated rice is the most developed speculation in the region. The area sown in 2018 represents 11,345 ha with a production of 45,368 tons, i.e. 3/4 of the region's food and vegetable production. Numerous rice husking units are counted in the Cavally region.

Cassava, which also has good production, is equivalent to 7,280 tons/year, or 12% of the region's food and vegetable production, covering 910 ha in 2018. **Table 16** lists food production in the region.

Table 16: Food Crop Production

Crops	Area (ha)2018	Production (ton/year)
Irrigated rice	11345	45368
Tomato	35	175
Okra	745	1862
Plantain	945	4725
Cabbage	40	120
Maize	430	1290
Cassava	910	7280

Source : Direction régionale du commerce du Cavally

Industry

It is dominated by the wood industries. The factories are: Thanry (Guiglo), BTA and NEFBA (Zagné) in wood ; Compagnie Hévécicole du Cavally (CHC) in Zagné in rubber processing.

The region has a rich mining potential with Cobalt, Nickel, Gold and Diamond showings. To date, three (03) gold exploration permits have been granted: one (01) at Zagné and two (02) at Bloléquin (SMI and a Russian company BPG).

Cocoa production and value chains

Agricultural cooperatives are very dynamic in the marketing chain. Individual buyers are also key players in marketing. The marketing of cocoa is more important than that of coffee. Indeed, regionally, 92% of the marketing is for cocoa while coffee accounts for only 8%. At the departmental level, the trend remains the same. Marketing in the department of Guiglo is dominated by cocoa, with 50,000 tons sold by agricultural cooperatives and 25,000 tons by individual buyers. Coffee marketing remains very low, with 4,500 tons sold by cooperatives and 2,500 tons by individual buyers. Guiglo remains the department where the agricultural sector is more organized with records in marketing compared to other departments. The department of Bloléquin comes in second place in marketing where cocoa also remains dominant compared to coffee. In the other departments (Taï and Toulepleu) the trends remain the same; cocoa is the most organized cash crop in marketing with good involvement of agricultural cooperatives.

Table 17: Cocoa and coffee purchase entity per department

Department	Crop	Cooperatives purchase part (tons)	Individual buyers part tons
Guiglo	Cocoa	50,000	25,000
	Coffee	4,500	2,500
Bloléquin	Cocoa	40,000	20,000
	Coffee	4,500	1,500
Taï	Cocoa	30,000	10,000
	Coffee	500	200
Toulepleu	Cocoa	4,000	2,000
	Coffee	600	400
Total région	Cocoa	124,000	57,000
	Coffee	10,100	4,600

Source : Direction régionale du commerce du Cavally

Socio-economic and governance aspects

The population resulting from the 2014 General Census of Population and Housing (RGPH) is 196,688 inhabitants, which today can be estimated at between 550,000 and 600,000 inhabitants, i.e. a density of between 48 and 50 inhabitants per km².

It concentrates 38% of the national population with an annual population growth rate of 2.6% since 1998. The rural population is predominant, representing 68% of the total population, compared to 50% at the national level, and living in precarious conditions. This zone has a poverty rate of 48.6% compared to 46.3% nationally. However, the Cavally Region is one of the regions of the country with the lowest population rate, which is below the poverty line with 22.7%.

Table 18: Socio-economic indicators for Cavally

Indicator	Rural	Urban	Total
Percentage of population below poverty line	40.6%	41.4%	41%
Number of agricultural households	31 432	19 603	51 035
Average household size	5.8	5.9	5.8

Source: Env 2015, REEA 2015

According to the 2015 Standard of Living Survey (ENV, 2015), the poor in 2015 are those who have a consumption expenditure of less than 737 CFA francs per day, or 269,075 CFA francs per year. The Cavally region is among the regions least affected by poverty with 41% slightly below the national average of 46.3%. This rate is 40.6% in rural areas and 41.4% in urban areas (ENV, 2015). This situation is due to the fact that the population of the region is of agrarian origin. In urban areas the main activity is trade, which is less developed than agriculture.

Table 19 below presents socio-economic data concerning the region's farmers. The literacy rate is relatively low with a proportion of 41.5% of literate farmers. There are a considerable population of allogenic and allochthonous in the region.

Table 19: Some indicators relating to farmers

Indicator	Total	Man	Women
Average age of operators	38.9	38.5	42.3
Average number of plots	1.6	1.3	1.5
Literacy rate (%)	33.3%	33.5%	30.9%
Farmers with no educational level	39 751	35 723	4 028

Indicator	Total	Man	Women
Farmers with primary-level education	10 111	9 000	213
Farmers with secondary-level education	7 177	6 672	505
Allogenic	27 979	26 661	1 318
Allochthonous	14 447	13 134	1 313
Indigenous	15 733	12 656	3 077

Source: REEA 2015

Appendix 1: Cooperatives of Region of Cavally

TAI	ZAGNE	Société coopérative simplifiée Nilou de Keibly	Scoops-ANIK
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative agricole simplifiée siboulaka de Béoua	CASIB-Scoops
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative simplifiée des producteurs de Béablo	Scoops-P.BE
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative agricole départementale de Guiglo	Scoops-ADEG
TAI	ZAGNE	Société coopérative simplifiée agricole anouazé de Zagné	SOCAAZ-Scoops
TAI	GUIGLO	Société coopérative des agriculteurs Wendpouire de Ponan	COOP-CA SO.C.A.WE.PO
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative agricole du Grand ouest	COOPAGO-COOP CA
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative Laafi de Guiglo avec Conseil d'Administration	COOP-CA-LA
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative agricole soleil de Guiglo	Soleil COOP-CA
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative la Gloire de de Guiglo	SCOA.G.G-COOP-CA

GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative agricole la paix de Guiglo	CAPG-COOP-CA
TAI	ZAGNE	Société coopérative agricole Esperance de Zagné avec CA Guiglo	SCOOPAGES-COOP-CA
TAI	ZAGNE	Société coopérative avec Conseil d'Administration entente de zagné	CAEZ-COOP-CA
TAI	ZAGNE	Société Coopérative agricole hérité de Zagné	COOPAHZ-COOP-CA
TAI	TAI	Société coopérative avec Conseil d'Administration SOCAPROZ de Tai	COOP-CA-SOCAPROZ
TAI	ZAGNE	Société coopérative avec Conseil d'Administration espoir de zagné	COOP CA CAEZA
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative des agriculteurs de Gahably	COOP-CA COAG
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative des exploitants agricoles de guiglo	CEXPAG- COOP-CA
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative agricole avec Conseil d'Administration renaissance de Guiglo	SCAREG
TAI	GUIGLO	Société coopérative agricole avec Conseil d'Administration Allakabo de Tienkoula	COAT-COOP-CA
TAI	TAI	Société coopérative avec Conseil d'Administration des producteurs agricoles de Tai	SCEPRAT-COOP-CA
TAI	ZAGNE	Société entreprise coopérative de Daobly avec Conseil d'Administration	SECODA-COOP-CA
TAI	ZAGNE	Société coopérative agricole des producteurs de Daobly	SCAPD
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative agricole des producteurs unis de Guiglo	CAPUG-COOP-CA
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Coopérative ivoirienne des productions agricoles de Guiglo	CIPAG-COOP-CA
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société Coopérative Agricole Fohoundy du Moyen Cavally	CAFOMCA-COOP-CA
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société Coopérative Agricole pour le développement du Cavally	SCADCA
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative des agriculteurs de Guiglo	COOPAGRIG-COOP-CA
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative agricole moderne de Guiglo	COOPAMOG COOP-CA
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative agricole avec Conseil d'Administration des producteurs de l'ouest	SCOOP.A.P.O-COOP-CA

GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative agricole la référence de Guiglo	COOP-CA SCARG
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative agricole de Guiglo	COOPAGUI COOP-CA
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société Coopérative Agricole Fakrou de Bedygoazon	S.C.A.F.B-COOP-CA
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative agricole nouvelle génération de Guiglo	SOCANOGE- COOPCA
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société coopérative Laafi de Guiglo	LAG COOP CA
GUIGLO	ZAGNE	Société coopérative Mouégnan de Zagné	MOUEGNAN SCOOPS
GUIGLO	GUIGLO	Société Nouvelle vision de guiglo	SCONOVIG
Blolequin	COOPAWEB COOPCA		Café cacao
Blolequin	BORIBANA COOPCA		Café cacao
Blolequin	CADB COOPCA		Café cacao
Blolequin	ECAB SCOOPS		Café cacao
Blolequin	HEYAGNIN SCOOPS		Café cacao
Toulepleu	SCOATG COOPCA		Café cacao

Source: zone ANADER Cavally, 2020

K-3: Regional and landscape-level combined profile: Guémon

A. Regional overview

(i) *Geographic and soils*

The Guémon region covers an area of 6,695 km² (669,500 ha) and has an estimated population of more than 919,392 inhabitants (INS, 2014).

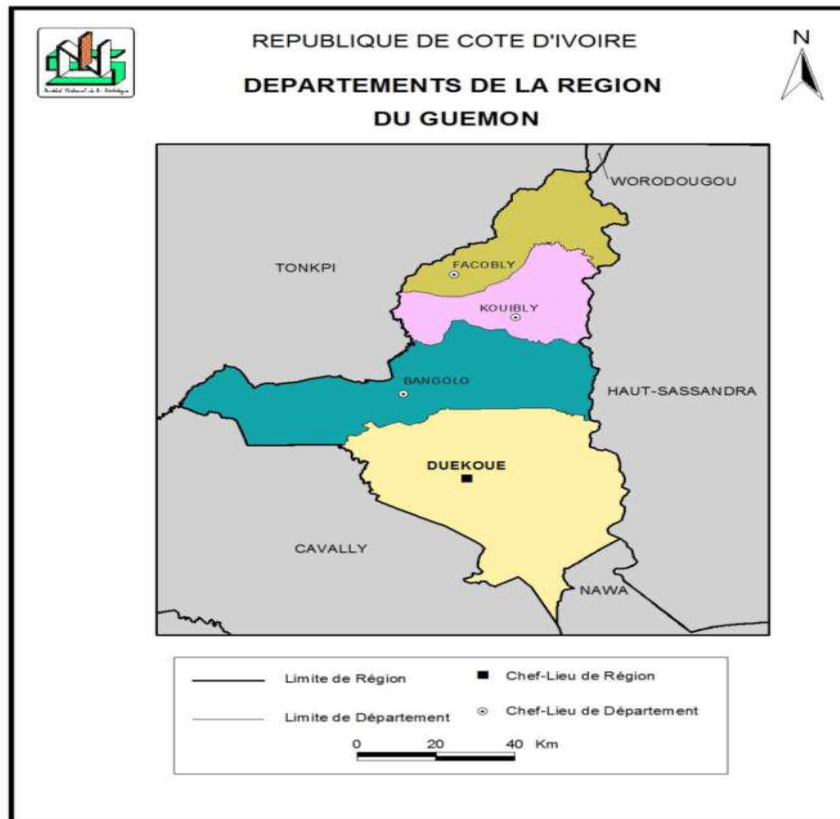


Figure 20: Administrative Map of Region of Guémon

The soil of the region belongs to the sub-category of highly leached ferrallitic soils. It is characterized by a dark brown humus horizon with a sandy clay texture and a thick surface part of 4 to 8 centimeters. This horizon is increasingly less pronounced when one tends towards areas with steep slopes. Also because of the often-small thickness of this soil (parent rock close to the surface), the pH value is around 6 and that of the exchangeable bases varies between 3 and 6 meq%. The phosphoric acid contents are also high (1 to 1.5 p. 1,000 of P₂O₅). In addition, the high rainfall uniformly distributed in the area makes the soil suitable for the cultivation of all tropical plants in humid forest regions (cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, banana, cassava, corn). This is mainly due to several soil characteristics linked, among others, to the clay and silt content, water retention, richness of humus, soil depth and pH (DABIN, 1960)

Forests, land use and deforestation

The Guémon region has two classified forests, namely Scio and Duekoué, as well as Mont Péko National Park. Together, these areas represent just over 26% of the region's area. **Table 20** provides information on these classified forests.

Table 20: Classified forests and protected areas of Guémon region

Name	Area (ha)	Status of management planning and other management activities (Describe type of plan, date approved, in progress, upcoming, etc)	Comments (Add 1-2 sentences describing briefly history and status, deforestation, etc.)
Scio	88,000	Management planning of this forest is obsolete, it is dating from 1990s and is not update until now. Forest rangers tries to evacuate the population in forest in January 2020 but stopped the operation under pressure of human right NGOs.	The SCIO classified forest, off the SCIO river and covering 88,000 ha, covers the departments of Bangolo, Bloléquin and Guiglo. It was first infiltrated around 1912 by settlers. According to estimates by an administrator in Bloléquin, more than 90% of the Scio forest is degraded. Today it is home to more than 16,000 farmers and families of both native and non-native origin. Every year, about 10,000 tons of cocoa come out of the forest. (Report RAIDH, June 2017). It is classified category 3 of forest which are degraded at more than 75%.
Hautassandra	102,400	Management planning of this forest is obsolete, it is dating from 1990s and is not update until now.	It was one of the most protected classified forest in CI before the crisis of 2002. In 12 years, from 2001 to 2013, there has been a very sharp regression in the area of dense humid forests which has fallen from 37,749.06 ha to 7,844.62 ha, i.e. a regression of 79.22 %. (<i>Charles Yao S. and al</i>)
Duekoué	52,679	The last census of the classified forest dating back to 1992. The management planning is obsolete and is not updated until now.	The last census of the classified forest dating back to 1992 yielded the following rates: -53 % of forest or 27,919.8 hectares - 23% of crops or 12,116.17 hectares with 1235 farmers. -16 % of flooded area or 8,428.64 hectares. - 8 % fallow, i.e. 4,214.32 hectares Today the forest is degraded at more than 75% (SODEFOR)
Mont Péko	34,000	Management planning of this forest is obsolete, it is dating from 1990s and is not update until now.	The Mont Peko National Park, relatively well preserved until the 2000s, was infiltrated by populations after the crisis of 2002 from where they cultivated cocoa. A campaign of evacuation was carried out during 2015 but a part of populations returned to it for lack of follow-up and of real policy of insertion of these populations. (RAIDH 2017)
Total area	277,079		

The region's landscape is characterized by a mosaic of agricultural crops (mainly cocoa and coffee) and secondary forests. **Map 17** below illustrates land use across the region.

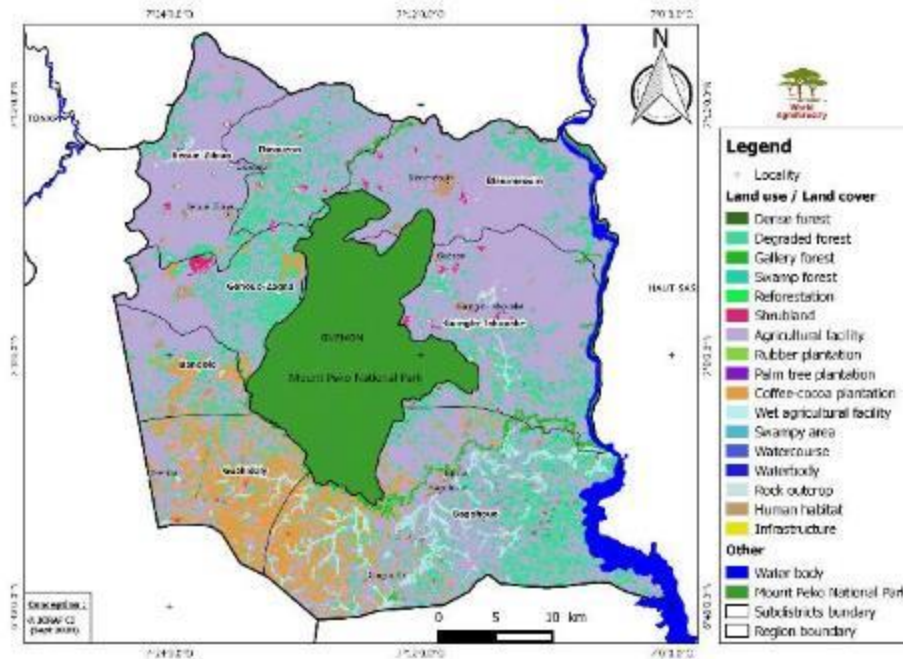


Figure 21: Land uses in Guémon region, 2020

Source: ICRAF 2020

In terms of deforestation, similar to the case in other regions of Côte d'Ivoire, as shown in **Figure 21** below, between 1986 and 2000 the region's forest cover decreased from 385,272 ha to 66,606 ha—an annual rate of deforestation of 12.5%—the highest rate of deforestation in the world during this period. Between 2000 and 2015, the annual rate of deforestation fell to 6.6%—still the highest in Côte d'Ivoire. In 2015, forest cover was estimated at 24,757 ha.

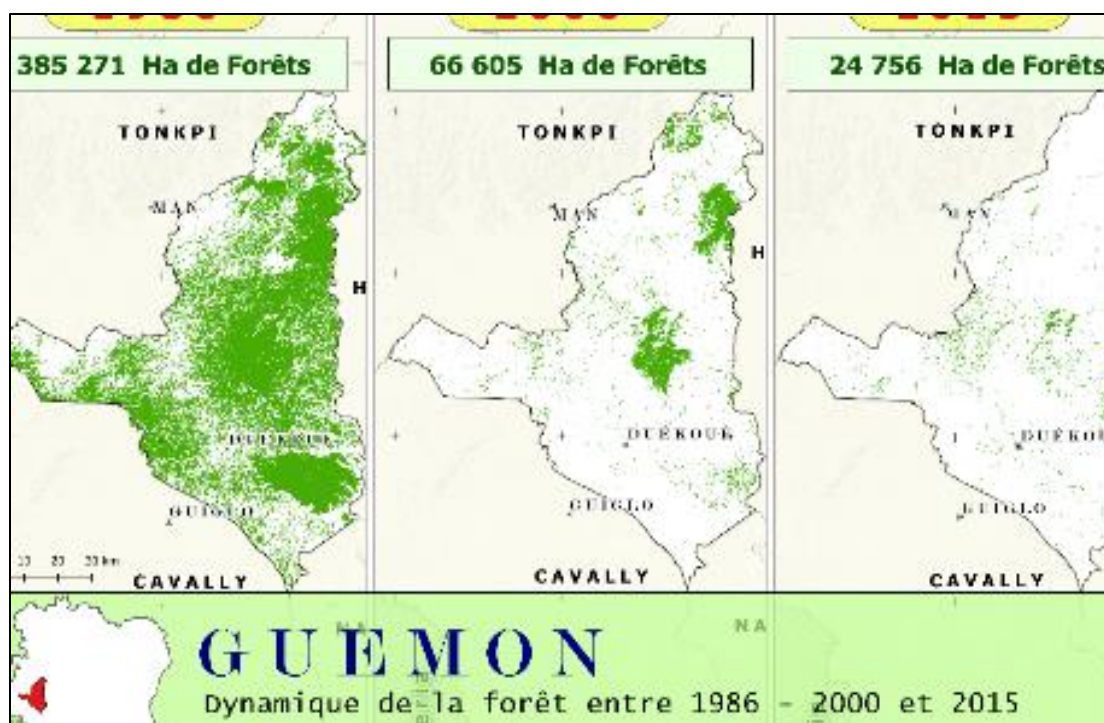


Figure 21: Evolution of forest cover from 1986 to 2015, Guémon region

Agriculture

Under the influence of favorable factors of production (abundance of land, good rainfall, forest vegetation and fertile soil) the previous economic system dominated by coffee and rice will mutate into an economy system based on cash crops. These crops are mainly grown coffee and cocoa. Indeed, the region's economy is based on agriculture supported by the coffee-cocoa duo. Logging is still dynamic as are other crops such as rubber, food crops such as rice, cassava, plantain and vegetables.

Table 21: Main Crops produced in the region

Crops	Number of farmers	Area (ha)	Yield (ton)
Cocoa	21225	85585	
Coffee	9290	19450	
Rubber	535	2158	

Cocoa production and value chains

Cocoa production is estimated at about 152,000 tons / year (Conseil Regional du Guémon). There are a lot of cooperatives which collect cocoa of farmers and stock it to their storage magazine. Cocoa traders have their purchase representative in the region. They have in charge to manage cooperatives and search opportunities to catch more cocoa for their companies.

Industry

It is dominated by the exploitation of wood, which is by far the most important industrial activity due to its volume of shares. This place that wood occupies in the economy of the Region is verified through

large sawmills (Sbg, Nsd, Stbo, Thanry), and smaller units such as cabinet making and retail trade of processed wood.

The region also has a rice, cassava and maize processing unit. Other industrial units are also located here.

Socio-economic and governance aspects

The Guémon region consists of four Departments, namely: Duékoué (regional capital) with 5 sub-prefectures; Bangolo, which has 9 Sub-prefectures, 86 villages and 172 camps; Kouibly, with 4 Sub-prefectures, 51 villages and 51 camps and Facobly, which has 5 Sub-prefectures, 43 villages and 34 camps.

According to a recent population and housing census (RGPH), conducted in 2014, the region has 919,392 inhabitants, of whom 491,141 are male and 424,251 are female. As seen in **Table 22** below, the poverty level in rural areas averages 48.2% of the population, while some 26.4% suffer from food insecurity. The region has 79,303 agricultural households.

Table 22: Socio-economic indicators for Guémon

Indicator	Rural	Urban	Total
Percentage of population below poverty line	48.2%	33.4 %	42.9%
Prevalence of food insecurity	26.4%	24.4%	25.6%
Number of agricultural households	59,836	19,467	79,303
Average household size	6.9	7.0	6.9

Source: INS. 2015. Enquête sur le niveau de vie des ménages en Côte d'Ivoire (ENV 2015).

Table 23 below presents socio-economic data concerning the region's farmers. The literacy rate is relatively low with a proportion of 38.2% of literate farmers, the majority of whom lack an initial diploma. This region is characterized by a strong presence of non-national and foreign-born farmers.

Table 23: Some indicators relating to farmers

Indicator	Total	Man	Women
Average age of operators	41.6	40.2	43.3
Average number of plots	1.6	1.6	1.3
Literacy rate (%)	38.2	39.5	26.8

Indicator	Total	Man	Women
Farmers with no educational level	57,396	50,441	6 955
Farmers with primary-level education	20,492	18 681	1,811
Farmers with secondary-level education	12,292	11,707	585
Allogenic	28 957	27 335	1,622
Allochthonous	26 260	23 845	3 415
Indigenous	35,849	30,512	5 337

Source. REA, 2015.

As seen in **Table 24**, the primary crops grown in the region are cocoa and coffee. The former is grown by nearly 100,000 farmers in the region, some 94% of whom are male. Cocoa is grown on approximately 300,000 ha, suggesting a mean holding per farmer of about three ha.

Table 24: Crops grown in the region, by number of producers and area

Crop	Number of producers			Area (ha)		
	Total	Man	Women	Total	Man	Women
Cocoa	97,900	91,900	8,523	300,967	238,232	13,735
Coffee	26,592	25,243	1,349	87,598	83,894	3,704
Rubber tree	8,536	8,137	399	20,733	19,892	842
Palm	5,753	5,529	224	559	498	61

Source. REA, 2015

Table 25: Flora richness, generic diversity and family diversity of some Classified Forests (CF) and National Parks (NP) of the Region

Region	area km ²	Species	Gender	family	References
PN mont Péko	340	384	280	88	(Sidibé et al., 2020)
Fc Sasssandra	1024	1047	538	114	Kouamé et al. (1998)
Fc Scio	18	536	330	91	Nusbaumer et al. (2005)

Forests of Mont Péko

The National Park of Mont Peko straddles the departments of Bangolo and Duékoué in the region of Guémon, west of the Ivory Coast. Located between 6°53' and 7°08' North latitude and 7°11' and 7°21' west longitude, this protected area has escaped the control of the State during the period of crises politico-military (**Figure 23**). These crises have amplified various anthropic pressures on this protected area (Ousmaneet al., 2018), including agriculture and forestry. Vegetation consists of semi-deciduous rainforest, degraded forest and large farms resulting from human activities (IUCN, 1996; OIPR, 2017)

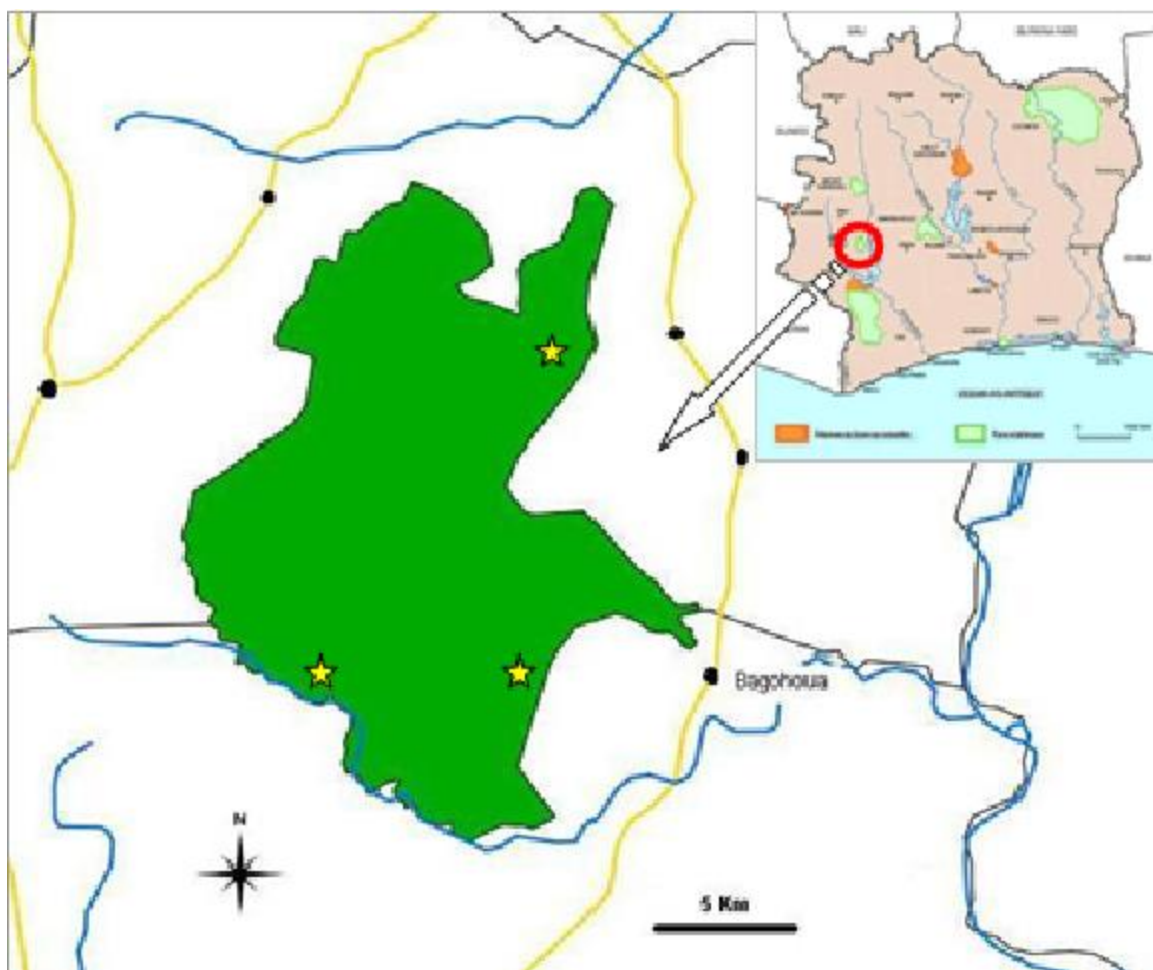


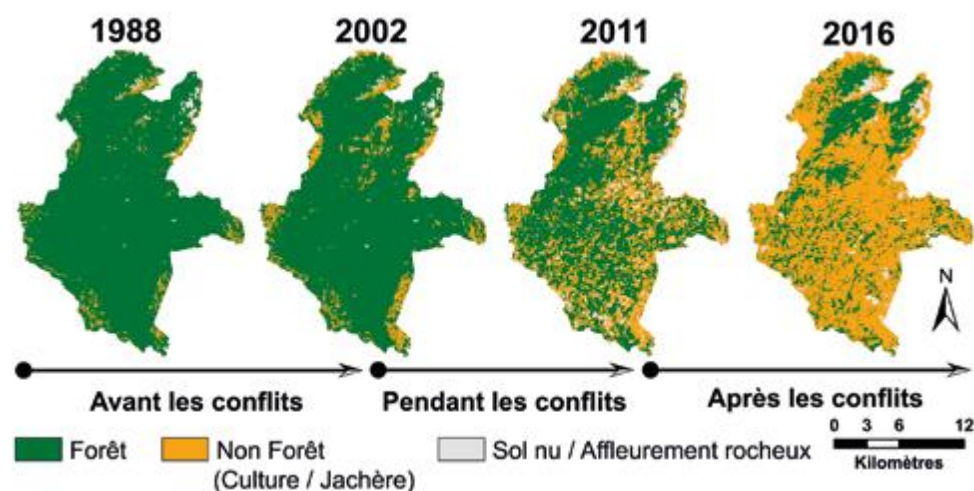
Figure 23: National Park of Mount Péko
Source: Gone et al.,2013

Land use and deforestation of the Mont Peko National Park

The Mont Péko National Park (MPNP) underwent severe human pressure related to a succession of political and military crises from 2002 to 2011. Since 2013, the Ivoirians government is engaged in a process of rehabilitation of this park. It processes to evacuation of more than 28 469 farmers (RAIDH 2017). There are 10 types of pressures of which farm is the most severe followed by pressure on land, logging, bushfires, the establishment of settlements, poaching and pollution. The intensity of pressures on the MPNP doesn't significantly vary depending on the areas, but this varies according to the socio-political gradient in time. (Ousmane and *al.*)

This pression reduce considerably the area of forest. Trends observed is a considerable regression of the general forest areas, an expansion of the occupied surfaces by the non-forest class (crops and fallow land) and a slight increase in the area of bare soil and rocky outcrops (Map5). Before the conflicts (1988-2002), forest cover has been declining. It went from 286.23 km² (94.63%) to 270.05 km² (89.28%), with a rate of reduction of 5.65%. Also, the bare soil class and rock outcrops regressed slightly (-0.05%). On the other hand, the non-forest class recorded a rate of -0.05%. increase of 5.70%. During the conflicts (2002-2011), deforestation in the PNMP has increased. The forest area decreased from 270.05 km² (89.28%) at the start of the crises in 2002 to 189.77 km² (62.74%) at the end of the crises in 2011, i.e. a loss rate of 28.03%. (Ousmane and *al.* 2020)

Figure 24: evolution of soil use in 1988, 2002, 2011, 2016



Source: (Ousmane and *al.*, 2020)

Land use of the project landscape area

The Mont Peko landscape land use is dominated by agriculture facility (87 900.80 ha). This agriculture is dominated by the main crops such as cocoa, coffee and rubber. **Table 26** below shows the land use of the project landscape area.

Table 26: Land Use of the National Park of Mont Peko Landscape

Land use categorie	Area_ha
Rock outcrop	489.80
Agricultural facility	87 900.80
Hydromorphic agricultural facility	4 088.00
Coffee-cocoa	13 409.36
Watercourse	1 001.85
Degraded forest	30 829.42
Gallery forest	2 927.60
Swamp forest	1.89
Shrublands	1 149.72
Human habitat	2 359.76
Rubber plantation	214.30
Settlements	105.29
Waterbody	351.91
Swampy area	1 205.84
Total	146 035.54

Socio-economic aspects and governance

The rural domain that constitutes the Mont Péko landscape represents portions of two of the region's four departments, namely, Duékoué and Bangolo. The area is divided into ten sub-prefectures, three of which are in Duekoue and seven in Bangolo. **Table 27** presents demographic information by sub-prefecture. As shown, the rural domain areas have a total population of some 465,968, or just over 50% of the regional total.

Table 27: Socio-economic aspects and governance of Mount Péko landscape

Administrative unit		Population			
Depart- ment	Sub- prefectures	Men	Women	Total	Masculinity
Duekoué	Bagohouo	26,643	21,486	48,129	114.7
Duekoué	Duekoue	96,690	88,654	185,344	109.1
Duekoué	Guehieby	27,640	24,293	51,933	113.8
Bangolo	Bangolo	22,135	18,085	40,220	122.4
Bangolo	Béoué-Zblao	12,310	9,617	21,927	128
Bangolo	Blénimeouin	12,868	11,111	23,979	115.8
Bangolo	Diéouzon	18,103	12,906	31,009	140.3
Bangolo	Gohouo-Zagna	10,046	7,754	17,800	129.6
Bangolo	Guinglo-Tahouake	19,763	16,605	36,368	119
Bangolo	Zéo	5,073	4,186	9,259	121.2
<i>Landscape totals</i>		251,271	214,697	465,968	114.2
<i>Regional totals</i>		491,141	424,251	919,392	116.7

Agriculture

In 2014, according to the Association of Ivorians of Burkinabe origin in the Park, 15,000 tons of cocoa leave the park each year for a turnover of over 11 billion CFA francs. The project landscape area is dominated by agriculture facility (87 900.80 ha), and the cocoa-coffee duo is most important crop cultivated by farmers (13 409.36 ha).

Cocoa production and value chains

The value chain is the same with the region. However, cooperatives bought clandestinely cocoa in the park and mix it to cocoa bought in the rural domain. This cocoa is not traced, and farm are not mapped. About 15 000 tons of cocoa come from the PNMP each year according Association of Ivorians of Burkinabe origin in the Park. There are several cooperatives in the project area which are listed in the annex 1.

Appendix K-3-1: List of Cooperatives in Guémon

Sub-prefecture	Denomination	Acronym	Number of members	Nature of activity
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Sub-prefecture	Denomination	Acronym	Number of members	Nature of activity
Guezon	SOCIETE COOPERTIVE AGRICOLE SOLIDARITE DE GUEZON	COOP-CA COBASO	400	Coffee-Cocoa
Duekoué	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE DES FEMMES DE DUEKOUÉ	COOP-CA-KAODO-DUE	622	Coffee-Cocoa
Guehieby	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE DE BAHE-SEBON	CABA COOP-CA	748	Coffee-Cocoa
Duekoué	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE ACLOMOIN-BLA DE DUEKOUÉ	CABD -COOP-CA	448	Coffee-Cocoa
Duekoué	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE AMBEGNANFE DE DUEKOUÉ	COOP-CA CAMD	532	Coffee-Cocoa
duekoué	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE ANOUANZE DE DUEKOUÉ	COOP-CA ANOUAZE	400	Coffee-Cocoa
Guezon	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE BINKELEMAN ESPOIR DE DUEKOUÉ	CABA-COOPA-CA	448	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE INTEGREE DES INTEGRES DES AGRICULTEURS DE DUEKOUÉ AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION	''SCOOPINAD-COOP	128	Coffee-Cocoa
GBAPLEU	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION , COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE HERE DE KRANZADOUGOU	''COOP-CA COOP.A.H.K''	1450	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE DES PRODUCTEURS DE CACAO DE DUEKOUÉ AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION	''CAPROCAD COOP-CA''	410	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC D'ADMINISTRATION , COOPERATIVE DES PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLE BEBITFO DE DUEKOUÉ	'COOP- CA COOPRABED''	300	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATIONS, COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE POUPLAIRE DE DUEKOUÉ	''COOP-CA-CAPODU''	155	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	UNION DES COOPERATEURS DE L'OUEST	UCO COOP-CA	477	Coffee-Cocoa

Sub-prefecture	Denomination	Acronym	Number of members	Nature of activity
DUEKOUÉ	UNION INTER- REGIONALE DES COOPERATIVE DE GRAND OUEST , SOCIETE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION	UIRECGO COOP-CA''	9	Coffee-Cocoa
GBAPLEU	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION, COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE NAN ETIFINOU COOP AGRICOLE DE KRANZADOUGOU	COOP-CA COOPANEK	565	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AGNEDA BENGUEMA DE DUEKOUÉ	COOP-CA CABEND	383	Coffee-Cocoa
GUEHIEBLY	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE COOPAAMI	COOP-CA-COOPAAMI	251	Coffee-Cocoa
GUEHIEBLY	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE DES AGRICULTEURS DE MOYEN CAVALLY	CAMOCA -COOP-CA	200	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE DES PRODUCTEURS RECONLIES DE L'OUEST, SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION	CABD -COOP-CA	2435	Coffee-Cocoa
	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION, SOCIETE COOPERATIVE EKAMBONOU	COOP-CA-EKABOMBONOU	389	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE SEIZON DE GUEHIEBLY , SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION	SO-COOPASEG-COOP-CA	214	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION , SOCIETE COOPERATIVE ECOPRANID	COOP-CA ECOPRANID	300	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE SINI , SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION	COOPASID-COOP-CA	527	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AGRICOL DE NANADI , SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION	COOP-CA-CAN	150	Coffee-Cocoa

Sub-prefecture	Denomination	Acronym	Number of members	Nature of activity
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION, SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE SOUTRA	COOP-CA-SOUTRA	500	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION, COOPÉRATIVE AGRICOLE DE CAENI	COOP-CA-CAENI	500	Coffee-Cocoa
	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION, SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE SOLIDARITE	COOP-CA -SOKIM		Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE AVEC SOCIÉTÉ D'ADMINISTRATION, SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE AGRICOLE DE PARTENARIAT	COOP-CA SCOOPAD	201	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE AVEC D'ADMINISTRATION, ENTREPRISE COOPÉRATIVE DE DUEKOUÉ	COOP-CA ECOODU	80	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION ENTREPRISE AGRICOLE .ENIAN DE DUEKOUÉ	COOP-CA ECONIAN	275	Coffee-Cocoa
PINHOU	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION, COOPÉRATIVE DES PRODUCTEURS UNIS DE PINHOU	COOP-CA CO-P-U-P	316	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION, COOPÉRATIVE AGRICOLE KATANA DE DUEKOUÉ	SOKAK KATANA COOP-CA	1380	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION WAGAJACA	WAGAJACA-COOP-CA	1985	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION COOPÉRATIVE DE PRODUITS AGRICOLE	COOP-CA IPAG	968	Coffee-Cocoa
LOKOSSO	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION COOPÉRATIVE DES PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLE	COOP-CA-CPAL	400	Coffee-Cocoa

Sub-prefecture	Denomination	Acronym	Number of members	Nature of activity
	DE LOKOSO			
DOUIROUZON	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE YENIYAHA DE DUEKOUÉ, SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION	COOP-CA-YENIYAHA	220	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION ENTREPRISE AGRICOLE .ENIAN DE DUEKOUÉ	COOP-CA ECONIAN	300	Coffee-Cocoa
PINHO	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION , COOPERATIVE DES PRODUCTEURS UNIS DE PINHO	COOP-CA CO-P-U-P	316	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION , COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE KATANA DE DUEKOUÉ	SOCAL KATANA COOP-CA	1380	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION WAGAJACA	WAGAJACA-COOP-CA	#VALEUR!	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION COOPERATIVE DE PRODUITS AGRICOLE	COOP-CA IPAG	968	Coffee-Cocoa
LOKOSSO	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION COOPERATIVE DES PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLE DE LOKOSSO	COOP-CA-CPAL	400	Coffee-Cocoa
DOUIROUZON	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE YENIYAHA DE DUEKOUÉ, SOCIETE COOPERATIVE AVEC CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION	COOP-CA-YENIYAHA	20	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIETE COOPERATIVE SIMPLIFIEE COOPERATIVE AGRICOLE AGRIVOIRE DE DUEKOUÉ	SCOOPS - C.A.A.D	100	Coffee-Cocoa

Sub-prefecture	Denomination	Acronym	Number of members	Nature of activity
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE SIMPLIFIÉE DES AGRICULTEURS DU MOYEN CAVALLY	CAMOCA - SCOOPS	300	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE SIMPLIFIÉE DES PLANTEURS UNIS DE FENGOLO	SCOOPS - P.U.FEN	150	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATION DES PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLES DE DIBOBLY	SCOOPS-COOPADI	297	Coffee-Cocoa
GBAPLEU	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE AGRICOLE EKLOEWOU DE GBAPLEU	SCOOPS-EKLOEWOU	507	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE DES PRODUCTEURS LIBRE DE DUEKOUÉ	COOPALID-SCOOPS	146	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIÉTÉ ENTREPRISE COOPÉRATIVE DES PRODUCTEURS AGRICOLE ESPOIR DE DUEKOUÉ	ECOPRAED -SCOOPS	123	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE SIMPLIFIÉE COOP-AGRICOLE SOUNGAKRO	'SCOOPS-CASD	502	Coffee-Cocoa
DUEKOUÉ	SOCIÉTÉ COOPÉRATIVE SIMPLIFIÉE COOP-AGRICOLE NOKAZO	'SCOOPS-NOKAZO	54	Coffee-Cocoa
KOUIBLY	Société Coopérative Simplifiée Agricole EKAMBONOU de Kouibly /SCOOPS EKO	KOUIBLY	1166	Coffee-Cocoa
KOUIBLY	Société Coopérative Agricole Sinikan /SINIKAN-SCOOPAS	KOUIBLY	1982	Coffee-Cocoa
KOUIBLY	Société Coopérative Simplifiée DJIGUIYA/SCOOPS Djiguiya	KOUIBLY	230	Coffee-Cocoa
OUIYABLY GNONDROU	Société coopérative simplifiée Fraternité de Taobly	OUIYABLY GNONDROU	132	Coffee-Cocoa
OUIYABLY GNONDROU	Société Coopérative Agricole mont Tia de Kouibly avec Conseil d'Administration/SO-C-A-MO-TIA	OUIYABLY GNONDROU	178	Coffee-Cocoa
OUIYABLY GNONDROU	Société Coopérative Agricole Relwinde de Taobly/SCOOP CART	OUIYABLY GNONDROU	124	Coffee-Cocoa

Source: Zone ANADER Guémon, 2020

Annex L: Technical and financial aspects of agroforestry and restoration work under components 2 and 3

A. Planting, replanting and diversification

The agroforestry options to be promoted under SCOLUR will comply with the current strategy by the Coffee-Cocoa Council (CCC), the regulator of the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire. This strategy aims at keep similar level of production to avoid prices drops and strengthening the traceability of the harvest. To control its production and have an impact on international market prices, Côte d'Ivoire plans to stabilize its cocoa harvest at two million tonnes from the 2020-2021 marketing year, which starts in October 2020. By comparison, the 2018-2019 harvest in progress, which ends on September 30, is expected to reach a record figure of 2.25 million tonnes. Production will therefore have to fall by more than 11% by 2020-2021. In order to achieve this target, there will be no production and distribution of new cocoa plants. Plantation renewal will also be suspended except in cases where cocoa orchards have been infected by the Swollen Shoot disease. In such cases, uprooting and replanting with high yielding and pest/disease resistant varieties, e.g. 'Le cacao Mercedes', with companion trees for diversification, is recommended.

Given the above, SCOLUR will support farmers to pursue contextually appropriate options in line with their priorities, informed by the realities of the local context, whilst integrating local and expert knowledge to promote; (i) Multi-functional agroforestry systems to mitigate the severity of cocoa swollen shoot virus disease and (ii) Agroforestry options for diversification/densification of already established young/old cocoa plots.

(i) Multi-functional agroforestry systems to mitigate the severity of cocoa swollen shoot virus disease

The cocoa swollen shoot virus disease is a major factor limiting cocoa productivity. The only treatment against this disease is to cut infected trees and replant with disease-free planting material. Research has recommended the following prevention measures: (i) cordon sanitaire (leaving 10-m-wide cocoa-free zone around cocoa), (ii) barrier cropping, (iii) using partly pest/disease resistant varieties, and (iv) removing specific alternative host tree species (e.g. *Ceiba pentadra*, *Cola sp.*, *Sterculia tragacantha*). Agroforestry interventions in the production landscape are described briefly below.

1. Association of new forest trees and new cocoa trees

In the agroforestry model of combining forest trees and cocoa, forest trees, barrier plants and food crops are planted in the same year as the uprooting of CSSVD areas. Cocoa trees are planted the following year. The choice of food crops is made with the participation of the producer. The same is true for forest species within the strata defined above. A fast growing species (Fraké or Framiré) and a medium growth species (Makoré or Niangon) are among the options. These forest species are planted at densities varying from 36 to 64 trees / ha.

2. Mixed association of fruit / forest tree and cocoa

In this model, 80% of the trees belong to stratum 2 and 20% to stratum 3. Barrier plants, companion trees and food crops are planted one year before cocoa trees. Barrier cropping involves lining newly planted cocoa orchards with a 10-m barrier of non-host crops, such as coffee, or rubber. Barrier cropping has the

advantages of potentially reducing CSSVD infection¹⁰⁴ by up to 85%, while providing additional income and benefits for household food security and nutrition through diversified production¹⁰⁵. However, the seeds of barrier crops (especially the ones of oil palm) attract rodents who also feed on cocoa pods, and citrus may attract white flies. Another disadvantage is the potential loss of income due to lower prices for barrier crops. The choice of species and food crops is made with the participation of the producer within each stratum. For stratum 3, 12 trees per ha are proposed, including 4 trees of fast-growing forest species (*Terminalia superba* - Fraké or *Terminalia ivorensis*-Framiré), 4 trees of medium-growth forest species and a medium-growth species (*Thieghemella heckelii* - Makore or *Heritiera utilis* – Niangon, *Entandrophragma angolense* - Tiamia) and 4 fruit tree species (Akpi or Kplé). The proposals for stratum 2 are 42 trees / ha, comprising 38 feet of an exotic fruit tree species (e.g. avocado, mango, soursop) and 4 feet of legume *Albizzia sp.*

3. *Mixed association of fruit trees and cocoa*

The fruit and cocoa agroforestry model contributes to the diversification of producers' incomes. The number of trees to be associated is 80, with or without a strong dominance of grafted fruit trees. The producer chooses two species of traditional fruit tree (32 feet) and two species of exotic fruit tree (32 feet) (Table 4). A total of 6 feet of the legume *Albizzia sp.* and 10 feet of soursop or guava trees completes the number of companion trees at 80 feet / ha. Cocoa trees are planted at a density of 1100 plants / ha.

4. *Cultivation of cocoa and palm (or rubber, teak, cashew) in a diverse landscape*

This agroforestry model contributes to the diversification of the agricultural landscape, which slows the spread of CSSVD vectors while diversifying producers' incomes. In this model, plots of at least half a ha of rubber (or palm or cashew) are arranged in an alternating strip with cocoa plots of 1 ha. The soil and climatic characteristics of agro-ecological zones determines the type of strip cultivation to be associated with cocoa. Standard densities of cocoa and perennial crops are observed.

5. *Improvement of fallows for replanting cocoa*

Improving the fallow is a first step under conditions of advanced land degradation. It involves using shrub legumes for an average of 3 years before setting up the cocoa plantation. This option restores soil fertility and at the same time provides income to producers. The plot is planted with fast growing shrub legumes (*Acacia mangium*, *A. auriculiformis*, *Gliricidia sepium*). These species are planted at high density (666 to 1,320 feet / ha) and can be exploited as fuelwood. The installation of cocoa plots takes place in year 4, according to models 2, 3 or 4 as presented above.

(ii) Agroforestry options for diversification/densification of already established young/old cocoa plots

In existing plantations—including both ‘young’ cocoa farms (up to 3 years old) and ‘mature cocoa farms (from 4 to 20 years)—that are free from CSSVD, agroforestry options for diversification/densification and adequate silvicultural management will be proposed to farmers depending on their context. The ultimate goal will be to provide shade canopy and the design of improvements (shade canopy botanical composition, spatial and temporal patterns, and management, as well as other crop husbandry practices)

¹⁰⁴ Andres C, Blaser WJ, Dzahini-Obiatey HK, Ameyaw GA, Domfeh OK, Awiagah MA, Gattinger A, Schneider M, Offei SK, Six J (2018) Agroforestry systems can mitigate the severity of cocoa swollen shoot virus disease. *Agric Ecosyst Environ* 252:83–92.

¹⁰⁵ Domfeh O, Ameyaw GA, Dzahini-Obiatey HK, Ollennu LAA, OseiBonsu K, Acheampong K, Aneani F, Owusu-Ansah F (2016) Use of immune crops as barrier in the Management of Cacao Swollen Shoot Virus Disease (CSSVD)-long-term assessment. *Plant Dis* 100(9):1889–1893

geared towards achieving farmers' objectives. Typical farmer objectives include benefits (ecosystem services) that (s)he wants to obtain from the shade canopy, e.g. micro-climate improvement. These agroforestry practices also contribute to increasing forest connectivity in fragmented landscapes and enhancing opportunities for biodiversity conservation¹⁰⁶.

1. Leguminous trees for shade conversion in existing cocoa plantations

In areas where there are no permanent shade trees, farmers will be recommended to plant traditional agroforestry tree species that can fix nitrogen (e.g., with a legume tree species of the genera *Erythrina*, *Gliricidia*, *Inga* or *Albizia*) to improve soil nutrient content¹⁰⁷.

2. Timber species for shade conversion in existing cocoa plantations

Timber trees are a frequent component in cocoa shade canopies and various authors have recommended cocoa–timber systems to increase the sustainability and financial efficiency of cocoa farming, and as a viable strategy for intensification of cocoa cultivation. The approach for increased timber species density and diversity in cocoa plantations may involve: (i) enrichment planting (replacing dead trees or filling in gaps with good desired planting materials) in the young or old cocoa plantation, and; (ii) recruitment from the natural regeneration at the site. In this model of timber production, tree recruitment is a continuous process and mortality/harvest occurs during the cycle of the cocoa plantation, i.e. the tree stand is unevenly aged. Tree thinning and pruning keep stand density above a minimum threshold level below which timber per hectare is insignificant. The rate of thinning (trees ha⁻¹ removed) over the life cycle of the cocoa plantation is determined by the initial planting density, crown growth rate, crown closure and leaf fall patterns of the timber trees. Naturally regenerated timber species in cocoa shade canopies belong to a small group of successfully reproducing, native species representatives of the local flora. Some examples include *Terminalia ivorensis*, *Terminalia superba*¹⁰⁸ in West Africa. Uneven-aged timber tree stands used as shade cover require analysis of the population dynamics of a structured (age and size) tree population.

3. Diversification with food crop in already established young or mature cocoa orchards

This agroforestry option includes food crops, other fruit trees apart from cocoa and non-timber forest product, any or all of which can be planted alongside cocoa. Both agronomic and economic gains will result. In whatever form these options may occur, the crops and other plant species exist in a sequence and are not mutually exclusive. Diversification with food crops may take place in the early stages of the cocoa farm (less than 3 years), when farmers can plant food crops like plantain, cocoyam, yam cassava, maize, etc. alongside the cocoa seedlings. Doing so provides cocoa seedlings with temporary shade and hinders weed growth (since food crops grow faster to suppress the weeds). The approach also provides income and food for the household in the short term until the cocoa is ready for harvest. Food crops can also be planted in mature cocoa fields during enrichment planting once gaps have been created as a result of dead cocoa trees.

4) The case were we shift from cocoa agroforestry to other commodity agroforestry or tree production objective as:

- Shift to rubber, pure or in agroforestry

¹⁰⁶ Asare, R., Afari, V., Osei, Y. and Pabi, O. 2014. Cocoa agroforestry for increasing forest connectivity in a fragmented landscape in Ghana. *Agroforest. Syst.*, 88(6), 1143–56.

¹⁰⁷ Eduardo Somarriba • John Beer 2011. Productivity of *Theobroma cacao* agroforestry systems with timber or legume service shade trees. *Agroforest Syst* (2011) 81:109–121.

¹⁰⁸ Asare, R. 2005. Cocoa agroforest in West Africa. A look at activities on preferred trees in the farming systems. Forest and Landscape Working paper No. 6. Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning, Royal Agricultural and Veterinary University (KVL), Denmark, 89p.

- Shift to palm tree pure or in agroforestry
- Shift to teck or other wood/fiber species

B. Agroforestry and restoration types and areas in SCOLUR

Building on these basic principles and criteria which reconcile conservation with livelihoods, SCOLUR will carry out with beneficiaries overall, seven options of agroforestry and restoration. These are based on distinct baseline circumstances and management practices most suited to different contexts and farmers' objective. The first four of these types will be supported under component 2 and focus on integrating agroforestry strategies into existing cocoa plantation areas covering 20,000 ha. The approaches are as follows:

Baseline type A: *Young cocoa (<=5 years)*
Key action: *Increase density to 120 trees/ha*
Target # ha: *4,000*

Young cocoa trees of +/- 5 years not yet in production. They offer the possibility of integrating AF / fruit plants in 3 strata. They are found mainly further west, in the new cocoa loop.

Baseline type B: *Cocoa in production (>5 years)*
Key action: *Increase density to 80 trees/ha*
Target # ha: *9,500*

Cocoa trees in production for more than 5 years. The canopy is more or less closed. The AF / fruit plants are to be integrated into 2 strata. This category is found in all production areas.

Baseline type C: *Old degraded cocoa*
Key action: *Increase density to 120 trees/ha*
Target # ha: *3,500*

Cocoa trees in decline in production due to illness or old age. The integration of plants aims to rehabilitate the plot for a new cocoa plantation or conversion.

Baseline type D: *Cocoa infected by swollen shoot disease (CSSV)*
Key action: *Increase density within and around, to 150 trees per ha*
Target # ha: *3,000*

Cocoa plant infected with CSSV, thus coming under the cover of the national "cut-replant" program. This category is mostly found in old loops. The option of block cutting will be favored to allow efficient rehabilitation. Replanting could be a cocoa plantation or a reconversion.

In addition to the above agroforestry models, the project, under component 3, will support restoration and conservation on 5,000 ha using 3 different options, as follows:

Baseline type E: *Enrichment of fallows*
Key action: *Increase density to 300 trees/ha*
Target # ha: *3,200*

There are fallows that can be relics of forests or land left to rest. Enriching fallows with a high density of species of interest including fertilizing species is possible. The intended use of fallow could guide the choice of plants.

Baseline type F: *Community forests*
Key action: *Increase density to 500 trees/ha*
Target # ha: *1000*

Some community forests exist in cocoa production basins. Identifying and enriching them at high density with species of interest.

Baseline type G: *Degraded remanent forest / old fallow forests*
Key action: *Increase density to 120-300 trees/ha*
Target # ha: *800*

Some remnant forests exist in cocoa production basins or fallow have potential to be restored. In this context, natural regeneration can be managed through selective weeding and pruning. This is will be refered to implementing Assisted Natural Regeneration (Deliberate human protection and preservation of naturally regenerating woody vegetation on forest land or abandoned agricultural land or exclosures. It is mainly practiced in communal or public lands)

Table 28 below provides a tentative breakdown of the distribution of agroforestry / restoration types across the three landscapes.

Table 28: Agroforestry / restoration area targets (ha), by landscape

Type	Landscape			Total
	Guemon	Cavally	La Me / Indenie Djuablin	
A	1,000	2,500	500	4,000
B	4,000	4,000	1,500	9,500
C	1000	1000	1,500	3,500
D	500	500	2,000	3,000
E	500	500	2,200	3,200
F	300	300	400	1000
G	200	400	200	800
Totals	7,500	9,200	8,300	25,000

C. Input supplies and subsidies

For the implementation of the planned activities, the project will adopt a smart input and subsidies scheme which will minimize free handouts to farmers, while creating a foundation of sustainability.

Equipment and materials for planting and restoration

Undertaking agroforestry and land restoration activities in rural areas often requires the use of equipment and materials that may not be easily accessible to local communities. While small equipment such as shovels, pick axes, wheelbarrows, etc. can be available locally, rural farmers may not be able to afford such equipment. For this reason, SCOLUR will offer one-time support for small equipment purchasing. With regard to more advanced materials and equipment, e.g. for tree planting, a ratio of 50:50 could be applied, with farmer organizations expected to contribute the remainder and maintenance cost. All farmers receiving material support through the project will also be strongly encouraged to join existing savings and lending groups or to establish new ones.

Tree seedlings for afforestation and Agroforestry

SCOLUR will promote the planting of local multi-purpose tree species for restoration of remnant forest and abandoned fallow and agroforestry purposes. The project will support the establishment or strengthening of private nurseries that will supply farmers with the necessary seedlings. Efforts will be made to link private nurseries with markets, in line with the project's market and value chain approach. Stakeholders will receive training from the project on nursery establishment, grafting techniques, natural regeneration, tree planting and orchard establishment. They will also receive one-time grant support in year 1 to purchase inputs for their nursery establishment. They will commit in turn to supplying farmers with seedlings at subsidized prices and to supporting farmer afforestation and agroforestry activities.

Cost coverage and sustainability

In year 1, SCOLUR will cover 90% of the cost of seedlings purchased by farmers. In year 2, the project will contribute 60% of the cost associated with the purchase of seedlings and planting. In year 3, the project will contribute 30% of the cost. By year 4, it is anticipated that farmers will have improved their economic condition and will be able to fully cover the cost of local seedlings. **Table 29** summarizes the project's financial support to this process, which is estimated to cost the project budget approximately US\$ 2.4 million.

Table 29: Yearly cash costs (US\$) to project budget of decreasing % grant amounts for agroforestry and forest restoration

Year and % of cash costs covered	Ha. coverage	A	B	C	D	E	F	Totals
Year 1 @ 90% coverage	5,250	164,237	273,729	136,864	171,080	205,297	114,054	1,065,261
Year 2 @ 65% coverage	6,125	138,385	230,642	115,321	144,151	172,981	96,101	897,581
Year 3 @ 30% coverage	6,125	63,870	106,450	53,225	66,531	79,838	44,354	414,268
Totals	17,500	366,492	610,821	305,410	381,763	458,115	254,509	2,377,110

Sustainability and exit strategy

SCOLUR will support the development of strategic Innovation Platforms (IP) at landscape level to encourage diffusion of innovations and to create the conditions for their sustainable and effective ownership of activities at the end of the project. The project will develop the capacities of these IPs, transforming them into effective service providing centres with a variety of skills and experience in

production techniques, integrated landscape management, development of land productive potential, markets dynamics and value chains, and accessing financial services.

To achieve this goal, SCOLUR will strengthen the management/decision bodies and develop thematic groups in the IP. Based on annual cycles, IPs will conduct participatory planning exercises, with self-assessments conducted at the end of each period. The project will support and train the actors of IP in the first two planning cycles and participatory self-assessments; the second year they will start exercising their self-management and resource mobilization. The project will facilitate the linking of IPs with relevant and complementary partners. Regional councils will have to support and assist the IPs in their organizational development and will contribute to monitoring the quality of the services and capacity building provided. Monitoring modules and participatory evaluation will help to strengthen IPs on accountability issues.

In consultation with the IPs, local institutions and the other stakeholders, a timeline for transition will be developed within the first year of the implementation phase. This will be at three levels:

- 1. Transition from implementer to facilitator:** the project will build the capacities of farmer groups and local institutions to take over the planning and implementation of the project interventions such that project staff gradually take up a facilitating role.
- 2. Transition from monitor to observer:** The project implementers will gradually reduce their role in the day-to-day monitoring and delegate this role to the communities. However, they will be engaged as observers to ensure that the project does not go off track.
- 3. Exit from project sites:** During the last year of the project, there will be a formal handover of the project processes and structures to community groups, CBO/FOs and concerned local government structures. Many project activities will also be scaled back to create space for the necessary handing-over and empowerment of relevant communities.

Annex M – GHG accounting

Methodology for GHG accounting

The EX-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) is an appraisal system developed by FAO providing ex-ante estimates of the impact of agriculture and forestry development projects, programmes and policies on the carbon-balance. The carbon-balance is defined as the net balance from all GHGs expressed in carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalents that were emitted or sequestered due to project implementation as compared to a business-as-usual scenario.

EX-ACT is a land-based accounting system, estimating carbon stock changes (i.e. emissions or sinks of CO₂) as well as GHG emissions per unit of land, expressed in equivalent tonne of CO₂ per hectare and year. The tool helps project designers to estimate and prioritize project activities with high benefits in economic and climate change mitigation terms. The amount of GHG mitigation may also be used as part of economic analysis as well as for the application for funding additional project components.

EX-ACT has been developed using mostly the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC, 2006) that provides EX-ACT with recognized default values for emission factors and carbon values, the so-called Tier 1 level of precision. Besides, EX-ACT is based upon chapter 8 of the Fourth Assessment Report from working group III of the IPCC (Smith, et al., 2007) for specific mitigation options not covered in (IPCC, 2006). Other required coefficients are from published reviews or international databases. For instance, embodied GHG emissions for farm operations, production and transport of agricultural inputs, and irrigation systems implementation come from (Lal, 2004) and electricity emission factors are based on data from the International Energy Agency (IEA, 2013). Refer to (Bernoux, et al., 2010; Grever, Bockel, Schiettecatte, & Bernoux, 2017) for further details.

The carbon-balance of this project amounts to **-4 384 300 tCO₂e** for a total period of **20 years** (4 years of implementation and 16 years of capitalization) and for a total area of intervention of **47 297.64 ha**, or **-4.6 tCO₂e** per hectare per year.

The project will expect to have spill-overs through avoided deforestation. The detailed lost areas can be found in the ‘calculations’ tab. Based on the Global Forest Change 2000 – 2019, Hansen, et al. 2019 the sum of projected lost area in the coming four years (2021 to 2024) is about 94,641.96 ha; As a driver of deforestation, agriculture is known to contribute to 62 percent of deforestation in Cote d’Ivoire, out of which 38 percent of the sector’s induced deforestation can be attributed to cocoa cultivation¹. Considering this, approximately 22,297.64 ha are expected to be deforested from cocoa cultivation in Cote d’Ivoire by 2024. In light of Cote d’Ivoire’s Zero Deforestation Agriculture Policy aim by 2025² (2016), an ambitious assumption of 95 percent of avoided deforestation has been made for the target regions.

Table 30. Description of key activities for the carbon-balance

EX-ACT Module	Intervention	Current Situation	Without Project	Key action with project	Guemon	Cavally	La Me / Indenie Djunblin	Total Hectares
Perennial - remaining perennial	Cocoa Agroforestry	A - Young cocoa (<5 years) - shaded	Declining yield	Increase density to 120 trees/ha - remains shaded with higher density	1000	2500	500	4,000.00
Perennial - remaining perennial	Cocoa Agroforestry	B - Cocoa in production (>5 years) - shaded	Declining yield	Increase density to 80 trees/ha - remains shaded with higher density	4000	4000	1500	9,500.00
Perennial - remaining perennial	Cocoa Agroforestry	C - Old degraded cocoa	Declining yield/Converted to annual cropland - burning	Increase density to 120 trees/ha - re-plant trees - no coco. But old coco remain. (this is sort of a mix/perennial-restoration) 20 years towards 'utility forest'	1000	1000	1500	3,500.00
LUC - Perennial to Annual	Cocoa Agroforestry	D - Cocoa infected by swollen shoot disease (CSSV)	Converted to annual cropland	Increase density within and around, to 150 trees per ha (replace CSSV and add trees - 150 trees no-coco) - burning--> cut and burn - re-plant coco and mix trees with a density of 150 trees non-coco/ha / banana or something to harvest quickly	500	500	2000	3,000.00
LUC - Set aside to Perennial	Restoration/Reforestation Expect to transform into a "utility forest"	E - Enrichment of fallows - have been cropped and left / to rest - crop underperforming.	Decreasing tree cover due to many disturbances agents - BAU	Increase density to 300 trees/ha - planting - trees (no coco) - first five years there might annuals	500	500	2200	3,200.00
Management	Restoration/Reforestation Expect to transform into a "utility forest"	F - Community forests - existing but left under cultural (other reasons) cutting from time to time. Level of degradation 20 to 40%	Decreasing tree cover due to many disturbances agents - BAU	Increase density to 500 trees/ha - no coco - no agriculture activities - improve 20 - 0%	300	300	400	1,000.00
Management	Restoration/Reforestation Expect to transform into a "utility forest"	G - Assisted Natural Regeneration - Level of degradation 20 to 40%	Decreasing tree cover due to many disturbances agents	ANR to increase density with 120-300 trees/ha - improve 5%	200	400	200	800.00
					7500	9200	8300	25,000.00
LUC - Deforestation	Avoided deforestation		Deforestation. Based on Hansen et al. Projected area of forest lost to 2024 and "Niveau d'émissions de Référence pour les Forêts de la Côte d'Ivoire" for cacao expansion impact on deforestation. (38% of 62% of total deforestation in the project area.)	It is expected that the activities carried out by the project will avoid 95% of cacao expansion driven deforestation, in line of national government ambition				21,182.76
								46,182.76

*The difference between the total number of hectares in the results section 47297.64 ha (figure 2) and the total amount of hectares in the description of key activities 46182.76 ha (table 1) is due to the inclusion of all deforested area from the without project scenario in the GHG analysis.



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Figure 25. EX-Ante Carbon-balance results with EX-ACT

Project Name	Cote d'Ivoire - SCOLUR - C1		Climate	Tropical (Moist)		Duration of the Project (Years)		20			
Continent	Africa		Dominant Regional Soil Type	LAC Soils		Total area (ha)		47,297.64			
Components of the project	Gross fluxes			Share per GHG of the Balance				Result per year			
	Without	With	Balance	All GHG in tCO2eq			Without	With	Balance		
	All GHG in tCO2eq			CO2			N2O	CH4			
	Positive = source / negative = sink			Biomass	Soil	Other					
Land use changes											
Deforestation	6,193,020	309,651	-5,883,369	-5,715,123	97,864		-54,540	-211,570	309,651	15,483	-294,168
Afforestation	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Other LUC	436,839	-44,985	-481,824	-147,371	-315,571		-9,030	-9,853	21,842	-2,249	-24,091
Agriculture											
Annual	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Perennial	-6,114,263	-4,101,363	2,012,900	2,091,020	-78,120		0	0	-305,713	-205,068	100,645
Rice	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Grassland & livestock											
Grassland	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Livestocks	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
Degradation & Management											
Forest degradation	0	-32,007	-32,007	-25,028	-6,979		0	0	0	-1,600	-1,600
Peat extraction	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0
Drainage organic soil	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0
Revetting organic soil	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0	0
Fire organic soil	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
Coastal wetlands	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Inputs & Investments	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishery & Aquaculture	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	515,595	-3,868,705	-4,384,300	-3,796,502	-302,806	0	-63,569	-221,423	25,780	-193,435	-219,215
Per hectare	10.9	-81.8	-92.7	-80.3	-6.4	0.0	-1.3	-4.7			
Per hectare per year	0.5	-4.1	-4.6	-4.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.5	-4.1	-4.6

Annex N: List of countries and organizations participating in the CFI

Countries

Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Colombia

Organizations

Barry Callebaut, Blommer Chocolate Company, Cargill Cocoa and Chocolate, Cémoi, Chocolats Halba, Cococo Chocolatiers, ECOM Group, The Export Trading Group, Ferrero, GCB Cocoa, General Mills Inc., Godiva Chocolatier Inc., Guittard Chocolate Company, The Hershey Company, JB Foods, Kuapa Kokoo, Lindt & Sprüngli Group, Marks & Spencer Food, Mars Wrigley, Meiji Co. Ltd., Mondelēz, Nestlé, Olam Cocoa, PBC Limited, Sainsbury's, SIAT, Sucden, Tesco, Toms Group, Touton, Unilever, UPL, Valrhona, Puratos

Key Partners

IDH - The Sustainable Trade Initiative, United Kingdom's Department for International Development, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, World Bank, International Finance Corporation, Global Environment Facility, Green Commodities Program of United Nations Development Program, Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, Partnerships for Forests, World Resources Institute, Rainforest Alliance, Amsterdam Declaration Partnership, German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa