



**Cocoa &
Forests
Initiative**



**World Cocoa
Foundation**

Annual Progress Report of SIAT - Côte d'Ivoire

1. FOREWORDS

Dear Cocoa & Forests Initiative friends,

Yao Ahou, a cocoa farmer in Ndenou, Lagunes district, Côte d'Ivoire, told us in no uncertain terms: "There is less rain because we cut down all the big trees. We took down all the big trees that could get the steam up in the air to attract the rain. Really, if we could have more of these big trees there, they can cover the cocoa trees, protect them at least against the sun." Yao has put her convictions into practice, and has planted forest trees on her cocoa farm, including a beautiful acacia, which provides shade, a barrier against some insects, fodder for farm animals, soil restoration, and other benefits.

Yao is one among over a million people who are actively involved in the Cocoa & Forests Initiative: from cocoa farmers, to the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and private sector companies. This collective effort today passes a milestone: we are reporting on our first two years of implementation for Cocoa & Forests Initiative interventions.

What have we achieved since announcing the Cocoa & Forests Initiative Frameworks for Action in November 2017 and the initial company action plans in March 2019?

First, and most importantly, companies have begun fulfilling their Cocoa & Forests Initiative commitments, with a particular focus on increasing traceability in their direct supply chains, putting in place systems to eliminate deforestation from their cocoa sourcing, rehabilitating and reforesting degraded lands, increasing canopy cover and sustainable production with the promotion of cocoa agroforestry, and community engagement.

Second, we have grown the partnership to 35 companies (from 12 originally) who are signatories of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative.

Third, we have strengthened our partnership with the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and other key stakeholders. In the past year, governments have delivered on significant commitments in order to catalyze further private sector investment, particularly promulgating new legislation, sharing critical baseline data and maps, adopting social and environmental safeguards, and embracing new forest policies to promote cocoa agroforestry.

As we look at this first year of implementation, we are proud of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative's first steps and are determined to keep our eyes on the prize: end deforestation and restore forest areas. We are not there yet and we'll need to intensify our efforts. In 2020, we will notably accelerate private sector collaboration across cocoa landscapes and, in partnership with governments, put in place effective tools to monitor and eliminate any new deforestation.

For Yao, her children, and her children's children.

Richard Scobey

President, World Cocoa Foundation

Dear Cocoa & Forests Initiative friends,

As a leading economic player in the Cavally region, through its affiliate CHC (Compagnie Hévécicole du Cavally), SIAT is actively involved in the Cocoa and Forests Initiative of Côte d'Ivoire as a new member of the WCF, although it has no direct commercial interests in the Cocoa value chain. Indeed, until now, the Group has never been involved in any cocoa production, purchasing, trading nor processing, but has focused some R&D activities on clone selection and breeding.

This citizen approach is motivated by our group's desire to contribute to key paradigm shifts in agricultural value chains, by mobilizing its operational agricultural expertise and by harnessing new technologies such as geomatics and biotechnology, namely for the mass-multiplication of true-to-type in-vitro tissue-cultured elite cocoa clones, as and when due. The promotion of sustainable projects in the agricultural and forestry sectors must therefore reflect the reality on the ground, which is very demanding in the classified forests which Goin-Débé is a part of.

SIAT has shown great interest in contributing to the implementation of Côte d'Ivoire's new forest policy. This interest led to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Water and Forestry and SIAT, aiming for and in connection with the **management of the Goin-Debé Classified Forest**. Thanks to the World Bank funding under the Forest Investment Program, the baseline studies of the Goin-Débé Classified Forest, together with a sustainable development plan, will finally be carried out in 2020.

The delay encountered in the baseline study process - which was due to start in 2019 – is attributable to the complexity of the challenges and the need for reaching a broad consensus amongst the institutions sponsoring this program. This is the place to welcome the collaboration of the actors of this happy partnership, namely, the Ministry of Water and Forestry, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development with their respective technical structures, SODEFOR, the REDD+ Permanent Executive Secretariat and the General Coordination Unit for Projects supported by World Bank.

The development of the Goin-Débé classified forest can be considered as a pilot operation of the new National Forest Conservation, Rehabilitation and Extension Strategy and the CFI. The priority objective for 2020 is to develop an innovative forest landscape management plan, designed with a participatory approach in a public-private multi-stakeholder partnership and tailored to the new legal framework, including the elements of the new forest policy and the contributions of new technologies and trends in sustainability and innovative finance, which are key to achieving upscaling impact.

Mano Demeure

Chief Business Development Officer, SIAT

2. WHAT IS THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE?

The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and the world's leading cocoa and chocolate companies [signed landmark agreements](#) in November 2017 to end deforestation and promote forest restoration and protection in the cocoa supply chain.

This public-private partnership – called the [Cocoa & Forests Initiative \(CFI\)](#) – has been organized by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), IDH - the Sustainable Trade Initiative, and The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit (ISU), in partnership with the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The Prince of Wales [launched CFI](#) in March 2017 and reviewed implementation progress in November 2018.

The Frameworks for Action for [Côte d'Ivoire](#) and [Ghana](#) define core commitments, verifiable actions, and timebound targets required for a deforestation-free and forest-positive supply chain.

The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana establish national strategies, policy environments, and governance structures for CFI implementation. They ensure that CFI is linked to similar initiatives with other commodities, and fully aligned with the national REDD+ strategies and other relevant national strategies and plans. They provide key operational guidance, and baseline economic, environmental, and social data, to help companies identify and plan the most effective and efficient private investment activities for CFI.

The Governments have prepared comprehensive National Implementation Plans ([Côte d'Ivoire](#), [Ghana](#)) that outline public sector priorities, actions and timelines. Since 2017, both governments have fulfilled commitments on the key building blocks for successful CFI implementation, including important revisions to the legal framework for sustainable forest management, adoption of World Bank environmental and social safeguard standards, and preparation and sharing of up-to-date boundary maps of protected areas.

In March 2019, 34 CFI signatory companies¹, accounting for about 85% of global cocoa usage, released initial action plans for 2018-2022. These initial plans detail how the private sector will deliver the commitments spelled out in the Frameworks for Action. Each company explained how they will support the Framework objectives, based on their role in the supply chain, their strategic priorities, and their cocoa sustainability goals. WCF published a summary of the initial action plans for the cocoa and chocolate industry ([Côte d'Ivoire](#), [Ghana](#)).

On the 2020 International Day of Forests, the Cocoa & Forests Initiative companies and governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana reported on the first year of implementation. Companies published individual reports on progress and outcomes related to the implementation of their specific actions. The following is the aggregate annual report of company actions.

CFI has been supported by several global development partners, including the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the Global Environment Facility, and the Green Commodities Program of the United Nations Development Program.

CFI is coordinated closely with a wide range of global and local environmental organizations and partnerships, including the Tropical Forest Alliance, Amsterdam Declaration Partnership, Partnerships for Forests, the Rainforest Alliance, and World Resources Institute.

The industry is committed to ending deforestation and forest degradation throughout the global supply chain. Already in 2018, we have expanded CFI from West Africa to Latin America, with the signing of a new Framework of Action in Colombia in July 2018.

¹ Arysta Callivoire, Barry Callebaut, Blommer Chocolate Company, Cargill Cocoa and Chocolate, Cémoi, Chocolats Halba, Cocoonect, Cococo Chocolatiers, ECOM Group, Fazer, Ferrero, General Mills Inc., Godiva Chocolatier Inc., Guittard Chocolate Company, The Hershey Company, Indcresa, Kuapa Kokoo Lindt & Sprüngli Group, Marks & Spencer Food, Mars Wrigley Confectionery, Meiji Co. Ltd., Mondelēz International, Nestlé, Olam Cocoa, PBC Limited, Sainsbury's, SIAT, Sucden, Tesco, Toms Group, Touton, Unilever, Valrhona, and J.H. Whittaker & Sons

3. WHAT ARE THE KEY COMMITMENTS IN THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE?

Cocoa & Forests Initiative activities proceed from three priorities: (1) forest protection and restoration, (2) sustainable production and farmers' livelihoods, and (3) community engagement and social inclusion.

The first priority is the protection and restoration of forests that have been degraded. To this end, the governments and companies have pledged no further conversion of forest land for cocoa production and have committed to the phased elimination of illegal cocoa production and sourcing in protected areas.

Both countries are introducing a differentiated approach for improved management of forest reserves, based on the level of degradation of forests. In 2019, the government of Côte d'Ivoire adopted and published a new forest code which, among other things, put forth policies for the promotion of cocoa agroforestry to restore degraded land, improve forest cover, and promote sustainable livelihoods and agriculture in the classified forests and rural zones. The Ivorian government is currently finalizing the operational decrees that provide further guidance on the new forest policies. Both governments have shared maps on forest cover and land-use, and are currently updating the maps, including socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, which will further inform private sector investments.

To ensure effective implementation and monitoring of these commitments, companies have pledged to develop verifiable monitoring systems for traceability from farm to the first purchase point for their own purchases of cocoa, and to work with governments to ensure an effective national framework for traceability encompassing all traders in the supply chain. The companies will similarly share information with the national satellite monitoring platforms (in development) to effectively monitor progress on CFI, as well as proactively address threats of new deforestation.

The next critical priority is sustainable agricultural production and increased farmer incomes. These are essential pre-requisites for reducing pressure for agricultural encroachment into forests and strengthening the resilience of cocoa farmers to climate change.

The governments and companies are accelerating investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in order to grow "more cocoa on less land." Key actions include provision of improved planting materials, training in good agricultural practices, soil fertility, land tenure reform, and capacity building of farmers' organizations. Sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers are being accelerated through food crop diversification, agricultural inter-cropping, and development of mixed agroforestry systems and shade-grown cocoa.

The final area of focus is strong community engagement and social inclusion, with a particular focus on women and youth. The governments and companies have committed to full and effective consultation and participation of cocoa farmers in the design and implementation of key actions, and promotion of community-based management models for forest protection and restoration. The governments have adopted social and environmental safeguards are assessing and mitigating the social impacts and risks of any proposed land-use changes on affected communities.

The set of public-private actions represent unprecedented commitments on forest protection and restoration, and sustainable cocoa production and farmer livelihoods. These combined actions, which are aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement, will play a crucial role in sequestering carbon stocks and thereby addressing global and local climate change.

4. KEY FACTS & FIGURES

Since its creation in 1991, SIAT implemented and evolved a global approach to sustainable development, and it addresses the Goin-Débé program with an integrated sustainable landscape vision. The Goin-Débé Classified forest has the following characteristics:

- Area of 133,170 ha; classified forest gazetted since 1978 and listed amongst the largest classified forests and last remnant of primary forest in Côte d'Ivoire, after the Taï National Park.
- Over the past 20 years, illegal infiltrations of settlers into CF have increased and contributed to its degradation such that the rate is estimated at above 80%, which puts it into Category III according to the New Forest Code (2019).
- The root causes of the excessive degradation, loss of biodiversity and microclimate disruption are :
 - extensive farming with cocoa, covering about 80.000 ha and resulting in about 200 Human Settlements, corresponding to 21.000 illegal farms on which about 100,000 depend
 - Illegal logging areas in addition to some unproductive forest concessions
 - traditional farming practices (slash-and-burn cultivation),
 - impoverishment of populations (short-term money),
 - migration due to the civil war, lack of integrity and/or resources of forest agents
 - rather isolated spot, close to Liberia,
 - gold panning areas
 - closure of the main forestry company (Thanry Guiglo)
 - opening of tracks by private companies in the area.
- 3 major issues are needing to be addressed:
 - Environment and preservation of biodiversity
 - Land pressure and social/ethnic conflicts with some security issues
 - Socio-economic challenges affecting over 100.000 people, where child labor and unscrupulous exploitation of Burkinabè illegal migrants, under false promises are also important issues of concern.

Considered as a pilot for the operationalization of the new **National Policy for the Preservation, Rehabilitation and Extension of Forests (NPPREF)**, the program takes into account all elements of sustainability and will encompass all its key components, namely:

- (i) **Preservation** of the natural forest mosaics that still exist within the perimeter of CF-GD, such as HCV and HCS areas;
- (ii) **Rehabilitation**, including those areas of public servitude which are defined by the Forest Code and the Environment Code (25 m on each side of the major stream bed). These servitude zones will be used to structure the ecological connectivity between the relict natural forest mosaics within the CF-GD and link them to biodiversity reservoirs at the Taï-Grebo-Sapo regional landscape scale;
- (iii) **Extension** (expansion) of forest areas by reforestation of degraded areas, with supporting payments for Environmental Services (PES);
- (iv) **Establishment of agroforestry concessions for sustainable management (CAFAD)** for cocoa, rubber and forest plantations, in accordance with the new national legislation and in order to resolve the issues of illegal agriculture, with the aim of creating a peaceful social climate to promote sustainable and inclusive local economic development, free of all forms of exploitation of children and women.

All actions of the Goin-Débé program will be coordinated by a public-private partnership (PPP) structure integrating all stakeholders, with SIAT acting as honest broker and co-investor into some components.

SIAT's 2019 action plan for launching the program under the Cocoa-Forests Initiative was published on March 29, 2019 ².

Estimates of the areas designated for: i) HCV-HSC **conservation**, ii) areas to be **rehabilitated**, iii) areas to be **restored** by reforestation, and iv) **CAFADs** ³, are not yet available, since they will be determined after consultation with all stakeholders, in light of the results of the baseline studies that are about to start.

Participatory design for the development of the **Integrated Sustainable Landscape Management Plan** will be secured by a multi-stakeholder approach and based on the **detailed, and reliable baseline study with the most recent high-resolution satellite imagery available**.

Deliverables from the study will comprise:

² <http://www.siat-group.com/downloads/siats-cocoa-forest-initiative-action-plan/>

³ **CAFAD** : Concession Agroforestière d'Aménagement Durable (Sustainable Agroforestry Concessions)

- Comprehensive high-resolution mapping of land-use, including GPS-location of all farms;
- Socio-economic survey of all the farms and their current production systems;
- GIS with high-resolution of the entire field data, including infrastructure, topography, relief, communications, settlements and farms, for optimum planning and decision-making;
- First effective and detailed forest disturbance monitoring system with regular Deforestation Risk Assessments of a classified forest of Category III;
- Development scenarios and options based on the FPIC participatory approach for submission to all stakeholders, public and private, needed for massive mobilization of funding for scaling-up.

5. SIAT'S COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE RESULTS

While the Cocoa & Forests Initiatives (CFI) were being launched in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire in 2017, SIAT had engaged a dialogue with the Ivorian authorities, to launch a new "Program of Protection/Conservation and Integrated Rural Development of the Goin-Débé Gazetted Forest" (PPCIRDGDGF), which would be developed with an integrated sustainable landscape approach (ISLA⁴), as part of a public-private partnership, in alignment with the new National Policy for Forests Preservation, Rehabilitation and Extension, and coordinated with the CFI to come.

Hence, in a spirit of synergy and in order to pool skills and resources, to ensure the success of this pilot program, SIAT established strategic and collaborative partnerships with the various actors/institutions of the main implementation tools for national forest policy, and undertook several decisive strategic steps and initiatives during the period under review with a low profile but a long-term vision:

- (i) **SIAT presented a concept note** about the program to the Vice-President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, in September 2017; the advocacy was based on the important database gathered by SIAT since its acquisition of CHC, south of the classified forest;
- (ii) **SIAT became a member of the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF)** In January 2018, to provide its support for sustainable development, rural land & tenure issues management and agricultural operations, as well as biotechnology know-how for in-vitro mass-multiplication of improved planting material;
- (iii) An **MOU was signed with The Sustainable Trade Initiative** (IdH, April 9, 2018) to collaborate on inclusive development and forest protection with an Integrated Sustainable Landscape Approach (ISLA) in the Cavally Region of Côte d'Ivoire, to which the Goin-Débé classified forest belongs;
- (iv) A **"Delegated Project Management Framework Agreement Protocol", MOU was signed with the Ivorian Ministry of Water and Forests** (MINEF, June 29, 2018), for the identification, formulation and implementation of a Program of Protection/Conservation and Integrated Rural Development of the Goin-Débé Classified Forest, as pilot and incubator of innovation for the new NPPREF;
- (v) Immediately after obtaining this mandate, **SIAT undersigned the Joint-Action Framework of the Cocoa Forests Initiative** (CFI), on August 23, 2018, with a view to integrate the concepts of the new **NPPREF**, like the "Cocoa-CAFAD" into the future Goin-Débé program;
- (vi) Publication by SIAT of its **2019-2022 Action Plan**, along with all CFI-members;
- (vii) Signing of a **Collaboration Agreement with the Forest Development Corporation** (SODEFOR) on June 12, 2019, MINEF's prime State-owned contractor for the management of classified forests, aiming at establishing the baseline for the development of the first Sustainable Forest Management Plan of a classified forest, in line with the new forest policy and REDD + programs;
- (viii) **Regular presentation of the CF-GD program to stakeholders** on numerous occasions, including the members of WCF and CFI, inviting them to participate in the program design and possibly subsequent funding.
- (ix) The World Bank, a donor of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) in the framework of REDD + CdI, has selected the CF-GD **as eligible for FIP-funding**, as Priority Forest for the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Program, and is **tendering the baseline studies** to be carried out with PIF-funding, based on detailed specifications (Terms of Reference) prepared by SIAT and SODEFOR. Consultants are being selected and work is **to start in Q2-20**;

These numerous successive steps took careful planning and dialogue with all the stakeholders, over a period of more than one year, but have enabled us to consolidate mutual understanding and trust between stakeholders, which are essential to embrace the complexities of long-term development.

⁴ **ISLA** : Integrated Sustainable Landscape approach

6. LOOKING FORWARD TO 2020 AND BEYOND

Since 2018, signatory companies have been working to fulfill their commitments to end deforestation and restore degraded forests in the cocoa sector. In 2019, the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana delivered on numerous commitments which have informed company planning. Companies will now be able to further develop their activities, moving from planning to implementation.

As the governments continue to provide critical information (e.g. socio-economic assessments, updated land-use maps, operational decrees for implementation of the new forest code), companies will continue to ramp up their delivery of CFI activities in alignment with government priorities. This will include identifying opportunities for landscape level collective action, as well as building partnerships with global development partners to drive forest positive impact on the ground.

After **completion of the baseline studies in Q4-2020**, and the elaboration of a **Sustainable Development Plan** (ICLUP-integrated conservation and land-use plan) **in Q1-2021**, SIAT will endeavor to mobilize international partner networks to form a first round of public-private partners for the financing and implementation of the program.

Designing the roadmap of the sustainable development plan (ICLUP), **for implementation in 2020-2022**, will involve the definition of characteristics, the number of hectares, timeline, roles and responsibilities for all components of this complex program and will then be proposed to stakeholders.

The most important challenge for the partnership in 2020-2022 will be to **design this ICLUP in consultation with all stakeholders and to guarantee the FPIC approach**, necessary to secure that all settlers take ownership of the plan for their future livelihood. Once a consensus reached on the ICLUP content, the necessary governance structures will be established, with due consideration for transparency, ownership and operational efficiency, probably under a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) structure.

Having done so, SIAT would then **mobilize all necessary efforts and resources to achieve the intended results** agreed upon, and start activities throughout the period of 2020-2022, in compliance with and according to the Common Action Plan of the Cocoa-Forests Initiative and the ICLUP, and with particular attention to:

Pillar 1: Forest Protection and Restoration

➤ **Forest protection**

- ✓ This program intends to establish the **First effective forest disturbance monitoring system with regular Deforestation Risk Assessments covering a Classified Forest of Category III** combined with and based on high-resolution satellite imagery mapping, in coordination and liaison with REDD+ programs, World Bank FIP program and other donors (GEF, AFD, GIZ, AfDB, ...) and stakeholders, to ensure their timely support as and when needed.
- ✓ SIAT - not yet active in the Cocoa supply-chain in any manner, nor hampered by any reputational risk - will **contribute in setting-up at pre-competitive level** a national system for a comprehensive supply-chain mapping, by **securing a database for full traceability of all the illegal cocoa produced in Goin-Débé** which finds its way into the national cocoa supply-chain as "dirty cocoa", hence contributing to risk mitigation of CFI-Members' supply-chain.
- ✓ Since Côte d'Ivoire has adopted the world bank social and environmental safeguards, the feasibility of voluntary relocation of illegal settlers shall be analyzed on the basis of the outcome of the on-going CFI study (expected after Q2-2020).
- ✓ In addition, the Partnership of Goin-Débé stakeholders shall continue to:
 - Join and support regional/local land-use planning bodies; Strengthening participation into ISLA Cavally program.
 - Participate and contribute to partnerships, programs and organizations, protecting remaining forests, inter alia:
 - Supporting the creation of a public-private forest conservation and rehabilitation fund under CFI.
 - Mustering support for innovative financial mechanisms for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) or carbon finance initiatives, to increase farmer engagement in CSC ⁵ practices;
 - Proposing alternative livelihoods for cocoa farmers affected by land-use changes, implementation of the current government "contractualization" approach and development of mixed agroforestry systems;

⁵ CSC : Climate-Smart Cocoa

- Setting up community institutions (or use existing ones, e.g. cooperatives) to create programs that provide technology, services, and payments for avoiding/reducing deforestation;

➤ **Forest Restoration/Reforestation (2020-2022)**

- ✓ SIAT and the other CFI-Members of the Partnership of Goin-Débé stakeholders should support the definition of priority areas for the restoration of Classified Forests, and include those in the planning documents, based on the 2020 baseline study and subsequent HCV/HCS detailed assessments, by working with all the cocoa farmers on a voluntary basis (with the FPIC approach), and partnering with SODEFOR, to implement contracts for mixed agroforestry⁶, as a restoration and livelihoods intervention.
- ✓ These activities are to be determined and will rely on updated maps from the Baseline study are approved and published, and guidelines issued by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, for the differentiated approaches (e.g. cocoa agroforestry) in the Classified (gazetted) Forests of Category III.
- ✓ Upon completion of the above, SIAT and the other CFI-Members of the Partnership of Goin-Débé stakeholders will define/update together the Forest restoration/reforestation components/activities and formulate in details the implementation plans and promote the preparation of the following actions:
 - Setting up specialized nurseries for forest & multipurpose trees propagation and distribute native trees for off-farm restoration/reforestation and multipurpose trees for on-farm planting;
 - Increasing cocoa-forest landscape and increase shade on cocoa farms whenever possible;
 - Promoting youth entrepreneurship;
 - Supporting the development of community-forestry via forest-landscape restoration activities;
 - Mobilize the necessary resources to achieve those objectives;

Pillar 2: Productivity & Livelihoods

SIAT and the other CFI-Members of the Partnership of Goin-Débé stakeholders will promote synergies between all stakeholders of the cocoa supply chain at pre-competitive levels, in particular by promoting:

➤ **Productivity**

SIAT and the other CFI-Members of the Partnership of Goin-Débé stakeholders will promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas, to produce "more cocoa on less land", by provision of a mix of: optimal planting materials, training in GAP, crop nutrition and soil fertility, crop protection, and development/capacity building of farmers' organizations, all critical enabling factors for sustainable agriculture development.

- ✓ SIAT is committed to plan for the distribution of improved cocoa seedlings/budwood/planting material and to provide tissue-culture-improved "true-to-type" cocoa planting material, developed by SIAT in its R&D facilities, with clones sourced through internationally recognized networks, in partnership with [CFI-Member] and CNRA⁷.
- ✓ Until the suspension by CCC in 2017 of all cocoa sustainability programs is lifted, all joint efforts to produce and deliver improved planting material in the country will remain hampered:
 - Establishing nurseries for improved cocoa and alternative crop planting material;
 - Distributing cocoa seedlings produced by SIAT and alternative planting material.
- ✓ Setting up farmer input and service delivery platforms, to facilitate distribution of fertilizer and other agro-inputs to farmers and facilitate their training, are also critical initiatives which planning should coincide with the above; these activities will also be developed jointly by SIAT and the other CFI-Members of the Partnership of Goin-Débé stakeholders.
- ✓ Providing and/or installing barrier crops/trees around farms will also form part of the solutions to be envisaged in due course, based on best practices and in conjunction with R&D results available.

⁶ Promoting cocoa agroforestry systems is a key strategy for forest protection and restoration, improving cocoa productivity and farm level diversification and income generation. However, there is no single model for a cocoa agroforestry system and tree selection, farm architecture, etc. The system needs to take into consideration the local agronomic, economic, social and environmental conditions, needs and opportunities. SIAT intends to liaise with all CFI companies that are already piloting different models, in order to capitalize as much as possible available experiences and lessons learned, locally and elsewhere, and to promote harmonization of Cocoa-specific-GAP packages and guidelines amongst all stakeholders, as pre-competitive CFI supporting mechanisms and tools.

⁷ SIAT has signed an MOU with the CNRA in June 2017, focused on scientific collaboration in the areas of R&D, capacity building and development of agriculture and agribusiness.

➤ **Livelihood**

- ✓ Sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers, including through food-crop diversification, agricultural intercropping, development of mixed agroforestry systems, and other income-generating activities designed to boost and diversify household income will be promoted: The GDCFPCIRDP design will embrace/encompass the following challenges at stake:
 - Cocoa farmland documentation, in conjunction with the “contractualization” efforts;
 - Creation of new/expansion of existing farmer organizations inside the perimeter or in its vicinity;
 - Training for farmers and farmer organizations in business management, financial accounting, and farm management planning/implementation;
 - Promoting alternative income-generating activities;
 - Promoting farm-level crop diversification.
- ✓ Promoting financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital and investment funds required for production and farm renovation, particularly by:
 - Training farmers in financial literacy;
 - Supporting creation of savings groups (VSLA model⁸);
 - Encouraging innovation to offer financial products to farmers and partnering with financial institutions to offer much needed specialized financial products to farmers.
- ✓ Improving supply-chain mapping, with the goal of 100% of cocoa sourcing being traceable from farm to first purchase-point. The private sector, in collaboration with the Government, have announced that they would develop an action plan for traceability with clear timelines, which will be implemented step-by-step to achieve full traceability and verification, applicable to all by end-2019. This objective, however requires clear rulings regarding the status of cocoa and other agricultural products grown inside the classified forests. To that effect:
 - SIAT and the other CFI-Members of the Partnership of Goin-Débé stakeholders will put in place the first reliable and comprehensive database of (formerly) illegal cocoa farms established in a classified forest, to serve as a pilot model for developing a verifiable monitoring system for traceability from farm to the first purchase-point in a specific perimeter, and operational policies and control systems that effectively monitor the associated risks, including high-quality verification.
 - Implementing this new traceability system to farm-level in direct supply-chains would only be possible with the participation of all (major) cocoa buyers of the local value-chain. A lot of negotiations are anticipated at various levels (national, regional and local) to achieve that objective, requiring all stakeholders of the value chain to participate in the re-design of the business-models.

Pillar 3: Social Inclusion

➤ **FPIC Approach:**

SIAT and [CFI-Member] - committed to ensure full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who would be affected by proposed land-use changes under the CFI-Framework - will organize jointly: (i) cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action and (ii) awareness-raising events for forest protection/restoration, as a token of their commitment to fully adopt the FPIC approach.

➤ **CBNRM:**

SIAT and [CFI-Member], together with forestry stakeholders, shall promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration, including engagement of local communities and farmers in awareness-raising campaigns on the status of National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests, and the critical role that forest plays in climate regulation, soil fertility and water circulation. To achieve that objective, they will aim for:

- Establishing and/or supporting community-based natural resource management programs (CBNRM⁹) and mechanisms with cocoa-growing communities, for forest restoration and/or protection;
- Supporting government landscape governance partnerships.

⁸ VSLA: Village Savings and Loan Associations

⁹ **Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM)** aims to create the right incentives and conditions for an identified group of resource users within defined areas to use natural resources sustainably. This means enabling the resource users to benefit (economically) from resource management and providing strong rights and tenure over land and the resources. CBNRM also supports the development of accountable decision-making bodies that can represent community members and act in their interests. CBNRM promotes conservation through the sustainable use of natural resources, enables communities to generate income that can be used for rural development, and promotes democracy and good governance in local institutions

➤ **Gender & Youth Focus:**

Priority attention will go to the development of action plans for forest protection and/or restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification, that are gender- and youth-sensitive, including:

- Women empowerment in community decision making bodies;
- Training for women on alternative livelihoods in cocoa farming households;
- Supporting inheritance planning within cocoa growing communities;
- Promoting youth participation in farmer CSC/GAPs training.

➤ **Social Safeguards:**

Until social safeguard guidelines are put in place, like all signatories of CFI, SIAT and [CFI-Member] will put on hold all activities with potential social impacts on settlers, being it understood that, for National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests, Government is committed to assess and mitigate the social impacts and risks of proposed land-use changes on affected farmers and their communities, and ensure provision of alternative livelihoods and restoration of standards of living of affected parties, in line with reasonable standards to be agreed upon, with input as relevant from private sector, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders.

ANNEX 1: SIAT TRACKING TABLE / CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Commitment	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment in 2018	# through direct investment in 2019	# on behalf of clients in 2019
Forest Protection and Restoration						
1. No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies) for cocoa production.	1.1 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	# farms mapped	All 20,868 farms mapped, representing approx. 104,340 dependants		20,868 farms mapped in Q1-20, representing approx. 104,340 dependants (following up on IdH funded project with SODEFOR)	
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	# ha included in deforestation risk assessment			133,000 ha pending GIS and Land use mapping & planning (ICLUP-with support from FIP)	
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	2.1 Adopt and publish a system for excluding farmers in the direct supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas	Yes/No	Cat3 forest will make room for agroforestry concessions		Cat3 forest will make room for agroforestry concessions	
	2.2 All farms found in National Parks and Reserves reported to government	% farms in Natl Parks & Reserves reported to government	20,868 farms mapped in Q1-20, representing approx. 104,340 dependants		FIP-funded study & ICLUP will determine future plans under CAFAD Agroforestry concessions	
	2.3 Support cocoa farmers' transition to alternative livelihoods	# of total farmers in protected areas receiving assistance for alternative livelihoods				
3. No sourcing of cocoa from National Parks and Reserves through companies' traceable direct sourcing programs .	3.1 Implement traceability tools/technology to ensure no cocoa purchases originate from National Parks or Reserves (all forest areas)	% of direct sourced cocoa is traceable to farm-level	100%		N/A	
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	4.1 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	# farmer 'agroforestry restoration' contracts signed	TBD, depending on outcome of ICLUP		FIP-funded study & ICLUP will determine future plans under CAFAD Agroforestry concessions	
		# hectares restored in Classified Forests				
5. Legal protection and management status for the remaining forests of Côte d'Ivoire in the Rural Domain	5.1 Cooperate with the government on enforcement to prevent deforestation in the legally protected forest estate (rural domain)	# hectares of forest in rural domain protected:				
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	6.1 Support the government's forthcoming adaptive management plans for different forest areas to benefit the livelihoods of forest-dependent cocoa communities	Yes/No	Yes			
	6.2 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	Yes/No				

ANNEX 1: SIAT TRACKING TABLE / CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Commitment	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment in 2018	# through direct investment in 2019	# on behalf of clients in 2019
7. Public enforcement of the new Forest Code and its subsequent guidelines, and public sector governance will be strengthened	7.1 Promote and participate in awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on the new Forest Code	# farmers reached at awareness events	100%			
	7.2 Update farmer engagement materials and training with the revised Forest Code	Yes/No	Yes			
8. Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration	8.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	\$ mobilized towards forest protection and restoration:	TBD, depending on outcome of ICLUP		FIP-funded study & ICLUP will determine future plans under CAFAD Agroforestry concessions	
		# hectares with forest protection and restoration financing				
		# farmers participating in PES contracts				
9. Public-private collaboration to identify good practices, technical guidance and incentive mechanisms for forest restoration and agroforestry	9.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	TBD, depending on outcome of ICLUP		FIP-funded study & ICLUP will determine future plans under CAFAD Agroforestry concessions	
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry developed (WCF will provide guidance on KPI in January)				
	9.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# native trees planted off-farm				
10. Government creation, in collaboration with all stakeholders, of a public-private fund to support financing of protection and restoration of HCV forest areas.	10.1 Support the creation of the public-private forest conservation and rehabilitation fund	# ha of forest area restored				
		\$ contributed to fund				
Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods						
11. Promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow "more cocoa on less land"	11.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	# improved seedlings distributed to farmers	TBD, depending on outcome of ICLUP		FIP-funded study & ICLUP will determine future plans under CAFAD Agroforestry concessions	
	11.2 Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	# of nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings				
	11.3 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# of farmers trained in GAPs				
	11.4 Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	# of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated				
12. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers	12.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# farmers applying crop diversification	Already reported 9.1		FIP-funded study & ICLUP will determine future plans under CAFAD Agroforestry concessions	
	12.2 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting				
13. Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital	13.1 Promote farmer savings	# farmers in supply chain with a savings account	TBD, depending on outcome of ICLUP			

ANNEX 1: SIAT TRACKING TABLE / CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Commitment	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment in 2018	# through direct investment in 2019	# on behalf of clients in 2019	
and investment funds for production and farm renovation		<i># farmers participating in VSLA groups</i>					
	13.2 Offer financial products to farmers	<i># farmers offered a financial product</i>					
14. Improve supply chain mapping, with the goal of 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point. An action plan will be developed for traceability, which will be implemented step-by-step to achieve full traceability and verification, applicable to all by end-2019.	14.1 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	<i># farms mapped within direct supply chain</i>	<i>Already reported 1.1</i>				
	14.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain	<i>% of direct sourced cocoa traceable from individual farms to first purchase point</i>	<i>Already reported 3.1</i>				
Social Inclusion and Community Engagement							
15. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes.	15.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	<i># communities with consultation sessions</i>	<i>TBD, depending on outcome of ICLUP</i>		<i>FIP-funded study & ICLUP will determine future plans under CAFAD Agroforestry concessions</i>		
16. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration	16.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management programs for forest restoration/protection	<i># of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program</i>					
		<i># hectares under CBNRM</i>					
17. Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive.	17.1 Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are gender and youth sensitive	<i># cocoa communities with gender-focused programs</i>					
		<i># cocoa communities with youth-focused programs</i>					