



WORLD BANK GROUP



# Leveraging Sustainable Landscape Interventions: National, Sectoral, and Company Levels

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# Reconcile forest rehabilitation and agricultural development



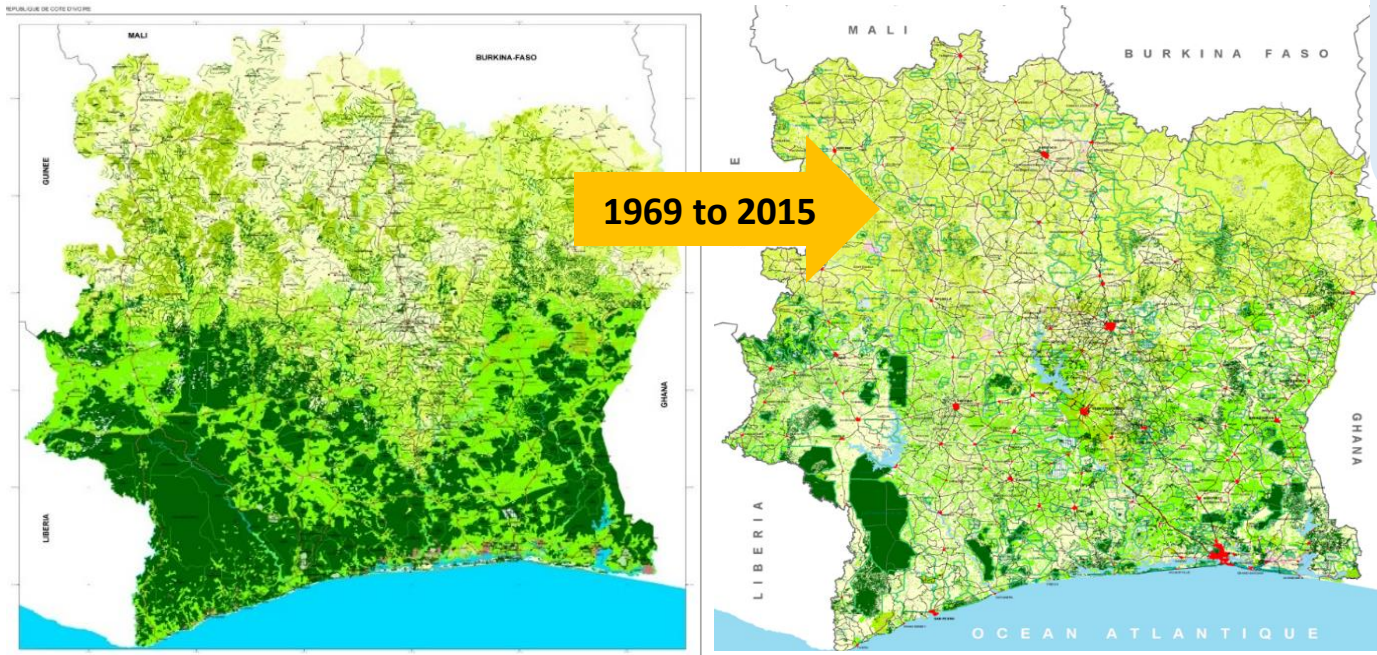
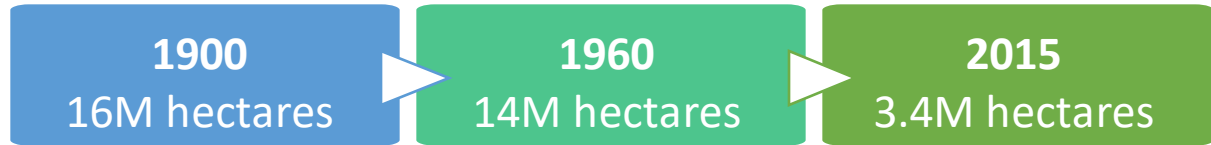
M. Mamadou SANGARE,  
SODEFOR CEO

March 16th 2021





# 85% of Ivorian Forest Cover Lost in Less Than ½ Century



65% of which comes from the private state domain (Classified Forests, Parks and Reserves)

# Drivers of Deforestation

## Agriculture - 62%

- **Cocoa 38%** - Cashew 7%
- Rubber 23% - Food, rice,
- Palm 11% coffee.. 21%



## Lumber and fuelwood - 18%



## Infrastructure - 10%



## Gold panning - 8% Bush fires - 3%



# Government Strategies to Tackle Deforestation

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- **The Forest Preservation, Rehabilitation and Extension Strategy (SPREF)** aims to recover forest cover from 11% to 20% by 2040 via
  - New Classification of Gazetted Forests (GFs) & restoration objectives by category
- The **New Forest Code** adopted in 2019
- Work with private sector partners to implement the **Cocoa and Forest Initiative (CFI)** since 2017



# Categories of Gazetted Forests by the SPREF

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<b>Category 1 (C1)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> More than 75% FC preserved, dedicated to strict conservation (27)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> In addition to this, you need to know more about it</li></ul>
<b>Category 2 (C2)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> FC with a degradation rate between 25 and 75%, dedicated to agroforestry with the long-term objective of gradually restoring the complete forest cover (19)</li></ul>
<b>Category 3 (C3)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> FC with a degradation rate exceeding 75%, where farmers will be supported to implement intensive agriculture and agroforestry in dedicated areas, and where agroforestry concessions can be granted to interested cocoa companies (76)</li></ul>
<b>Category 4 (C4)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> FC in the center and north of the country, dedicated to large-scale reforestation programs in partnership with the private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations (112)</li></ul>



## Key Achievements the SPREF will Build on

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- ✓ Drafting of Management Plan for 2.5M ha of Classified Forests, or 61.4% of total area of the CF
- ✓ Intensive reforestation over 220,000 ha in Classified Forests including 55,000 ha of agroforestry plots
- ✓ Establishment of a forest seed production and conservation center and 2 centers for cutting improved species
- ✓ Establishment of 317 ha of seed plots
- ✓ Establishment of 14 ha of seed orchards

These achievements were made possible by the support of the State and the Technical and Financial Partners



# SODEFOR Agroforestry

## Phase 1 : The Taungya System

This system was used for the implementation of large reforestation projects during the first two years of planting, with the benefits of reducing maintenance, boosting the initial growth of stands and ensuring a successful reforestation.





# SODEFOR Agroforestry

## Phase 2 : Conversion of agricultural occupations from 1993 to 2006

Introduction of forest trees (Fraké, Framiré, Niangon, etc.) at a semi-final density (340 vines/ha) in **agricultural occupations** with the short and medium term objectives:

- ✓ the departure of the **occupants**
- ✓ recolonization of degraded areas



Essence Fraké - Framiré in association with cocoa in 1997: at the Classified Forest of la Haute Dodo



Framiré plants in a coffee plantation in FC Mabi in 2002

# SODEFOR Agroforestry

## Phase 3 : Complantation of Agricultural Occupations since 2007

The assessment of the reconversion in 2006, recommended the adoption of a final density of 100 plants / ha to promote:

- ✓ The cohabitation of trees and agricultural crops over a long period;
- ✓ Maintaining, or even improving the purchasing power of the infiltrated population;
- ✓ Strengthening social cohesion

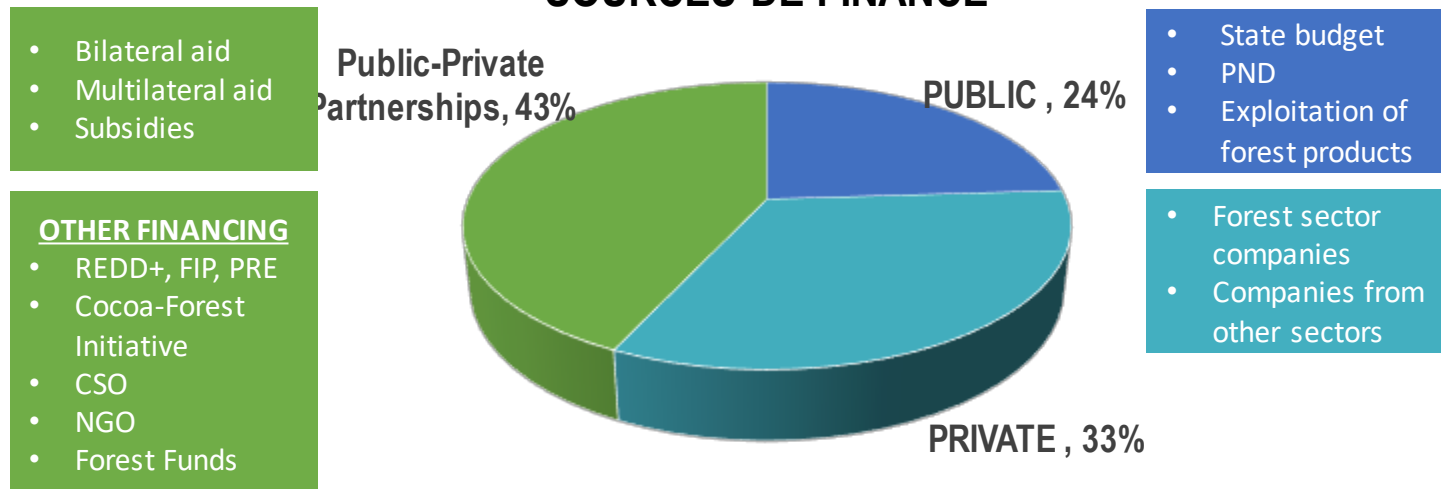




# Budget and Sources of Finance of SPREF

COMPONENTS	BUDGETARY EVALUATION IN FCFA
Forest sector governance is ensured	75 630 000 000
The different categories of Classified Forests are conserved, operated and developed in a sustainable manner	367 372 720 000
Forests of the Domaine Rural are restored	172 997 280 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>616 000 000 000</b>

## SOURCES DE FINANCE





**Thank you for your attention**





# Cocoa & Forests Initiative

2021 FCPF-ISFL Private Sector Workshop

Leveraging Sustainable Landscape Interventions: National, Sectoral, and Company Levels: Public-Private Partnerships to Accelerate Progress

16 March 2021



# Objectives

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- Disclaimer: IDH' role as neutral facilitator of the CFI
- Present the Cocoa and Forests Initiative: context, content, main achievements and challenges







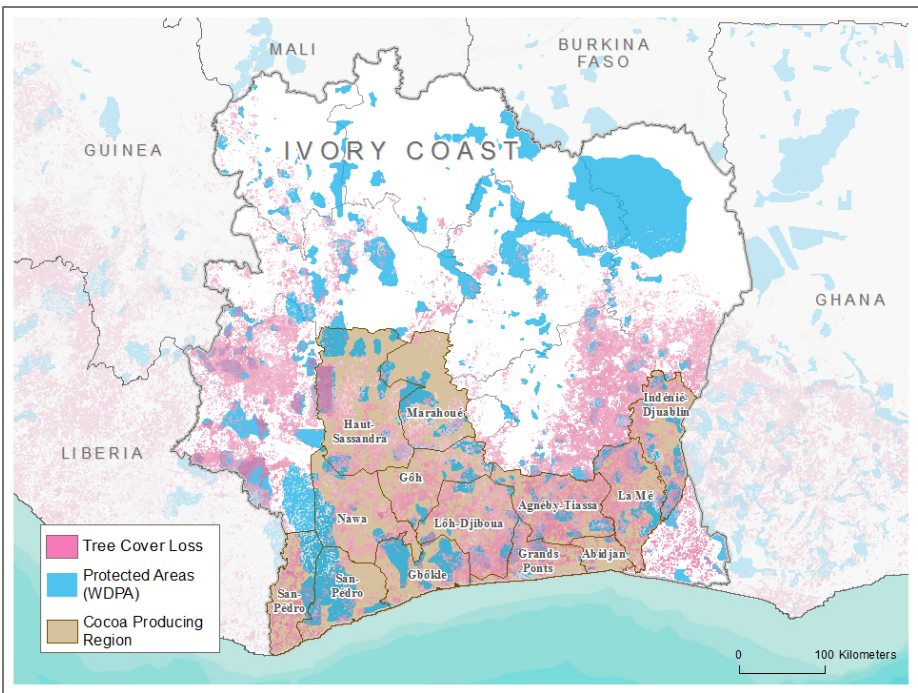
## Why a Cocoa and Forests Initiative?

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COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE



# Context of the Cocoa and Forest Initiative 1 : Deforestation



## Dramatic reduction of forest cover in Cote d'Ivoire

- 1900: 16 million ha
- 1990: 7,8 M ha
- 2000: 5,1 M ha
- 2015: 3,4 M ha

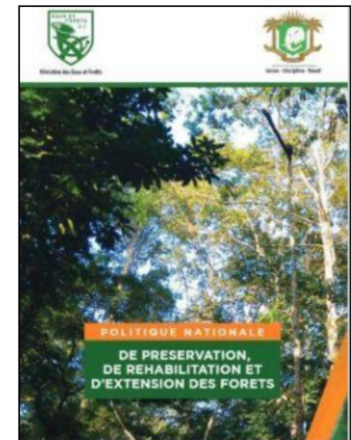
➔ Loss of 180,000 ha/year between 1990-2015

62% of forest loss due to agriculture expansion, amongst which 38% due to cocoa



## Context of the Cocoa and Forest Initiative 2 : Strong political will

- Objective of the Ivorian government : to reach a forest coverage rate of at least 20% of the national territory by 2030 (vs 11% )
- 2011-2012 : REDD+ Strategy:
  - Reduction of deforestation and degradation of protected forest and areas: 80% compared to 2015 (by 2030)
  - Restoration of forest cover in introducing trees in agricultural and rural landscapes : 5 000 000 ha (by 2030)
- 2018 : adoption of a new national policy for the preservation, rehabilitation and extension of forests.
- 2019: Adoption of the new Forest Code by the National Assembly and promulgated on 26 July 2019 by the President of the Republic.





## A long journey to the CFI' commitments



**16 March 2017 London** : private sector and governments from Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire agree on a Joint Declaration of Intent

**16 November 2017 at the 23<sup>rd</sup> COP in Bonn** 34 leading Cocoa and Chocolate Companies have joined the governments of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire to sign a Joint Action Framework.

**17 & 18 January 2018** : Launch of the implementation of the Joint Action Framework into a Joint Action Plan



## The Cocoa and Forests Initiative at a glance

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COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE



## The Cocoa and Forest Initiative at a glance

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- An active commitment to end deforestation and restore forest areas, through no further conversion of any forest land for cocoa production, in parallel with stricter enforcement of national forest policies and the development of alternative sources of income for affected farmers including agroforestry
- 35 Companies representing 85% of global cocoa usage
- 8 commitments translated into a Joint Action Plan
- 2 phases of implementation : 2018-2020, 2021-2025





# Signatory Companies



## The 8 commitments



**Prohibit and prevent activities that cause or contribute to any further deforestation or forest degradation** in the cocoa sector;



**Respect the rights of cocoa farmers**, including identifying and mitigating social risks, and sequencing the implementation of actions to minimize potential adverse social and economic impacts;



**Promote the effective restoration and long-term conservation of national parks and reserves and classified forests**;



Strengthen **supply chain mapping**, with the end goal of full traceability at the farm-level;



**Implement verifiable actions and time bound targets** on the basis of sound data, robust and credible methodologies, stakeholder consultation, and realistic timeframes;



Implement **appropriate actions in the context of a broader territorial approach, creating strong links with similar initiatives** on other agricultural products, and fully aligning with the national REDD+ strategy and other relevant national strategies and plans;



**Work together to implement the actions of the Framework and to mobilize the required financial resources and technical expertise**



**Provide effective monitoring and reporting on progress** on commitments and actions to ensure transparency and accountability.

## The commitments in action : the Joint Framework for Actions

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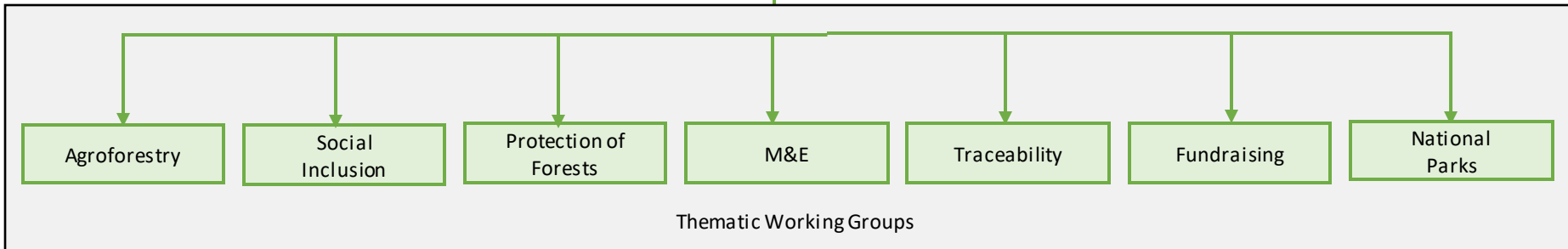
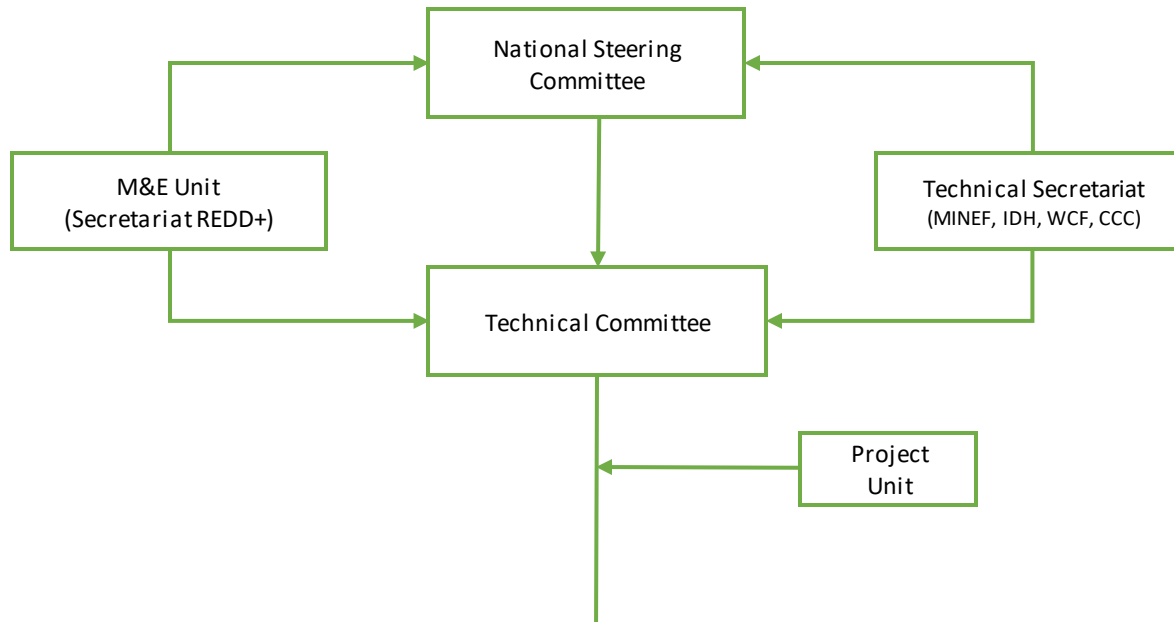
1. Actions for the protection and the restoration of forests
2. Actions for a sustainable production and sources of income for cocoa farmers
3. Traceability
4. Actions for Community participation and social inclusion
5. Evaluation and Monitoring
6. Financing
7. Implementation and Governance

➔ More than 50 stakeholders are involved in the implementation of this Joint Action Framework.



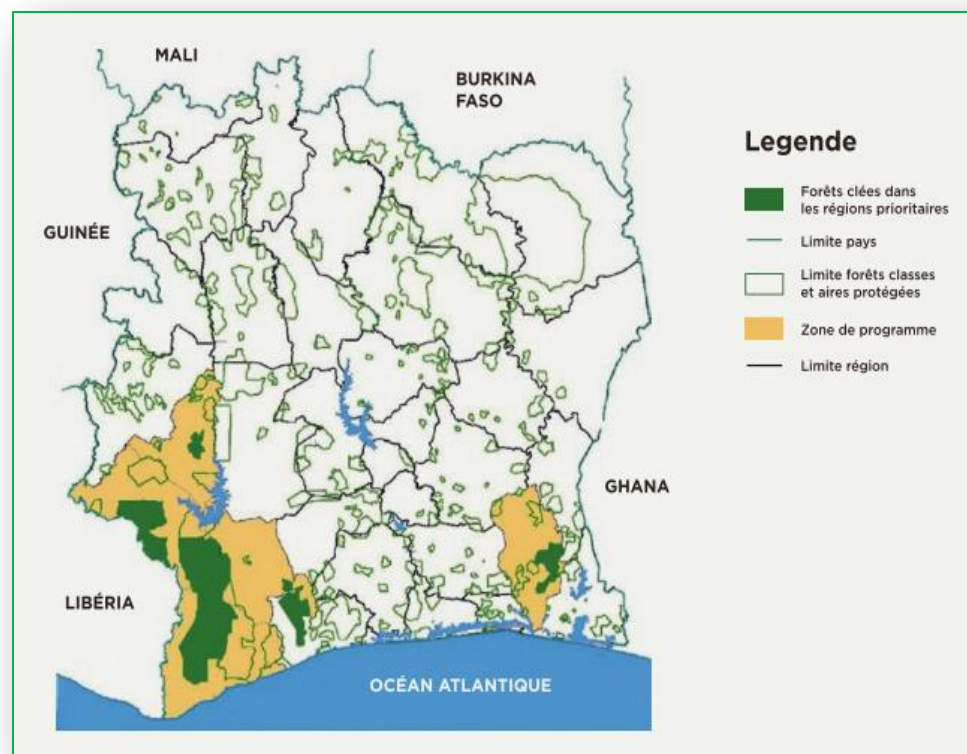


## Governance of the CFI



# The 5 priority regions for the starting phase 2018-2020

Régions	FC/PN	Catégorie
Cavally	FC Goin Débé	Cat 3
	FC Cavally	Cat 1
	PN Tai	PN
Guémon	PN Mont Péko	PN
Nawa	PN Taï	PN
	FC Niégré	Cat 2
San Pédro	FC Haut Dodo	Cat 3
	Rapides Grah	Cat 3
La Mé	FC Mabi	Cat 2
	FC Yaya	Cat 1





## Main achievements

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COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE





## Main achievements of the CFI

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- Governance :
  - The new forestry code was adopted by the National Assembly and 14 implementing texts
  - Updated map data on the boundaries of national parks and reserves + the administrative boundaries of classified forests, and the corresponding numerical data were made available
  - The list of enclaves in classified forests was made available to the signatory companies
- Traceability: - A feasibility study for a national traceability system was carried out
  - A national census of cocoa producers and their orchards completed out
- Monitoring : A Forest monitoring system for the CFI has been adopted for 2021 and 2022 (IMAGES)
- Sensitization : Authorities of the 5 priority regions were sensitized and community sensitization is underway
- Social Safeguards : The World Bank's environmental and social safeguards were adopted by CFI signatories
- M&E : The performance indicators and the CFI strategic planning framework were adopted, as well as the monitoring and evaluation manual for the second phase



## The main outcome: a real partnership for action

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- A real dialogue between the public and the private sector: a space to address important issues such as illegal cocoa from forests and solve some problems (eg maps for the certification schemes)
- Foster the trust between partners of the CFI with some sharing of data (eg Mighty Earth 2021 map database)
- Foster the role of every stakeholder into the process: MINEF, SEP REDD, CCC, SODEFOR, OIPR, every signatory company, civil society, Donors
- The journey to deforestation free cocoa is now with already 5 projects with private partners : NESTLE (FC Cavally), SIAT (FC Goin Débé), OLAM (FC Rapides Grah, FC Haute Dodo) , BARRY CALLEBAUT (FC Arrah)





## Main Challenges

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COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE





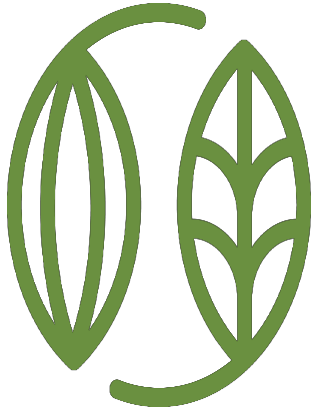
## Main challenges & lessons learned

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- Share financial information between partners (eg annual budgets vs 5-years budget)
- Ensuring the inclusiveness of all the stakeholders and the trust between them
- Implementation of social safeguards (on going)
- Update of the boundaries of the classified forests
- Satellite monitoring system to assess deforestation due to cocoa (on going)
- Definition and implementation of a national traceability system (on going)
- Harmonizing the Forest policy with the cocoa marketing policy
- Harmonizing the CFI with the other initiatives (including EU and UK due diligence)

➔ these are also the conditions for the implementation of more projects / at scale and at stake for the on-going second phase (2021-2025)





MERCI !



REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE  
Union – Discipline – Travail



World Cocoa  
Foundation



the sustainable  
trade initiative



INTERNATIONAL  
SUSTAINABILITY UNIT

