

**Towards Côte d'Ivoire  
Sustainable Cocoa Initiative  
(CISCI)**

**Baseline Study Report**

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

2QC	Quantité, Qualité, Croissance [ <i>Quality-Quality-Growth, a comprehensive cocoa and coffee program</i> ]
AGEROUTE	Agence de Gestion des Routes
ANADER	Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural [ <i>National Agency for Rural Development Support</i> ]
ASA	Afrique Secours & Assistance
ATIC	Armajaro Traceable Ivorian Cocos
CCC	Le Conseil du Café Cacao [ <i>Coffee and Cocoa council</i> ]
CGFCC	Comité de Gestion de la Filière Café-Cacao [ <i>Management committee for coffee and cocoa sector</i> ]
CIF price	Cost, Insurance and Freight [ <i>Price included the costs, insurance and freight to bring the cocoa from the farm to the port of destination</i> ]
CISCI	Côte d'Ivoire Sustainable Cocoa Initiative
CLP	Cocoa Livelihoods Program
CNRA	Centre National de Recherche Agronomique
DSRP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
ECHOES	Empowering Cocoa Households with Opportunities and Education Solutions
FCFA	Franc CFA (1 Euro=656 FCFA)
FIRCA	Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricoles [ <i>Inter-professional fund for research and agricultural council</i> ]
FIRM	Investment Funds in Rural Areas
FSL	(NGO)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit
ICI	International Cocoa Initiative
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in AgroForestry (World Agroforestry Center)
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture
PDDA	Programme de Professionnalisation de l'Agriculture [ <i>Master Plan for Agricultural Development</i> ]
PND	Plan National de Développement 2012-2015 [ <i>National Development Plan</i> ]
PNIA	National Program for Agricultural Investment
PPPP	Public-Private Partnership Platform
PRS	National System for Monitoring Poverty Reduction Strategy
SAKSS	National System of Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Management
SOCODEVI	Société de coopération pour le Développement International [ <i>Society for International Development Cooperation</i> ]
SSTE	Système de Suivre du Travail des Enfants dans le cadre de La Certification du processus de production du Cacao
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WCF	World Cocoa Foundation

## Preface

This report presents the findings of the baseline study towards a Cote d'Ivoire Sustainable Cocoa Initiative (CISCI). This report is primarily geared towards serving as a guideline for the formulation of CISCI and intended to be used by all stakeholders in the cocoa industry, from government, and civil society organizations. The study is commissioned by CISCI task force and administered by UNDP.

The baseline study is a result of collaboration by Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies (Fafo) with head office in Norway, and two national consultants: Patrick Joel Adeba and Core Elvis who brought their expertise in environmental and socio-economic areas respectively. The baseline study is conducted in a relatively short period of time and was completed in 60 working days. The report is based on stakeholder consultations and we would like to thank all stakeholders who provided relevant information for the baseline study. In addition, the report has benefited from the workshop organized during October 2-4 2012 in Abidjan.

The consultants, having prepared this report in its entirety, are responsible for any inadvertent errors occurring in this document. Readers who have queries regarding this baseline report should direct questions to the lead researcher:

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## **Chapter 1 Introduction and Context**

Côte d'Ivoire Sustainable Cocoa Initiative (CISCI) is a partnership initiative aimed at contributing to the promotion of sustainable cocoa supply chain system by institutionalizing sustainable production practices; building the institutional capacity to support the systems and tools needed to deliver services to producers and business alike; and supporting policy development and enforcement, and support the national institutions with the mandate for providing long-term assistance to the sector.

Under this initiative, Fafao Institute for Applied International studies in collaboration with Ivorian consultants, have been commissioned by UNDP to conduct a baseline study with an overall objective of determining main issues and conditions for sustainable cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire, as well as the identification and assessment of current projects and programs by various stakeholders in order to determine optimal and cost-effective intervention strategies.

This baseline study is based on information from the stakeholders in the period of July-August 2012. The content is based on information provided by the stakeholders as well as desk review of research conducted in cocoa related issues.

In Chapter two the policy framework for the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire is described. Chapter three presents the structure of stakeholders in the cocoa sector. Chapter four, the heart of this analysis, identifies challenges and constraints for sustainable cocoa in four thematic areas: social, economic, environmental and governance issues. Guidelines for strategic CISCI planning are given in the last chapter. The methodology for this study, list of reviewed literature and consulted stakeholders are presented in the annexes.

### **1.1 Country Context**

Post-colonial Côte d'Ivoire has been characterized as a land of peace and prosperity while the rest of the continent suffered from conflicts and poverty. An open door policy has attracted labor force and with the help of cocoa, the country achieved a strong economic performance. During the 1980s, with the fall of cocoa prices, the economic situation deteriorated. The country's economic development has been further undermined by the political crisis that began in 1999. Since then, Côte d'Ivoire has been politically unstable and a failed coup d'état in September 19 2002 turned into a long standing rebellion. The country has been split in a North-South divide until the political and military crisis ended in April 2011 following a post-electoral crisis in 2010.

The conflict has undermined economic activities and basic services and social problems deteriorated. The number of people living in poverty has more than quadrupled during 1985 and 2008<sup>1</sup>. Significant challenges remain in reconciliation and the rebuilding of the country. The government is strongly committed to deal with various reforms to strengthen the economy although the situation remains fragile.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://data.worldbank.org/country/cote-divoire>

## 1.2 Cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire

Côte d'Ivoire is the largest cocoa producer in the world supplying around 40 percent of the cocoa on the world market (Figure 1). The production of cocoa is mainly household based activity encompassing over 600 000 cocoa farms and employing as more than four million of the country's 22 million inhabitants. The average farm size is 3 hectares with average yield per hectare amounting to 450 kilograms of cocoa.

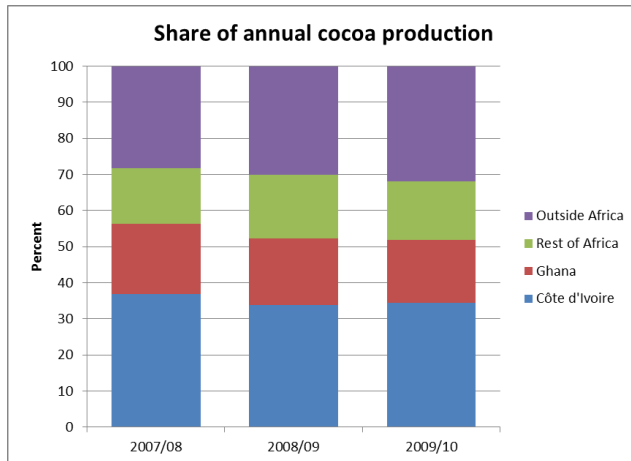


Figure 1 Share of annual cocoa production: Côte d'Ivoire<sup>2</sup>

Despite the potential shift to other crops such as rubber and palm oil trees, cocoa remains the primary source of income for more than 75 percent of the rural population. However, the income from cocoa has been limited with farmers receiving not more than 40 percent of the CIF price and 43 percent of the population remain below the poverty line.

Due to their inability to invest as a result of low level of income, cocoa farmers are vulnerable to shocks such as outbreaks of pests and diseases and cocoa price volatility. Couple with the lack of labor and ageing of the farmers the sustainability of the cocoa sector remains in question.

In West Africa, a large proportion of farmers living in rural areas do not have access to basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity, drinking water, health services and other basic services. In Côte d'Ivoire, 72% of cocoa farming communities have no health center and 60% of them have no access to drinking water. Lack of road infrastructure poses significant challenges to access markets and hence result in limited income to farmers. Land ownership and tenure of cocoa cultivation have a direct impact on the ability of farmers to access to land and credit. Cocoa farmers do not have the capability to offer sufficient guarantees to obtain loans and are constrained by property rights. Their cocoa plantations are neither delineated nor registered to enable them to have certificates of property or land titles that can serve as collateral. Land ownership has often been the cause of many conflicts between communities.

<sup>2</sup> Source: ICCO Quarterly Bulletin of Cocoa Statistics, Vol XXXVI, No 4, Cocoa year 2009/2010. Published 30-11-2010



## Chapter 2 Policy framework

In this chapter, a brief description of the national and institutional policies that have a direct impact on production and sustainability of the cocoa sector is presented. This chapter is mainly intended to provide the policy context for the cocoa sector.

### 2.1 The Master Plan for Agricultural Development 1992-2015 (PDDA)

A major challenge for the Ivorian economy is that of making the agriculture sector more competitive and profitable for producers while ensuring food security. To this end, the master plan for agricultural development (PDDA) explores the growth which should be achieved if Côte d'Ivoire wants to attain MDG 1 (having reduced from half the poverty and hunger level compared to that of 1990) by 2020. In the PNIA (National Program for Agricultural Investment) 2010-2015 described below, this plan shows that Côte d'Ivoire would achieve GDP growth of 6.8 percent and agricultural growth of 9 percent.

The Master Plan for Agricultural Development 1992-2015 was primarily intended to serve as a policy instrument for the agricultural sector. It has its roots in macroeconomic policy and political choices defined in the Plan of Stabilization and Economical Recovery developed in 1990 by the government during negotiations with donors through adjustment programs in the agricultural sector.

Fundamental problems diagnosed by this plan are:

- (i) the impact of extensive agriculture and deforestation;
- (ii) population growth and urbanization
- (iii) aging of cocoa farmers and migration of young people to urban areas
- (iv) land rights;
- (v) difficulties in access to finance and credits to farmers;
- (vi) limited transfer of agricultural research outputs, specifically planting materials
- (vii) poor valuation and marketing of the products.

The main objectives of the plan include: improving productivity and competitiveness, seeking self-sufficiency and food security, diversification of agricultural production, development of marine fisheries and lagoon, and rehabilitation of forest resources.

To achieve these goals, various policies have been suggested, grouped into five major policies:

- (i) training, research and development
- (ii) farm modernizations, conservation, and processing
- (iii) marketing and pricing, agricultural credits, access to agricultural inputs
- (iv) rural environment measures and framework for actions
- (v) rehabilitation and improvement of the productivity of cocoa with annual rate of 0.6%.

In 2008 an evaluation of the PDDA was conducted and following observations have been made:

*“...this Outline the agricultural policy set out in the Master Plan for Agricultural Development 1992-2015 (PDDA) had results below expectations. Mainly due to the low level of investment in the agricultural sector in a context marked by the liberalization of the agricultural sector and the military and political crises that the country has been experiencing since December 1999. This has had a negative impact on the performance of the Ivorian agriculture. Indeed, agricultural GDP grew at an average rate of 4.7% over the period 1997-1999 and 8% over the period 2000-2004 before decreasing by an average of -1.9% over the period 2004-2008”.*

Specifically, under the "Improving productivity and competitiveness," the liberalization, source of rationalization of activities in certain sectors (especially rubber), revealed organizational shortcomings of most other sectors including cocoa; securing rural land also remains a thorny problem for agriculture.

However, this evaluation confirmed the relevance of the objectives the PDDA. The Master Plan has served as the basis for the preparation of the agricultural component of the Document Recovery Strategy for Development and Poverty Reduction 2009-2013 (DSRP), which was approved in January 2009.

## **2.2 The National Development Plan**

In the continuity of the service orientation of economic activity, more recently it has been developed a National Development Plan (PND 2012-2015), which incorporates new directions in strategy development and achievement of the completion point of the PPTE program.

The National Development Plan 2012-2015 (PND) is a four year national strategic plan developed by inter-ministerial committee directed by the prime minister. It's now the new framework of government interventions and policy dialogue. It is primarily based on the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (DSRP), the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the Economic and Financial Program, the Presidential Program and potential sources of growth for the country. The vision of this plan is to put the country back on the path of sustained, robust and inclusive growth, to enable Côte d'Ivoire to be emerging power in 2020.

The targets for the plan include:

- (a) Providing a constant growth rate of GDP of about 10 percent on average over the period, driven by a substantial increase in both private and public investment with a ratio of investment to GDP of 18 percent (7.5 percent for public investment),
- (b) reduce the poverty rate in half,
- (c) achieve the Millennium Development Goals for 2015 or get closer.

At the agricultural level, the PND inter-ministries committee identify that the low productivity remains the central issue in the sector. The limited access to intensifying inputs such as improved seeds, organic materials, fertilizers, agro-products and veterinary pharmaceuticals, mechanization, and irrigation are the main causes.

The evaluation of the Master Plan for Agricultural Development 1992-2015 identifies that the intensification of agriculture is far from being achieved and deforestation has worsened. The rural-urban migration has not been abated and the farm population has not rejuvenated. Despite the adoption of a law on rural land, problems of access and securing land remain. Management systems did not significantly improve sector performance. Agricultural financing remains a major constraint. The synergy between research and development also remains insufficient.

The PND response to these failures consists of nine key interventions. Among them six are identified as relevant for the cocoa sector:

1. Develop, adopt and enact a farm bill;
2. Identify farmers, and their farms;
3. Enforcement on rural land laws;
4. Establish specific windows to agricultural financing through long-term resources at lower cost;
5. Strengthen the technical capacities of actors in the value chain
6. Renew orchards of coffee and cocoa and support the establishment of new intensive plantations.

The overall cost of financing the agriculture and fisheries amounted to FCFA 940.338 billion over the period 2012-2015; which is 8.49% of the PND total cost.

The expected outcomes are:

- The agricultural sector governance is strengthened;
- Strengthening of agricultural organic production and of certified products;
- The capacity of stakeholders in development of agriculture are enhanced;
- Competitiveness of Ivorian agriculture and its ability to adequately remunerate producers while ensuring food security are reinforced.

### **2.3 The National Program for Agricultural Investment (PNIA)**

PNIA 2010-2015 of Côte d'Ivoire derive from this Master Plan for Agricultural Development (PDDA) 1992-2015, Document Recovery Strategy for Development and Poverty Reduction 2009-2013 (DSRP) and sectorial strategies (strategies and forestry sectors).

Through the PNIA, it is for Côte d'Ivoire to have a single document concerning investment programs in the agricultural sector. Six programs were identified at PNIA, namely:

- (i) improving the productivity and competitiveness of agricultural production,
- (ii) the development of rural roads,
- (iii) improving the governance of the agricultural sector,
- (iv) capacity building of stakeholders in agriculture development,
- (v) the sustainable management of fisheries resources, and
- (vi) forest restoration and revitalization of the wood.

The overall cost of PNIA 2010-2015 is estimated at FCFA 896.72 billion, shared into 265.657 billion for the period 2010-2011 and 631.063 billion for the period 2012 - 2015. The main

sources of funding consist of the own resources of the State, the private sector and contributions in the form of loans and / or grants of technical and financial Partners (TFP).

As PNIA is enrolling in the DSRP and PDDA, a monitoring and evaluation system will integrate

- (i) the National System for Monitoring Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS),
- (ii) the overall framework for monitoring assessment at each key ministries involved in the implementation of the PNIA, and
- (iii) the planned arrangements for the coordination of PNIA is the National System of Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Management (SAKSS).

PNIA through these programs translate in terms of operations and cost the agricultural strategy of Côte d'Ivoire. As such it is the operational tool of PDDA and DSRP for Côte d'Ivoire.

However, to achieve the objectives of these programs, devices and specific institutional mechanisms should be put in place. Thus, measures and instruments of agricultural policy should normally be developed within the framework of the Agricultural Orientation Law (LOA), which is the flagship reform at the PNIA Côte d'Ivoire. However, pending the development and adoption of this law and in order to achieve the objectives set in the PNIA, some public policies are to be considered, including the reform of the cocoa sector and the cocoa pricing mechanism.

#### **2.4 Cocoa-Coffee Sector Reform**

In accordance with government direction, and by decision No. 006 MINAGRI/CAB/SAJ 12 July 2011, the Ministry of Agriculture set up a working group of nine members (5 from MINAGRI and 4 from CGFCC) with the mission to continue and complete the work on the reform of the coffee cocoa based on four main principles:

1. Strengthening good governance and transparency in the management of the sector
2. Sustainability of the sector and anticipate issues and challenges
3. Securing and improving the income of producers
4. The establishment of a strong inter-profession

The working group's analysis has led to the following main objectives and proposals that are presented in Table 1.

**Table 1 Main objectives and proposals for the Cocoa-Coffee Sector Reform**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Proposal</b>
Optimization of production and improving the quality of coffee and cocoa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Strengthen the work of improving productivity and quality within the program of 2QC and rural infrastructure activities FIRM</li> <li>– Research and production of improved varieties;</li> <li>– Fight against swollen shoot</li> <li>– Technological research to reduce the arduousness of the work</li> <li>– Implementation of the Land Law</li> <li>– Strengthen the coffee and cocoa department of ANADER CNRA and FIRCA</li> </ul>
Sustainable cocoa industry through the economic, social and environmental dimension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Participation in the National Action Plan 2012-2015 for the fight against trafficking, exploitation and child labor</li> <li>– Establishing a platform for public-private partnership (PPP) to create a framework for dialogue with the private sector on issues related to sustainability of the cocoa sector;</li> <li>– Coordinate within a regulatory framework all initiatives for certifications in the field.</li> <li>– Building and improving the implementation of socio-economic infrastructure through the Investment Funds in Rural Areas (FIRM).</li> </ul>
Improvement of domestic marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A minimum of 60% of the CIF price, is guaranteed to producers of coffee and cocoa from the 2012-2013 campaign;</li> <li>– Intensive unexpected checks and systematic checks of respect of the guaranteed at farm prices, of the quality and quantity will be done at different stages of commercialization.</li> <li>– A single differential intermediate costs, taking into account transportation costs</li> </ul>
External marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Advance sale of part of the harvest, the rest will be sold during the campaign</li> </ul>
Promoting transformation and valorization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Promotion of small processing units and exploring new markets for processed products</li> <li>– Promoting local and regional consumption</li> </ul>
Taxation and Social Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Maintaining tax and special levies to 22% of the CIF</li> </ul>
Representativeness, professionalism and organization of producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Identification of producers and elections leading up to the choice of their delegates</li> <li>– Representation of producers in the Council coffee cocoa</li> <li>– Ensure the performance of cooperatives is increased in the sector through the identification and evaluation of well performing cooperatives</li> </ul>
Institutional Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The organizational structure of the sector reform comprises a single public body, responsible management of the sector, namely « Le Conseil de Régulation, de Stabilisation et de Développement de la filière Café Cacao » abbreviated « le Conseil du Café-Cacao »</li> </ul>

The practical implementation of this reform is currently ongoing and began with the establishment of institutional arrangements:



- Ordinance No. 2011-481 of 28 December 2011 laying down rules on the marketing of coffee and cocoa in the regulation of the coffee and cocoa
- Decree No. 2012-06 of January 5, 2012 with the name of body management, development, control the coffee-cocoa sector and stabilizing prices of coffee and cocoa,
- Decree No. 2012-07 of 16 January 2012 appointing the Board of Directors of the Council regulation, stabilization and development of the coffee and cocoa).

The Ordinance No. 2011-481 of 28 December 2011 by creating the Cocoa Coffee Council (CCC) and laying down rules on the marketing of coffee and cocoa start implementing the new reform in cocoa sector. The program 2QC, the FIRM and the building of the Platform for Public-Private Partnership are tools for the implementation of this reform.

The new marketing system can be seen depicted in Figure 2 below.

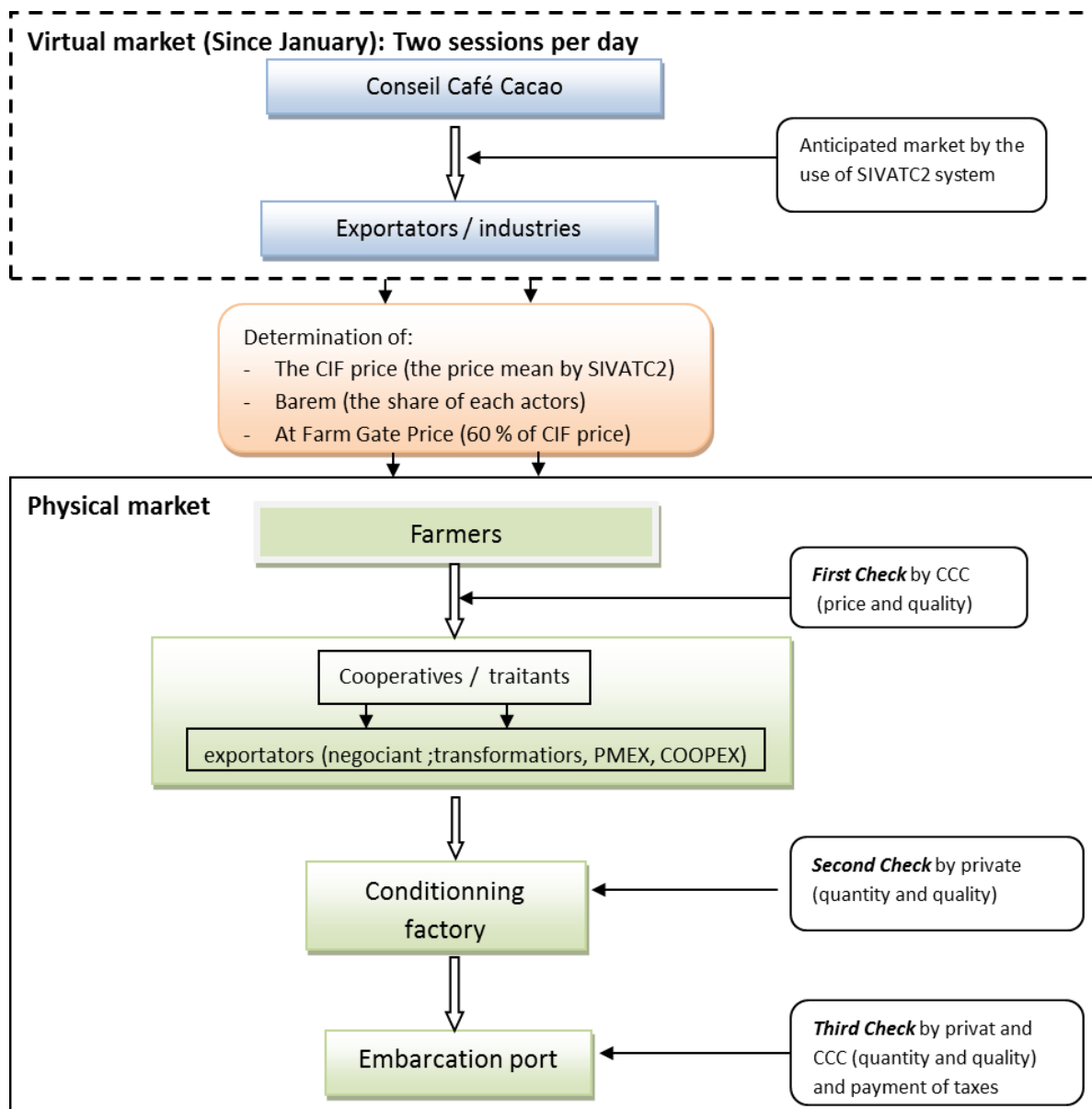


Figure 2 Marketing system for cocoa

## Chapter 3 Stakeholder Analysis and Assessment

### 3.1 Description of Stakeholders

Various stakeholders conduct a number of programs and projects across the cocoa supply chain. The actors include industry/private sector, financial institutions, and donors. Stakeholders belonging to each group are described below.

#### 3.1 Governmental stakeholders

##### 1. Conseil du Café Cacao (CCC)

Prior to 1999, the cocoa sector in Côte d'Ivoire was primarily managed and regulated by the state structure Caisse de Stabilisation des Produits Agricoles (Caistab). Following structural adjustments and liberalization programs, Caistab was dismantled and a full liberalization of the sector has been achieved in 2000 with series of structures emerging and replacing the old regulatory system. The new structures were designed to manage the industrial sector on behalf of the state and producers and as a result the ARCC, the BCC, the FRC, the FDPCC, and the FGCCC and a myriad of umbrella organizations of cooperatives claimed regulatory roles. The liberalization of the sector has not led to neither the reduction of the control of the government nor in lower levies on cocoa-production. Each new structure has imposed taxes where "Caistab" used to exert its fiscal and para-fiscal monopoly.

Following the establishment of the new Ivorian government in April 2011, the **Conseil du Café Cacao (CCC)** is established decree No. 2011-481 on 28 of December 2011. All the structures that emerged after 2000 have been demolished and replace by a single structure, the CCC. The board of the CCC is comprised of representatives from government ministries, producers and private sector (exporters). CCC is under the technical supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and the financial supervision of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

The main task of the CCC is to regulate all activities of coffee-cocoa sector, by granting certificates to operators in the sector. By controlling the quality of the coffee and cocoa, CCC conducts crop forecasting and monitoring of physical stocks. It sets the price paid to producers and ensures their implementation. It organizes and controls the marketing of Coffee and Cocoa on both internal and external markets. It implement mechanisms to stabilize prices for producers, while setting up a compensation system between the purchase prices guaranteed to producers and the price of export sales. CCC is mandated to implement all measures to increase productivity, to promote the improvement of the quality of production and packaging and promotes national exporters and processing of coffee and cocoa.

In the cocoa sector, CCC has a policy program called 2QC described in the previous chapter. In addition, CCC is responsible for the reform of the cocoa sector in terms of marketing as well as regulatory mechanisms that started to be put in place in 2012.

Public private partnership platform (PPPP) is currently promoted by CCC as the main mechanism to promote coordination of development program and project interventions in the cocoa sector by various stakeholders.

*However, the design of the platform and mechanisms of stakeholder engagement are areas that need further development.*

## **2. Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricole (FIRCA)**

FIRCA is an institution aimed at promoting financing of applied agricultural research and the promotion of knowledge with objective of increasing agricultural production. The promotion of new technologies to improve productivity and ultimately the welfare of the farmers is at its core. During the period 2006-2008, FIRCA mobilized 18.7 billion FCFA for the cocoa related activities: 17 billion from dues from the sector, and 1.7 billion mobilized from the State in the form of grants.

The main problem facing the FIRCA is the level of resource mobilization. The main contributing sectors are: coffee, cocoa, rubber and palm. The contribution of the State remains weak and as well as the contributions from development partners.

*The structure continues to suffer from the negative image created by the management of previous development funds.*

## **3. Centre National de Recherche Agronomique (CNRA)**

CNRA is a national agricultural center conducting agronomical research. It carries out various research activities in the cocoa sector focusing on:

- Poor performance of the planting material (70 to 80% of unselected material);
- low level of implementation of recommended agricultural practices by farmers
- Aging of the cocoa trees;
- Decline in soil fertility;
- Diseases and pests;
- Low level of processing

During 2012-2015, CNRA plans to carry out research programs with the objective contributing to the sustainability of the cocoa sector through improving the quality and processing of cocoa beans.

CNRA carries out its research activities through partnerships:

- Local governmental development partners: ANADER, OPA, FIRCA, Conseil Café Cacao

- Scientific Partners: Bioversity International, CIRAD (France), CRIG, IRAD, Universités et grandes écoles

*CNRA's capabilities to meet demands for planting materials is limited and hence an area for improvement.*

#### 4. Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural (ANADER):

ANADER is primarily established to contribute to rural development through promotion of farmer's skills and entrepreneurship by designing and implementing appropriate tools and conducting agricultural extension services. ANADER works through projects and programs with various partners including CNRA and FIRCA.

In the cocoa sector, ANADER plays a major role in training of cooperative and farmers. It has extensive coverage in the country and major development programs in the cocoa sector are implemented in collaboration with ANADER.

*Albeit its extensive national coverage, the number of staff conducting training and follow-up of farmers is very few compared to the level of coverage and hence a major area for improvement.*

Figure 3 shows the relation among the three actors: FIRCA, CNRA and ANADER.

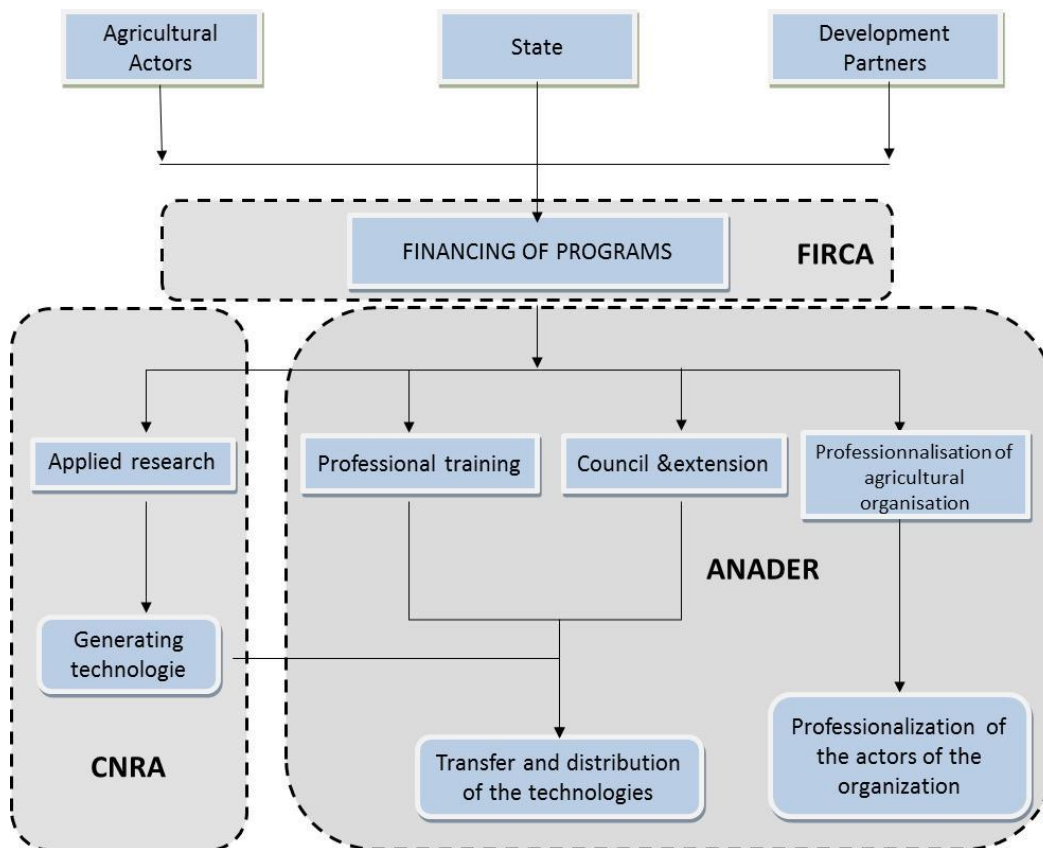


Figure 3 Financial flow structure among FIRCA, CNRA and ANADER

## **5. Ministry of Agriculture**

The role of the ministry of agriculture in the cocoa sector is rather important when seen from the management of the agricultural sector itself as well as the establishment of farmer organizations. The ministry is primarily responsible for creating regulatory frameworks for basic producer organizations. In addition to the institutions described earlier, the following ministries are relevant for cocoa related initiatives:

- Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- Ministry of Economy and Finance
- Ministry of Economic Infrastructure
- Ministry Water and Forestry
- Ministry of Commerce
- Ministry of Industry
- Ministry of Education and Basic Training
- Ministry of Public Health
- Road Management Agency (AGEROUTE)

### **3.2 Non-governmental stakeholders**

The stakeholders on cocoa programs and projects in Côte d'Ivoire can be divided into four groups as showed in Figure 4 based on their level of engagement in the initiatives. There are a large number of funders of different programs and initiatives related to cocoa. The largest group is comprised of funders from the industry/private sector. In addition there are other sources of funding from donors including funding from USAID, and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. There are a limited number of organizations that manage most of the different projects and programs from the funders. GIZ, ICI, International Cocoa Initiative, and WCF, World Cocoa Foundation, handle a large number of program and projects. The list of existing initiatives (programs and projects) including data on funding, beneficiaries, location, project approach and expected outcomes are presented in Annex 4.



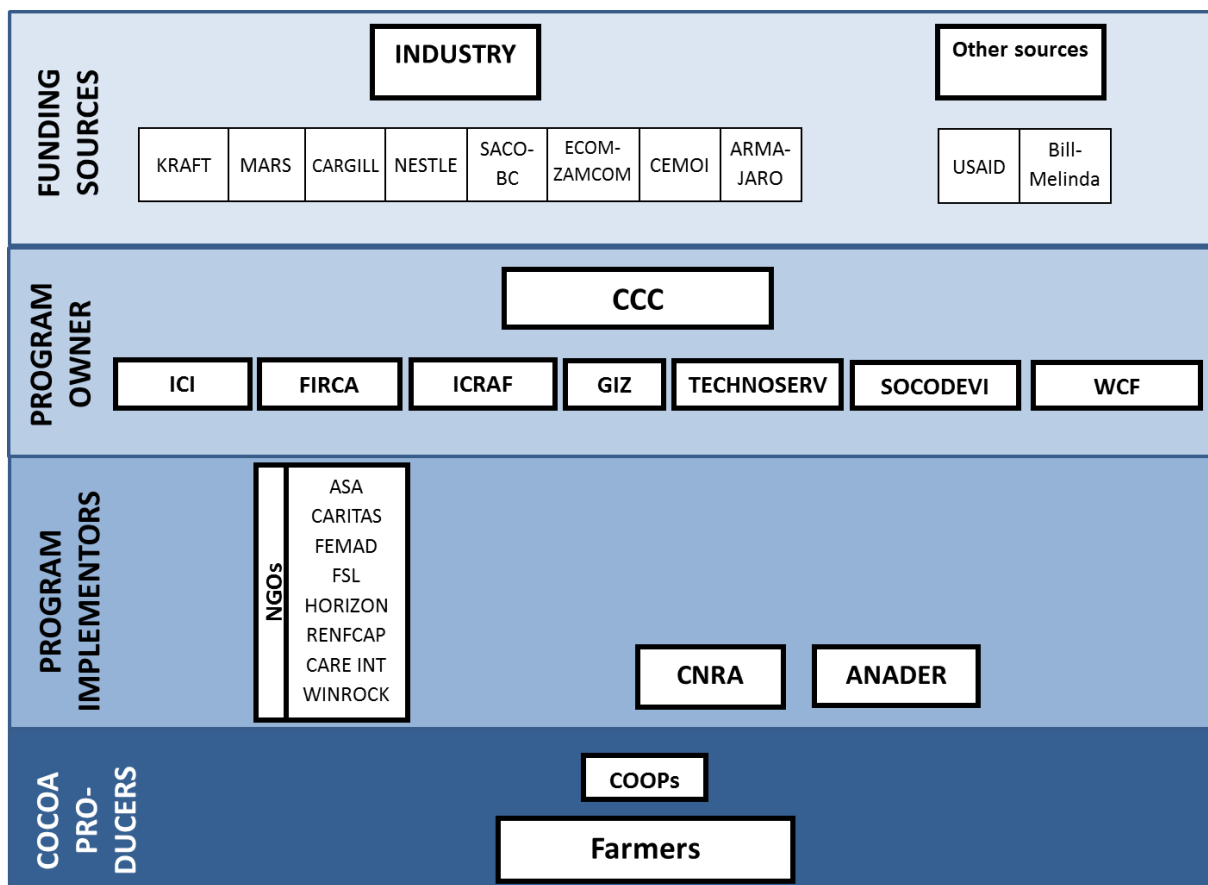


Figure 4 Stakeholders on cocoa related programs and projects in Côte d'Ivoire

It is important to notice that the program owners are not the ones that are implementing the programs on the ground. The program implementation is mainly carried out by NGOs, by CNRA or by ANADER. The NGOs are mainly concerned with social projects, such as projects related to child labor and forced labor. CNRA is mainly dealing with projects and programs related to agricultural inputs and ANADER who is dealing with a wide range of projects related to rural development. In some of the projects and programs goes through the cooperatives, others go directly to the farmers.

<b>ECONOMIC</b>	<p><b>Market</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve market efficiency</li> <li>- Build capacity of farmers and farmer organizations</li> <li>- Farmers’ competitiveness on diversified farms</li> <li>- Improved living conditions of smallholder farmers due to the promotion of sustainable, productive cocoa cultivation and easier access the new markets</li> <li>- Improve incomes, living and working conditions of farmers and their communities by enhancing the Ivorian production on the national and international market</li> <li>- Support the local population to gain from the economic potential of their natural resources while protecting its biodiversity.</li> <li>- Capacity building of farmers on agricultural entrepreneurship</li> </ul> <p><b>Cocoa quality and quantity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fight against Swollen Shoot and other diseases</li> <li>- Identification of hybrids tolerant CSSVD</li> <li>- Access to disease-resistant varieties by producers</li> <li>- Cocoa varieties more productive and tolerant to insects disease</li> <li>- Install demonstration plots for training farmers</li> <li>- Insecticide/Pesticide interventions of the main pests of coffee and cocoa</li> <li>- Improved production and quality of cocoa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the quality and relevance of education in cocoa farming communities</li> <li>- Awareness on Worst Forms of Child Labor</li> <li>- Establishment of village committee to fight against child labor;</li> <li>- Support for school</li> <li>- Capacity building of communities on the issue of WFCL.</li> </ul>	<b>SOCIAL</b>
<b>GOVERNANCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elaboration and implementation of Community Action Plan (CAP);</li> <li>- Community mobilization around the issue</li> <li>- Make field inspection and collect data</li> <li>- CLP supporting coops in improving internal governance and management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training for UTZ, Rainforest and Fair trade certification</li> </ul>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>

Figure 5 Overview of topics in cocoa projects and programs

Regarding the themes covered by the different projects and programs, the largest focus is on economic activities. One set of projects is related to improved farm outputs – such as disease prevention, improved quality of the plants, better cultivation methods, and better pest control. Another set of economic projects are related to the farmers’ access to the market, and improved household economy.

There are also a number of projects related to social aspects. Most of them are related to worst forms of child labor, forced adult labor and education of both children and farmers and health issues such as HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention. Very few projects are related to governance issues, and nearly no projects are directly addressing environmental issues other than through certification schemes and cooperative organizations. A notable environmental project is undergoing in Taï national park area by GIZ.

## Chapter 4 Constraints for sustainable cocoa sector

The concept of sustainability has gained recognition in recent years regarding the cocoa sector. The wide-spread use, however, has been followed by growing ambiguity so that today the term is employed within a very broad spectrum of meaning often, to the point of trivialization. What is sustainable cocoa? Does this refer to the continued supply of cocoa? Or does it refer to the production of cocoa with specific sets of standards requiring certification? As one industry representative put it “*Sustainability, for me, is not certification*”. This shows the varying notions of sustainability employed by various actors with some referring sustainability as something that is captured through certification schemes that sets standards of production addressing environmental and social issues.

To guide the establishment of CИСCI, addressing sustainability from a development perspective will be important in terms of long term and structural changes it tries to bring about in the cocoa sector. In this chapter we will give a systematic review of sustainable cocoa production in Côte d’Ivoire in four thematic areas with a special emphasis on environmental challenges.

### 4.1 Social issues

The cocoa sector in Côte d’Ivoire faces a number of challenges related to social aspects that are not all necessarily peculiar to cocoa. Among these challenges:

- Child labor specifically worst forms of child labor (WFCL)
- Access to basic infrastructure facilities: education, water & sanitation, health and roads
- Demographic structure of farmers (For example ageing of farmers)
- Migration
- Health (HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention)

### 4.2 Economic issues

Various economic challenges put significant pressure on the cocoa supply chain. The vast majority of cocoa farmers are existing in subsistence level and do have limited potential to invest sufficiently in their farms. They obtain limited income from cocoa production as a result of low price pays. Farm credit is a major handicap.

Low cocoa yield and bad quality of cocoa are major challenges when it comes to the productivity of cocoa. Yields of cocoa in Côte d’Ivoire are among the lowest in the world with 200 to 500 kg per hectare per season (against 1-2 tons per hectare that can be obtained in Indonesia). The quality of cocoa is influenced by ageing of cocoa trees, soil fertility problems, as well as a decline of new fertile land resulting from intense deforestations.

The ageing of trees coupled with the lack of adequate inputs has resulted in the spread of cocoa diseases. The most severe problem faced by cacao farmers at present in Côte d’Ivoire is the occurrence of pests and diseases including swollen shoot and black pod diseases. The control of these problems in a coordinated and systematic manner is needed. The cost of inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides is very high compared to other cocoa

producing countries and farmers do not have sufficient income from cocoa to reinvest in cocoa intensifying production activities including the replenishing of cocoa trees with new planting materials. As the soil fertility declines and the application of fertilizers and pesticides is limited, cocoa becomes susceptible to various diseases further resulting in low yield and bad quality of cocoa. This results in low income for the farmers and creating a vicious cycle of continuous decline.

As a result of this, farmers have started to shift to other crops such as rubber (due to comparable prices, Figure 6) and palm oil further threatening the supply of cocoa. Economic factors are at play here in that the extent of the supply of cocoa depends on productivity and gains to farmers. Not all farmers may manage to shift to other crops as supply and demand factors will determine the extent of the shift in cultivations.

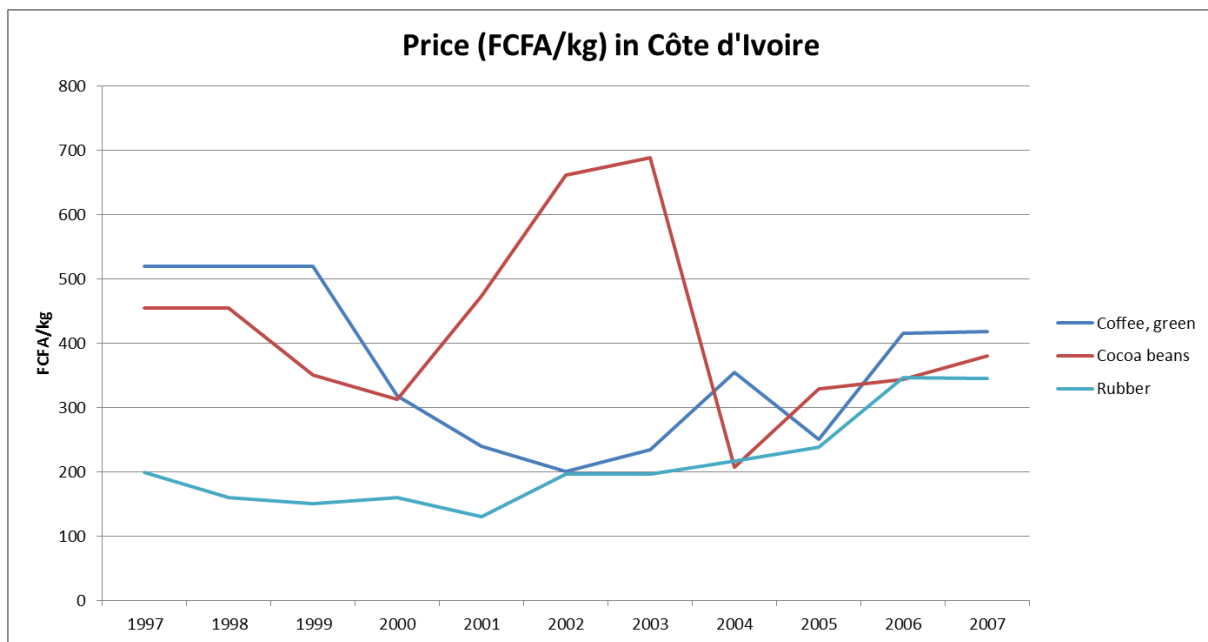


Figure 6 Trends in price of Coffee, Cocoa and Rubber in Côte d'Ivoire<sup>3</sup>

Another problem facing cocoa today is the ageing of cocoa trees. According Assiri and al. 2009, the cocoa is characterized by a mature orchard whose over 60 percent of the area consists of plantations 11 to 30 years. A potential solution for this problem is the replacement of cocoa trees. By identifying the optimal rate of replacement of trees (Lannier Nalley et al. 2012), replenishing old trees with new ones is an area of intervention to ensure the continued supply of cocoa. Structural challenges remain in this regard including the capacities of state structures such as ANADER and CNRA in providing new planting materials and farmer's potential for investment needs to be strengthened.

The decision to use improved technologies and the proportion of land allocated for cocoa production are significant determinants of increased productivity. Strategies to improve

<sup>3</sup> Source: <http://countrystat.org/civ/cont/pxwebquery/ma/107cpd010/fr>  
[Direction des statistiques de la documentation et de l'informatique(Ministère de l'Agriculture)]

productivity of smallholder cocoa farmers should include promotion of improved technologies coupled with training of the use of these technologies. Also there is a need to expand access to finance and to farmer grouping or farmer cooperative development.

### **4.3 Environmental issues**

The cocoa sector is facing a serious threat as a result of environmental practices for cocoa production. As has been exhibited in the shift in production of cocoa from east to west, the impact of environmental practices will have dire consequences not only to the cocoa sector but to agricultural development in general, unless addressed in a systematic manner.

The Guinean rain forest (GRF) of West Africa, identified over 20 years ago as a global biodiversity hot-spot, had reduced to 113,000 km<sup>2</sup> at the start of the new millennium which was 18% of its original area (Gockowski and Sonwa, 2010). The Ivorian forest area, part of the Guinean forest block, has exhibited a drastic reduction of vegetation cover (Banga, 2010), and the forested area has declined from 16 million ha in 1900 to about 3.5 million ha in 2009 (including parks, reserves and classified forest). The loss of forest cover is due to various factors including agriculture (Kouacou, 2005). The principal driver of this environmental change has been the expansion of extensive smallholder agriculture (Gockowski and Sonwa, 2010). The orchard increased from 250,000 ha in 1961 (Bastide et al, 2007) to about 2.7 million ha in 2010 (Banga, 2010). The major causes of deforestation, through increased population pressure, is the use of agricultural practices including the clearance of trees using fires to prepare the land for cultivation.

The consequences of deforestation are observed in several levels with principal impacts being loss of biodiversity and decline of soil fertility. Soil fertility decline is a result of soil erosion and depletion of soil nutrients through exploitation of land for agricultural practices including shortening of fallow and use of fires. This loss of soil fertility induces migration to other lands and virgin forests and threatens the remaining protected areas in Côte d'Ivoire. One way to reduce these problems can be to use cocoa pods as a source of organic material to improve soil chemical parameters and thereby be used as fertilizer (Djeke et al. (2010).

The decline of cocoa yield in old production areas, have forced farmers to look for a new land for production and consequently population migration has exerted major pressure on the environment threatening protected forest areas (Ruf 2007).

Dibi et al. (2008) used analysis of Landsat image to show the degradation status of Marahoué National Park (located in the central-west part of Côte d'Ivoire) caused principally by agricultural activities mainly attributed to cocoa. During 1970s, approximately 22 percent of the original area of park has disappeared (Figure 7), and they have linked this fact with the rate of migration. Using Landsat images, Kouacou (2005) found that Beki classified forest has declined from 16,638 ha in 1971 to 5,151 ha in 1995, which represent 69% of its original area.



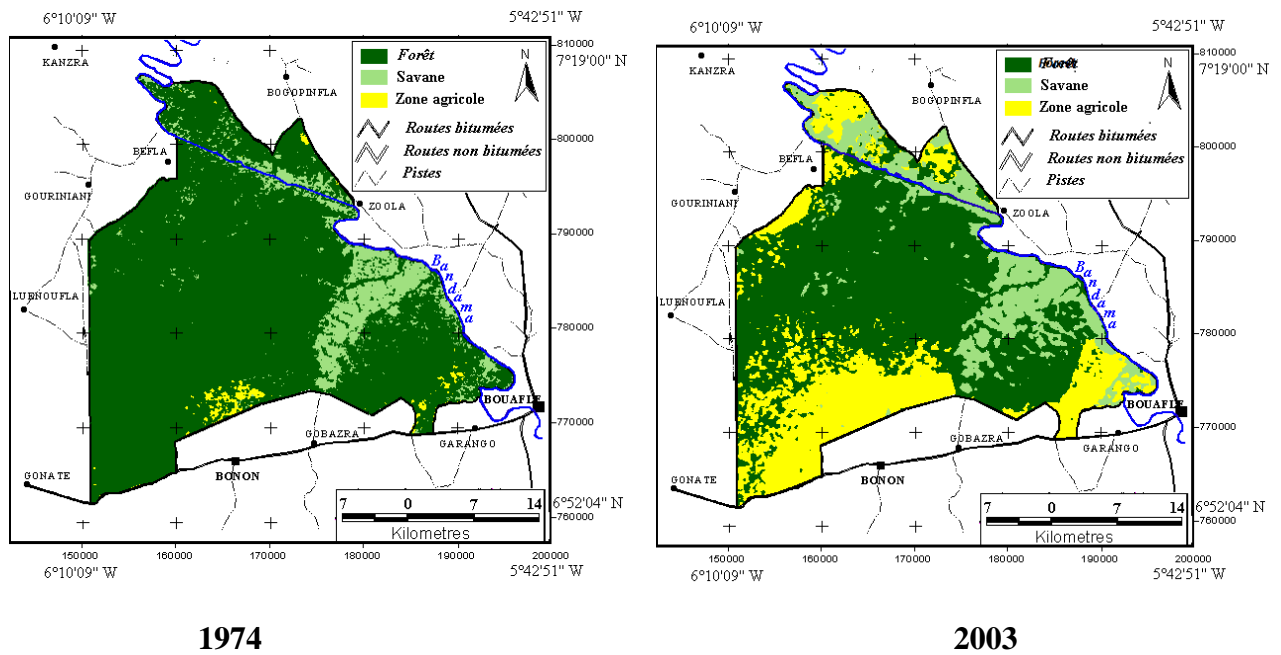


Figure 7 Degradation state of Marahoué National Parc between 1974 and 2003. (Dibi et al. 2008)

Cocoa is one of the main agents of deforestation during the twentieth century (Ruf and Zadi 2003). Djezou (2009) in his study shows that cocoa lead to the disappearance of some native species instead of species introduced for food, medicine and crafts. It shows that woody species are very rare in plantations and fallows are colonized by bush species, human influence is also seen in the lower stratum of forest fragments where the vegetation structure is dense.

Bisseleua and al (2008) indicate that traditional cocoa forest gardens can help to protect many forest species, sustains smallholder production and offer additional scope for conservation of biodiversity, at both species and landscape-level. Moreover these plantations could help in regulating pests and diseases. The use of shade trees in cocoa has many advantages including good growth of cocoa tree, helping habitat conservation and hydrological functions (Gockowski et al. 2004). Moreover, if the shade trees are fruit trees, they can serve as an additional income generating activities for the farmers reducing the sole reliance on cocoa. When farmers will no longer have access to forests and under certain agroforestry conditions cocoa may serve as an agent of reforestation if farmers are encouraged by returns through increased commodity prices (Ruf & Zadi, 2003). This may provide additional opportunity for Côte d'Ivoire to benefit from the REDD scheme.

REDD+: Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries– is a mechanism that is under negotiation at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The objective of REDD+ is to support activities that enable reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that are caused by deforestation and forest degradation<sup>4</sup>. REDD-plus also aims to strengthen and expand the role of forests as carbon pools. This can be achieved by supporting the conservation of forests, the sustainable

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[http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/forest/fp\\_our\\_work/fp\\_our\\_work\\_thematic/redd/redd\\_plus\\_explained/](http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/forest/fp_our_work/fp_our_work_thematic/redd/redd_plus_explained/)

management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks. REDD can be a relatively cost-effective climate change mitigation strategy that with the right attention to the social and environmental functions of forest countries will be able to create additional benefits for communities, people and biodiversity conservation.

Côte d'Ivoire is UN-REDD partner since June 2011 and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development is the lead for REDD+ coordination. In September 2011 a workshop on the launch of REDD+ activities has been carried out with the view to strengthen the capacity of participants and to establish a platform for exchange and work at the national level between government structures, civil society, NGOs, representatives of local communities and research scientists. The workshop allowed the parties involved to reflect on the development of the roadmap for REDD+. The institutional structures and policies are not in place yet and making Côte d'Ivoire ready for REDD+ could be a potential area of intervention that ensures sustainability from an environmental perspective.

#### **4.4 Governance issues**

The role of governance in the sustainability of the cocoa sector is becoming increasingly important as the challenges facing the cocoa sector are intertwined with the larger development challenges facing Côte d'Ivoire. Instead of a micro level management of specific interventions by mainly private actors dealing with specific problems facing cocoa, there is a clear need for having policies, systems and tools in place to ensure sustainability of cocoa sector in light of the broader development challenges. In this section, we will discuss various aspects of cocoa related governance issues that have a potential for programs interventions aimed at bringing about structural and systemic changes.

##### **Land rights**

The political economy and geographical stratification of cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire is the outcome of two transformations: labor migration from north to the cocoa producing areas of the south coupled with relocation of production from the southeast to the south west (Bøås 2012). Land issues in southern Côte d'Ivoire are structured by an autochthon-migrant dichotomy. As pointed out by Ruf (2001), land ownership evolves around the growth cycle of the cocoa plantation. It is well accepted that the rules which govern how land is allocated and used – through inheritance, community membership, sale, lease, etc. – and who may take the benefits of its products and its store of value, have an important impact on social and economic life. Land regimes also have an important impact on the social relations of production. The legitimacy and effectiveness of the land regulation system are ultimately crucial for political order and stability itself as well as the sustainability of cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire (Crook et al. 2007).

##### **Cooperatives management**

Cooperatives are groups of at least seven persons or entities with common interests, common activity in a determined administrative structure with a view of enriching themselves and helping each other. Having a legal structure under Côte d'Ivoire's Law No. 97-721 of 23 December 1997, the cooperative has two characters: business (wealth creation, investment) and association (solidarity, well-being, mutual respect). The Ministry of Agriculture through

the DOPA (Professional Agricultural Organizations), is responsible for creating regulatory frameworks of basic producers organization, enhancing conditions, for a better socio-economic integration of professional agricultural organization. Currently there are an estimated 3,125 cooperative including 2134 coffee and cocoa cooperatives. The annual turn over is also estimated to be 242 billion CFA<sup>5</sup>.

The role of cooperative structures has increasingly becoming important in the cocoa sector as they are used as a vehicle for implementation of various certification standard scheme, used as a providing services in terms of input acquisitions (fertilizers, chemical, inputs), serve as a bargaining mechanisms for obtaining increased prices for farmers, etc.

Albeit their potentials, significant challenges remain in cooperative governance structures as cooperatives are marred with various problems including corruption and easily seen as farmer exploitation schemes. The number of “true” cooperatives is limited. This has resulted in the private industry to engage in fostering of cooperatives and the micro management of their operations resulting in increased costs and rent seeking behavior from some cooperative structures.

### **Certification**

In recent years, third party certification has become a mechanism for addressing various problems associated with cocoa production including child labor and environmental standard requirements. Currently, three certification schemes mainly financed by the industry are functioning in Côte d’Ivoire: Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance and UTZ (Table 2).

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<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Agriculture website: [http://www.agriculture.gouv.ci/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=126&Itemid=414](http://www.agriculture.gouv.ci/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=126&Itemid=414). Accessed September 6, 2012.

Table 2 Certification structures in Côte d'Ivoire

	UTZ	Rain Forest	Fairetrade
Main Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Traceability, Product Identification and Separation</li> <li>2. Management System, Record Keeping and Self-Inspection</li> <li>3. Varieties and Rootstocks</li> <li>4. Soil Management</li> <li>5. Fertilizer Use</li> <li>6. Irrigation</li> <li>7. Crop Protection Products</li> <li>8. Harvesting</li> <li>9. Post-Harvest Product Handling</li> <li>10. Worker Health, Safety and Welfare</li> <li>11. Environment</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social and environmental management system</li> <li>2. Ecosystem conservation</li> <li>3. Wildlife protection</li> <li>4. Water conservation</li> <li>5. Fair treatment and good working conditions for employees</li> <li>6. Occupational health and safety</li> <li>7. Community relations</li> <li>8. Integrated crop management</li> <li>9. Soil management and conservation</li> <li>10. Integrated waste management</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1 Social Development</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Fairtrade adds Development Potential</li> <li>1.2 Members are Small Producers</li> <li>1.3 Democracy, Participation and Transparency</li> <li>1.4 Non-Discrimination</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>2 Economic Development</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Fairtrade Premium</li> <li>2.2 Export Ability</li> <li>2.3 Economic Strengthening of the Organization</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>3 Environmental Development</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Impact Assessment, Planning and Monitoring</li> <li>3.2 Agrochemicals</li> <li>3.3 Waste</li> <li>3.4 Soil and Water</li> <li>3.5 Fire</li> <li>3.6 Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>4 Standards on Labor Conditions</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Forced Labor and Child Labor</li> <li>4.2 Freedom of Association &amp; Collective Bargaining</li> <li>4.3 Conditions of Employment</li> <li>4.4 Occupational Health and Safety</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
Projects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- COCOA PLAN (Nestle)</li> <li>2- Technical capacity building of cooperatives in Ivory Coast (ZAMACOM)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- STCP (<i>old project</i>)</li> <li>2- Cocoa Horizons (Barry Callbaut)</li> <li>3- Taï National Park</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 – Agreement with KAVOKIVA</li> </ol>
Focus	Economic Social Environmental	Environmental	Economic

All these schemes operate mainly with cooperative as their platform of standardization. A functioning cooperative structure is a crucial element for the success of certification schemes, and currently very few farmers belong to any type of cooperatives and farmer organizations.

Certification is also perceived as a way of strengthening the cocoa supply chain. However, anecdotal evidence indicates that farmers are not receiving their pay in a timely manner as well as the distribution of premiums from certification is not resulting in any meaningful payout to farmers as it is easily siphoned off by ill-conceived cooperative structures. The credibility of certification schemes is at stake. Proper implementation of certification would become crucial as there are some evidence indicating the mechanisms of certification is easily distorted as it is conducted by certifying buyers rather than cooperatives. This has led to a large expansion of certifications as buyers will naturally be interested in certification and the fact that premium are distributed to farmers can easily be questioned and raises various accountability issues. Ensuring specific standards in a given cocoa farm can be important

from marketing perspective. However, certification should not be regarded as a panacea for addressing social and environmental problems facing cocoa. The existence of country led efforts in bringing standardizations will help ensure local ownership as well as good governance of cooperative structures.

**Public private partnerships and the role of CCC**

Following the reform of the cocoa sector that is still undergoing, the Conseil du Café Cacao (CCC) has taken steps in coordinating development activities conducted by the private sector with a view of coordinating efforts and ensuring it is in line with the priorities set by the CCC. In this regard, the design and implementation of public private partnership platform become an essential component for effective PPP. Through consultations with various stakeholders, the scope and mechanisms of engagement in the platform has not been clearly communicated to stakeholders and this induces uncertainties regarding what the platform can and cannot do. Transparency and trust building activities are very critical in ensuring the platform will be effective in terms of managing resources in a coordinated manner as well as service as an arena for dialogue among various stakeholders.

The establishment of systems and tools for monitoring progress made in the cocoa sector in line with the development goals of Côte d’Ivoire remains to be critical for successful PPP. Development of tools for land use planning become essential as part of monitoring progress and prioritization of development activities addressing social, economic and environmental problems facing cocoa.

**4.5 Summary of constraints facing cocoa Sector**

Having described the various challenges facing the cocoa sectors, systemic constraints affecting the cocoa supply chain are summarized in the in Table 3.

**Table 3 Summary of constraints**

Social	Economic	Environmental
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Child labor specifically worst forms of child labor (WFCL)</li> <li>– Access to basic infrastructure facilities: education, water &amp; sanitation, health and roads</li> <li>– Ageing of farmers</li> <li>– HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention</li> <li>– Farmer safety</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Access to finance</li> <li>– Access to agricultural inputs</li> <li>– Cooperative organization</li> <li>– Ageing of cocoa trees</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Land degradation and deforestation</li> <li>– Pests and diseases</li> </ul>
Governance		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Land ownership, enforcement and planning</li> <li>– Limited capacity of institutions such as ANADER and CNRA</li> <li>– Land use planning</li> <li>– Coordination of actions among stakeholders</li> <li>– Measuring progress in the cocoa sector</li> <li>– Lack of data on specific issues such as deforestation</li> </ul>		

## Chapter 5 Guidelines for strategic CИСCI planning

### 5.1 Rationale for CИСCI

Examining the type of programs and projects currently ongoing in Côte d'Ivoire cocoa sector reveals that there is a potential for improvement in the way current projects and programs are implemented. The main rationale for CИСCI is the need to address the fragmented nature of projects and programs and come up with an approach that is intended to bring systemic changes in the cocoa sector with broader development objectives through large scale and long term engagement.

### 5.2 Alignment with Policies

The alignment of CИСCI program with various policies and programs identified in Côte d'Ivoire is crucial for the success of the program. The National Development plan, the Agricultural Investment Plan, the Cocoa Sector Reform plan as well as the 2QC will be essential policies and programs that CИСCI needs to align itself to.

### 5.3 Goal, Objectives and Outcomes

The goal of the CИСCI program is *“To contribute to the sustainability of the Cocoa sector through strengthening of institutions, and building up systems and tools to bring about systemic changes in the cocoa sector”*. In this respect, the program will contribute to the overall development of Côte d'Ivoire by engaging with various institutions and aligning program activities to development policies.

The cocoa sector faces various challenges notably the increased pressure on the environment leading to loss of biodiversity and recurrence of diseases and decline of cocoa yield. One mechanism that is promoted aggressively is third party certification schemes aimed at addressing environmental and social problems. Marred with implementation and design problems, certification is not a panacea for the various problems cocoa sector is facing.

Environmental problems facing cocoa should be addressed in light of broader development objectives. To this end, the main objective of CИСCI can be perceived as the strengthening of state institutions through development of systems and tools at various levels. Addressing land rights through refined tenure systems, the proper management of land uses, strengthening state institutions are potential areas of intervention for CИСCI program.

The CИСCI program can be unique by taking steps other than “business as usual” approaches and aim at achieving the following outcomes as part of program activities:

**Outcome 1:** Strengthening of institutions through establishment of systems and tools

**Outcome 2:** REDD Readiness achieved

**Outcome 3:** Public private partnerships strengthened

**Outcome 4:** Development of tools for measuring progress in the cocoa sector

In addition to these outcomes, a detailed list of potential interventions is listed in Annex 5 based on the workshop held during October 2-4, 2012 in Abidjan.

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## **Annex 2 Methodologies**

This baseline study has been conducted by a team of four persons contracted by UNDP. The composition of the team has been two international researchers from Fafu Institute of Applied International Studies and two Ivorian consultants, one an expert in environmental issues and one expert in socio-economic issues. The Fafu-researchers have coordinated the activities, while the whole team jointly has participated in interviewing, reviewing and writing.

The work was carried out in July-August 2012. Most of the information has been collected from Abidjan.

The current report is based on information collected by interviewing a number of stakeholders in the period July-August 2012 (see Annex 3 for a full list of consulted stakeholders). The stakeholders have been asked to provide as much information as possible on ongoing projects within sustainable cocoa.

Based on the information obtained, two organizing tools were used. One is *CocoBase*, a system developed by us for collecting information on all ongoing and recently ended projects. The other one is a systematic review of available literature related to cocoa.

### Annex 3 List of stakeholders interviewed

<b>INDUSTRY</b>		Interview date
Armajarao		14.08.12
Barry Callebaut		16.08.12
Cargill		16.08.12
CEMOI	Chocolatier Française	16.08.12
GEPEX	Groupement Professionnel des Exportateurs de Café et Cacao	18.08.12
Mars Inc		16.08.12
Nestlé		17.08.12
ZAMACOM		14.08.12
<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS</b>		
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit	17.07.12
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry	16.07.12
UNDP	United Nation Development Program	12.07.12
World Bank		17.07.12
<b>GOVERNMENTAL and OFFICIAL STRUCTURES</b>		
ANADER	Agence National d'Appui au Développement Rural	17.07.12
CCC	Le Conseil de Régulation, de Stabilisation et de Développement de la Filière Café-Cacao	12.07/17.07/ 14.08.12
CNRA	Centre National de Recherche Agronomique	17.07.12
Cocoa Observatory - BNETD	Bureau National d'Etudes Techniques et de Développement	16.07.12
FIRCA	Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricoles	18.07.12
Minister of Labour		16.07.12
SSTE	Système de Suivre du Travail des Enfants dans le cadre de La Certification du processus de production du Cacao	13.07.12
<b>NGOs</b>		
Care International		17.08.12
Eyelande		16.07.12
ICI	International Cocoa Initiative	13.07.12
SOCODEVI	Société de Coopération pour le Développement International	19.07.12
Solidaridad		19.07.12
Technoserve		18.07.12
WCF	World Cocoa Foundation	14.07/17.08.12

## Annex 4 Cocoa Sector Program and Projects Profile

### Ongoing or completed in 2012

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ICRAF (World Agroforestry Center)
<b>Name of Program</b>	Vision for change
<b>Name of Project</b>	Farmer training program
<b>Start date</b>	October 2011
<b>End date</b>	Decembre 2015
<b>Project location</b>	Soubre
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	train farmers in the grafting method with clones of new planting material in order to regenerate the old cocoa plantations
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	farmers
<b>Key objectives</b>	Provide new planting material to increase production
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	Mars Corporation
<b>Implementing partners</b>	CNRA, ANADER
<b>Source/Reference</b>	Annual report/ Seminary report

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ICRAF (World Agroforestry Center)
<b>Name of Program</b>	Vision for change
<b>Name of Project</b>	Improve soil performance
<b>Start date</b>	October 2011
<b>End date</b>	Decembre 2015
<b>Project location</b>	Soubre
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	analyze soil to get a diagnosis in order to use the best fertilizer
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Farmers
<b>Key objectives</b>	fertilize soil to increase production
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	Mars
<b>Implementing partners</b>	CNRA ENSA
<b>Source/Reference</b>	Annual report

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	Fight against disease Swollen Shoot (Pilot Project)
<b>Name of Project</b>	Inform and sensibilize farmers in each affected village
<b>Start date</b>	December 2011
<b>End date</b>	December 2013
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Inform and sensibilize farmers on disease swollen shoot, to give them knowledge and help them for have a best reaction against the disease
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Farmers in each affected village
<b>Funding source</b>	FIRCA
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER



<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	Fight against disease Swollen Shoot (Pilot Project)
<b>Name of Project</b>	Transfer the technology to fight against the disease of Swollen Shoot
<b>Start date</b>	December 2011
<b>End date</b>	December 2013
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	train officers in methods of struggle against the disease and install the demonstration plots for training farmers.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Farmers in each affected village
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	FIRCA
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	Fight against disease Swollen Shoot (Pilot Project)
<b>Name of Project</b>	Update disease data base
<b>Start date</b>	December 2011
<b>End date</b>	December 2013
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	make field inspection and collect data
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Farmers in each affected village
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	FIRCA
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	Project certified sustainable cocoa production
<b>Name of Project</b>	Identification of the cooperative
<b>Start date</b>	December 2011
<b>End date</b>	August 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Choose a cooperative among all selected cooperatives
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	One cooperative
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	CARGILL
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	Project certified sustainable cocoa production
<b>Name of Project</b>	Training farmers on sustainable cocoa production and UTZ certification process
<b>Start date</b>	December 2011
<b>End date</b>	August 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	train farmers members of CAYAWA cooperative of the techniques of sustainable cocoa production and UTZ certification process
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	One cooperative
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	CARGILL
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	Project certified sustainable cocoa production
<b>Name of Project</b>	Identification of the cooperative
<b>Start date</b>	August 2011
<b>End date</b>	February 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Choose a cooperative among all selected cooperatives
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	One cooperative
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	KDD/CARGILL
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	Project certified sustainable cocoa production
<b>Name of Project</b>	Training farmers on sustainable cocoa production and UTZ certification process
<b>Start date</b>	August 2011
<b>End date</b>	February 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	train farmers members of YEYOBIE cooperative of the techniques of sustainable cocoa production and UTZ certification process
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	One cooperative
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	KDD/CARGILL
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	Project certified sustainable cocoa production
<b>Name of Project</b>	shade trees nurseries
<b>Start date</b>	August 2011
<b>End date</b>	February 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	train farmers members of YEYOBIE cooperative of nursery techniques and realization of shade trees nurseries
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	One cooperative
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	KDD/CARGILL
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	Project certified sustainable cocoa production
<b>Name of Project</b>	Interviews and submit for certification
<b>Start date</b>	August 2011
<b>End date</b>	February 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	all of the farmers members of YEYOBIE cooperative will be interviewed and their fields will be submitted for certification
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	One cooperative
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	KDD/CARGILL
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	Project certified sustainable cocoa production
<b>Name of Project</b>	Interviews and submit for certification
<b>Start date</b>	August 2011
<b>End date</b>	February 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	all of the farmers members of YEYOBIE cooperative will be interviewed and their fields will be submitted for certification
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	One cooperative
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	KDD/CARGILL
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	Project certified sustainable cocoa production
<b>Name of Project</b>	Identification of the cooperative
<b>Start date</b>	November 2011
<b>End date</b>	May 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Choose a cooperative among all selected cooperatives
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	One cooperative
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	COCAF-IVOIRE
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	Project certified sustainable cocoa production
<b>Name of Project</b>	Training farmers on sustainable cocoa production and UTZ certification process
<b>Start date</b>	November 2011
<b>End date</b>	May 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	train farmers members of CABI cooperative of the techniques of sustainable cocoa production and UTZ certification process
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	One cooperative
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	COCAF-IVOIRE
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	Project certified sustainable cocoa production
<b>Name of Project</b>	Interviews and submit for certification
<b>Start date</b>	November 2011
<b>End date</b>	May 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	all of the farmers members of CABI cooperative will be interviewed and their fields will be submitted for certification
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	One cooperative
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	COCAF-IVOIRE
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	Project certified sustainable cocoa production
<b>Name of Project</b>	Identification of the cooperative
<b>Start date</b>	1 juin 2011
<b>End date</b>	May 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Choose a cooperative among all selected cooperatives
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	One cooperative
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	SACO
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	Project certified sustainable cocoa production
<b>Name of Project</b>	Training farmers on sustainable cocoa production and UTZ certification process
<b>Start date</b>	1 juin 2011
<b>End date</b>	May 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	train farmers members of four cooperatives of the techniques of sustainable cocoa production and UTZ certification process
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Four cooperatives
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	SACO
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER 15
<b>Name of Program</b>	Project certified sustainable cocoa production
<b>Name of Project</b>	Interviews and submit for certification
<b>Start date</b>	1 juin 2011
<b>End date</b>	May 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	all of the farmers members of four cooperatives will be interviewed and their fields will be submitted for certification
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	four cooperatives
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	SACO
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	certify producers to UTZ standards
<b>Name of Project</b>	producers Identification
<b>Start date</b>	January 2012
<b>End date</b>	August 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Choose 1500 farmers in the 3 selected cooperatives
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3 cooperatives
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	CARGILL WEST AFRICA
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	certify producers to UTZ standards
<b>Name of Project</b>	Training farmers on sustainable cocoa production and UTZ certification process
<b>Start date</b>	January 2012
<b>End date</b>	August 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	train selected farmers on farmers field school approachs
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3 cooperatives
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	CARGILL WEST AFRICA
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ANADER
<b>Name of Program</b>	certify producers to UTZ standards
<b>Name of Project</b>	Interviews and submit for certification
<b>Start date</b>	January 2012
<b>End date</b>	August 2012
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Agnibilekro, Tanda, Bondoukou, Bongouanou, Daoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	1500 farmers will be interviewed and their fields will be submitted for certification
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3 cooperatives
<b>Key objectives</b>	
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	CARGILL WEST AFRICA
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	excel file from ANADER

<b>Leading actor:</b>	WCF (World Cocoa Fondation)
<b>Name of Program</b>	CLP: Cocoa Livelihoods program
<b>Name of Project</b>	CLP: Cocoa Livelihoods program
<b>Start date</b>	January 2009
<b>End date</b>	2014
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Divo, Daloa, Issia, Soubre, San Pedro, Duékoué
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	(WCF/CLP) is working to double the income of approximately 200,000 smallholder, cocoa-growing households in West and Central Africa (60 000 in Côte d'Ivoire). The program increases farmer income while strengthening local service capacity.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	producers, cooperatives
<b>Key objectives</b>	1- Improve market efficiency and build capacity of farmers and farmer organisations; 2- improve production and quality of cocoa at the farm level; 3- improve farmers' competitiveness on diversified farms.
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	16 companies members of WCF; Fondation Bill et Belinda Gates; The German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ); Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH)
<b>Implementing partners</b>	World Cocoa Foundation (manager); Systems International-ACDI/VOCA; GIZ; SOCODEVI and TechnoServe; the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD); Côte d'Ivoire Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Rural (ANADER); Cameroon National Board of Cocoa and Coffee (ONCC)
<b>Source/Reference</b>	Conseil Café Cacao: "listes des projets recensés par le CGFCC au Mars"; WCFBrochure_program summaries

<b>Leading actor:</b>	WCF
<b>Name of Program</b>	African Cocoa Initiative (ACI)
<b>Name of Project</b>	African Cocoa Initiative (ACI)
<b>Start date</b>	
<b>End date</b>	
<b>Project location</b>	
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	The program is a public-private partnership leading by WCF, which aims is to double cocoa productivity farm households through capacity-building of local national institutions, and in doing so raise per capita income by 150-200%. the goal of institutionalizing effective public and private sector models to support sustainable productivity growth and improved food security on diversified cocoa farms in West and Central Africa.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	double cocoa productivity for 100,000 farm households
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	\$13.5 million (Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroun, Nigéria)
<b>Funding source</b>	13 companies members of WCF; U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID); national governments of Côte d'Ivoire; Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH)
<b>Implementing partners</b>	international Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA); Alliance of Cocoa Producing Countries (COPAL)
<b>Source/Reference</b>	WCFBrochure_program summaries



<b>Leading actor:</b>	WCF (World Cocoa Fondation)
<b>Name of Program</b>	ECHOES (Empowering Cocoa Households with Opportunities and Education Solutions)
<b>Name of Project</b>	ECHOES
<b>Start date</b>	
<b>End date</b>	
<b>Project location</b>	Haut Sassandra; Moyen Comoé ; Agnéby ; Moyen Cavally ; Sud Bandama
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Strengthens cocoa-growing communities by expanding opportunities for youth and young adults through relevant education
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	in-school, out-of-school youth and adults
<b>Key objectives</b>	provide vocational agriculture training provide functional literacy training provide pre-service and in-service teachers and administrators trained
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID); WCF; Inc
<b>Implementing partners</b>	Winrock International World Education
<b>Source/Reference</b>	WCFBrochure_program summaries

<b>Leading actor:</b>	IITA
<b>Name of Program</b>	STCP (Sustainable Tree Crop Program)
<b>Name of Project</b>	STCP (Sustainable Tree Crop Program)
<b>Start date</b>	Phase 2: 2007
<b>End date</b>	2012
<b>Project location</b>	
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	contribute to improve socioeconomic conditions of small cocoa coffee producers by the implementation of an sustainable production system respecting environmental and social norms
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Farmers; cooperatives; ANADER; NGO
<b>Key objectives</b>	The program focused on promoting the sustainable production and marketing of quality cocoa improving marketing channel efficiency raising incomes for small-scale producers and creating environmentally friendly socially responsible improve economically sustainable cocoa production systems
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	.
<b>Funding source</b>	Chocolate
<b>Implementing partners</b>	USAID, Primature, MINAGRI, CGFCC, FIRCA, GEPEX, ANADER, CNRA ONG, BFCG, INADES
<b>Source/Reference</b>	PHASE II- SOCODEVI, Rainforest Alliance, BFCG; GTZ, Technoserve liste des projets Conseil Café Cacao / STCP CÔTE D'IVOIRE PHASE II REPORTS (OCTOBER 2006 – DECEMBER 2011)

<b>Leading actor:</b>	Nestlé
<b>Name of Program</b>	The Nestlé Cocoa Plan in Ivory Coast
<b>Name of Project</b>	SCHOOL PROJECT
<b>Start date</b>	october 2011
<b>End date</b>	2015
<b>Project location</b>	
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Nestlé is working with ICI to end child labour practices and ensure that children in cocoa growing communities have access to education
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Child from cocoa area of production Young
<b>Key objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) construction of 40 new school</li> <li>2) The program will make school attendance a more attractive and viable option for parents and children. Thereby encouraging reduction of child labour.</li> <li>3) establishment or refurbishment of water and sanitation services for schools</li> </ol>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	1,5 million usd
<b>Funding source</b>	Nestlé
<b>Implementing partners</b>	WCF ECHOS PROGRAM
<b>Source/Reference</b>	COCOA PLAN SITE <a href="http://www.nestlecocoaplan.com/school-projects">http://www.nestlecocoaplan.com/school-projects</a>

<b>Leading actor:</b>	Nestlé
<b>Name of Program</b>	
<b>Name of Project</b>	The Nestlé Cocoa Plan in Ivory Coast
<b>Start date</b>	2009
<b>End date</b>	2012
<b>Project location</b>	Gagnoa
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Sustainable supply of good quality cocoa through the UTZ certification and quality premiums, improved income and social conditions of the producer
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Train farmers to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour To certify plantations UTZ Establish nurseries
<b>Key objectives</b>	strengthen cooperative's capacity
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	Nestlé
<b>Implementing partners</b>	ANADER; UTZ; ICI; SOLIDARIDAD
<b>Source/Reference</b>	project list from Conseil Café Cacao

<b>Leading actor:</b>	Nestlé
<b>Name of Program</b>	The Nestlé Cocoa Plan in Ivory Coast
<b>Name of Project</b>	COCOA PLAN (with the partnership of OUTSPAN )
<b>Start date</b>	2009
<b>End date</b>	2014
<b>Project location</b>	Gagnoa
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Sustainable supply of good quality cocoa through the UTZ certification and quality premiums, improved income and social conditions of the producer
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Train farmers to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour</li> <li>2. Establish a traceability system</li> <li>3. Establish nurseries</li> </ol>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	Nestlé
<b>Implementing partners</b>	ANADER; ICI
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of projects from Conseil Café Cacao

<b>Leading actor:</b>	CARGILL
<b>Name of Program</b>	Program to support access to basic social services of 10 cocoa producing village communities in the departments of San Pedro and Daloa
<b>Name of Project</b>	
<b>Start date</b>	2010
<b>End date</b>	2012
<b>Project location</b>	5 villages from San Pedro : Bida, Brouko, Gniti-caillou, Payé, Boignygro, 5 villages from Daim : Belleville, Bali, Yokoréa, Bouassakoua mékro, Kouassikro-Bédiala
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	contribute to improving the lives of 10 village communities by 2011
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Improve the accessibility of the 10 target communities to basic services (health, drinking water, economic capacity)</li> <li>2) Strengthen the promotion of law and fight against the worst forms of child labor in the 10 villages of the program</li> </ol>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	CARGILL
<b>Implementing partners</b>	CAKE, ANADER, Districts Sanitaires de San Fedro et Daloa, DREN, Service Autonome d'Alphabétisation, Directions Départementales de l'Agriculture de San Pedro et Daloa, Inspections de l'Enseignement Primaire
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of projects from Conseil Café Cacao

<b>Leading actor:</b>	CONSEIL CAFE CACAO
<b>Name of Program</b>	National Programme of Fight against disease of the Cocoa Swollen Shoot
<b>Name of Project</b>	
<b>Start date</b>	10 ans 1ere phase : 2009- 2013
<b>End date</b>	2019
<b>Project location</b>	59 départements : 235 sous préfectures, 3779 villages
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Ensure the sustainability of the Ivorian cocoa production by the fight against disease of the Swollen Shoot including the identification of hybrids tolerant CSSVD and access to disease-resistant varieties by producers
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Identify and Contain all outbreaks</li> <li>2) Assessing the extent of damage and their impact on production</li> <li>3) Characterize and identify the pathogen vectors and intermediate hosts involved</li> <li>4) Propose a strategy and appropriate control methods</li> </ol>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	
<b>Implementing partners</b>	CGFCC; FIRCA; ANADER; CNRA; MINAGFI; CIRAD Montpellier
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of project from Conseil Café Cacao

<b>Leading actor:</b>	Barry callebaut
<b>Name of Program</b>	
<b>Name of Project</b>	CACAOFERM
<b>Start date</b>	2009 -
<b>End date</b>	Unknown
<b>Project location</b>	
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Accelerate the fermentation of cocoa to improve quality and enable producers to get remunerative prices
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Producers, cooperatives
<b>Key objectives</b>	Reach 20 000 t of cocoa in three years's project and Train producers in cacaoferm projects
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	Barry Callebaut
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of project from

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ARMAJARO-CI
<b>Name of Program</b>	
<b>Name of Project</b>	ATIC- Armajaro Traceable Ivorian Cocos (ex ICCO))
<b>Start date</b>	Start date 2006 - 2007 New phase 2009-10
<b>End date</b>	2011- 12
<b>Project location</b>	Bonon Bouaflé Adzopé Issia, Daloa YKRO Guiglo Niablé Abengourou ; Méagui Soubré ; Guiglo ; Akoupé Grand Lahou ; Duekoué ; Diegonfla Oumé Gagnoa Agboville Sinfra marahoué
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Improving cocoa quality and living conditions of rural communities (taking into account three aspects of sustainability in the project)
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	Marketing of 31 000 tonnes of cocoa a traceable Grade: Year 1: 9 000 t; year 2 :10 500t; year 3 :12 000t
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	
<b>Implementing partners</b>	ANADER
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of projects from Conseil Café Cacao

<b>Leading actor:</b>	ARMAJARO-CI
<b>Name of Program</b>	
<b>Name of Project</b>	ASCC- Armajaro Sustainable Certified Cocoa (ex: PPDC)
<b>Start date</b>	New Phase 2009-10
<b>End date</b>	2011- 12
<b>Project location</b>	Duékoué; Bangolo; Sassandra; Saioua Daloa; Bongouanou; Tiassalé
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Improving cocoa quality and living conditions of rural communities (taking into account three aspects of sustainability in the project)
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	Marketing 63 000 tonnes of cocoa from Rainforest Alliance certified Grade 1: Year 1: 18 000t; year 2 :21 000t; year 3 :24 000t
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	ARMAJARO-CI
<b>Implementing partners</b>	ANADER, cabinets GECC, CEFCA and Rainforest Alliance
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of projects from Conseil Café Cacao

<b>Leading actor:</b>	CONSEIL CAFE CACAO
<b>Name of Program</b>	Quantité, Qualité Croissance (2QC)
<b>Name of Project</b>	
<b>Start date</b>	2009
<b>End date</b>	2019
<b>Project location</b>	all cocoa production areas
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Improve incomes, living and working conditions of farmers and their communities by enhancing the Ivorian production on the national and international market
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	producers
<b>Key objectives</b>	<p>Improve the productivity of orchards</p> <p>Value the products on the market</p> <p>Improve the delivery system to the national market</p> <p>Clean professional agricultural organizations and make them competitive</p> <p>Build infrastructure in rural areas</p>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	
<b>Implementing partners</b>	FIRCA ; ANADER ; CNRA MINAGRI
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of projects from Conseil Café Cacao

<b>Leading actor:</b>	OUTSPAN
<b>Name of Program</b>	
<b>Name of Project</b>	CIF013 Alliance between cocoa farmers in Ivory Coast, Olam International and Blommer Chocolate
<b>Start date</b>	2009/10
<b>End date</b>	2014 / 2015
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Akoupe, Yakasse Attobrou, Aboisso,
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Produce good quality cocoa according to good agricultural practices and improve the living conditions of producers
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Reach 5,000 tons of cocoa CIFOB in 2009/10</li> <li>2) Reinforce good farming practices</li> <li>3) Build solar dryers</li> <li>4) Establish a traceability system</li> <li>5) Provide nurseries</li> <li>6) Develop a social project</li> </ol>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	Maison mère Outspan ; Blommer Chocolate ;
<b>Implementing partners</b>	ANADER
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of projects from Conseil Café Cacao

## Completed projects

<b>Leading actor:</b>	Institut Européen de Coopération et Développement IECD/Cargill/M AH
<b>Name of Program</b>	Projet Ecoles Familiales Agricoles (EFA)
<b>Name of Project</b>	Projet Ecoles Familiales Agricoles (EFA)
<b>Start date</b>	2005
<b>End date</b>	2010
<b>Project location</b>	
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	promote a model of sustainable development in areas of cocoa production in an attempt to improve the social welfare, environmental and economic of farmers to prevent rural depopulation.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Farmers
<b>Key objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Develop a farmer network through EFA-Family Agricultural Schools in associative governance</li> <li>2) Develop a farmer network through EFA-Family Agricultural Schools in improving productive agropastoral</li> </ol>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	
<b>Implementing partners</b>	Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, ANADER IECD, PEFACI; Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Production, Ministry of Education, Plate-forme des Ecoles Familiales Agricoles de Côte d'Ivoire (PEFACI)
<b>Source/Reference</b>	Concil Café Cacao projects list and IECD site
<b>Leading actor:</b>	Nestlé
<b>Name of Program</b>	partnership Nestlé - CNRA under the initiative of creating added value
<b>Name of Project</b>	The Nestlé Cocoa Plan in Ivory Coast
<b>Start date</b>	2009
<b>End date</b>	2011
<b>Project location</b>	
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	4 pillars: Plant science, farmers' training, bean supply and social projects; R&D activities with partners: Plant science and farmers' training
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	producers CNRA
<b>Key objectives</b>	Train farmers in GAP for sustainable agriculture and beans of good quality Buy cocoa beans with premium for good quality Improve social conditions of farmers: build school and water pumps Provide Nestlé factories better quality cocoa
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	Nestlé
<b>Implementing partners</b>	ANADER, Conseil Café Cacao, CNRA
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of project from Conseil Café Cacao, "The Nestlé Cocoa Plan in Ivory Coast" by Serigne DIOP, PhD Director for Nestlé R&D Africa, site of the project <a href="http://www.nestlecocoaplan.com">www.nestlecocoaplan.com</a>

<b>Leading actor:</b>	OUTSPAN
<b>Name of Program</b>	
<b>Name of Project</b>	COSTCO
<b>Start date</b>	2009-10
<b>End date</b>	
<b>Project location</b>	San Pedro Sassandra Méagui
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Sustainable supply of good quality cocoa through quality premiums, improved income and social conditions of the producer
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	Reinforce good farming practices; Build solar dryers Establish a traceability system; Provide nurseries Develop a social project
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	COSTCO
<b>Implementing partners</b>	Bloomer Chocolate, ANADER
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of projects from Conseil Café Cacao

<b>Leading actor:</b>	OUTSPAN
<b>Name of Program</b>	
<b>Name of Project</b>	Rainforest project
<b>Start date</b>	2009/10
<b>End date</b>	2014/2015
<b>Project location</b>	Duekoué, Abengourou
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Rainforest certified cocoa production by the standards of sustainable agriculture and improving living conditions for producers
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	Produce 2000t of certified cocoa in 2009-2010 Protect the environment and ecosystem Improve working conditions of the producers Provide nurseries
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	Maison mère Outspan
<b>Implementing partners</b>	ANADER BCC
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of projects from Conseil Café Cacao



<b>Leading actor:</b>	Mars incorporated
<b>Name of Program</b>	IMPACT
<b>Name of Project</b>	
<b>Start date</b>	3 ans : juin 2008
<b>End date</b>	2010
<b>Project location</b>	Department Soubré: 2 S / P: Méagui (Touadji, Kradji. Small Gohitafla) and Grand Zattri (Zakoeoua, Gbaleguhé, kotableoua, Gouabouo)
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Sustainable improvements in income and quality of life for cocoa growing communities so that they can take insure their social, economic and environmental development
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	Improve Production Systems Protect the population, the ecosystems Supporting Farmers and their organizations promote learning quality Contribute to improved household health fight against the worst forms of child labor
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	Mars incorporated
<b>Implementing partners</b>	Government of CI , ICI, AIECA, AFRICARE, SOCODEVI, STCP, RAINFOREST ALLIANCE, IFESH, INADES, BFGD
<b>Source/Reference</b>	liste des projets Conseil Café Cacao

<b>Leading actor:</b>	AGRO ECO LOUIS BOLK INSTITUTE
<b>Name of Program</b>	
<b>Name of Project</b>	Program for Organic and fair cocoa Production
<b>Start date</b>	2007
<b>End date</b>	2010
<b>Project location</b>	Akoupé and Yaou
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	Cooperatives form to organic and fair trade certification implement the internal control system assist coopératives sell the products certified by Agro Eco
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	
<b>Implementing partners</b>	Rabobank, the Dutch structure Control Union for organic certification and FAIR TRADE
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of projects from Conseil Café Cacao

<b>Leading actor:</b>	Ecom Agroindustri al Corporation Ltd.
<b>Name of Program</b>	
<b>Name of Project</b>	Technical capacity building of cooperatives in Ivory Coast
<b>Start date</b>	oct.09
<b>End date</b>	March 2011
<b>Project location</b>	02 régions : Bas Sassandra et Haut SaSSandra
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Technical capacity building of cooperatives in Ivory Coast
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Technical capacity building of producers and their cooperatives in terms of organization, financial management, collection</li> <li>2) Train producers equip and finance through cooperatives</li> <li>3) create bagging station.</li> </ol>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	
<b>Implementing partners</b>	DEG, UTZ, Solidaridad and Rainforest Alliance
<b>Source/Reference</b>	

<b>Leading actor:</b>	Ecom Agroindustri al Corporation Ltd (ZAMACOM S.A)
<b>Name of Program</b>	
<b>Name of Project</b>	Increased farmers's income through the sustainable production of cocoa
<b>Start date</b>	sep.08
<b>End date</b>	feb.10
<b>Project location</b>	02 régions : Bas Sassandra et Haut Sassandra
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	increase the income of 1500 producers by improving productivity
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Train farmers to Good cultural practices</li> <li>2) Promote UTZ</li> <li>3) Strengthen the technical capacity of cooperatives</li> <li>4) Preserving biodiversity</li> <li>5) Encourage adult literacy</li> </ol>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	
<b>Implementing partners</b>	Solidaridad, UTZ, ANADER
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of projects from Conseil Café Cacao

## Unknown status

<b>Leading actor:</b>	SOCODEVI
<b>Name of Program</b>	PPCM (Programme de partenariat coopératif et mutualiste)(mutal and cooperative partnership program)
<b>Name of Project</b>	Professional Agricultural organization strengthening in five West Africa and Central Africa countries : Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon
<b>Start date</b>	
<b>End date</b>	
<b>Project location</b>	
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	ANADER; ONG; COOPERATIVES
<b>Key objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Strengthen the response capacity of national organizations and professionals in cooperative support.</li><li>2) Support cooperatives in their activities and strengthen their management capacity, improve governance and develop the use link with the members.</li><li>3) mini laboratories implantation for assessing the quality of cocoa beans in some cooperatives</li><li>4) Operationalizing the SIM within the cooperative Yéyobié (Abengourou).</li><li>5) Professionalize the export activities of the union of cooperatives ECOOKIM.</li></ol>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	RAPPORT D'ÉTAPE ANNUEL DU PPCM, ACCORD DE CONTRIBUTION 2007-2012

<b>Leading actor:</b>	SOCODEVI
<b>Name of Program</b>	PPCM (Programme de partenariat coopératif et mutualiste)(mutal and cooperative partnership program)
<b>Name of Project</b>	support STCP's advocacy efforts near the government for the mitigation strategies implementation tailored to perennial crops and to national STCP offices in funding research for the implementation of STCP and SOCODEVI good methodologies and instruments
<b>Start date</b>	
<b>End date</b>	
<b>Project location</b>	
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) give support to STCP-RCI for the realization of a service offerings for March, as part of IMPACT project.</li><li>2) give support to STCP-RCI for the realization of a service offering for UTZ</li></ol>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	RAPPORT D'ÉTAPE ANNUEL DU PPCM, ACCORD DE CONTRIBUTION 2007-2012

<b>Leading actor:</b>	GIZ
<b>Name of Program</b>	PRODEMIR – Programme de Développement Economique en Milieu Rural
<b>Name of Project</b>	
<b>Start date</b>	
<b>End date</b>	
<b>Project location</b>	
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	The goal of the program is to support the local population to gain from the economic potential of their natural resources while protecting it's biodiversity.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) It supports the rural population as well as governmental and non-governmental Institutions in protecting the Taï national parks as well as</li> <li>2) supporting the revival of local economies in the south-west as well as the north of the country.</li> </ol>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	
<b>Implementing partners</b>	
<b>Source/Reference</b>	

<b>Leading actor:</b>	CONSEIL CAFE CACAO
<b>Name of Program</b>	
<b>Name of Project</b>	Varietal Improvement, Production and Distribution of Powerful Cocoa Plant Material
<b>Start date</b>	
<b>End date</b>	
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou, Divo, Soubré, Zro-Troya
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Improve the productivity of cocoa orchards with the selection and dissemination of cocoa varieties more productive and tolerant to insects disease
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Develop and maintain the collection</li> <li>2) creating tests In research station and on-farm</li> <li>3) Perform hand pollination</li> <li>4) Create seed fields</li> </ol>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	
<b>Implementing partners</b>	FIRCA, CNRA, ANADER
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of project from Conseil Café Cacao

<b>Leading actor:</b>	CONSEIL CAFE CACAO
<b>Name of Program</b>	Development of Cocoa-Coffee Tree Orchard Health Card . Development of control methods against pests of the coffee and cocoa
<b>Name of Project</b>	
<b>Start date</b>	non connu
<b>End date</b>	non connu
<b>Project location</b>	Moyen- Campé, Sud- Comme, Bas- Sassandra Haut- Sassandra Sud- Bandama, Moyen Cavaliiy
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	rationalize Phytosanitary interventions by the knowledge of the main pests of coffee and cocoa
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) to investigate the health status of the orchard</li> <li>2) Make a study on the dynamics of the structure of cocoa insect pests population : the case of black pod</li> <li>3) Fight against diseases and pests and diseases</li> </ol>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	
<b>Implementing partners</b>	CNRA, ENSEA
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of projects from Conseil Café Cacao

<b>Leading actor:</b>	Barry Callebaut (SACO)
<b>Name of Program</b>	
<b>Name of Project</b>	"Partners in Quality"
<b>Start date</b>	2005
<b>End date</b>	Unknown
<b>Project location</b>	2600 producers from 24 cooperatives in 14 s department in the East, Centre and West
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Promote and popularize the concept, principles and mechanisms of the sustainable development
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	producers coopératives
<b>Key objectives</b>	Establish a cocoa reliable network suppliers for the Group
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	Barry Callebaut
<b>Implementing partners</b>	Fondation Hanns Seidel, ANADER, ONG RIAD, Cabinet Advantages
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of projects from Conseil Café Cacao

<b>Leading actor:</b>	CFC/ICCO
<b>Name of Program</b>	
<b>Name of Project</b>	ICCO COCOA PROJECT FOR EXCELLENCE
<b>Start date</b>	
<b>End date</b>	
<b>Project location</b>	Abengourou , Divo, Oumé, Soubré, Yamoussoukro
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Promote the origins of high quality cocoa
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) educate stakeholders in the sector on the possibility of differentiation of their cocoa</li> <li>2) gain world recognition for producers and area of cocoa origin</li> <li>3) facilitate collaborative links between producers of quality cocoa and chocolate</li> </ol>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	Barry Callebaut, Belcolade, Mars Inc
<b>Implementing partners</b>	ICCO, Bioersity International, CIRAD, Invent International, CGFCC, CNRA, ANADER, MINAGRI, GEPEX, ICAM, Cocoa Reaserch Unit/University of the West Indies, WCF, Copal
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of projects from Conseil Café Cacao

<b>Leading actor:</b>	CEMOI
<b>Name of Program</b>	
<b>Name of Project</b>	Creation of the cocoa center of fermentation and sun drying
<b>Start date</b>	2009
<b>End date</b>	
<b>Project location</b>	Aboisso : Toliesso, M'Possa et Moussué, San Pedro : Touhui, Béréby and Polybrousse
<b>Rationale/Description</b>	Améliorer la productivité de 30% minimum par hectare par de nouvelles techniques de greffage testées en Equateur
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	
<b>Key objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Improve productivity at least 30% per hectare by new grafting techniques tested in Ecuador</li> <li>2) bring a technical and scientific assistance to producers in order to improve theirs productivities</li> </ol>
<b>Indicative Budget</b>	
<b>Funding source</b>	CEMOI
<b>Implementing partners</b>	CIRAD
<b>Source/Reference</b>	list of project from conseil café cacao

## Annex 5 Workshop in Abidjan October 2-4, 2012

### PROGRAMME CИСCI Workshop

<b>Day 1 : Tuesday, 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2012</b>
Welcome
Opening ceremony and speeches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nordic Chocolate Industry: <b>Dag Kjetil Øyna</b></li> <li>• UNDP Country Office: <b>Assiata De</b></li> <li>• Ministry of state, Ministry of employment, social affairs and solidarity, (General Manager of Labour): <b>BAMBA NANOUROU</b></li> </ul>
Plenary Session – Presentation of the report
<i>Coffee break</i>
Views and perspectives from the government/platforms
Working group session I: <b>Economic Aspects of Sustainable Cocoa</b>
<i>Lunch</i>
Working group session II: <b>Social Aspects of Sustainable Cocoa</b>
<i>Coffee break</i>
Plenary – Restitution of WG and discussion
<i>Welcome Dinner</i>
<b>Day 2 : Wednesday, 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2012</b>
Working group session III: <b>Environmental Aspects of Sustainable Cocoa</b>
<i>Coffee break</i>
Working group session IV: <b>Governance Aspects of Sustainable Cocoa</b>
<i>Lunch</i>
Plenary – Restitution of WG and discussion
<i>Coffee break</i>
Plenary – Potential intervention areas for CИСCI (Priorities)
<b>Day 3 : Thursday, 4<sup>th</sup> October 2012</b>
Plenary session – Agreement on plan and timeline
<i>Coffee break</i>
Closing Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nordic Chocolate Industry: <b>Dag Kjetil Øyna</b></li> <li>• UNDP Country Office: <b>Emma Anoh-N'Gouan</b></li> <li>• Côte d'Ivoire Embassy, Copenhagen, (Ambassador): <b>Balde-Laurent Mina Marie</b></li> <li>• Ministry of state, Ministry of employment, social affairs and solidarity, (General Manager of Labour): <b>BAMBA NANOUROU</b></li> </ul>
<i>Lunch</i>

## List of participants

<b>Names</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
Kablan Alexandre	ANADER ( <i>national agency for rural development</i> )
Laurent Guittey	BIT– IPEC ( <i>International Labour Organization</i> )
Amany Konan	Cabinet de la Premiere Dame ( <i>office of the first Lady</i> )
Mr Diakité Sidiki	Cargill West Africa
Kehe Martin	CNRA ( <i>national center of agricultural research</i> )
Abi Monnet	Conseil Café Cacao
Boni Magloire	Conseil Café Cacao
Diby K. Felicien	Conseil Café Cacao
Adéba Joel	Consultant
Core Elvis	Consultant
Ouffouet Raissa	Direction de la Lutte Contre le Travail des Enfants ( <i>direction of fight against child labour</i> )
SEM Balde-Laurent Mina Marie	Embassy of Côte d'Ivoire, Copenhagen
Kouadio Yao Jean Marc	ENSEA ( <i>national high school of economy applied and statistics</i> )
Anne Hatløy	Fafo AIS ( <i>Fafo Institute for Applied Social Science, Norway</i> )
Yameogo Issiaka	FIRCA
Bintou Ohin	GEPEX ( <i>grouping of coffee-cocoa exporters in Ivory Coast</i> )
Mme Adjoua Raissa	GNI ( <i>group of international traders</i> )
Agneroh Amari	GOBD Consulting
Raymond Pierre Sauhi	Honorary Consul of Sweden In Côte d'Ivoire
Donatien Awokou	ICI ( <i>International Cocoa Initiative</i> )
Samassi Daouda	INS ( <i>National Institut of Statistic</i> )
Yssouf Ouattara	Kraft/CARE
Kramo Mireille	Ministry of Agriculture
Kano Tidjane	Ministry of Economy and Finance
Kouadio Kra Herve	Ministry of Family, woman and Child
Koko Celestin	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Kouadio Kouakou Benjamin	Ministry of Planning and Development
Kouadio Abel	Nobel Cocoa
Dag Kjetil Øyna	Norwegian Association For Chocolate Manufacturers
Nguettia Kouakou Kra Martin	SSTE ( <i>tracking system of child labor</i> )
Kone Doukitien Issa	SSTE ( <i>tracking system of child labor</i> )
Doumbia Siaka	SSTE ( <i>tracking system of child labor</i> )
Adam Legret	UNDP
Mme Anna Bexell	UNDP
Anoh-N'gouan Emma	UNDP
Couloud Jean Yve	WCF
Mbalo N'Diaye	WCF



## Results from group work

<b>THEME 1: ECONOMIC ASPECTS</b>	
<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>POTENTIAL INTERVENTIONS</b>
Access to inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Subsidize inputs</li> <li>- Develop lower cost inputs</li> <li>- Promote organic fertilizer</li> <li>- Develop credit systems for inputs</li> </ul>
Low access to finance for production investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop local financing institutions</li> <li>- Strengthen the capacity of farmers in farm management (business)</li> <li>- Develop partnerships with financial institutions (banks) to finance producers and their organization</li> </ul>
Low income of producers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diversify sources of income</li> <li>- Implement a policy of processing cocoa in semi-finished products</li> <li>- Encouraging the consumption of cocoa at the local level</li> <li>- Support an effective implementation of the reform coffee and cocoa</li> </ul>
Bad management of cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement transparent management tools for cooperatives;</li> <li>- Training of officers and employees of cooperatives;</li> <li>- Provide technical support to cooperatives</li> </ul>
Low level of adhesion of producers to cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitization of producers to cooperative spirit</li> <li>- Gather the producers in cooperative</li> <li>- Restructuration of existing cooperatives</li> </ul>
Aging of orchard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen the production capacity of improved planting materials</li> <li>- Provide support to producers for the regeneration of their orchard (training, technical council, inputs, ...)</li> </ul>
Low adoption of good practices (cultural techniques, post-harvest practices), low use of improved planting material, low use of fertilizer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training and sensitization of producers</li> <li>- Modernize and mechanize the production tools</li> </ul>
Land access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crop intensification</li> </ul>
Inadequacy and poor state of roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pursue and intensify the re-profiling programs of paths and tracks</li> </ul>
Scarce of manpower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Modernize and mechanize the tools of production</li> <li>- Crop intensification</li> </ul>
Parasite pressure	
Low production capacity of improved planting material of CNRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance the capacity of production of planting materials by a technical and financial support to CNRA</li> </ul>
Lack of staff supervision, material and financial resources of ANADER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen the intervention capacity of ANADER</li> </ul>

<b>THEMES 2: SOCIAL ASPECT</b>	
<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>POTENTIAL INTERVENTIONS</b>
Worst Forms of Child Labor (PFTE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize and create some basic infrastructures</li> <li>- Develop some activities of income providing capacity</li> <li>- Set-up of a reliable data base on the worst form of child labor</li> </ul>
Access to basic infrastructure, (education, water and sanitation, roads)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitate access to socio-educational infrastructures</li> <li>- Sensitize and create basic infrastructure</li> </ul> <p>Awareness, creating basic infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen the Rural Water Supply Programs</li> <li>- Strengthen the programs of roads reshaping</li> <li>- Sensitization on basic health practices (PES)</li> <li>- Sensitization on children's schooling</li> <li>- Effective free of schooling</li> <li>- Sensitization/Education of community on the use and the management of drinking water</li> </ul>
Aging farmers and rural exodus (Low youth involvement in cocoa farming)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop some activities with income providing capacity</li> <li>- Improve the quality of rural life</li> </ul>
Illiteracy and low educational level of farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop functional literacy</li> </ul>
Endemic diseases (malaria, AIDS ...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sensitize and strengthen sensitization programs in rural areas;</li> </ul>
Low involvement of women in cocoa as owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide to the promotion of equality between women and men in rural areas</li> </ul>

<b>THEMES 3: ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS</b>	
<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>POTENTIAL INTERVENTIONS</b>
Deforestation (Aggression of protected areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Promote crop intensification (exploitation of fallow, use of good agricultural practices)</li> <li>-Promote Agroforestry (reintroduction of trees compatible with cocoa)</li> <li>-Regeneration of old cocoa plantations</li> <li>-Encourage reforestation and Training and awareness on forest conservation</li> <li>-Review the provisions of the Forest Code in its allocation of exploitation rights of trees</li> <li>-strengthen initiatives aimed at removing populations inhabiting protected areas</li> </ul>
Land degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Promote Agroforestry with the introduction of leguminous shrubs</li> <li>-Extra fertilizer intake and facilitate farmers' access to chemical and organic fertilizers</li> </ul>
The irrational use of fertilizer and pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Promote integrated management practices in culture of cocoa-Train farmers in integrated management</li> <li>-Awareness and training in the good management of packaging</li> <li>-Establish a mechanism for quality control of fertilizer and pesticides (Strengthening the control system products not authorize)</li> <li>-Train farmers at recognition of fertilizer and pesticides authorisation</li> <li>-Strengthen the fight against smuggling</li> <li>-Professionalize activity applicator of pesticides</li> <li>-Make accessible (cost and availability) fertilizer and pesticides</li> <li>-Harmonize standards of authorization for of fertilizer and pesticides in the sub-region</li> </ul>
Loss of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Promote Agroforestry</li> <li>-Promote integrated management practices in culture of cocoa</li> </ul>
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Promote Agroforestry</li> <li>-Awareness about forest conservation</li> <li>-Awareness for reforestation</li> <li>-Intensification</li> </ul>

<b>THEMES 4 : GOVERNANCE ASPECTS</b>	
<b>CONSTRAINTS</b>	<b>POTENTIAL INTERVENTIONS</b>
The problem of land tenure (recurring conflict, hesitation to invest in farms)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create conditions for application of the land law</li> <li>- Help to do mapping of producers parcels (security of tenure, access to credit, database)</li> </ul>
Insufficient means of structures: ANADER CNRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen the capacity of ANADER and CNRA (human, technical and financial).</li> </ul>
Bad management of cooperatives (cooperatives Proliferation Lack of control and sanction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Train leaders for good governance</li> <li>- Strengthen the capacity of DOPA</li> </ul>
Insufficiency of mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>
Insufficiency of databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Establish a system for collecting and managing data</li> </ul>
Insufficient of coordination of activities on the field	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of the PPPP (Strengthen and continue the activities of the PPPP)</li> </ul>
Limited access of women to land tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop specific activities for women according to their level of involvement in cocoa sector</li> </ul>
Insufficiency of organization of producers in OPA Inadequate institutional and legislative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen commissions of attribution approval</li> <li>- Establish a permanent system of monitoring and evaluation for OPA</li> <li>- Capacity building of leaders of OPA</li> </ul>





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