



Cocoa &
Forests
Initiative

REPUBLIC
OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

**IMPLEMENTATION
PLAN FOR THE JOINT
FRAMEWORK OF ACTION**

2018-2020



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REPUBLIC
OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE





ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This detailed action plan aims to implement the Joint Framework of Action of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative signed in November 2017. It is the result of the work done since January 2018 by the governance bodies set up for this purpose, namely (i) the Steering Committee, (ii) the Technical Committee (iii) the Permanent Secretariat and the Thematic Groups.

The development of the action plan was a participatory and inclusive process involving all stakeholders. These were represented in the various governance bodies for the Joint Framework of Action mentioned above.

Firstly, we would like to thank the members of the different Thematic Groups, for their initiative, hard work and the time they have willingly devoted to development of the detailed action plan.

Secondly, our thanks go to the members of the Permanent Secretariat who facilitated and supervised the work of the Working Groups, Technical Committee and Steering Committee, ensuring that it ran smoothly.

We especially thank the members of the Technical Committee for their relevant contributions, their wise advice and the technical validation of the different proposals from the Permanent Secretariat and the Thematic Groups. All this ensured that the needs and concerns of all the stakeholders were taken into account in the detailed action plan.

We would like to express our gratitude to the members of the Steering Committee whose strategic orientations made it possible to operationalise the Joint Framework of Action in accordance with the commitments made by the two signatory parties.

Our acknowledgement and appreciation also goes to the chocolate industry represented by WCF as well as to IDH for their commitment alongside the Government to eliminate deforestation caused by cocoa, and for the consultations conducted under the auspices of the Prince Charles Foundation which made it possible to draw up and sign the Joint Framework of Action.

Finally, we would like to invite all partners to successfully carry out the detailed action plan in order to fulfill the commitments made to promote sustainable cocoa production, while protecting the environment and forests.

Thank you,

Didier Lohoury Gbogou

Directeur de Cabinet Ministry of Water and Forests
Chair of the Technical committee



FOREWORD

IDH applauds the government of Côte d'Ivoire and companies for their braveness and bold steps. We are humbled by the trust they have placed in us, to convene such a powerful coalition and help them formulate concrete, actionable plans. It's with great admiration and pride that we reflect on this implementation plan of the Cocoa and Forests Initiative (CFI), and the steps that have come before it. It's the first plan of its kind, translating unprecedented commitments, to end deforestation and restore forest areas, into concrete steps that will guide stakeholders into the next phase.

Public and private stakeholders have kept up enthusiasm and pace, to meet their commitments. NGOs have provided strategic input and guidance. Tangible changes are taking place in sector governance and business practices. This implementation plan represents a milestone and an opportunity, for the cocoa sector and for Côte d'Ivoire. Though implementation still needs to take place, and a commitment of this scale will require financial support from both CFI

members and the international community, we are well on our way.

As a piece of IDH's mission and mandate is to create functioning public-private platforms, we have supported in the development of many similar coalitions. We have also actively facilitated the cocoa sector's journey, to improve sustainable production for the last 10 years. With all of this as a backdrop, I'm happy to say, that the Cocoa and Forests Initiative is distinct.

We call on all stakeholders to continue the progress. And in more cocoa producing countries, join forces and sign the commitment! Together, we can make cocoa the first deforestation free commodity sector.

Jonas Mva Mva

Program Director, Cocoa

IDH, the Sustainable Trade Initiative



PREFACE BY THE MINISTER OF WATER AND FORESTS, CÔTE D'IVOIRE

The forest cover of Côte d'Ivoire was estimated in the 1900s at about 16 million hectares.

Recognizing the important role that forests play in the fight against climate change, for climate regulation and the provision of essential ecosystem services that support the resilience of agriculture, successive Governments established in the aftermath of the country's independence, have made efforts to preserve this forest heritage through various policies.

Unfortunately, national efforts have not been successful in halting the wave of deforestation and the forest area was reduced to 7.8 million hectares in 1990, and 3.4 million hectares in 2015.

The causes of this decline are known: extensive agriculture, poorly managed logging to meet timber and firewood needs, gold panning and a lack of state resources to protect the forest.

Fortunately, since COP21, there has been global mobilization to combat the negative effects of climate change. This general awareness of Governments is an opportunity to take up vigorous actions and measures to preserve and restore forests for the benefit of present and future generations.

Aware of the stakes and of its responsibilities both towards the 25 million men and women living in Côte d'Ivoire and the global community, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire has adopted the Declaration of Policy for Forest Preservation, Rehabilitation and Extension. This new Forest Policy, which is the subject of a Presidential Council, aims to give a new momentum to the management of forests.

Given the strong ambition of Côte d'Ivoire to preserve, rehabilitate and extend forests on its territory, during the COP23 in Bonn, Germany on 16 November 2017, I signed, on behalf of the Government, the Joint Framework of Action with twenty-four companies in the chocolate industry with a view to promoting actions to eliminate deforestation due to cocoa farming.

This detailed Action Plan is divided into two phases and outlines the actions, responsibilities and resources required to undertake concrete activities on the ground. I hope that the start-up phase covering the period 2018-2020 during which pilot actions will be carried out is followed by a longer extension phase with a minimum duration of 10 years to obtain the significant impacts envisaged.

For the Government, the action plan of the Joint Framework of Action of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative, contributes effectively to the implementation of the Policy for Forest Preservation, Rehabilitation and Extension. The Government thus intends to use the results and achievements of the Joint Framework of Action start-up phase to consolidate the implementation of this policy.

It is the place to pay tribute to His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire for his great vision, and to thank Mr. Amadou Gon Coulibaly, Prime Minister, Minister of the Budget and State Portfolio for their guidance in defining and adopting the new strategy for Forest Preservation, Rehabilitation and Extension in Côte d'Ivoire, which served as a compass for the Cocoa & Forests Initiative.

I would like to express my thanks to my colleagues in charge of Agriculture, Environment and Planning for their active and relevant contributions to the finalization of this document.

One of the prerequisites for the smooth implementation of the Joint Framework of Action of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative is the mobilization of the required resources.

Therefore, I greatly value the creation of the fund to finance actions for Forest Preservation, Rehabilitation and Extension, as provided in the Joint Framework of Action.

Thank you all for a great job done in such a short time.

Alain Richard Donwahi



PREFACE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD COCOA FOUNDATION

The World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) and its members representing the global chocolate and cocoa industry warmly welcome the significant milestone that has been achieved by the government of Côte d'Ivoire in developing its Implementation Plan for the Cocoa & Forests Initiative.

The Implementation plan is a very promising accomplishment that points to a future where cocoa is no longer a cause of deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire. It is another sign of progress along the journey that we began together in early 2017, when we met in London in the presence of Prince Charles. This journey has also taken us to Bonn, where in November 2017 on the margins of the UN Global Climate Conference, Minister Donwahi and I signed the joint Framework for Action.

Since the formal launch of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative in Côte d'Ivoire this past January, the Ivorian government has successfully brought together both public and private sector leaders to focus on the important work to agree upon actions to fulfill the commitments in the Framework for Action. This has been a remarkable process. It is always a challenge to reach agreement on complex issues that have no easy solutions. Nevertheless, we persevered and along the way established mutual trust as we embraced the key principle of shared responsibility for past actions and future solutions.

We have now crossed a significant threshold - identifying the specific actions, timelines, accountabilities, and next steps for implementation of the commitments that we have set out in the Framework

for Action. WCF and nearly 30 companies are committed to support the implementation of the Ivorian government's new strategic directions. We will remain a trusted partner to ensure the sustainability of cocoa, the health of the planet, and the prosperity of Ivorian cocoa farmers.

Richard Scobey

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	African Development Bank	MINEF	Ministry of Water and Forests
AFD	<i>Agence française de développement</i>	MINEFI	Ministry of the Economy and Finance
ANADER	<i>Agence nationale d'appui au développement rural</i>	MINSEDD	Ministry of Health, the Environment and Sustainable Development
ANDE	<i>Agence nationale de l'environnement</i>	MSFFE	Ministry for Solidarity, Families, Women and Children
ARDCI	<i>Assemblée des régions et districts de Côte d'Ivoire</i>	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
BNETD	<i>Bureau national d'études techniques et de développement</i>	NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
C2D	<i>Contrat de désendettement et de développement</i>	OIPR	<i>Office Ivoirien des parcs et réserves</i>
CCC	<i>Conseil du Café-Cacao</i>	OI-REN	<i>Observatoire ivoirien pour la gestion durable des ressources naturelles</i>
CFAF	African Financial Community franc	PES	Payments for Environmental Services
COP	Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	PROFIAB	<i>Programme de promotion des filières agricole et de la biodiversité</i>
CNRA	<i>Centre national de recherche agronomique</i>	PSAC	<i>Projet d'appui au secteur de l'agriculture de Côte d'Ivoire</i>
CNTIG	<i>Centre national de télédétection et d'information géographique</i>	PTF	<i>Partenaires techniques et financiers</i>
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	RA	<i>Rainforest Alliance</i>
EU	European Union	REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	SEP-REDD+	Secrétariat exécutif permanent du mécanisme REDD+
FC	<i>forêt classée (forest reserve)</i>	SODEFOR	<i>Société de développement des forêts</i>
FIP	Forest Investment Program	TFT	The Forest Trust
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FPRCI	<i>Fondation pour les parcs et réserves de Côte d'Ivoire</i>	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility	USD	United States Dollar
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i>	V4C	Vision for change
HCV	High Conservation Value	WB	World Bank
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (currently, World Agroforestry Centre)	WCF	World Cocoa Foundation
IDH	IDH The Sustainable Trade Initiative		
IFC	International Financial Corporation		
INP-HB	<i>Institut national polytechnique Félix Houphouët-Boigny</i>		
ISLA	Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes		
MEMPD	Ministry of Planning and Development		
MIM	Ministry of Industry and Mining		
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Sustainable Development		

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Cocoa and Forests Initiative aims to materialize the positive contribution of the cocoa sector to the preservation of forests in Côte d'Ivoire and to continue its essential role for the country's economy. With a focus on sustainable production and farmers' livelihoods, forest protection, restoration and extension, and community engagement and social inclusion, the Cocoa & Forests Initiative takes a holistic approach to a complex problem. On the basis of the commitments outlined in the Joint Framework of Action, the main objective will be to support the government's ambition to achieve 20% forest cover by 2030. Public and private partners in the cocoa and forest management sectors will demonstrate that agricultural production and forest management can go hand in hand in a sustainable manner, supporting sustainable development.

Many on-going investments contribute directly to the objectives of the Cocoa and Forests Initiative. These include long-term programmes in the cocoa sector on sustainable production and community development, as well as REDD+ programmes on reducing deforestation and forest degradation. Some of these investments are made by the signatories of the framework, others are managed by partners sharing the same objectives. Working closely with these partners, programs and investments will serve as a solid foundation for the Cocoa and Forests Initiative to learn from the lessons learned, and accelerate and complement investments where necessary and possible.

The Initiative aims to contribute to the long-term goals set by the government and industry through a phased approach. The Initiative will be implemented in two phases. During the start-up phase (2018-2020), the immediate focus will be on halting further deforestation and forest degradation, starting with regions where forests are most at risk and have been identified as a high priority. In parallel, efforts will focus on establishing a solid enabling environment both in terms of public policy, industry frameworks and financing mechanisms. This will enable all stakeholders to progress towards the extension phase beyond 2020 for a minimum duration of 10 years, while immediately securing the remaining forests in Côte d'Ivoire.

During the Start-up Phase, the Initiative will focus on eight overarching objectives, namely:

1. Publication and enforcement of the new Forest Code and its implementing decrees to stop any further deforestation and forest degradation in National Parks and Reserves, Forest Reserves and Forests in the Rural Domain, improve the forest cover in the rural domain, as well as restore Forests Reserves that have been degraded by human activities by the end of 2018;
2. Creation of the National Forest Preservation and Rehabilitation Fund by June 2019, for the co-financing of the actions in 2018-2020 and the national roll-out beyond 2020;
3. Development and implementation of the national cocoa traceability system by the end of 2019;
4. Development of a Monitoring & Evaluation mechanism to track progress, help steer actions and transparently report on these and be accountable, by the end of 2018;
5. Implementation of pilot projects in the identified priority regions¹ where all the actions related to protection, production and inclusion will start in October 2018, to test the new policies and actions using a landscape-level approach, and inform the overall design of the program for 2021-2030;
6. Development of agroforestry systems and promotion of sustainable and diversified sources of income for cocoa farmers, by the end of 2020;
7. Empowerment of farmers and local communities to support the inclusive implementation of the Initiative
8. Evaluation of the Start-up Phase and development of the plan for the roll-out phase 2021-2030.

The creation of an enabling environment (forest code, fund and national traceability system) and the support for in-the-field investments in the identified priority regions, are two critical elements of the Implementation Plan strategy, which will deliver on the short term need to protect the remaining forests while supporting farmers and local communities, and help prepare the partners of the Initiative for national roll out and enable impact at scale in the long run.

¹ The five regions that have been identified are: Guémon, Cavally, Nawa, San-Pedro and La Mé, covering the largest remaining forests

FIGURE 1. SIMPLIFIED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

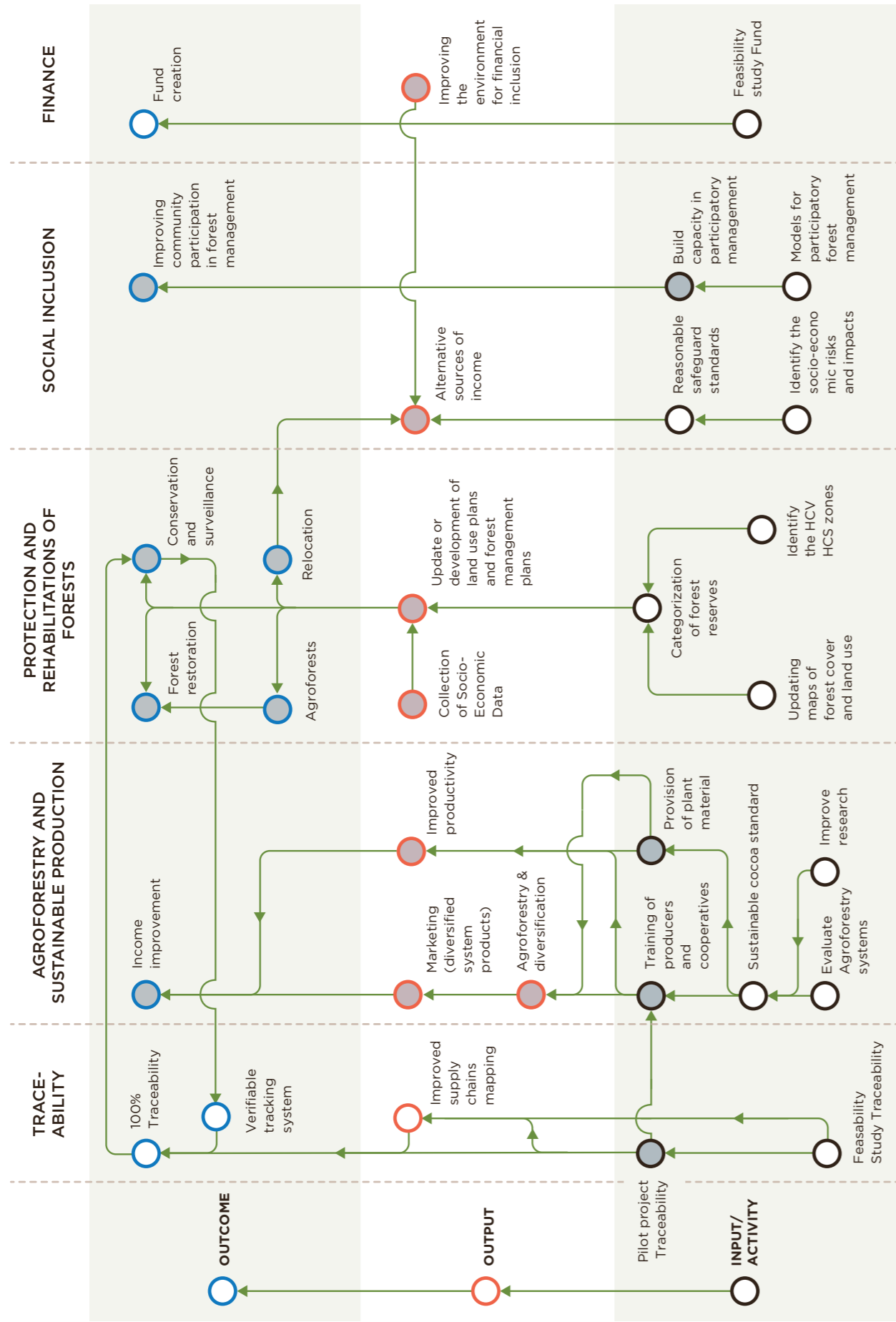
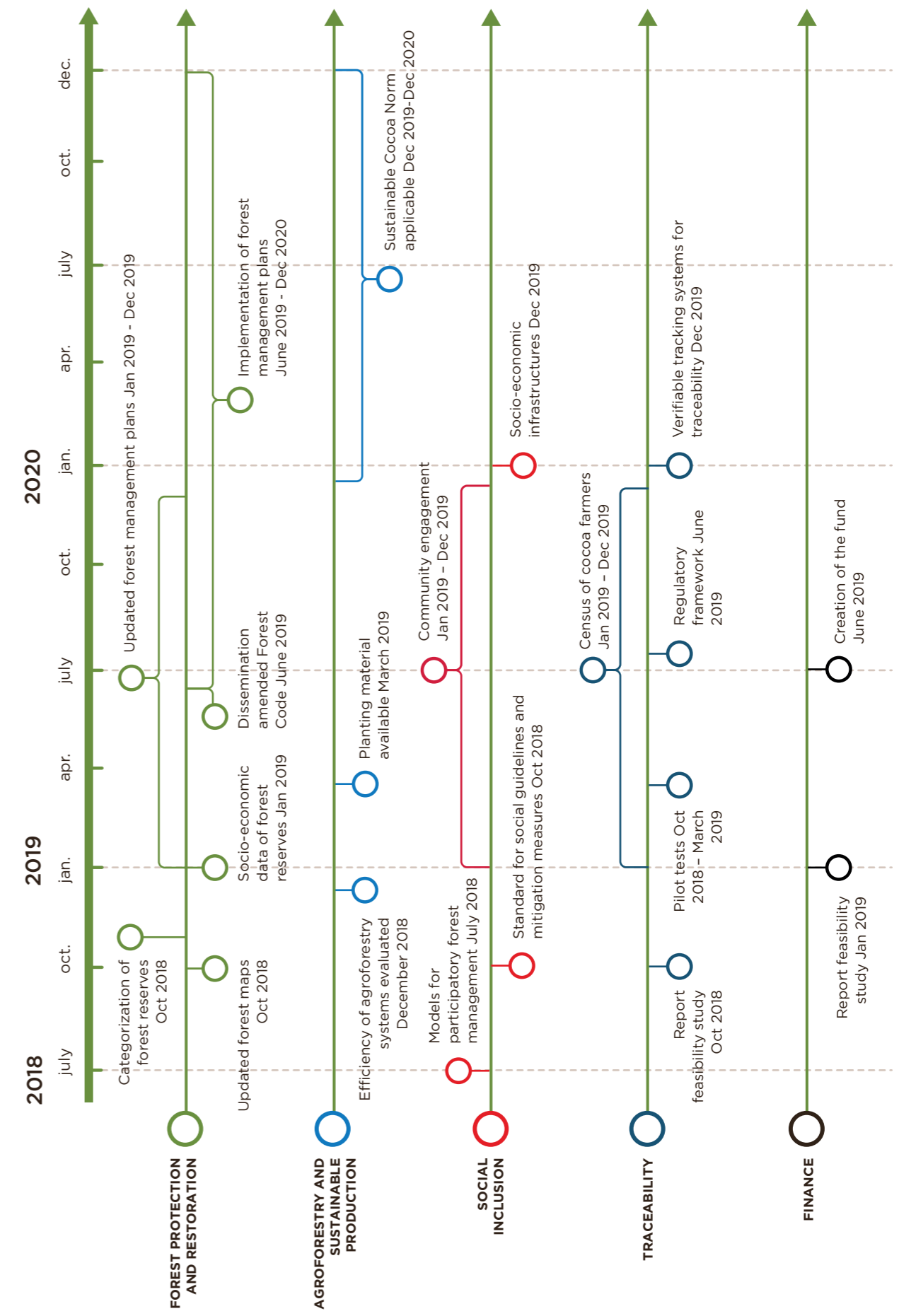


FIGURE 2. PLANNING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION





1. INTRODUCTION

STRUCTURE OF THE DOCUMENT

The Implementation Plan is a document that translates the commitments of the Joint Framework of Action into a plan specifying the areas of intervention and activities as well as performance indicators, a timetable, details on roles and responsibilities and a budget. The Implementation Plan aims to spell out how the cocoa sector will contribute to the preservation and rehabilitation of forests in Côte d'Ivoire while improving the sustainable production of cocoa, and livelihoods of cocoa farmers. It focuses on a start-up phase of the Initiative until the end of 2020 to prepare for its scaling when implementing a national program from 2021 onwards in accordance with the national policy on preservation and rehabilitation of forests.

This document is organized in four main sections:

Section 1: Overview of the context, objectives and a summary of the method used for the development of the detailed implementation plan

Section 2: Activities and planning, which cover the design and implementation of pilots in priority regions, and the creation of an enabling environment

Section 3: Monitoring & Evaluation, covering performance indicators as well as the methods for mea-

surement and monitoring

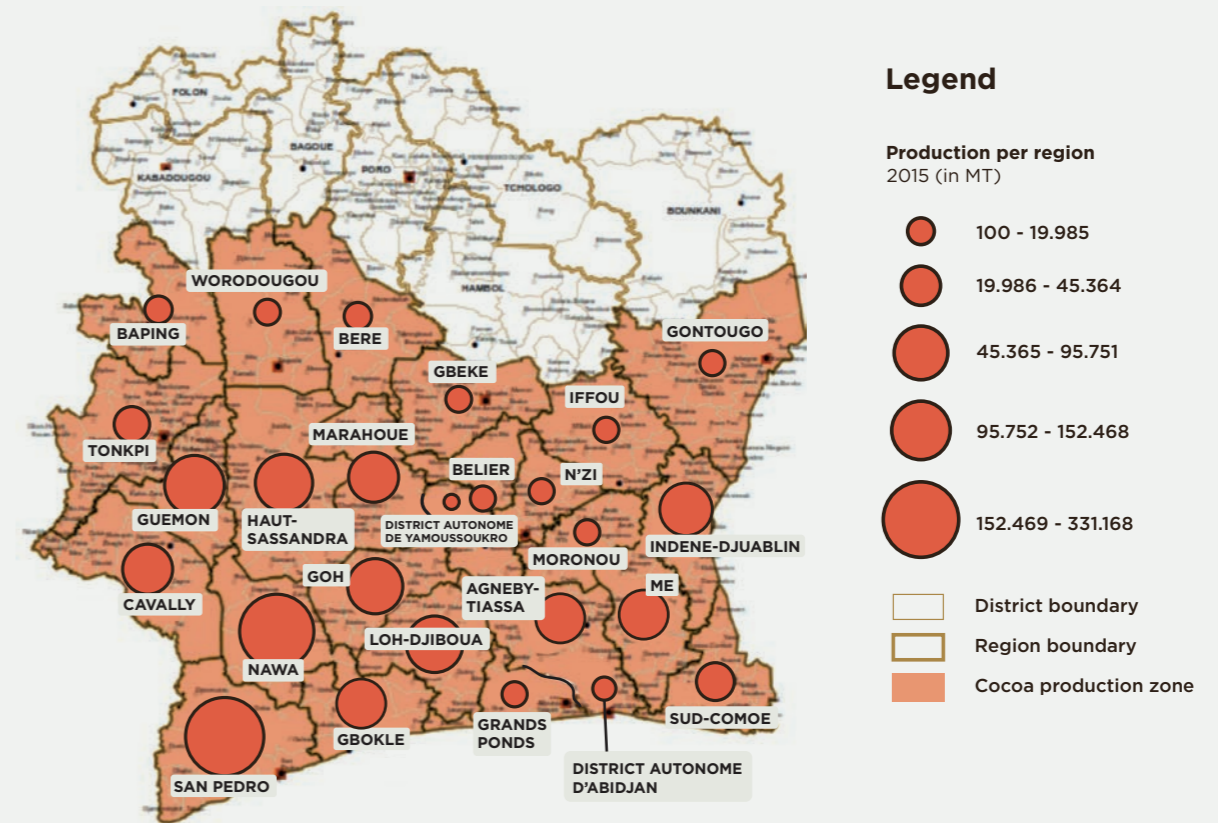
Section 4: Governance of the initiative

CONTEXT

Côte d'Ivoire's once dense primary forest has been largely transformed into a mosaic of secondary forests, cash crop plantations, food crops and fallow land. According to the results of a recent study by BNETD (BNETD, 2016), forest cover decreased from 7.85 million ha in 1990 to 3.4 million ha in 2015, bringing it down to only 11% of national territory and with a continuing deforestation rate of 2.69% (95 000 ha/year). One of the main direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation is the massive expansion of extensive slash-and-burn agriculture. The country has based its economy on sectors related to land use such as agriculture, mining and forestry, leading to a dramatic loss of primary forests in the country.

Agriculture is the main driver of the country's economic growth, employing more than two thirds of its labour force and producing about 28% of its GDP and more than 50% of its export earnings. Côte d'Ivoire is

FIGURE 3. MAP OF COCOA PRODUCTION LEVELS PER REGION IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE IN 2015 (CONSEIL DU CAFÉ CACAO)



the world's largest producer and exporter of cocoa, accounting for about one third of total exports.

Forests play a role in combating climate change, regulating local and regional climate, and providing other essential ecosystem services that support the resilience of the cocoa sector and local livelihoods.

In March 2017, members of the cocoa industry, in the presence of the governments of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, expressed through a Statement of Intent their willingness to collaborate with these governments in ending deforestation and forest degradation in the cocoa value chain. Facilitated by the Prince of Wales International Sustainability Unit (ISU), IDH The Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) and the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), private and public partners have started the development of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative.

At the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP23) in November 2017 in Bonn, Germany, Côte d'Ivoire, the world's largest cocoa producer and leading chocolate and cocoa companies signed a Joint Framework for Action to end deforestation and restore forest areas, increase sustainable cocoa production and support farmer livelihoods. At the

heart of the Framework is the commitment to no longer convert forest land for cocoa production. Chocolate and cocoa companies together with governments are committed to end cocoa production in protected areas and forest reserves, in line with stricter enforcement of national forest policies and the development of alternative livelihoods for affected farmers.

Following the signing of this Joint Framework for Action, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the industry partners have initiated the operationalisation phase of the Framework by drawing up a detailed Implementation Plan with a roadmap, for concrete actions on the ground and the enabling environment to scale efforts nation-wide.

METHODOLOGY

This Implementation Plan was developed during the period from January to June 2018 on the basis of the Joint Framework of Action following the steps below. Throughout the process, MINEF, IDH and WCF have worked closely together as facilitators of the process.



Launch workshop (information to all key stakeholders)

On 17 and 18 January 2018, Côte d'Ivoire launched the implementation phase of the Joint Framework of Action, through a workshop for all stakeholders involved. During this workshop the governance of the framework was presented and the working groups started their work which also defined the next steps.

Formalization of the governance structure

At the end of the workshop, it was agreed to adopt a ministerial decree defining the roles and responsibilities of each body of the governance framework and to organise the working sessions of the thematic groups.

Meetings of Thematic Groups and preparation of detailed Implementation Plan

The thematic groups have a main role of advising the Technical Committee for its decision making and the development of the detailed Implementation Plan. Several meetings of the thematic groups were organized to contribute to the detailed plan which was subsequently submitted for approval by the Technical Committee.

- A first phase of meetings of the Thematic Groups ran from 6 to 17 March 2018 which produced a draft version that was submitted to the Technical Committee on 5 April 2018 for review;
- A second phase of meetings ran from 9 to 26 April 2018 to refine the proposals of the detailed action plan taking into account the recommendations of the members of the Technical Committee.

At the end each phase of GT meetings, the members of the Initiative secretariat and the chairs of the TGs organised sessions to consolidate the results of the Thematic Groups.

Review of proposals by the Technical Committee

The members of the Technical Committee held two meetings on 05 April and 09 May 2018 in order

to review the results of the work of the Thematic Groups and approve the action plans before their validation by the Steering Committee.

Validation of the Implementation Plan by the Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is the highest decision body of the Initiative's governance in Côte d'Ivoire. This committee will meet on June 29, 2018 to validate the Implementation Plan.

Publication of the Implementation Plan

The launch of the implementation of the plan will take place during the month of July. A general meeting will be organized to publicize the plan validated by the government of Côte d'Ivoire through the Initiative's Steering Committee.

OBJECTIVE OF THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE

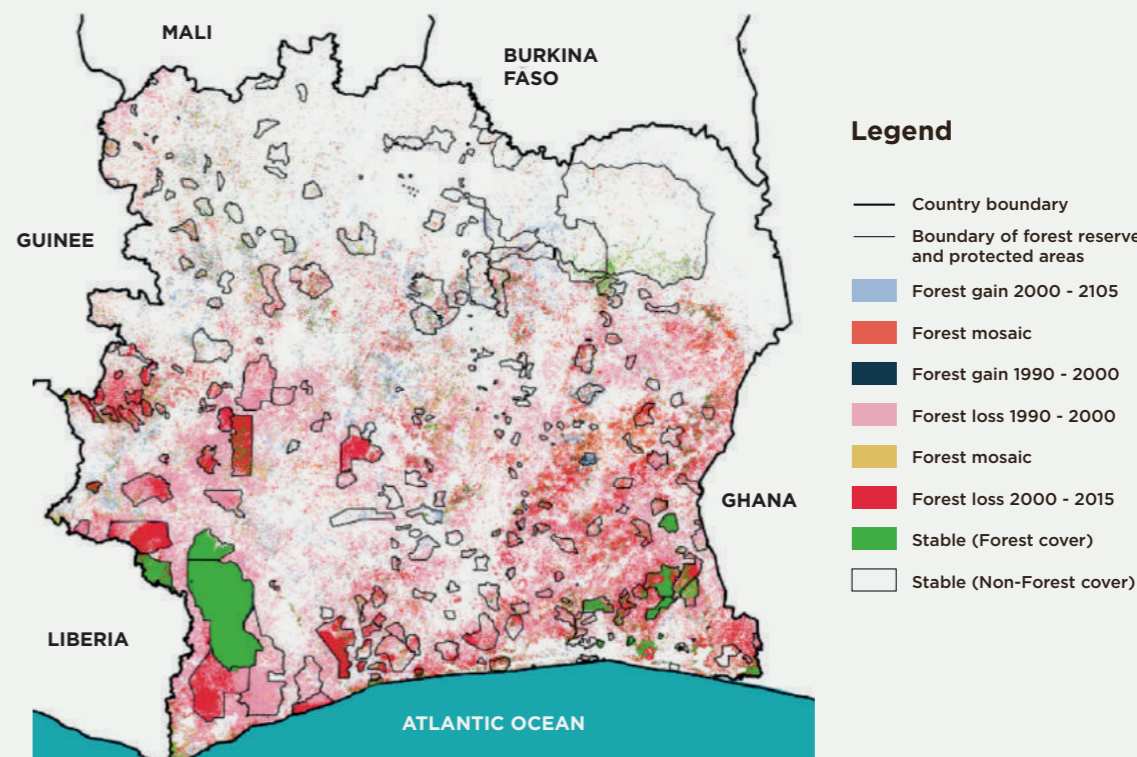
The overall objective of the Initiative is to preserve and rehabilitate the forests of Côte d'Ivoire in connection with sustainable cocoa production and farmer livelihoods. As such, the Initiative will focus on the humid dense forest area with high cocoa production

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The Cocoa and Forests Initiative will be implemented in two successive phases, a Start-up Phase in 2018-2020 followed by a ten-year Scaling Phase of 2021-2030.

During the Start-up Phase, government, industry, farmers and farmer associations, civil society, development partners, and other stakeholders will work together to halt further deforestation and forest degradation and create and secure an enabling environment and investment mechanisms for scaling beyond 2020. To maximize the impact for forests and

FIGURE 4. MAP OF FOREST COVER CHANGE IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE BETWEEN 1990 AND 2015
(ÉTUDE DES MOTEURS DE LA DÉFORESTATION BNETD, 2016)



farmers, and the use of available financing, investments for the field level activities during the Start-up Phase will leverage on-going initiatives while new activities will focus on regions deemed "priority regions"; selected based on criteria related to the immediate need for forest preservation, the volume of cocoa production and population density pressure.

Focusing on priority regions will ensure that the scope of investments remains realistic and manageable, and that interventions are targeting the forests that need immediate action. This progressive and regionalised approach is based on the national forest policy, the REDD + strategy and the cocoa sector strategy.

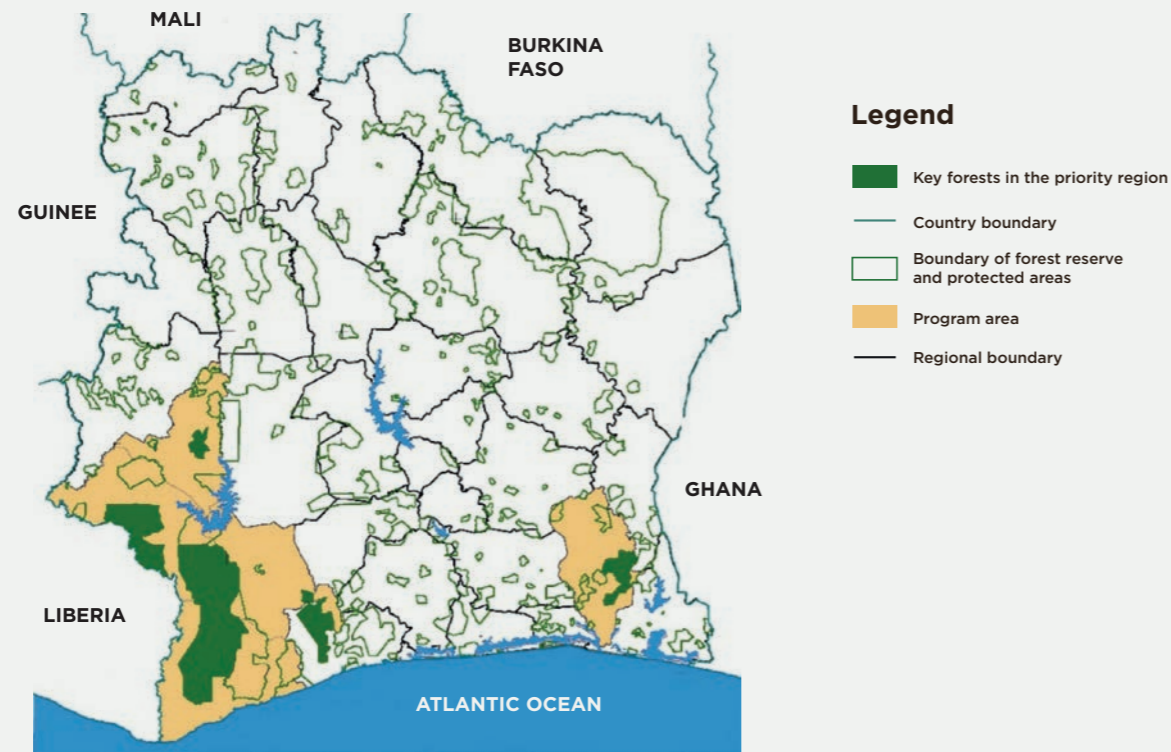
The five regions that have been identified are: Guémon, Cavally, Nawa, San-Pedro and La Mé (see map below), covering the largest remaining forests. Within these regions additional efforts will be made to establish a strong multi-stakeholder landscape governance and push for full coherency between the pillars of sustainable production and farmers' livelihoods, forest protection and restoration, and community engagement and social inclusion. Based on the on-going activities in these regions and a gap assessment, the Initiative will make a fast kick-start,

secure priority goals on forest protection, and directly implement and test key interventions such as public policy, cocoa agroforestry, forest restoration and traceability. This will inform the national level policy design, as well as the target setting and road map for the 2021-2030 agenda of the Initiative. Activities outside of these regions will also be taken into account and contribute to the overall objectives of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative.

In accordance with the Joint Framework of Action, the specific objectives for the Start-up Phase from 2018 to the end of 2020 are:

- Publishing and enforcing the new Forest Code and its decrees for implementation assuring no further deforestation and forest degradation in National Parks and Reserves, Forest Reserves and Forests in the Rural Domain, improving forest cover in the rural domain, as well as restoring Forests Reserves that have been degraded by human activities by the end of 2018;
- Creating the National Forest Preservation and Rehabilitation Fund by June 2019, for the co-financing of the actions in 2018-2020 and the national roll-out beyond 2020;

FIGURE 5. MAP OF PRIORITY REGIONS FOR THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE START-UP PHASE



- Develop and implement the national cocoa traceability system by the end of 2019;
- Developing a Monitoring & Evaluation mechanism to track progress, help steer actions and transparently report on these and be accountable, by the end of 2018;
- Implement pilot projects in the identified priority regions² where all the actions related to protection, production and inclusion will start in October 2018 to test the new policies and actions using a landscape-level approach, and inform the overall design of the program for 2021-2030;
 - Development of agroforestry systems and the promotion of sustainable and diversified sources of income for cocoa farmers, by the end of 2020;
 - Empowerment of farmers and local communities to support the inclusive implementation of the Initiative

- Evaluating the Start-up Phase and developing the plan for the roll-out phase 2021-2030.

This plan details the activities that will be undertaken to achieve the above objectives. A key element will be the promotion of collaboration among stakeholders for shared and complementary action, sharing of lessons learned, building on experiences and harmonization of monitoring and evaluation. Increasing the expertise of farmers, researchers, extension agents, forest officers and others will be needed to establish a positive correlation between cocoa production and forest conservation. Therefore, it is planned to strengthen the capacities and knowledge of state technical agencies, the private sector as well as local actors in the regions of the cocoa belt of Côte d'Ivoire. To this end, all stakeholders will be sensitized and mobilized through concrete activities to subsequently contribute to the national goal to end deforestation and restore 20% of forest cover in Côte d'Ivoire by 2030.

2. The five regions that have been identified are: Guémon, Cavally, Nawa, San-Pedro and La Mé, covering the largest remaining forests

The Implementation Plan will serve as a basis for companies to develop their individual action plans. Once the Implementation Plan is approved by the Steering Committee, industry signatories will begin developing their individual plans for a public release by December 2018. The Initiative will then take stock of companies' action plans and assess industry's collective contribution to the achievement of the Implementation Plan objectives, and to the design and implementation of the pilots in priority regions.





2. ACTIVITIES AND PLANNING

This chapter outlines the core of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative's actions according to the three main themes identified: forest protection and restoration, sustainable production and agroforestry, community and social inclusion, with a specific focus on traceability and financing.

Over the period of the Start-Up phase the main objective is to halt further deforestation and forest degradation and to prepare the national roll-out of all CFI National Action Plan elements that will start in 2021. To this end the enabling environment needs to be established with full application of the new forest code and a sustainable financing mechanism through the installation of a public-private fund. In parallel to the work on the enabling environment, partners will work on the ground, in particular in the identified priority regions to test the new policies and actions and inform the overall design of the program for 2021-2030

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PILOTS IN PRIORITY REGIONS

As per October 2018, when the new cocoa season opens, public and private partners will continue the

work on the ground with a specific emphasis on the five selected regions where the elements of the Joint Framework of Action and its Implementation Plan will be tested. Based on the on-going activities in these regions and a gap assessment, the Initiative will make a fast kick-start, secure priority goals on forest protection, and directly implement and test key interventions such as public policy, cocoa agroforestry, forest restoration and traceability. This will inform the national level policy design, as well as the target setting and road map for the 2021-2030 agenda of the Initiative.

The five regions that have been identified based on criteria related to forest preservation, cocoa production and population density are: Guémon, Cavally, Nawa, San-Pedro and La Mé. In these regions, the following Forest Reserves and National Parks have been identified as priority focus for protection:

- **Cavally:** this is one of the regions surrounding the Taï National Park, with more than 0.5 million ha the largest primary forest in West Africa. Moreover, the region harbours two significant forest reserves. The Cavally forest is one Côte d'Ivoire's best-preserved reserves while Goin-Débé is heavily degraded.

- **Guémon:** with the presence of the Mount Péko National Park (34,000 ha) this region has a rich and diversified fauna to preserve but at the same time is also faced with a heavy demographic pressure that directly impacts the preservation of its forests.
- **La Mé:** in the region La Mé, the forest complex of Mabi-Yaya represents the best preserved forest reserves in the South-East of the country
- **Nawa:** directly bordering the Taï National Park and encompassing the Niégré Forest Reserve, this region has the highest cocoa production in the country.
- **San Pedro:** at the south of the Taï National Park this region has two large forest reserves with a degradation rate of more than 75%. Rapid-Gras and Haute-Dodo are heavily infiltrated.
- By the end of 2018, the national traceability system will also be tested in one of the selected regions and from 2019 it will be implemented throughout the other regions.
- The above actions will enable piloting of actions related to forest protection (zero conversion), restoration, implementation of agroforestry schemes, or resettlement (depending on the category of forest reserve and their related action plan) in these regions, from the end of 2018 onwards. Engagement of local population and their social inclusion will be assured based on the norms, standards and models that will start being developed and defined over the second half of 2018.
- The governance in-region (ready by December 2018) and related targets and strategies will be captured by regional land-use plans (SRADT) and green growth strategies (ready by June 2019). These SRADT and Green Growth Plans will be designed and/or finalized (for the regions that already have some SRADT) by the end of 2019. The regional management based on these regional plans will serve as the basis for the longer-term planning.

The Initiative will build on the existing programs and investments in these priority regions and will make a fast start, as soon as this Implementation Plan is approved and publicly released.

Key steps of the process are described below:

- By the end of October 2018, a thorough diagnostic will be completed of the on-going activities within each of these priority regions identifying current implementation gaps and needs. In particular, the partners active in the regions will be systematically mapped out and brought together to discuss and agree on regional-level collaboration.
- By October 2018, full land cover maps of these regions will be completed. This will include definition of forest boundaries, clarity on the level of degradation of each of the forests, and a rough assessment of the number of settlements.
- Formalised partnerships will be sought between the regions' stakeholders, for first consortium MoUs to be signed by October 2018.
- On the basis of this initial diagnostic, a detailed action plan and budget will be developed for each of the regions by December 2018, to describe roles and responsibilities, detailed timelines for implementation and the mobilization of funds and further fund-raising.
- The updated maps information will allow clarification of the legal status of each of the forests by October 2018, based on which the forest management plans will be developed with a deadline of January 2019.

FOSTERING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

This theme covers the conservation of National Parks and Reserves, improving the forest cover in the rural domain, as well as restoration of Forests Reserves that have been degraded by human activities, in particular encroachment by cocoa farms among other factors.

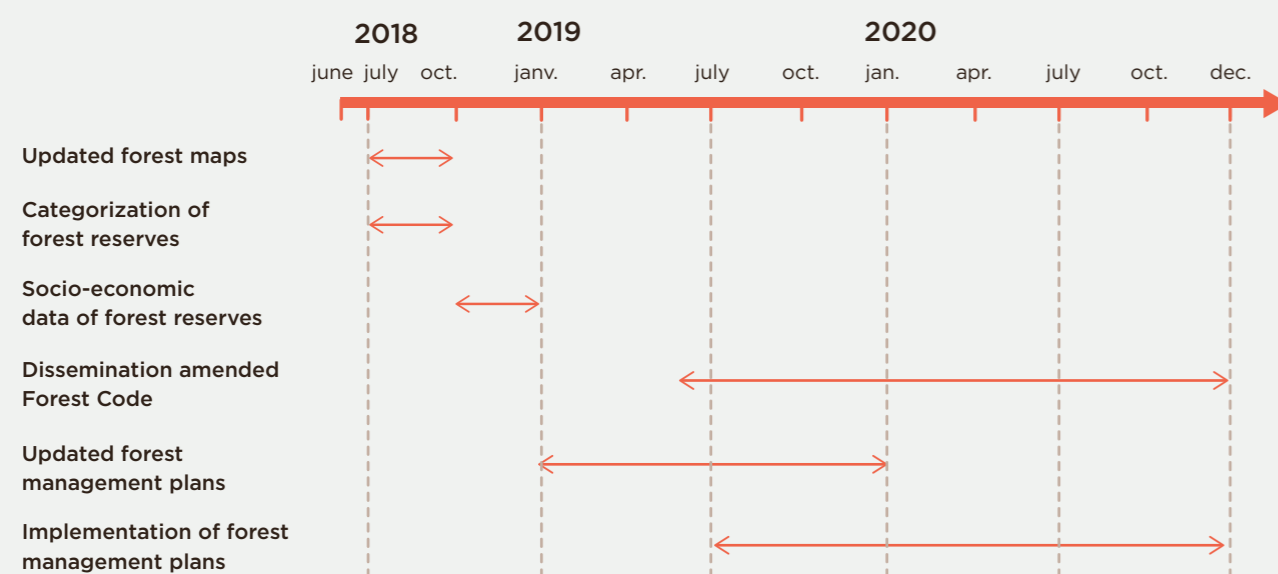
It will ensure that deforestation and forest degradation end by the end of 2018, that forest restoration starts by the end of 2018 in priority areas (as described above), and that the legal status of forests is determined by the end of 2018.

Activities to create the enabling environment to secure and scale these efforts include:

- Completing updated maps on forest cover and land use, taking into account the harmonised mapping databases and the updating and confirmation of the boundaries of forest reserves by October 2018;

- Collecting socio-economic data on agricultural producers and the communities dependent on them. This full census will include both of the population inside and around forest reserves, parks and natural reserves by January 2019;
- Updating and disseminating the amended Forest Code and its decrees along with the strengthening of public sector governance for the implementation of the Forest Code by June 2019;
- Strengthening the public-sector governance starting in December 2018;
- Contractualising perennial crop farms in the forest reserves so as to stabilize the agricultural production areas in these forests starting in January 2019;
- Categorising forests reserves according to their level of degradation and developing their management plans by October 2018;
- Updating and validating forest management plans within the national dialogue and negotiation platform to be established from January 2019 onwards.

Forest protection and restoration



#	Actions	Lead	Actors
COMMITMENT Maps on forest cover and land use will be completed and socio-economic data on cocoa producers and forest-dependent communities will be gathered and published.			
1.1	Updating maps of forest cover and land use (December 2018)		
1.1.1	Match databases of MINEF, SODEFOR, OIPR, BNETD, REDD + and other relevant structures	MINEF	SODEFOR, OIPR, BNETD, SEP REDD+
1.1.2	Update the boundaries of forest reserves and parks	MINEF	SODEFOR, OIPR, AFOR
1.1.3	Confirmation of the boundaries of forest reserves and parks	MINEF	SODEFOR, OIPR, AFOR
1.2	Identifying the HCV and HCS zones and their extent to justify a specific management plan for the forests to be protected (December 2020)		
1.2.1	Raise awareness among rural communities and agro-industries about HCV and HCS approaches	MINEF	SODEFOR, OIPR, ANADER
1.2.2	Identify and map remaining forests and agro-forests that deserve to be conserved and managed over the long term	MINEF	REDD+, BNETD, ANADER
1.3	Collecting socio-economic data on agricultural producers and the communities depending on forests reserves and national parks		
1.3.1	Identify the population dependent on forest reserves and protected areas	MINEF	Actors, Consultant
1.3.2	Identify the farm owners and farms present in the forest reserves and national parks	MINEF	CCC

COMMITMENT
The enforcement of the Forest Code and its implementing decrees as well as public sector governance will be strengthened.

2.1	Strengthening the legislative and regulatory framework (November 2018-December 2020)		
2.1.1	Update the forest code law and draft its decrees	MINEF	Private sector, CSOs
2.1.2	Dissemination of the forest code and rural land code and their decrees	MINEF	ANADER, MINADER, AFOR

COMMITMENT
A differentiated approach based on the extent of forest degradation will be developed by the government for current forest reserves.

3.1	Categorising forest reserves according to their level of degradation (October 2018)		
3.1.1	Define the level of degradation of forest reserves	MINEF	SODEFOR, BNETD
3.1.2	Define the legal status of identified forest categories	MINEF	SODEFOR
3.1.3	Develop management guidelines for the different categories of forest reserves	MINEF	SODEFOR
3.2	Updating or developing of land use plans and forest management plans (June 2018-December 2020)		
3.2.1	Update the format of forest management plans	MINEF	SODEFOR
3.2.2	Update and/or develop management plans for the different categories of forest reserves	MINEF	SODEFOR
3.2.3	Develop simple forest management plans for forests in the rural domain	MINEF	SODEFOR
3.2.4	Validate land use and management plans	MINEF	SODEFOR
3.3	Implementing the validated land use plans and management plans (October 2018-December 2020)		
3.3.1	Make the validated management plan documents (including the maps) available to the relevant deconcentrated authorities and save them in the MINEF archives	MINEF	
3.3.2	Update the online forest management information monitoring platform (SIGEF) with validated land use plans and management maps	MINEF	

#	Actions	Lead	Actors
3.4	Strengthening the security and monitoring of forests (June 2018-December 2018)		
3.4.1	Finalise the emergency plan for securing forests reserves, parks and reserves	MINEF	
3.4.2	Implement the emergency plan for securing forest reserves, parks and reserves with the assistance of other security forces	MINEF	SODEFOR, OIPR
3.4.3	Provide the monitoring structures with appropriate human and material resources (traditional, modern and authorised)	MINEF	SODEFOR, OIPR
3.4.4	Set up an early warning system on forest cover change to guide security teams	MINEF	BNETD, CNTIG
3.4.5	Produce reports of field control and follow-up of any violations found	MINEF	
3.4.6	Update the lists of occupants allowed in the forests and provide them with appropriate access documents	MINEF	SODEFOR
3.5	Protecting remaining forests in the rural domain (June 2018-December 2020)		
3.5.1	Raise awareness among the population about the conservation of remaining forests and agro-forests	MINEF	ANADER
3.5.2	Develop technical itineraries for the management of agro forests and remaining forests in the rural domain	MINEF	CNRA, ICRAF, ANADER
3.5.3	Develop accompanying measures	MINEF	
3.5.4	Define a legal status and management regime for agroforests	MINEF	MINADER, AFOR
3.5.5	Disseminate the texts on agroforests to village communities	MINADER	MINEF, ANADER, AFOR, SODEFOR
3.6	Developing and implementing the national reforestation programme (June 2018-December 2019)		
3.6.1	Contribute to the definition of a national reforestation program which is ambitious and provides incentives	MINEF	MININSECU, ADRCI
3.6.2	Develop and implement reforestation projects for wood fuel	MINEF	ANADER, SODEFOR, CCC
3.6.3	Put in place strong legal and economic incentives for reforestation	MINEF	
3.6.4	Set up a reforestation database on the forest activity monitoring platform (SIGEF)	MINEF	
3.7	Rehabilitating State Public Domain Forests (National Parks, Reserves) (August 2018-December 2020)		
3.7.1	Recover as soon as possible the areas occupied by agricultural crops (perennial or annual)	MINEF	MINSEDD, MINADER, CSOs, MFPES
3.7.2	Secure fallow land and areas occupied by annual crops	OIPR	
3.7.3	Replace existing perennial crops with local tree species (300 trees/ha)	OIPR	
3.7.4	Ensure the rigorous monitoring of the “no-go” and/or reforested areas	OIPR	
3.8	Rehabilitating State Private Forests (Forest reserves) (January 2019-December 2020)		
3.8.1	Rehabilitate approximately 20,000 ha of degraded forests by introducing high density local species (more than 300 trees/ha) into perennial crops grown in Category 1 forests (less than 25% degradation rate)	SODEFOR	MINEF
3.8.2	Rehabilitate and reforest according to the national programme, about 200,000 ha of land, by “co-planting” in perennial crops established in Category 2 forests (degradation rate between 25 and 75%), under 25 to 40-year contracts established with identified farm managers	SODEFOR	MINEF, private sector
3.8.3	Reclaim, according to the national programme, at least 700,000 ha of degraded areas in classified agroforests (Category 3 forest reserves with more than 75% degradation)	SODEFOR	MINEF, private sector
3.8.4	Implement intensive timber and fuel wood reforestation programs in Category 2 and 4 forests for approximately 700,000 ha over 10 years in accordance with the national reforestation programme	SODEFOR	MINEF, private sector, ANADER, CCC

#	Actions	Lead	Actors
3.9	Rehabilitating the forests in the rural domain (January 2019-December 2020)		
3.9.1	Develop Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) linked to areas reforested and/or protected	MINEF	SEP REDD, private sector
3.9.2	Develop and implement compensatory reforestation programmes under “win/win” contracts with local communities and landowners.	MINEF	Forest/timber industry operators, private sector, ANADER, CCC
3.9.3	Develop and implement the agroforest management plan in collaboration with communities	MINEF	ANADER, CCC, private sector

AGROFORESTRY AND SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION

This theme addresses the development of agroforestry systems and the promotion of sustainable and diversified sources of income for cocoa farmers. The aim is to promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally friendly areas in order to grow “more cocoa on less land,” through provision of optimal planting materials, training in good agricultural practices, crop nutrition and soil fertility, crop protection. The development and capacity building of farmers’ organizations are also critical enabling factors for sustainable agriculture development.

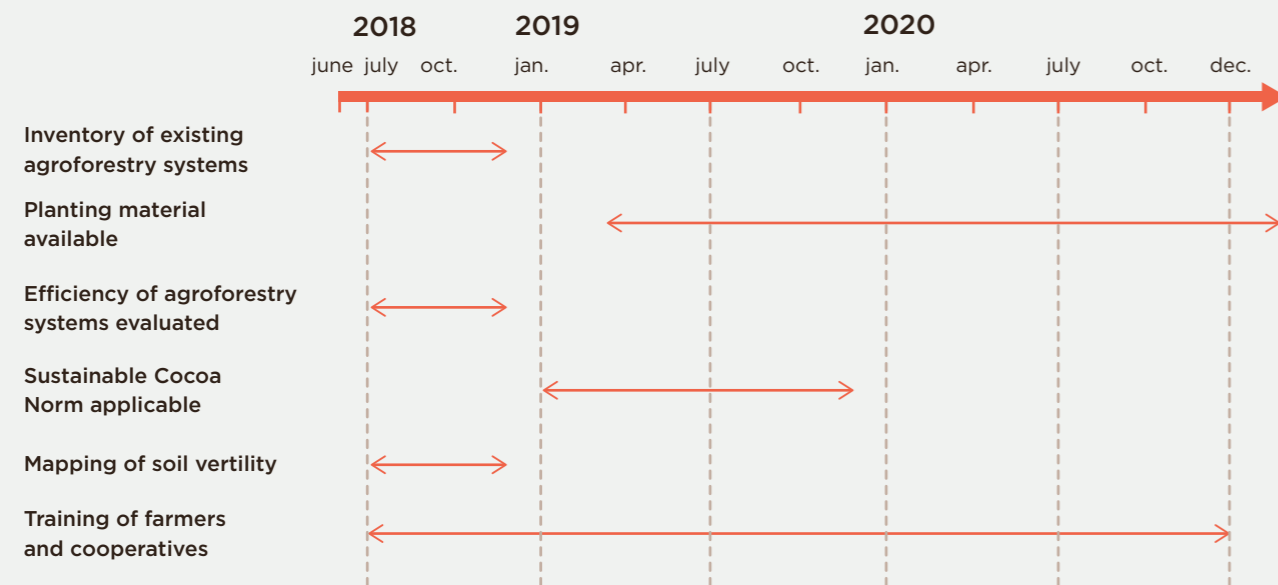
Secondly, it promotes sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers, including through food crop diversification, agricultural inter-cropping, development of mixed agro-forestry systems and shade-grown cocoa, and other income generating activities designed to boost and diversify household income.

The main deliverables are: 1) a management model (to be tailored to ecological and other location specific needs) for cocoa agroforestry; 2) the creation of diversified income models for farmers + supporting supply chains.

The main actions to be implemented to achieve these objectives are as follows:

- Improving agricultural techniques through (i) the evaluation and promotion of agroforestry systems to strengthen the resilience of agricultural systems in the context of climate change, but also to ensure the diversification of income sources (December 2018)
- Improving soil fertility through (i) the development of soil maps; (ii) the promotion of improved soil fertility management, and the monitoring of soil fertility and degradation (January 2019)
- Strengthening training provided to smallholder farmers through (i) capacity building of extension agents (training, material and financial means); (ii) facilitation of access to agricultural extension services; (iii) improvement of extension tools; (iv) establishment of a sustainable cocoa standard (January 2019);
- Improving accessibility to selected plant material by (i) improving the availability of seeds already developed by research; (ii) strengthening of agronomic research on improved, disease-resistant seeds (June 2018-December 2020).

Agroforestry and sustainable production



#	Actions	Lead	Actors
COMMITMENT Investment in long-term cocoa productivity will be promoted in environmentally suitable areas to produce “more cocoa on less land”.			
1.1 Developing agroforestry systems (SAFs) (January 2019)			
1.1.1	Carry out an inventory of existing SAFs in Côte d'Ivoire and elsewhere	ICRAF	CNRA/WCF/GIZ/CCC, Work Group
1.1.2	Evaluate the economic efficiency of the SAFs	Consultant	EU-EFI, CNRA/GIZ, ICRAF +
1.1.3	Promote high-potential SAFs	CCC	Private sector, IDH, GIZ, CNRA, ICRAF, ANADER, SODEFOR, CIRAD
1.1.4	Put in place a climate-smart sustainable cocoa standard	CCC	CNRA/ICRAF, GIZ/CIRAD+, Consultant
1.1.5	Develop and implement pilot projects to implement the new forest policy (agricultural intensification in agro-forests)	MINADER	MINEF/CCC+ Consultant
1.1.6	Implement intensive agricultural and agroforestry programmes (cocoa crops/forest trees) in classified agroforests	MINADER	MINEF, SODEFOR, private sector, ANADER, CCC
1.2 Strengthening research activities (September 2018)			
1.2.1	Support research on improving SAFs	ICRAF	ICRAF, SODEFOR, INPHB/ESA, private sector, CNRA
1.2.2	Continue research on improved cocoa varieties resilient to climate change and other environmental constraints	CNRA	Private sector
1.2.3	Continue research on cocoa production systems which do not depend on freshly deforested land	CNRA	Private sector, ICRAF, CIRAD
1.3 Ensuring the provision of improved plant material (June 2018-December 2020)			
1.3.1	Ensure the availability of seeds of accompanying trees for cocoa systems	SODEFOR	CCC, CNRA, CIRAD, ICRAF, MINEF, timber industry, private sector
1.3.2	Produce food crop seeds	ANADER	GIZ, FIRCA, CNRA, private sector
1.4 Improving cocoa production systems which do not depend on freshly deforested land (June-September 2018)			
1.4.1	Take stock of the current status of cocoa production systems which do not depend on freshly deforested land	CNRA	CIRAD, CCC, ANADER, MINADER
1.4.2	Promote cocoa production systems which do not depend on freshly deforested land	ANADER	Private sector, CCC
1.4.3	Test irrigation systems	CNRA	ICRAF, FIRCA
1.5 Strengthening the training of farmers and their organisations (June 2018-December 2020)			
1.5.1	Review tools and approaches for disseminating knowledge and technologies	ANADER	MINADER, CCC, private sector, FIRCA, GIZ
1.5.2	Define an adequate system for quality-control of training	FIRCA	MINADER, private sector, CCC, ANADER
1.5.3	Develop innovative tools for technology transfer	ANADER	MINADER, private sector, CCC, FIRCA
1.6 Restoring soil fertility (July 2018-January 2019)			
1.6.1	Make CNRA's soil mapping of cocoa production zones available to agricultural services	CCC	CNRA
1.6.2	Refine soil mapping (soil diagnostic study, etc.)	Consultant	CNRA, BNETD, CIRAD, CCC, MINADER, INPHB
1.6.3	Promote sustainable soil management techniques (organic fertilizers, improved soil fertility and conservation)	ANADER	Private sector, CCC, MINADER
1.6.4	Monitor soil fertility changes	CNRA	MINADER, ICRAF/Mars, private sector, CNRA

#	Actions	Lead	Actors
COMMITMENT Sustainable and diversified sources of income for coca producers will be developed.			
2.1	Developing value chains related to diversification (production, transport and marketing)		
2.1.1	Develop and promote the concept of sustainable production areas	MINEF	MINADER, ANADER, private sector, cooperatives, CCC
2.1.2	Promote household income-generating activities	MINADER	Ministry of Industry, I2T, ANADER, CCC
2.2	Developing fuel-wood production chains and facilitating market access for farmers who produce fuel-wood (January 2019-December 2020)		
2.2.1	Organise fuel-wood production activities	MINEF	GIZ, private sector
2.2.2	Promote the adoption of modern carbonisation techniques	MINEF	GIZ, private sector, NITIDAE
2.2.3	Create economic opportunities related to forest products (timber and NTFPs)	MINEF	MINADER
2.3	Creating value from timber from SAFs (June 2018-December 2020)		
2.3.1	Raise awareness and inform producers	MINEF	ANADER, SODEFOR, CCC
2.3.2	Create business partnerships between farmers and the timber industry	MINEF	ANADER, SODEFOR, CCC

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

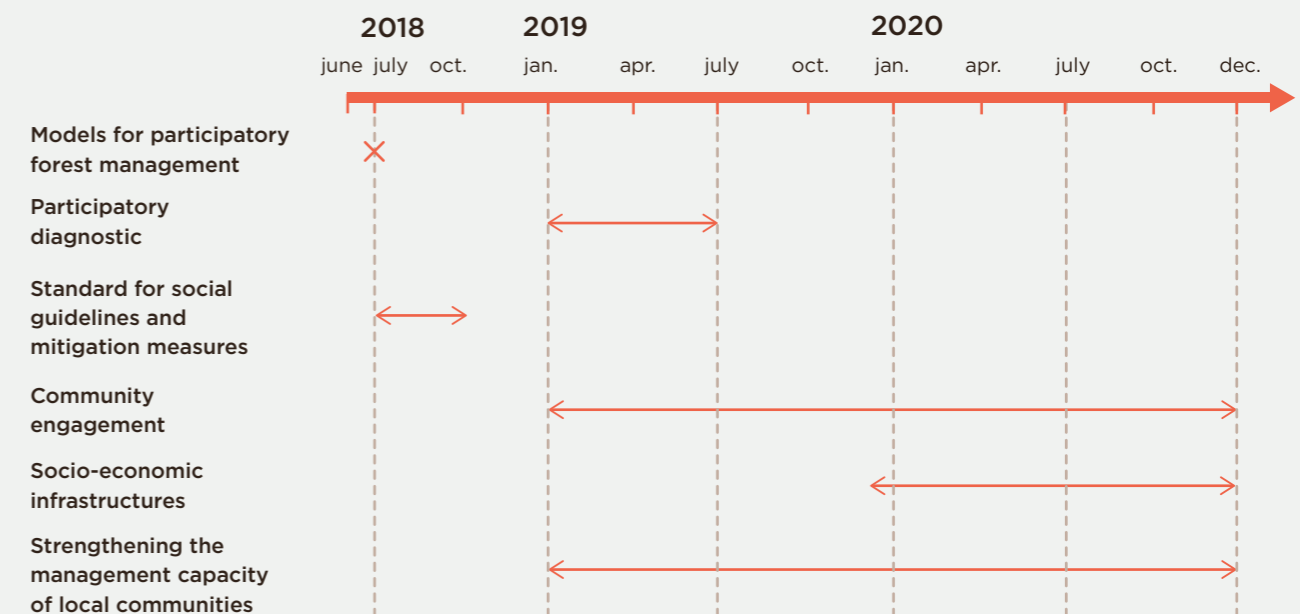
The effective engagement and empowerment of cocoa growing communities and civil society organisations in implementing the activities of the Framework for Action is essential for the success of the Initiative.

In order to develop measures to mitigate potential risks for communities, the following actions have been proposed:

- Promoting community models for participatory protection and restoration of selected forests (by signatories and local actors) from July 2018 onwards;
- Organising local populations to strengthen their participation in the monitoring of forest reserves, parks and reserves from January 2019 onwards;

- Identifying a standard defining guidelines and mitigation measures from July 2018 onwards;
- Increasing financial resources at farmer level through the structuring of savings and agricultural credit systems to promote their social and financial inclusion from January 2019 onwards.

Social Inclusion



#	Actions	Lead	Actors
	Identifying the communities affected by the land-use changes proposed in the Framework for Action (January-June 2019)		
	Conduct participatory diagnostics (including risk identification and analysis, assessment of institutional organisation and conflict sensitivity)	MINEF	SODEFOR, OIPR, Work Group
	Define the criteria for identifying affected populations	MINEF	OIPR/SODEFOR, MFPES, CSOs, CCC, Technical Committee

COMMITMENT

Community models for forest protection and restoration will be promoted.

2.1	Promoting community models for forest protection and restoration by engaging with the communities concerned (including through incentives) (July 2018- December 2019)		
2.1.1	List existing models / good practices / codes of conduct (including the protection of land, the sustainable collection of PFNLs, etc.)	MINEF	Work Group, SODEFOR, OIPR
2.1.2	Analyse the conformity of the models with the forest legislation (Forest Policy Statement, Forest Code) and the sensitivity of vulnerable groups	MINEF	Work Group, I CSOs
2.1.3	Analyse model compliance with Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies	ANDE	SEP-REDD/MINEF, Work Group
2.1.4	Conduct an inclusive and participatory process for adoption (by signatories and local actors) of the models	MINEF	MINSEDD, Work Group, Technical Committee
2.1.5	Organize, supervise, equip local populations to strengthen their participation in the monitoring of forest reserves, parks and reserves	MINEF	MINSEDD, SODEFOR,OIPR
2.1.6	Facilitate the creation of voluntary reserves and/or plantation of protection buffer zones, to be registered on behalf of local authorities or communities	MINEF	MINSEDD
2.1.7	Take simplified regulatory texts at the inter-ministerial and local level to facilitate the involvement of communities in the management of forest reserves and protected areas	MINEF	Technical Committee, MINSEDD,-SODEFOR/OIPR,SEP-REDD, Work Group

COMMITMENT

Measures will be taken to reduce the social impacts and risks associated with proposed land use changes on farmers and their communities and ensure the provision of alternative resources and the restoration of the standard of living of affected populations, in accordance with reasonable standards to be defined.

3.1	Evaluating and taking action to reduce the social impacts and risks associated with proposed land-use changes on agricultural producers and their communities (January-June 2019)		
3.1.1	Identify social and environmental risks and impacts	ANDE	Technical Committee, Work Group
3.1.2	Evaluate and prioritize environmental and social risks and impacts	ANDE	Technical Committee, Work Group,-SODEFOR, OIPR
3.1.3	Identify / plan responses and appropriate measures by identifying the cost and persons responsible for implementing these measures	ANDE	Technical Committee, Work Group, SODEFOR, OIPR
3.1.4	Conduct monitoring and evaluation of measures	ANDE	Technical Committee, Work Group, Consultant, SODEFOR, OIPR
3.2	Agreeing on reasonable standards (August 2018-October 2018)		
3.2.1	Inventory and analyse existing standards	MINEF	SEP-REDD+, ANDE/OIPR, SODEFOR
3.2.2	Propose contextualised standards and a mechanism for monitoring their application for validation	MINEF	SEP REDD+, ANDE/OIPR, SODEFOR, Work Group
3.3	Ensuring the provision of alternative resources and the restoration of the standard of living of the affected populations (improvement of living conditions and quality of life) in accordance with reasonable standards (January 2019-December 2020)		

#	Actions	Lead	Actors
3.3.1	Identify and characterize the needs of communities with a particular focus on vulnerable categories (women and children)	MINEF	Technical Committee, Work Group, CCC/FIMR
3.3.2	Define landscape boundaries	MINADER	AFOR, SODEFOR,OIPR
3.3.3	Building of socio-economic infrastructures	MINEF	SODEFOR/OIPR, MIE
3.4	Strengthening the management capacity of local communities (January 2019-December 2020)		
3.4.1	Functional Education	CCC	WCF, private sector, Work Group
3.4.2	Access to savings and credit	CCC	WCF, private sector, Work Group
3.4.3	Support to entrepreneurship	CCC	WCF, private sector, Work Group

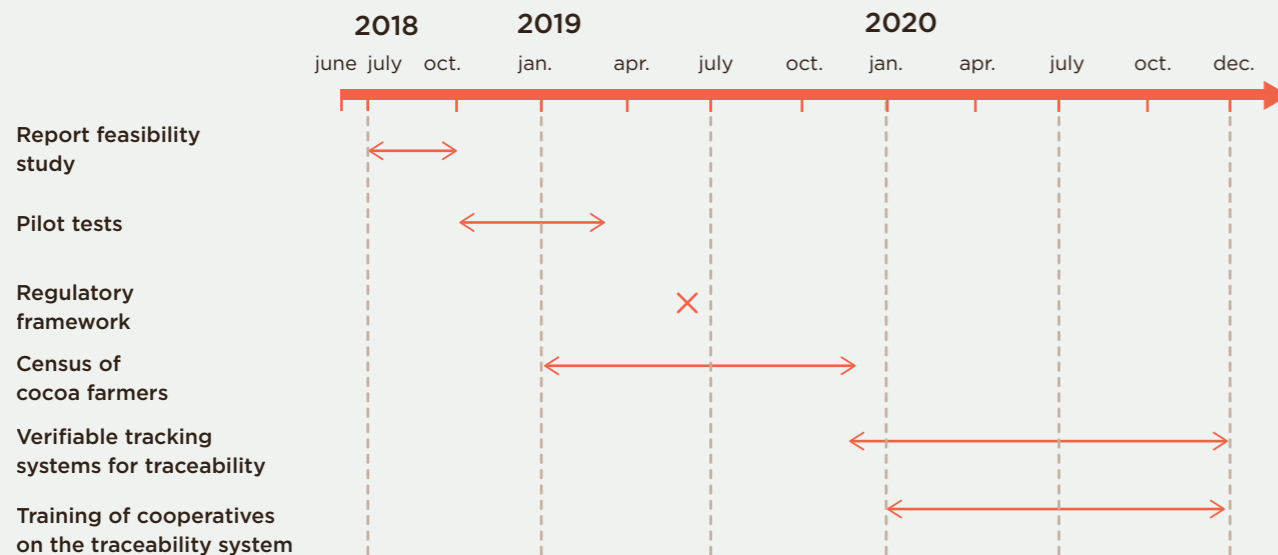
TRACEABILITY

On traceability, the initial short-term priority is to carry out a feasibility study for the establishment of a national cocoa traceability system in Côte d'Ivoire. This study will be completed by the end of 2018 and is expected to suggest potential pilots to test in the field.

In addition to the study, the following activities have been proposed:

- Identifying producers, middlemen and cooperatives from October 2018 onwards;
- Capacity building for cooperatives on the management of a farmer GIS management system from July 2019 onwards;
- Establishment of a remote-sensing system for monitoring deforestation associated with agricultural commodities from July 2019 onwards.

Traceability



#	Actions	Lead	Actors
COMMITMENT			
The mapping of the supply chain will be improved to meet the goal of 100% traceable cocoa on a national level.			
1.1	Establishing a uniform cocoa traceability system at national level (June-December 2019)		
1.1.1	Conduct a study for the establishment of a uniform traceability system	CCC	MINEF/SODEFOR, MINADER/AFOR, BNETD/ NGOs, private sector
1.1.2	Test pilots in the field from the study's proposals (in one priority region by the end of 2018, then expand these to the 5 priority regions in 2019)	CCC	Private sector, MINEF/MINADER
1.1.3	Put in place the regulatory framework	CCC	Private sector, MINEF/MINADER
1.2	Improving supply chain mapping (from January 2019 on-going)		
1.2.1	Identify cocoa producers, middlemen and cooperatives	CCC	MINADER, private sector, SODEFOR/OIPR
1.2.2	Geo-localisation of plantations and cocoa farmers	CCC	Private sector, MINADER, SODEFOR/OIPR
1.2.3	Strengthen the capacities of cooperatives for the management of the traceability system	CCC	Private sector, Consultant
1.2.4	Develop two databases: physical traceability and financial traceability and define the responsible entities	CCC	Private sector
1.3	Establishing verifiable tracking systems for traceability from plantation to the first point of purchase (October 2018-March 2019)		
1.3.1	Define risk criteria, and a risk management and control system	CCC	Private sector, MINEF/SODEFOR, MINSEDD/OIPR, REDD+/BNETD
1.3.2	Set up a satellite monitoring system for changes in plantation boundaries	CCC	Private sector, MINEF/SODEFOR, MINSEDD/OIPR, REDD+/BNETD
1.3.3	Set up a digital information platform on production areas under risk (digital mapping of risk areas) for the legality of products	CCC	Private sector, MINEF/SODEFOR, MINSEDD/OIPR, REDD+/BNETD
1.3.4	Inform, educate and train actors	CCC	Private sector, MINEF/SODEFOR, MINSEDD/OIPR, REDD+/BNETD

FINANCE

The objective of the Initiative is to support the creation of a public-private fund to facilitate the financing of the preservation and rehabilitation of High Conservation Value forest areas. The fund will be set-up by the end of 2018.

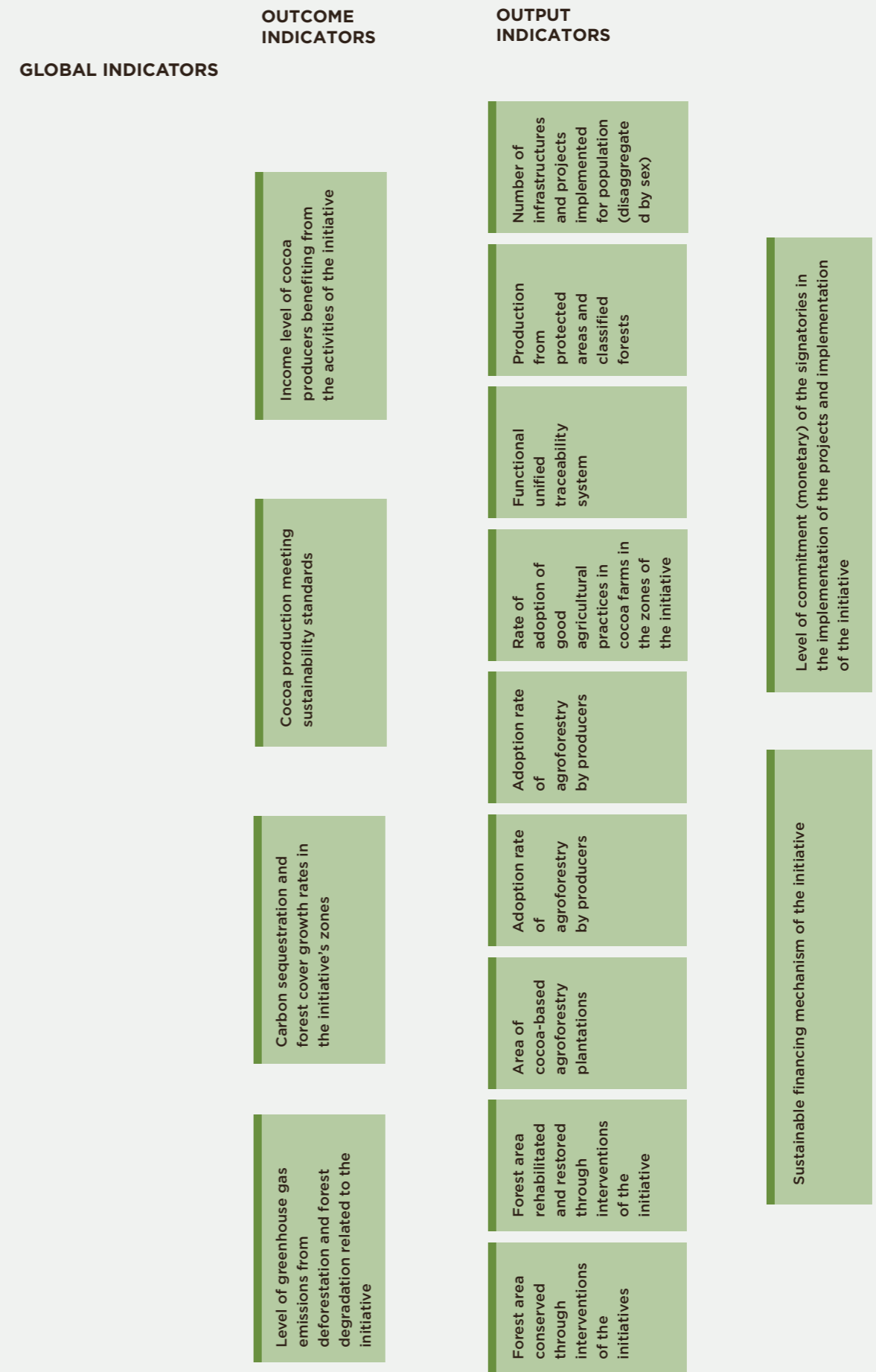
#	Actions	Lead	Actors
COMMITMENT Further technical and financial resources for protecting and restoring forests will be mobilised through new financial mechanisms.			
1.1	Establishing a public-private fund by the end of 2018 for the long-term financing of actions to preserve and rehabilitate High Conservation Value forest areas.		
1.1.1	Validate the study reference terms	Primature	Scientific Committee, COPIL
1.1.2	Conduct a study for creating a fund for the financing of forest preservation and rehabilitation activities	Primature	Ministry of the Economy and Finance, private sector, MINEF, MINADER
1.1.3	Validate and get the study and the Fund founders adopted.	Primature	Ministry of the Economy and Finance, private sector, MINEF, MINADER
1.1.4	Establish the fund		
COMMITMENT Financial inclusion and innovation will be promoted to facilitate access by producers to rolling and investment funds in order to encourage plantation production and renovation.			
2.1	Creating an enabling environment for financial inclusion		
2.1.1	Strengthening the existing financial inclusion dialogue platform	CCC	BCEAO, APEBF Ministry of the Economy, World Bank, ADB, UNDP, financial institution
2.1.2	Test at least two financial inclusion models with affected populations	CCC	APEBF; ADB, mobile phone operators, NGOs





3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The M&E framework of the Initiative will be linked to the REDD+ monitoring system. Based on this, high-level indicators have been identified. The full M&E framework, including the detailed logical framework and the measurement protocol, will be finalized by September 2018.

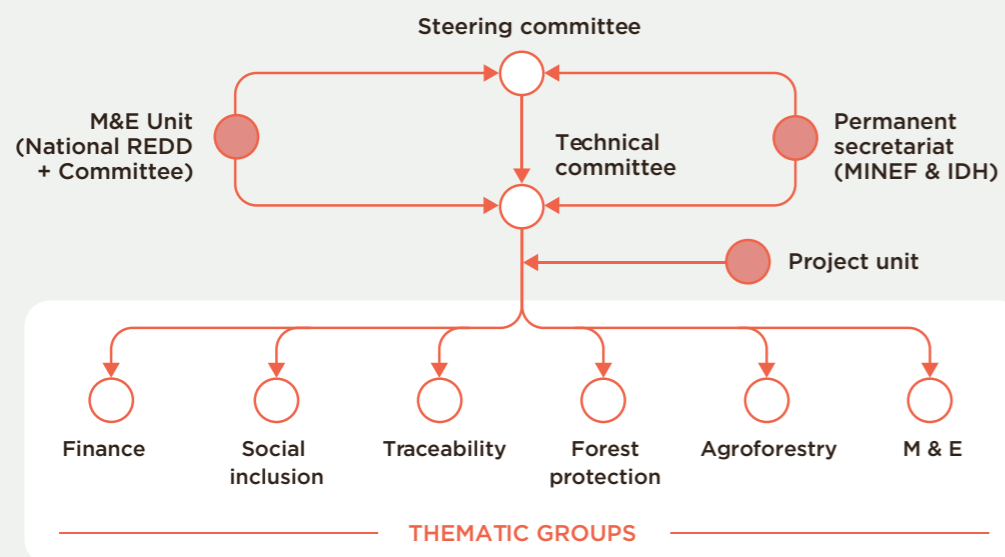




4. IMPLEMENTATION

GOVERNANCE

An inter-ministerial decree has been signed to formalise the governance of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative.



Steering Committee	Technical Committee	Thematic Groups
Mandate		
<p>Provide strategic guidance and create a momentum for the functioning of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative governance bodies;</p> <p>Validate the proposals made by the Technical Committee;</p> <p>Ensure good governance in the process of implementation of the Joint Framework of Action</p>	<p>Coordinate the implementation of the actions defined in the Joint Framework of Action;</p> <p>Supervise the work of the different Working Groups and validate their action plans;</p> <p>Make proposals to the Supervisory Committee;</p> <p>Prepare the meetings of the Supervisory Committee.</p>	<p>Advise the Technical Committee in the implementation of the Joint Framework of Action;</p> <p>Propose a detailed action plan accompanied by a roadmap specifying the objectives, timelines and budget;</p> <p>Contribute to monitoring the implementation of the detailed action plan in order to advise the Technical Committee on the basis of their expertise</p>
Members		
<p>Ministry of Water and Forests (Chairman);</p> <p>Ministry of health, the Environment and Sustainable Development;</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;</p> <p>Ministry of Planning and Development;</p> <p>Ministry of the Economy and Finance;</p> <p>Ministry of the Budget;</p> <p>Conseil du Café-Cacao;</p> <p>World Cocoa Foundation;</p> <p>Barry Callebaut</p> <p>Cemoi</p> <p>Cargill</p> <p>Ecom</p> <p>Hershey</p> <p>Mars</p> <p>Olam</p> <p>Touton</p>	<p>Ministry of Water and Forests;</p> <p>Ministry of Health, the Environment and Sustainable Development;</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development;</p> <p>Ministry of Planning and Development;</p> <p>Ministry for Women, Child Protection and Solidarity;</p> <p>Ministry of the Economy and Finance;</p> <p>Ministry of the Budget;</p> <p>Conseil du Café-Cacao (CCC);</p> <p>Société de développement des forêts (SODEFOR);</p> <p>Office ivoirien des parcs et réserves(OIPR);</p> <p>The permanent executive secretary of REDD+ (SEP-REDD+)</p> <p>World Cocoa Foundation</p> <p>Barry Callebaut</p> <p>Blommer</p> <p>Cargill</p> <p>CEMOI</p> <p>Hersheys</p> <p>Mars</p> <p>Mondelez</p> <p>Nestlé</p> <p>Olam</p> <p>Touton</p>	<p>Each Thematic Group is open to participants from government structures, the private sector, (representatives of) producers, civil society and technical and financial partners.</p>
<p><i>IDH functions as the secretariat for the committee.</i></p>		
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The Permanent Secretariat is composed of nine members including four members of the Ministry of Water and Forests, three members of IDH and two consultants. The main mission of the Secretariat is to provide operational coordination for the Initiative. More specifically this includes the responsibility to:

- Prepare and organise the meetings of the Steering Committee and the Technical Committee;
- Assist the signatories in the preparation and implementation of the Implementation Plan;
- Coordinate fundraising activities for the Implementation Plan;
- Develop the progress report of the Implementation Plan;
- Assist the Thematic Groups in their operation and monitor their work;
- Coordinate through administrative support, the execution of studies in collaboration with the Thematic Groups;
- Ensure the sharing of information with all stakeholders of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative;
- Mobilize funding for the operational functioning (governance, communication and monitoring and evaluation) of the Initiative.

Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (National REDD + Committee)

The Permanent Secretariat of REDD + on behalf of the National Commission ensures the monitoring and evaluation of progress made at a national level and reports to the Technical Committee and the Steering Committee.

Project Unit

The key responsibilities of the Project Unit at the Ministry of Water and Forests are to:

- Monitor the implementation of the action plans of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative;
- Monitor the outcome indicators of the detailed action plan;
- Prepare the progress report on the implementation of the detailed action plan of the Joint Framework of Action.

RISK ANALYSIS AND RISK MITIGATION MEASURES

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation measures
Long term risks			
Social problems due to land titles in the priority regions could create insecurity and delays in implementation	Medium	High	Implementation of effective safeguards
Insufficient engagement by key stakeholder from the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the Cocoa Industry	Medium	High	Assure transparency of national policy with implementing decrees and implementation procedures. Award contract with clear deliverables and safeguard clauses.
Deforestation may move to the regions not covered by the Start-up phase of the Initiative	Medium	Medium	Establishment of appropriate and effective forest / protected area monitoring mechanisms (satellite imagery) at the national level
Relocalisation of population may create social unrest	Medium	Medium	Develop standards / safeguards to take into account social aspects
Short term risks			
Limited or late availability of funds could result in delay in implementation	Medium	High	Rely on existing investments and financial commitments Engage financial and technical partners in thematic groups to co-create and ensure co-ownership
High level of bureaucracy could slow down implementation	Medium	Medium	Ensure the commitments of the government and the cocoa industry at the highest level Apply laws with transparency
Operational risks			
Insufficient management information hampering accountability and efficiency	Medium	High	Establish a permanent secretariat to provide resources for effective monitoring of field activities

COMMUNICATION

Communication on the Initiative will be done in close collaboration with the Permanent Secretariat and WCF. All parties must notify any external communication that will include the promotion of the Initiative and give each other a reasonable period of time to make suggestions on the messages communicated. This applies to all means of communication, including, but not limited to, events, public presentations, interviews, blog posts, etc.

For brands, announcements and logos, the partners of the Initiative agree that:

- The Cocoa & Forests Initiative logo must appear on all communication media;
- The logos of all P4F donors must appear in all communication media;
- The logos of MINEF, WCF and IDH should be included either all together or not at all;

- The URL must be included as <http://www.cocoaandforests.org/> or <http://www.cacaoetforests.org/> on all communication media;
- The boiler plate (below) should be provided to all media when publishing information about the Initiative.

Boiler plate

The Cocoa & Forests Initiative is an active commitment by the top cocoa-producing countries, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and leading chocolate and cocoa companies to end deforestation and restore forest areas, through no further conversion of any forest land for cocoa production. The commitment was signed into Frameworks of Action at the 23rd United Nations Climate Change Conference, and plays a crucial role in supporting forest carbon sequestration and thereby mitigating global and local climate change. Through the agreement, companies and governments are taking action through joint plan-

ning, to eliminate cocoa production in national parks, in line with stronger enforcement of national forest policies and development of alternative livelihoods for affected farmers. More than 50 stakeholders are engaged in the implementation of the Frameworks, championed by chocolate and cocoa companies and high-level government officials who are actively supported with the expertise of development partners, research organizations, environmental and civil society organizations and farmer associations. The Initiative is chaired by the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and facilitated by IDH, the Sustainable Trade Initiative and the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF).

5. ANNEXES

- STATEMENT OF INTENT (MARCH 2017)
- JOINT FRAMEWORK OF ACTION (NOVEMBER 2017)
- FOREST POLICY / FOREST CODE
- TOR FOR THE STUDY ON THE CREATION OF A FUND FOR THE FINANCING OF FOREST PRESERVATION AND REHABILITATION ACTIONS IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE
- TOR FOR THE STUDY FOR A UNIFORM COCOA TRACEABILITY SYSTEM IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

