



TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TOWARDS AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPANIES TO REDUCE DEFORESTATION IN IVORY COAST

Ref.
102

Expert(s)	Country	Volume (md)	Amount (€)	Beneficiary	Funding	Start date	End date	Partner(s)	Reference
O. Bouyer, M. Le Crom, J. Maurice	Ivory Coast	440	190 000	Gov. Of Ivory Coast & private sector	EFI	Feb. 2015	Oct. 2016	CIRAD, CURAT, World agroforestry center	thomas.sembres@efi.int Mob: + 34 661 370 001

Detailed description of the project	Services provided
<p>With nearly 40,000 hectares of forest disappearing each year, the Ivorian cocoa sector (first in the world with 45% of production, leading agricultural export sector of the country) has been identified as strategic to fight against deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>In September 2014, at the United Nations on Climate Change summit, the Ivorian President affirmed his desire to produce in Ivory Coast "zero deforestation cocoa" from 2017. Similarly Coffee-Cocoa Council is currently working on definition of a sustainability standard for the entire industry.</p> <p>The palm oil industry, regularly criticized internationally, is also concerned with issues of environmental sustainability and national players in the sector are involved in the interpretation of the RSPO certification standards for Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>A commitment of Ivorian cocoa and palm oil producers to reduce deforestation, like those made by GAR and Nestlé in 2010, is particularly relevant because it combines the reduction of deforestation and decoupling supply and deforestation with securing positions of these manufacturers on the international market, in a context of increasing demand for sustainable products.</p> <p>Salvaterra and its associated experts from CIRAD, ICRAF and industrial CURAT support for the effective promotion of friendly forestry sectors through a research and development project, the positive results will be released after 20 months.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification agro industrial stakeholders and preparing a multi-year roadmap. 2. Identification of pilot zones, based on (i) the risk of deforestation, (ii) the presence of cooperatives with producers, (iii) the area of cooperation of the industrial, (iv) the size of the supply area, (v) the availability of high-resolution satellite images to accurately track changes in forest cover. 3. Identification of cultivable land vs. protection areas, by superimposing maps of high carbon stock forests, the location of the plots supplying industrial, infrastructure maps (villages, tracks, etc.) and other useful maps (waterlogged areas, ecological corridors, sacred forests, etc.). 4. Implementation, monitoring and dissemination of alternative farming practices to ease the availability and access to organic and mineral elements, water, light, based on varietal improvements, agroforestry (especially for income diversification and resilience to climate change and diseases), etc. These alternatives will be selected after a review of the state of art and in situ tests. Technical and economic performance indicators will be defined and measured. 5. Implementation of an environmental monitoring plan and traceability system. Changes in forest carbon stocks will be monitored through annual inventories. Environmental indicators will be defined. <p>On the basis of existing systems among operators and cooperatives, an ad hoc traceability system will be developed to track the flow of the best cocoa and palm schemes the producer to the industrial.</p>