Global guide for the implementation of Sustainable Cocoa Agroforestry

DISSEMINATION WORKSHOP
21 – 25 NOVEMBER 2022
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Introduction

The dissemination workshop is the closing gap of a process that started in 2021, when Kinomé and the NGO Alisos were commissioned by the World Bank to build a knowledge exchange program on sustainable cocoa agroforestry. Starting in January 2021, and conducted over a period of 10 months, the Cocoa & Forest Knowledge Exchange Program represents an innovative initiative capable of joining together multiple stakeholders from the cocoa sector. Some of the results of the program were:

- The creation of a Global Community of Knowledge and Practice for Sustainable Cocoa.
- The creation of a cost benefit simulation tool for the establishment of cocoa agroforestry plots.

Workshop objectives:

- Launch the official version of the agroforestry cocoa guide with the main stakeholders of the Ivorian cocoa sector and representants from the Global Community of Knowledge and Practice Core Groups (Ghana, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, and the Dominican Republic).
- Share the coca agroforestry simulator with the main stakeholders of the cocoa sector of Côte d'Ivoire.
- Create a road-map aiming further collaboration for the Community of Knowledge and Practice for a Sustainable Cocoa
Agenda

Activity with the members of the Global Community of Practice for Sustainable Cocoa

Activity with participants of PIF2 launch and members of the Global Community of Practice for Sustainable Cocoa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1 – 21 November</th>
<th>Welcome dinner</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venue: MUM’s (Abidjan Cocody)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Timing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Welcome drinks</td>
<td>Welcome to the representatives of the core groups</td>
<td>19:00 - 19:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welcome drinks</td>
<td>Presentation of each participant and expectations.</td>
<td>19:10 - 19:30</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 2 – 22 November</th>
<th>Field visit: Mr. Ambroise N’Koh (Champion AF)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venue: Azaguié, Côte d’Ivoire</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Timing</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trip</td>
<td>Travel from Abidjan to Azaguié</td>
<td>07:30 - 09:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td>Coffee break and introduction</td>
<td>09:30 - 10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit</td>
<td>Visit of the plantation of Mr. Ambroise N’Koh (Agroforestry Champion) in Azaguié.</td>
<td>10:00 – 13:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pause</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>13:30 - 16:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit</td>
<td>Second part of the visit of the plantation of Mr. Ambroise N’Koh.</td>
<td>16:00 – 16:30</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 3 – 23 November</th>
<th>FIP 2 and Agroforestry Guide to Cocoa Launch Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venue: Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Welcome from Kinomé</td>
<td>08:30 - 9:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Presentation of the day</td>
<td>09:30 - 10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Objectives and agenda</td>
<td>10:00 – 10:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Presentation of the key messages of the guide</td>
<td>10:30 – 12:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Exchange time</td>
<td>12:00 – 13:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Presentation by each country participating in the program (15 min of presentations and 15 min of exchange per country)</td>
<td>13:30 - 15:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pause</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
<td>15:00 – 15:30</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Day 4 – 24 November
Field visit: La Mé
Venue: Adzope, Forêt de Mabi-Yaya, Côte d'Ivoire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trip</td>
<td>Travel from Abidjan to Adzopé + trip to the farm</td>
<td>06:30 - 09:30/10:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pause</td>
<td>Coffee break and welcome</td>
<td>09:30/10:00 – 09:50/10:20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrain</td>
<td>Visit two farms Host: Nitidae</td>
<td>09:50/10:20 - 14:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pause</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>14:30 – 15:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trip</td>
<td>Return to Abidjan</td>
<td>15:30 - 18:30</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Day 5 – 25 November
Closing session
Venue: World Bank office Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Mode</th>
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<th>Timing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Short presentation</td>
<td>09:00 – 09:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Kinomé: summary/consultation on the visits and the work done.</td>
<td>09:30 – 10:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Round table: feedback discussion on next steps</td>
<td>10:30 – 11:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plenary</td>
<td>Closing by the World Bank and Kinomé</td>
<td>11:00 – 11:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pause</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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Executive summary

As part of the knowledge exchange program on sustainable cocoa agroforestry, a dissemination mission was organized in Abidjan (Côte d’Ivoire) from November 21 to 25, 2022. This mission allowed to:

- Officially present the deliverables of the program (November 23): a guide, a simulator, a series of six videos capitalizing on field experiences. During this session, the countries of the exchange program had the opportunity to make presentations on a specific theme per country.
- Organize visits to agroforestry projects in Azaguié (Mr. N’Koh’s plantation on November 22) and Adzopé (La Mé’s REDD+ pilot project on November 24).

This mission was coupled with the launch of the Forest Investment Program Phase 2 in Côte d’Ivoire (FIP 2) which showcased Côte d’Ivoire’s priorities to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and amounts to US$ 148 million over 7 years. FIP2 will conserve and increase the forest stock and improve access to sources of income from sustainable forest management for communities in the target areas, and agroforestry is seen as a possible tool for this achievement.

Regarding the field visits, the main recommendations of the participants of the exchange program were the following:

- Develop clear technical messages (shade management, management of recommended number of trees, choice of varieties).
- Provide access to quality germplasm (productive, resistant).
- Consider testing some of the Latin American approaches in West Africa, such as having food crops on a permanent basis (not just the first few years) as part of a multi-strain approach.
- Train in fermentation techniques. To think about a control protocol in the field of quality in order to have a true and sustainable quality over time.

The workshop to present the guide was also an opportunity to collect the following feelings and recommendations:

- Agroforestry can be profitable and scaled up (e.g. Colombia and Dominican Republic are 100% SAF).
- There is a multitude of agroforestal systems (from 25-70 trees, sometimes more than 100 but multistage).
- Agroforestal systems provide real ecosystem services (water in the watershed, resilience of plantations) due to their biodiversity.
- Technical support for producers is however very important.
- The importance of taking into account gender dimension in the design of agroforestry systems; there are tree species or crops that are of particular interest to women for nutritional or medicinal properties or their commercial potential.
- Similarly, consider studying the valorization of agroforestry associated crops and products.

A wrap-up workshop was held on November 25 at the World Bank in the presence of nine country group members (two from Ghana, one from Colombia, one from Brazil, one from the Dominican Republic and three from Côte d’Ivoire). It was during this workshop that the above recommendations were shared and the interest in a second phase was expressed.

This phase could cover the recommendations from this dissemination event (see point 3). The next step in the development of this phase were agreed as:
- Write a concept note (Kinomé)
- Validate this note (Core groups)
- Present this note to donors including the World Bank (Core groups).

The WB can already help to spread the word about the community of practice via its blog by publishing articles from exchange program members on a rotating basis.

Synergies between the program and PIF 2 could be identified on the last day. The following FIP 2 activities could be complementary with this phase two of the exchange program:

- Networking with national and international universities.
- Monitoring of plots over the seven-year life of FIP 2.
- Training of trainers by champions like Mr. Ambroise N’Koh.
- Dissemination of training modules in the villages of the classified forests.

FIP2 also plans to establish a complete mapping of cocoa plantations, including a baseline of the number of existing shade trees. This will allow for the sizing of additional plantings. All this will be monitored on an online platform.
1. Field Visits

Two projects studied during the knowledge exchange program on sustainable agroforestry were selected for field visits. These two projects are complementary:

- Mr. Ambroise N’Koh’s farm in Azaguié: illustration of a profitable scaling up of complex agroforestry associations.
- The REDD+ La Mé pilot project, led by SEP-REDD and the NGO Nitidae: illustration of the integrated approach at the landscape level including forest conservation, restoration of degraded areas and valorization of sustainable agroforestry practices.

1.1. Mr. Nkoh’s farm in Azagié

Mr. N’Koh’s farm is located in Azaguié, a town located two hours north of Abidjan, and belonging to the Agnéby-Tiassa region. Mr. N’Koh was awarded the 2019 Cocoa of Excellence Program. The objective of the visit was to do a tour around the different plots to present several agroforestry models that mix cocoa, fruit trees, forestry, and medicinal species. Mr. N’Koh explained the rationale behind his farm, how he has implemented an economically viable and climate-smart agroforestry as well as its costs and yields.

The members of the knowledge exchange program had the opportunity to have technical discussions about the processes developed on the farm. Some of the topics discussed were:

- Shade management.
- Good fermentation practices.
- Species association.
- Plot care and maintenance practices.
- Phytosanitary treatment.

1.2. La Mé project in Adzopé (Mabi-Yaya Forest)

The objective of this visit was to show an emblematic project that boost agroforestry cocoa as a main driver of landscape harmonization and forest conservation. In other words, how strong conservation actions and the development of agroforestry practices are complementary in the preservation of forest cover.

The members of the knowledge exchange program took advantage of the space to directly advise local producers with some practical examples of how to improve the maintenance of their plots.

The visit focused on points such as:

- Old cocoa’s plot restoration
- Improving cocoa yield through plant’s spacing and good shade management.
- Cleaning of moss to improve flowering
1.3. Recommendations/comments from the participants regarding the visited projects

First Field Visit – Mr. N’Koh’s farm

- **Producer’s profile.** The profile of the producer guarantees the perfect conduction of the activities recommended by the project, given his leadership capacity, understanding of the strategy and level of educational understanding well above the local average.

- **Shade management.** Density must be reviewed as shade levels are too important in some spots. Cocoa after 5 years can be reduced to 30% shade.

- **Postharvest need to be improved.** When examining samples of cocoa beans in the drying process, fermentation problems (under-fermentation) and foreign odors (possibly from domestic animal feces and/or compost production from cocoa husks in the compost drying process) were identified.

- **Postharvest facility recommendation.** It is needed to have the right fermentation boxes with the right wood and without metal nails. Also, we need to improve the post-harvest facility with closed plastic “ovens”.

- **Genetic varieties.** The genetic pattern of the cocoa trees could not be verified, but, according to the producer, the average productivity is 2 kg/plant. Such productivity needs verification, as the quality of plant management is not the best (lots of tree sprouts and fungi, thus high drainage).

- **Shade composition must be adjusted:** the sun ratio in the model made by the producer requires adjustments, as there are points where there is excess shade.

- **Follow-up and monitoring.** This property can be used as an Observation Unit. It would be necessary to establish technical performance indexes (and carbon stored information).

- **Pruning must be improved.** Some of the forest species show a lack of pruning.

- **Stratification could be modified.** Some of the new cocoa trees are under forestry species and old-cocoa trees. Thus, the sun light is not reaching these new plants. The growing process risks to be slower.

- **Prioritise farm care.** Mr N’Koh is receiving lots of attention due to his excellent results, but he is still a cocoa farmer, and he should not be fully distracted from this. Letting diseases grow in the farm for a documentary shows an irresponsible management. Likewise, promoting research and PhD students’ visits is important, but it must be better framed to avoid risks related to new and unproved practices in the plot.

- **Innovative recipes.** We must take note of the flowers’ recipe method to attract insects to pollinate cocoa trees. Same for the use of banana leaf wax for tree protection.
Second Field Visit – La Mé Project

- There is a clear need for genetic diversification. It would be interesting to know what the country is doing in terms of research on varieties of cocoa.
- Regarding architecture, cocoa trees are very straight; while in Colombia, we have promoted a more “chandrelier style” architecture.
- Plot design and planning must consider the different topographies within the plots.Spacing and density must be reviewed.
- Better stratification. It is important to well establish different levels in the agroforestry system. New cocoa trees must be developed through a sprout’s method. Sprouts can be leaved at the base of the old plant, so new cocoa trees can grow beneath the old cocoa trees.
- It is convenient to have shade, but also to have crop diversity. Food security crops must be included to ameliorate producers’ resilience. In Colombia this topic is central.
- Producers must be sensibilized in the importance of pruning cocoa and forestry trees.
- Restauration as a mindset. Authorities need to promote restauration as a must-have in Ivory Coast. We need to promote it and accomplish that all the producers have in mind restauration.
- Shade management: 30% shade and 70% sun.
- Tree selection. We do recommend to always discuss tree selection with producers to select according to their preferences.
- Youth participation. A positive element is that the project has young farmers. We need to keep them interested by assuring a sustainable income for them and their families.
- Local technicians. Technicians need to be present. Producers told us that the presence is not that constant.
- Rehabilitation protocol. In Ivory Coast, there is a rehabilitation protocol and one of the main recommendations is to replace cocoa trees in a progressive way. We need to avoid situations of total loss.
- Need to increase yield thus flowering. Farmers told us that income is still low. Different options like artificial pollination must be considered.
- We need food crops to support the farmer while cocoa is being established. We need a more dynamic plot with multiple income sources.
- Varieties: We have around 10 varieties in Ghana, and the 3 main varieties have been developed to support drought and diseases. Good quality varieties must be provided to farmers.
- People need to have access to adequate planting materials; experimental plots are the best way to encourage farmers. We need to show them the benefits from improved varieties.
- Plot rehabilitation, we must provide farmers with a way to plant new cocoa trees without having to cut out their old trees (at least at the beginning).
- We need to get the optimal shade cocoa levels. It is difficult to cut as in west Africa farmers have a lot of feeling and fear. These cocoa trees mean the world to them. We are talking about their livelihoods.
- Phytosanitary management is quite deficient regarding diseases easy to manage.
2. Launch of the Cocoa agroforestry guide

2.1. Key topics from presentations by country

Ghana - Tree tenure policy in Ghana

Trees ownership depend on tree nature and its localization (on/off reserve)

- Planted on reserve: can be used with a commercial lease agreement with private developers and MTS with farmers.
- Planted off reserve: are 100% farmer owned.
- Naturally occurring on reserve: No issues for trees that occur in the protected areas as they are already laid down ways for distribution of timber sales proceeds.
- Naturally occurring off reserve: There are 3 types of management regimes depending on governance in place (CREMAs-Community Resource Management Areas-, on farms, secondary forests). Government does not own trees under these schemes but benefit arrangement in place with all previous agreements on land respected.

Existing tree tenure should be reformed such that ownership of naturally occurring timber trees are vested in persons or entities with management, exclusion and alienation rights to trees and land. The implication is that holders of allodial and freehold land titles under customary land ownership would exercise ownership right over naturally occurring trees on their lands. This would incentivize farmers and forest-adjacent communities to invest in forest management and conservation for effective implementation of any tree growing mechanism.

Brazil - Agroforestry Mosaic of Brazilian Cacao

Four main systems:

- Biome Amazon Rainforest (160,000 ha cocoa)
- Biome Atlantic Forest (540,000 ha)
- Cabruca system (280,000 ha).
- Erythrin Cultivation System (110,000 ha)

Sustainability challenges and solutions for the Brazilian cocoa model is about how to develop, improve, and validate AF models with emphasis on social, economic and environmental aspects, considering the arrangements used by producers:

1. Agroforestry systems should be chosen for how much they can financially add value to family income (market size study of these species).
2. Models with interaction between associated plants in the systems.
3. Considering the environmental benefits, public policies are established to financially compensate efforts in environmental protection.

Colombia - the importance of agroforestry in the cocoa economy of Colombia

Cocoa in Colombia is grown under agroforestry systems that simulate the natural conditions in which this species originated in the Amazon rainforest.

Why is important to have agroforestry systems?
Food safety; payments for environmental services, agritourism and conservation tourism; Conservation of water and soil resources; income from other products when not growing cocoa and in some dry areas of the country, avoiding the use of the irrigation system.

Averages figures:
- Average area per farm: 15.88 ha
- Average cocoa area: 2.66 ha (16.73%)
- Average forest area: 1.66 ha (10.47%)
- Average mulch area: 2.78 ha (17.49%)
- Average other crops’ area: 4.21 ha (26.47%)
- Average livestock area: 4.58 ha (28.84%)

*Crops associated with cocoa are* Plantain, Avocado, Citrus, Coffee, Banana, Fruit trees

*Definition of Agroforestry model* – Integration of more than one crop species in the same area; in this case, permanent shade is integrated (Abarco, Cedar, Walnut, Melina, Choibá, Caobo) which are accompanied by other transitory crops. It is important to note that there is no single model, but that it must be designed according to the agroclimatic conditions of the area, native species, light and nutritional competition, among others.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended species</th>
<th>Short cycle</th>
<th>Transitory</th>
<th>Permanent</th>
<th>Living fence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>Plantain</td>
<td>Abarco</td>
<td></td>
<td>Teak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>Matarratón</td>
<td>Mahogany cedar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon peas</td>
<td>Pigeon pea</td>
<td>Red cedar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acacia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leucaena</td>
<td>Yellow cedar, Nauno or Igua</td>
<td></td>
<td>Avocado</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Passion fruit</td>
<td>Coffee walnut</td>
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<td>Sapote</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papaya</td>
<td>Black cedar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow guayacán</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Melina</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Red Cedar</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Mango</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Guava</td>
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</table>

*Important elements to understand cocoa in Colombia*

The cultivation of cocoa planted in forestry developments promotes the conservation of ecosystems and the restoration of forests. 40% of the cocoa grown in Colombia is the result of alternative development for the substitution of illicit crops.

Agroforestry should not replace primary forests, nor can simplified agroforestry replace more diverse agroforestry systems. Instead, agroforestry systems should be used to strengthen the resilience of cocoa-producing regions and restore degraded lands.

*Agroforestry cocoa in Dominican Republic - Biodiversity and economic profitability*

*Key concepts*

Agroforestry: land use that meets 3 fundamental conditions (Somarriba, 2003).

1. At least two plant species interact biologically.
2. At least one is a woody perennial especie.
3. At least one plan is grown for for agricultural purposes (including pastures).
Some key context elements

- Cocoa plots are small: Farms with less than 1.5 ha represent 83% of the farms in the country.
- Most cocoa plots are old: 56% of the cocoa plots have 25 years or more.

Some challenges regarding cocoa plots in the Dominican Republic:

- Cocoa plants are established with different ages.
- Cocoa plants have heterogeneous and unknown genetics (productivity sensitivity, pollen compatibility, etc.).
- Agroforestry design has a random and heterogeneous spatial distribution.
- Plot management is poor

Challenge: Improve producers’ income

1. Producers with the best results earn: ≈ 7,000 USD/ha/year/≈ 583 USD/ha/month. How to improve the income of producers? Choose associated species for their market value.
2. Ensure volumes of critical products (= choose adequate number of species and plants per species).
3. Establish a good planting design.
4. Train producers in agroforestry management of the set of species.

Agroforestry in Peru: Acopagro case study

Acopagro is a cooperative that intervenes within the whole value chain, aiming special, organic and fair-trade markets: Production, Harvest, Grain storage, Fermentation, Drying and Export.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORIES</th>
<th>1997</th>
<th>2022</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of members</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain storage (Ton)</td>
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<td>3,500.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>BUDGET USD</td>
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<td>3,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Credits given to members (USD)</td>
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<td>Ha per member</td>
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<td>55,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Products</td>
<td>Cocoa</td>
<td>Cocoa, wood, and other crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>PERU</td>
<td>Europe and the USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Different AF systems:
Most of the AF models implemented by our cooperative have different species of short and medium growth.

Cocoa plots are sustainable and resilient so that production can be maintained without abrupt changes in the face of climatic changes.

1. **Model 1 or boundaries model**, referring to the planting of trees around the cocoa farms, roads, water sources, boundaries, properties, etc. We use cocoa, orange, banana, coffee. It is a very well adopted model, and it works well because the timber comes out in a differentiated moment. Thus, short-growth trees (8 years) can be easily extracted, since being in the boundaries does not affect much the harvest at the time of extracting it.

2. **Model 2 or agroforestry system**. It works very well, since we can profit from the 3 different types of micro-climates. We have dry zones, with moderate rainfall and humid, which are close to the forests between 600 to 700 meters above sea level. We recommend between 25 to 70 trees depending on the climatic conditions. In shade trees we put long growing trees of 50 years and older. These models take a little longer, but they are very interesting for producers. We use mahogany, cedar, and species native to the area.

3. **Model 3 or silvi-pastoral model**. It is not a very used model, as we do not have many livestock producers, but results are promising. With less than 35 trees per hectare, the model creates a cattle friendly space, where animals can rest. We have noticed that the cattle prefer to be in the plots with trees.

4. **Model 4 or forest thickets**. This model was mainly developed to improve producers’ income. We use the same logic with forestry, the short-term ones come out after 8 years and leave the medium, and long-term ones with more space to continue growing in that area.

*Why do we use these models?*
- Diversification and increased income, since by planting fruit and timber trees, the producers are already selling fruits, medicines, seeds, timber legally, among others.
- Adaptation to climate change, since it generates resilient systems to the abrupt climate changes that occur today. For example, it is protected from winds.
- Food security is ensured with food crops.
- Valorization of the territory
- Plots of land with trees tend to have a higher value
- Social and organizational cohesion is generated with the participation of women and young people in the planting process.

Finally, agroforestry systems have many economic and social benefits. Even aesthetically it makes the plots more pleasant for producers and visitors.
3. Recommendations and next steps

The mission showed the importance of face-to-face discussions and technical conversations in the field. There were clear recommendations to continue building the community of practice within the core countries and others as well as going deeper on the adoption of agroforestry practices within the participating countries.

**Organizational recommendations:**

1. Continue building a community of practice on sustainable cocoa, a place to exchange and link together existing initiatives. Here is the platform that already includes some of the work so far, managed by Alisos and Kinome, partners in this FCPF cocoa program [https://globalsustainablecocoa.org/](https://globalsustainablecocoa.org/)

2. Continue the exchanges, bringing key people from West Africa to LAC. It was suggested to select participants that can take on the technical aspects and allow enough time to spend in the field having rich practitioner to practitioner conversations.

3. Given the diversity of agroforestry systems and topics discussed, there was a suggestion to create “working groups” on specific thematic with lead persons in each group to continue the conversations and exchange knowledge and documents.

**Technical Recommendations:**

4. An idea to establish demonstration plots (or better “observation” plots) to observe changes over the years, the plots could be established within a country or region or even globally and exchange information through the community of knowledge group.

5. Within countries and taking the example of the host, Côte d’Ivoire, look for opportunities to go deeper into adoption of agroforestry, the FIP2 is a great opportunity to do that. Using the simulator in different contexts, maybe also adding to the existing four technical itineraries.

6. The role of research is essential, making available genetic varieties adapted to each context is key for the success of cocoa production.

**Economic/Social recommendations:**

7. Think together of examples on how to reward and put in value the efforts made by the producers, this could be one of the topics for a “working group”. Good examples from Brazil. Certification, carbon credits and quality are some options.

8. Look at the role of women in cocoa household and how their work can be more visible and valued both on cocoa processing and other income generation activities that can be generated from agroforestry systems (i.e. Shea trees).

9. Ensure income of cocoa producers increased both from cocoa and other income sources from diversification of agroforestry systems. Access to markets for other products needs to be considered and supported by engagement with private sector actors.

The next step in the development of this phase two will be to:

- Write a concept note (Kinomé)
- Validate this note (Core groups)
- Present this note to donors including the World Bank (Core groups).
- The WB can already help to spread the word about the community of practice via its blog by publishing articles from exchange program members on a rotating basis.

Synergies between the program and FIP2 were also identified. The following FIP 2 activities could be complementary with this phase two of the exchange program:

- Networking with national and international universities.
- Monitoring of plots over the seven-year life of FIP 2.
- Training of trainers by champions like Mr. Ambroise N’Koh.
- Dissemination of training modules in the villages of the classified forests.

FIP2 also plans to establish a complete mapping of cocoa plantations, including a baseline of the number of existing shade trees. This will allow for the sizing of additional plantings. All this will be monitored on an online platform.
Annexes
Annexe 1. Useful links

**Link to Agroforestry guide:** Global guide for the implementation of sustainable cocoa agroforestry ([English](English), [French](French), [Spanish](Spanish))

**Link to simulator** [excel simulator](#)

**Link to the films:** *Watch the videos:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Film Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Language(s)</th>
<th>Subtitles</th>
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<tr>
<td>Smart Agroforestry According to Ambroise N’Koh, Cote d’Ivoire: Champion Farmer Implementing Cocoa Agroforestry in Cote d’Ivoire.</td>
<td>6.45m (original language <a href="French">French</a> - with subtitles in <a href="Spanish">Spanish</a> or <a href="English">English</a>)</td>
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<td>Challenges of Cocoa Agroforestry in the Dominican Republic: The importance of Agroforestry and certification, working with smallholders.</td>
<td>15.29m (original language <a href="Spanish">Spanish</a> - with subtitles in <a href="French">French</a> or <a href="English">English</a>)</td>
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<td>Agroforestry Tradition and Innovation in Santander, Colombia: Cocoa Agroforestry Design and Valorization, Working with Smallholders.</td>
<td>10.11m (original language <a href="Spanish">Spanish</a> - with subtitles in <a href="French">French</a> or <a href="English">English</a>)</td>
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<td>Cocoa, Forests &amp; Peace in Caqueta (Amazonia), Colombia: The importance of having a holistic approach from research to access to market and MRV.</td>
<td>12.21 m (original language <a href="Spanish">Spanish</a> - with subtitles in <a href="French">French</a> or <a href="English">English</a>)</td>
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<td>Camaye Vert, an Agroforestry Pilot by the Farmers, Cote d’Ivoire: Example of cocoa Agroforestry at plot level.</td>
<td>9.29 m (original language <a href="French">French</a> - with subtitles in <a href="Spanish">Spanish</a> or <a href="English">English</a>)</td>
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<td>NAWA Project and La Mé (REDD+) projects: Landscape approach at the service of a sustainable cocoa, Cote d’Ivoire.</td>
<td>20.31m (original language <a href="French">French</a> - with subtitles in <a href="Spanish">Spanish</a> or <a href="English">English</a>)</td>
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