



Forum Nachhaltiger Kakao
German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa

31. Sitzung der
AG PRO PLANTEURS
05. Oktober 2022
10:30 – 12:30 Uhr



Forum Nachhaltiger Kakao
German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa

Begrüßung

durch die AG Leitung

Felix Christiansen



Antitrust Statement / Kartellrechtliche Leitlinien Forum Nachhaltiger Kakao

Zu den Grundprinzipien des Forum Nachhaltiger Kakao gehört die strikte Beachtung und Einhaltung aller relevanten Gesetze und Konventionen auf nationaler und internationaler Ebene, insbesondere die Einhaltung der geltenden kartellrechtlichen Vorschriften des europäischen und nationalen Wettbewerbsrechts.

Aus kartellrechtlichen Gründen sind Diskussionen über sensible Geschäftsinformationen zu unterlassen. Auch sind Absprachen über Preise, Absatzkontrollen oder Produktionsmengen, Marktaufteilungen und Boykottaufrufe bzw. Nichtzusammenarbeit mit Dritten unzulässig, unabhängig von den Gründen der Absprache.

Folglich sind Diskussionen über aktuelle und zukünftige Preise, Gewinnmargen, Rabatte, Zeitpunkte und Umfang von geplanten Preiserhöhungen, Kosten, Kapazitäten, Kunden, Lieferanten, Produkt- und Marketingpläne, Absatzprognosen, Kreditbedingungen oder über andere kartellrechtlich sensible Informationen zu unterlassen.

Die Diskussion oder der Austausch wettbewerbserheblicher Informationen sind nicht nur in den Sitzungen, sondern auch während informeller Gespräche, bei denen Wettbewerber anwesend sind, unzulässig.



AGENDA

Zeit	TOP	Wer?
<u>TOP 1</u> 10.30 - 10.40	Begrüßung und Verlesung kartellrechtlicher Richtlinien	Felix Christiansen, AG-Leitung
<u>TOP 2</u> 10.40 – 10.55	Neuigkeiten aus der Côte d'Ivoire	Felix Christiansen, AG-Leitung
<u>TOP 3</u> 10.55 – 11.10	Neues aus dem Projekt (Vorlage)	Sonia Lehmann, PRO-PLANTEURS
<u>TOP 4</u> 11.10 – 11:50	Landeigentums- und Landnutzungsrechte von Bauern und -bäuerinnen in der Projektregion PRO-PLANTEURS	Sonia Lehmann, Eberhard Krain
<u>TOP 5</u> 11.50 – 12.15	PRO-PLANTEURS Recherche: Aktivitäten 2022 und erste Ergebnisse zu Diversifizierungsstrategien für eine nachhaltige Kakaoproduktion in Côte d'Ivoire (Teilweise auf EN)	Katharina Löhr/Antoinette Tokou
<u>TOP 6</u> 12.15 – 12.30	Verschiedenes und weitere Schritte <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Online Seminar zu PRO PLANTEURS am 15. November 2022• Sitzungen 2023	Felix Christiansen/Geschäftsstelle



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TOP 2

Neuigkeiten aus der Côte d'Ivoire

Felix Christiansen

JNCC 2022

Verkündung durch Vize-Präsident der Republik (Tiemoko Méyliet Koné)

- Neuer Farm Gate Preis: 900 FCFA/Kg (1,34 EUR)
- Investition von 25 Mio EUR für Corona-Maßnahmen freigegeben und 200 Mio EUR um die Preise an die Bauern zu unterstützen

A graphic for the 2022/2023 cocoa and coffee campaign. It features a background of burlap sacks filled with cocoa beans. At the top, there is a logo for 'Le Conseil du Café-Cacao' with the subtitle 'Le Conseil de Régulation, de Stabilisation et de Développement de la Filière Café-Cacao'. Below the logo, the text 'CAMPAGNE 2022/2023' and 'PRIX D'ACHAT BORD-CHAMP' is displayed in large, bold letters. Two large, light blue rounded rectangles contain the prices: 'CACAO 900 FCFA/KG' and 'CAFÉ 750 FCFA/KG'. At the bottom, a dark green banner contains the text 'BONNE CAMPAGNE À TOUS.'.

Le Conseil du Café-Cacao
Le Conseil de Régulation, de Stabilisation et de Développement de la Filière Café-Cacao

CAMPAGNE 2022/2023
PRIX D'ACHAT BORD-CHAMP

CACAO
900
FCFA/KG

CAFÉ
750
FCFA/KG

BONNE CAMPAGNE À TOUS.



Update Living Income Benchmark in Côte d'Ivoire

- **Ursprüngliche Erhebung zur Berechnung der Benchmark im Jahr 2018: USD 454**
 - Zahlen seither genutzt zum Abgleich mit den tatsächlichen Einkommen aus der KIT-Studie zur Berechnung der Einkommenslücke
 - Hierfür Anpassung der Benchmark an entsprechende Haushaltsgröße und Berechnung der Lücke: tatsächliche Einkommen im Durchschnitt 64 % des Benchmark-Wertes
- **Update im Jahr 2022: USD 476**
 - dem Ziel der Anpassung an die Inflation (keine neue Datenerhebung)
- Ggf. **neue Benchmark** für das Jahr 2023 vorgesehen, zeitgleich mit Datenerhebung tatsächlicher Einkommen im Rahmen der geplanten ALICO-Einkommensstudie



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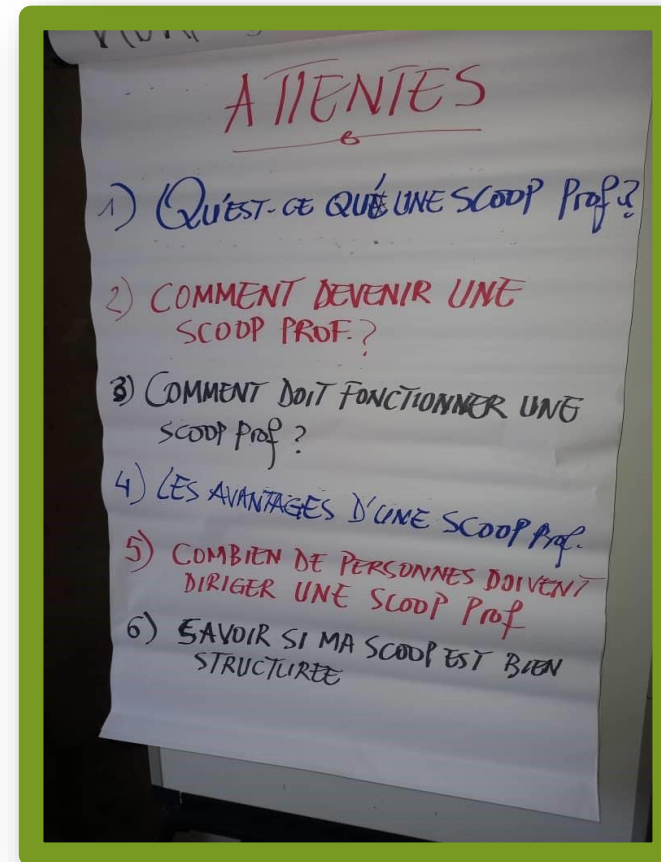
TOP 3

Neues aus dem Projekt

Sonia Lehmann, Projektleiterin PRO-PLANTEURS



Stärkung der Kooperativen



Optimierung der Betriebe



Journée PRO-PLANTEURS 2022



Publikation: Costs, returns and income



PRO-PLANTEURS

Professionalisation des Producteurs & leurs Organisations pour une Cacaoculture durable

Cost, Returns and Income Modelling of Farmer Cocos Production in the Project Region of PRO-PLANTEURS, Côte d'Ivoire

Coûts, Rendements et Modélisation du Revenu de la Production de Cacao des Exploitants dans la Zone du Projet PRO-PLANTEURS, Côte d'Ivoire



Dr. Eberhard Klein, Consultant

Benin, Septembre 2022



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TOP 4: Land Ownership & Tenancy of Cocoa Farmers in Côte d'Ivoire in the Project Area of PRO-PLANTEURS

by Dr. Eberhard Krain and Sonia Lehmann

With support of GIZ ProPFR / CLAP Dr. Sander Muilermann-Rodrigo

Presented at AG PRO-PLANTEURS on 5.10.2022





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DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT



Koordiniert von

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
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Bundesministerium
für Ernährung
und Landwirtschaft

Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
und Entwicklung



Le Conseil du Café-Cacao

Le Conseil de Régulation, de Stabilisation et de Développement de la Filière Café-Cacao



Structure of presentation

A Securing Landrights in Cote d'Ivoire

- Objective, Instruments, Authority
- Delivery of Land Title Certificates
- Promotion of Land Tenure Contracts

B. Situation of land rights in PRO PLANTEURS regions

1. Types of Land Ownership and Tenancy
2. The Importance of Types of Land Ownership and Tenancy
 - a) By mean area
 - b) By number of incidences/area of rented-in land
 - c) By number of incidences/area of rented-out land
3. Conclusions and Recommendations



A Securing land rights in Côte d'Ivoire

Customary landrights and changes of land right dominate

- Big part of land tenure is not formalized
- Informal practices of land right changes are common (orally or through small papers („petits papiers“))

National Authority

- Agence Foncière Rural (AFOR) [Rural Land Agency]
- AFOR falls under the Agriculture Ministry MEMINADER

Objectives of AFOR (since 2019)

- Securing land rights shall ensure holders of land rights to enjoy their rights and to be protected against contestations
- And specifically: To simplify the processes and make registration of land (use) rights more available and affordable

Instruments

- Land titles (only used for industrial size lands, and in the urban domain, only for Ivorians)
- Land certificates (accessible for everyone, the new 'standard' for use in the rural domain)
- Land tenure contracts (either informal or official)





Land certification

- 1. Request of land certification** at the Land Registry, opening of a dossier, identification of the parcel
- 2. Assessment of utilisation** and traditional agreements at local level. Participatory process where village council, village committee for rural land management, private persons, neighbors and the sub-prefecture participate
- 3. Publication of results of the assessment.** Public announcement, possibility of objections. Preparation of minutes
- 4. Validation of assessment:** Statement of continuous and peaceful existence of customary rights. Approval by the village land management committee and the sub-prefecture land management committee. Posting
- 5. Preparation and signature of the land certificate (by the prefect);** registration, publication. Registration in the Rural Land Register. The land certificate is impersonal, transmissible and transferable.
- 6. Management of the land certificate:** The transfer of land can be partial or total. The land subject to individual land certificate may be divided for the purpose of transfer or partition. The land subject to a collective land certificate can only be divided up for the benefit of the members of the grouping. Two or more contiguous properties, each subject to a land certificate may be merged
- 7. Registration of the land certificate in the name of the State,** public collectivities and Ivorian individuals. Non-Ivorian individuals may apply for registration in the name of the State and then request a lease contract. After registration of the property, the transfer of ownership is done at a notary





GIZ Promotion d'une Politique Foncière Responsable (ProPFR) & Côte d'Ivoire Land Partnership (CLAP)

- A pilot and “pre-scale” PPP collaboration until end of 2023 to develop a mechanism for public-private action on land tenure security at scale, to enable investment, innovation, sustainability, professionalisation,
- 2,4 M € German funds and ~1,5 M € private funds over the project life time. More companies are joining.
- First 130 land tenure certificates delivered in Q1 '22, with women on 40% of the documents. Total target is 9,000 documents by end of 2023 (50/50 certificates and contracts) in 30 villages.
- Main focus on full digitalisation, conflict resolution mechanisms, capacity building (CVGFR, local authorities, AFOR), gender inclusion, and promotion of GAP, agroforestry and tree ownership.
- ProPFR/CLAP works in the center and south-west (Cavally, San Pedro, Nawa, Gôh-Djiboua).



Founding industry members

Industry members



Donor members

Project lead

Implementation partners



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German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa

Land title certificate (ownership)

**COPIE CONFORME**
REPUBLIQUE DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Union - Discipline - Travail

MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE

REGION : MARAHOUÉ
DEPARTEMENT : BOUAËLE
SOUS-PREFECTURE : BOUAËLE
VILLAGE : OUANZANOU

CERTIFICAT FONCIER INDIVIDUEL

N° 20/2016/00042

Le présent Certificat Foncier est délivré au vu des résultats de l'Enquête Officielle n° 83
du 28.10.2015 validée par le Comité de Gestion Foncière Rurale
de BOUAËLE le 17.02.2016
sur la parcelle n° : 83 Superficie : 06.Ha 90.a 75.Ca
à : OUANZANOU

Nom : AKA
Prénoms : TANOH MARE DONALD
Date et lieu de naissance : 10.06.1976 à ADJAME
Nom et prénoms du père : AKA TANOH LOUIS ANTOINE
Nom et prénoms de la mère : NANDA AKOUBA
Nationalité : IVOIRIENNE
Profession : CADRE DE BANQUE
Pièce d'identité n° C.0083.73.4.1.46 du 10.1.10.2009
établie par ONI SAN-PEARO
Résidence habituelle : GRANA-BASSAM
Adresse postale : 31 BP 718 ABIDJAN 31
Etabli le 25.10.2016 à BOUAËLE



Le Préfet
Karim Gbamelé Kouame
Préfet Hors Grade



ProPFR / CLAP is working on full digitalization of this process, signatures and forms, as well as integration into the AFOR's new SIFOR (système d'information sur le foncier rural)



Challenges

- Only a highly participative approach (at village level) guarantees the acknowledgement and buy in of the land rights by population and local actors
 - Clear land rights promote social peace
- Land rights registration means revisiting relationships that have often been neglected between communities and social groups. This very positive but complex process can take considerable time.
- High public capacities required – not only at the level of AFOR but also at the regional and local institutional level. Digital support (drones, cameras, information systems) can help accelerate the processes
- Parallel land planning processes may accelerate the process (for example through the delimitation des villages)
- Geospatial approach (region, landscape, community) is more effective than an organisational one (cooperative). Individual vs. Group approach (efficiency)
- Opportunity for the development of a private service market. Risk: „Free certificates“





Promotion of Land Tenancy Contracts

Definition of (indirect) land tenancy:

The land (rights) holder delegates utilization rights to a lessee for him to farm or develop the parcel. This type of contract does not modify the holder of the land (right).

Direct land tenancy: Utilization by the land rights owner himself

Formalising the modalities of (indirect) land tenancy:

- **Agricultural contracts:** 7 models
- Agroforestry contracts: 1 agroforestry clause added as an option to agric. contracts
- Pastoral contracts: 9 models (*test phase*)
- Land transfer contracts 3 models

These models have been developed with the support of ProPFR / CLAP, in cooperation with Audace Institute



Types / models of land tenancy contracts (examples) (recognized by AFOR)

Agricultural Tenancy Contracts

1. Lease contract (location)
2. Pledge contract of a plantation (mise en gage)
3. Loan contract (prêt)
4. Sharecropping contract of a plantation (métayage)
5. Planting and division contract, sharing the harvest (partage de la récolte)
6. Planting and division contract, sharing a plantation (le partage d'une plantation)
7. Planting and division contract, sharing a plantation and the land (partage d'une plantation et de la terre)

Land Ownership Transfer Contracts

1. Contract of transfer following a planting-sharing agreement concerning a plantation and the land
2. Contract of donation of a rural parcel
3. Contract of sale of a rural property subject to a land certificate



Contra'Terre is an application that allows you to download or fill in, from the Contrat'Terre application, 10 models of agric. contracts currently recognised in Côte d'Ivoire by the Rural Land Agency (AFOR).

Types of land use arrangements vary depending on region; utilisation and ethnic group

These models have been developed with the support of ProPFR / CLAP, in cooperation with Audace Institute



B. Situation of land rights in PRO-PLANTEURS´ regions

Context of the analysis

- WG PRO-PLANTEURS on 24.5.22: Do tenancy systems have an influence on productivity and income (especially the system „planter-partager“)?

Methodology

- Analysis of the 2021 socioeconomic household database of PRO-PLANTEURS
 - 62 households located in Abengourou, Aboisso and Agboville in South-East CIV – *does not include the new regions!*
 - Grouped in 4 types of cocoa producing households (*Typology: Clearly differentiated groups with similar characteristics/behavior*)

Online research

Literature review (especially KIT Study of 2018)





Major Types of Land Ownership and Tenancy identified in the analysed regions

Type	Features
Ownership / Quasi-Ownership → The by far dominant type	For the tenant it means the right to sell, bequeath, donate land Restrictions: Often only within same ethnicity, often managed by elders/traditional authorities
Tenancy 1: Lease against cash („location“)	The tenant has the right to utilize land against regular rent payments (rent in cash) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advantageous to the one who lets the land• In case of a bad harvest, the loss is with the one who rented the land
Tenancy 2: Sharecropping („metayage“)	The tenant has the right to utilize land against a share of the harvest (1/2 or 1/3), „rent in kind“ <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The risk of cultivation is shared between land owner and tenant (in case of a bad harvest, the land owner gets a smaller share than with a good harvest)
Tenancy 3: Planting and division („planter – partager“)	The tenant has the right to utilize land for food crops, to establish a tree parcel and to receive a share of land (1/3rd) in ownership after tree crops comes into bearing (arrangement most likely unique to West Africa) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A great opportunity to get into ownership without cash payment (tenant)• An opportunity to get underutilized land into production (original owner)



The Importance of Land Ownership and Tenure

a) By Mean Area, by Land Tenure, Farm Type and Gender (in ha)

Mean				All owned	Cocoa	Rented-in	Rented-out	Utilized
				land	land	land	land	land
	Row/ Colum	No	Unit	A	B	C	D	E
Total sample	1	62	ha	12,1	6,3	0,4	1,3	11,2
Total sample	2	62	%	107,5	56,5	4,0	11,5	100,0
Type 1, small new	3	14	ha	8,6	3,6	0,7	0,0	9,3
Type 2, small old	4	15	ha	8,1	4,2	0,2	0,1	8,2
Type 3, big	5	18	ha	23,0	11,7	0,7	4,1	19,6
Type 4, women	6	15	ha	6,2	4,6	0,1	0,4	6,0
Gen_HHH, f	7	15	ha	6,2	4,6	0,1	0,4	6,0
Gen_HHH, m	8	47	ha	13,9	6,9	0,5	1,6	12,9

Source: PRO-PLANTEURS, 2021
socioeconomic household database

Remark: Utilized land = all owned
land plus rented-in land minus
rented out land



3b rented-in land

Incidences (in No) and Area (in ha)

	Incidences per Category				Total	Area (in ha) per Category				Total
	Cash-R	ShareC	PI&Div	Others	No	Cash-R	ShareC	PI&Div	Others_	Area_ha
Total	3	0	6	3	12	3,5	0	17	7	27,5
Type 1	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	4	6	10
Type 2	2	0	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	3
Type 3	0	0	3	1	4	0	0	12	0,5	12,5
Type 4	1	0	0	1	2	1,5	0	0	0,5	2
F_HHH	1	0	0	1	2	1,5	0	0	0,5	2
M_HHH	2	0	6	2	10	2	0	17	6,5	25,5



3c) Rented-out Land: Incidences (in No) and Area (in ha)

	Incidences per Category				Total	Area (in ha) per Category				Total
	Cash-R	ShareC	PI&Div	Others	No	Cash-R	ShareC	PI&Div	Others	Area_ha
Total	0	1	5	1	7	0	1,5	78	0,25	79,75
Type 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Type 2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Type 3	0	1	3	0	4	0	1,5	72	0	73,5
Type 4	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	5	0,25	5,25
F_HHH	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	5	0,25	5,25
M_HHH	0	1	4	0	5	0	1,5	73	0	74,5

Source: PRO-PLANTEURS, 2021 socioeconomic household database



Conclusions and recommendations

- Cocoa farmers are by and large owner-farmers and not tenant farmers
- Small farms with newer cocoa plantations (T1) tend to rent in (0,7 ha) more than other types; which suggests that they are investing in staying in agriculture in the long term
- Professional (bigger) farms (T3) rent out (4,1 ha) much more than other types and rent out much more than rent-in (0,7 ha)
- Land owned by women is significantly smaller than the one owned by men. Also women rent-out (0,4 ha) substantially more than rent-in (0,1 ha), which suggests that they have a labour capacity problem.
- Planting and division („planter-partager“) is the most common tenancy type.
- The situation may be different in other parts of the country

-> **PRO-PLANTEURS** should assess the relevance of ownership and tenancy in the new regions



PRO-PLANTEURS´ Matching Fund Project with Ferrero and Touton

FERRERO



Objective	Prevention of deforestation in Guemon, Cavally, Haut Sassandra, San Pedro et Grand Ponts with 5 cooperatives
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up of forest protection comitees and strategies with local communities • Reforestation within plantations and beyond (incl. Promotion of agroforestry systems) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarify land rights, tenure and tree property • Payment of environmental services
Indicators (selected)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 comitees set up • 375 farmers applying agroforestry systems • 375 properties with <u>land tenure documentation</u> • 150 agreements for the payment of environmental services
Duration	<u>15 months</u>
Other partners	Agromap, Impactum, Audace Institute Coordination with the national authority AFOR and CLAP



PRO-PLANTEURS

Professionnalisation des Producteurs & leurs Organisations pour une Cacaoculture durable

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

Sonia Lehmann

PRO-PLANTEURS

c/o Deutsche Gesellschaft für
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PRO-PLANTEURS ist ein
gemeinsames Projekt von:



Forum Nachhaltiger Kakao
German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa



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Koordiniert von

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH





Forum Nachhaltiger Kakao
German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa

TOP 5:

PRO-PLANTEURS Recherche: Aktivitäten 2022 und erste Ergebnisse zu Diversifizierungsstrategien für eine nachhaltige Kakaoproduktion in Côte d'Ivoire (auf EN)

Katharina Löhr/Antoinette Tokou

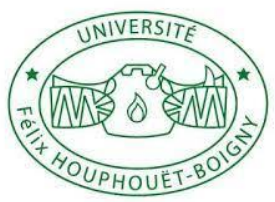
Strategies for improving the income of farming families and sustainable cocoa production



PhD candidate: TOKOU Bonna Antoinette, tokou.ant@gmail.com

Supervisor: LOEHR Katharina (ZALF), ADOU Yao Constant Yves (UFHB)

Date: 05.10.2022



PLAN



CONTEXT

METHODOLOGY

RESULTS

CONCLUSION

- Incentives for large-scale cocoa production (**Kouadio *et al.*, 2021**)
- Loss of cocoa farming dynamics, the degradation of cultivable land and poverty (**Andres *et al.*, 2016**)

- In 2010, the Ivorian government adopted policies
- Promote agroforestry and crop diversification (**Gyau *et al.*, 2014**)

- Lack of data on diversification models in cocoa agroforestry
- Difficult to assess ecological and economic effects

- Strategies and the degree of diversification
- Tools to simulate the sustainability of systems over time



Picture 1: Cocoa plantation with subsistence crops, Abengourou @ TOKOU 2022



OBJECTIVES OF PhD



- 1. Evaluate diversification strategies to increase sustainable cocoa production in Côte d'Ivoire**
2. Analyze the potential of land use scenarios to improve sustainable production in the context of climate change
3. Identify the ecological and socio-economic impacts of the selected agricultural practice strategies



OBJECTIVES



Evaluate diversification strategies to increase sustainable cocoa production

Specific objectives

- Characterize the production systems
- Analyze crop diversification strategies

□ Data collection methods include:

- Household surveys (303 households)

- Focus groups
- Semi-structured interviews
- Descriptive analysis (Excel)

Table 1: Sampling

Regions PRO-PLANTEURS	Cooperatives	N=303	Sampling
Agboville	05	51	Random sampling from the GIZ endline database (2020)
Aboisso	05	60	
Abengourou	03	47	
Divo	05	75	Random sample based on the GIZ list of targeted cooperatives
Yamoussoukro	04	69	



Figure 1: Study areas

Table 2: Profile of farmers

Gender	Modality	Abengourou	Aboisso	Agboville	Divo	Yamoussoukro	Overall
	Woman		19,15	8,33	23,53	16,00	8,96
Men		80,85	91,67	76,47	84,00	91,04	85,33
Age	20-40	12,77	11,67	11,76	29,33	18,18	17,73
	40-60	61,70	70,00	62,75	53,33	66,67	62,54
	60-80	25,53	15,00	25,49	17,33	15,15	19,06
	>80	0,00	3,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,67

The majority of the producers surveyed are men with a proportion of 85.33% against 14.67% of women

62.54% of the producers were between 40-60 years old while 0.67% were over 80 years old

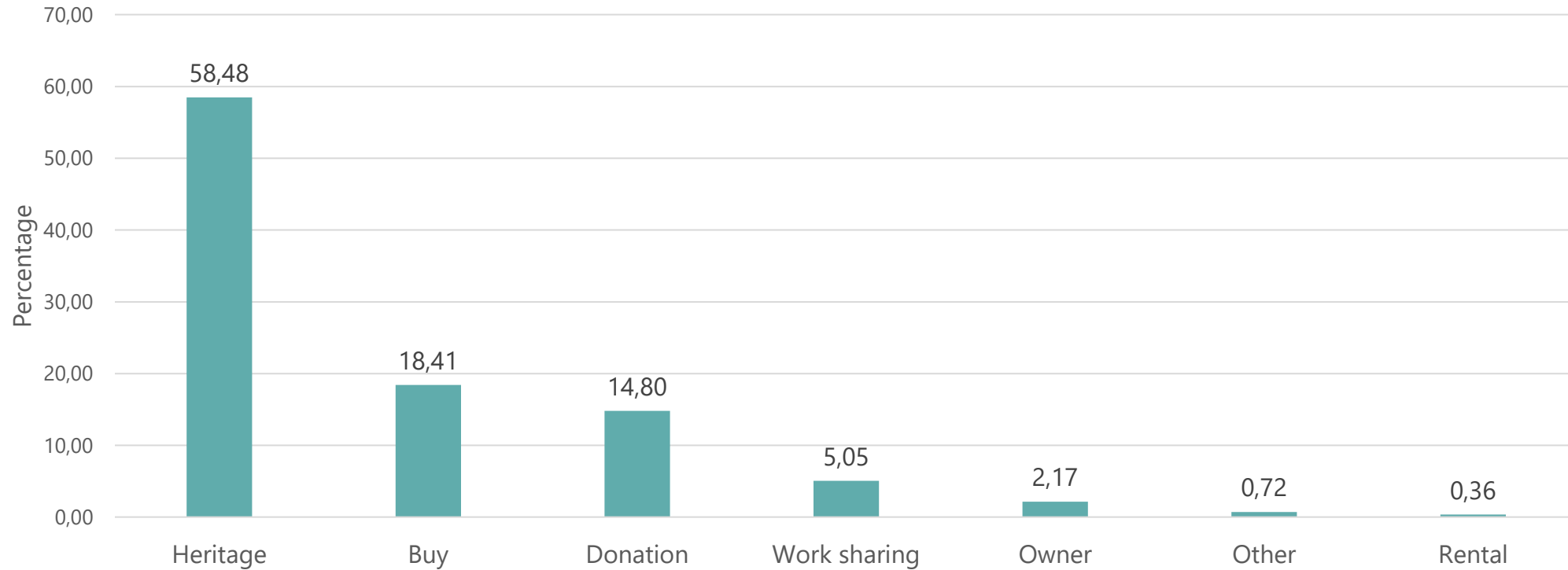


Figure 2: Modes of access land for farming

Of these mode of access to land for cocoa production , inheritance is the main in the study area (58.48%), an rental is the lowest mode (0.36%)

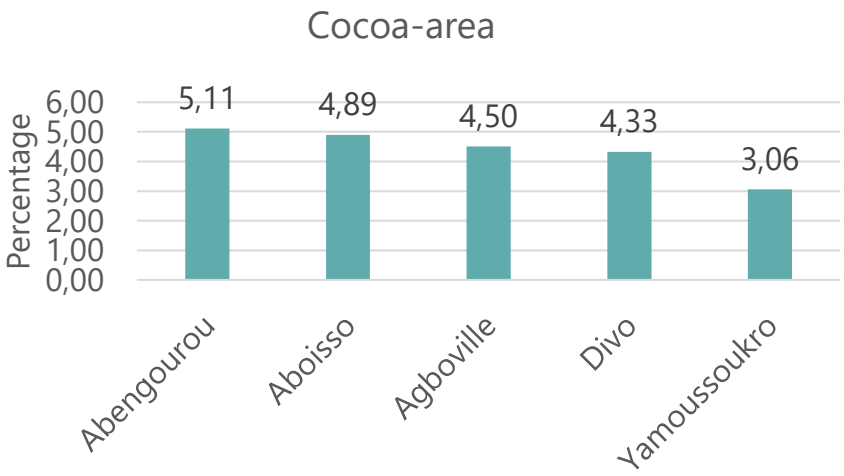


Figure 3: Total cultivated of cocoa-area

Cocoa plantations in exploitation to Abengourou have the largest size 4.32 ha (Figure 3)

In Aboisso areas dedicated to other crops' has the largest size 3.59 ha (Figure 4)

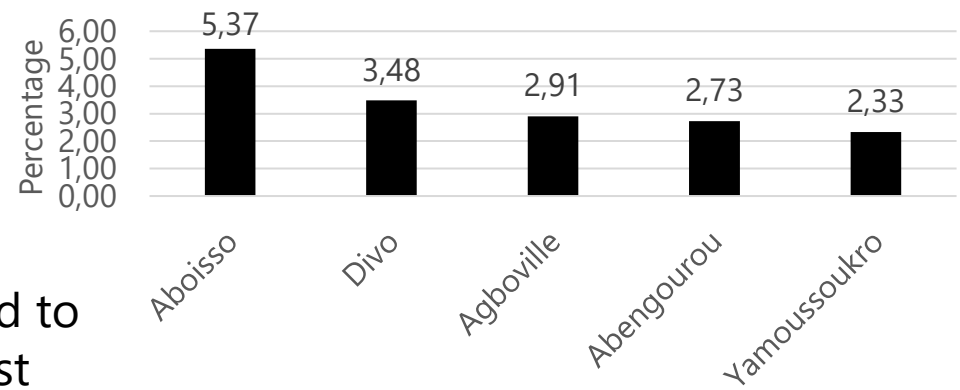


Figure 4: Total cultivated of other crops areas



Picture 2: Vegetable growing in additional, Abengourou, @TOKOU 2022

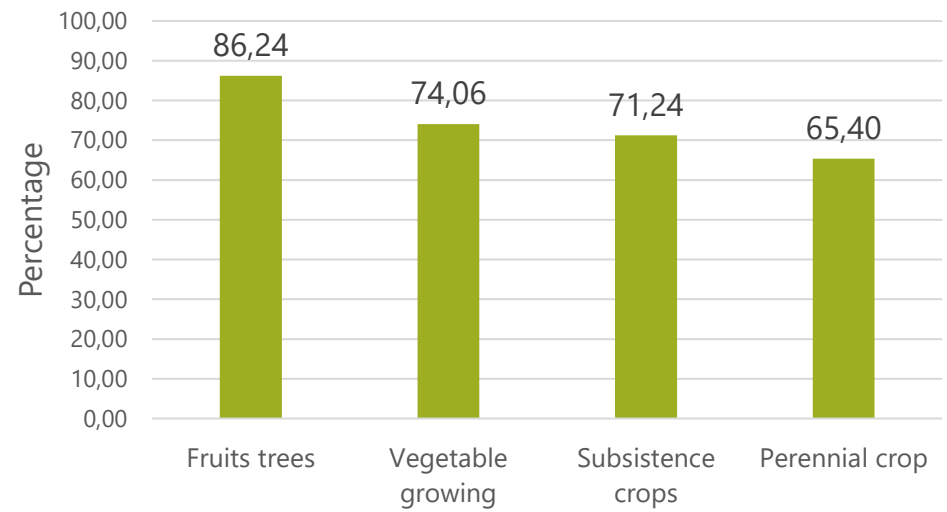
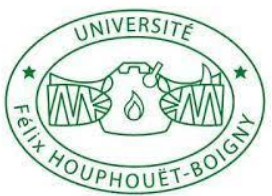


Figure 5: Additional crops in farms

Apart from cocoa plantations, the majority of producers have perennial crops, vegetables growing, fruit trees and subsistence crops on their farms

(Figure 5)



RESULT: Degree of type diversification on cocoa farms

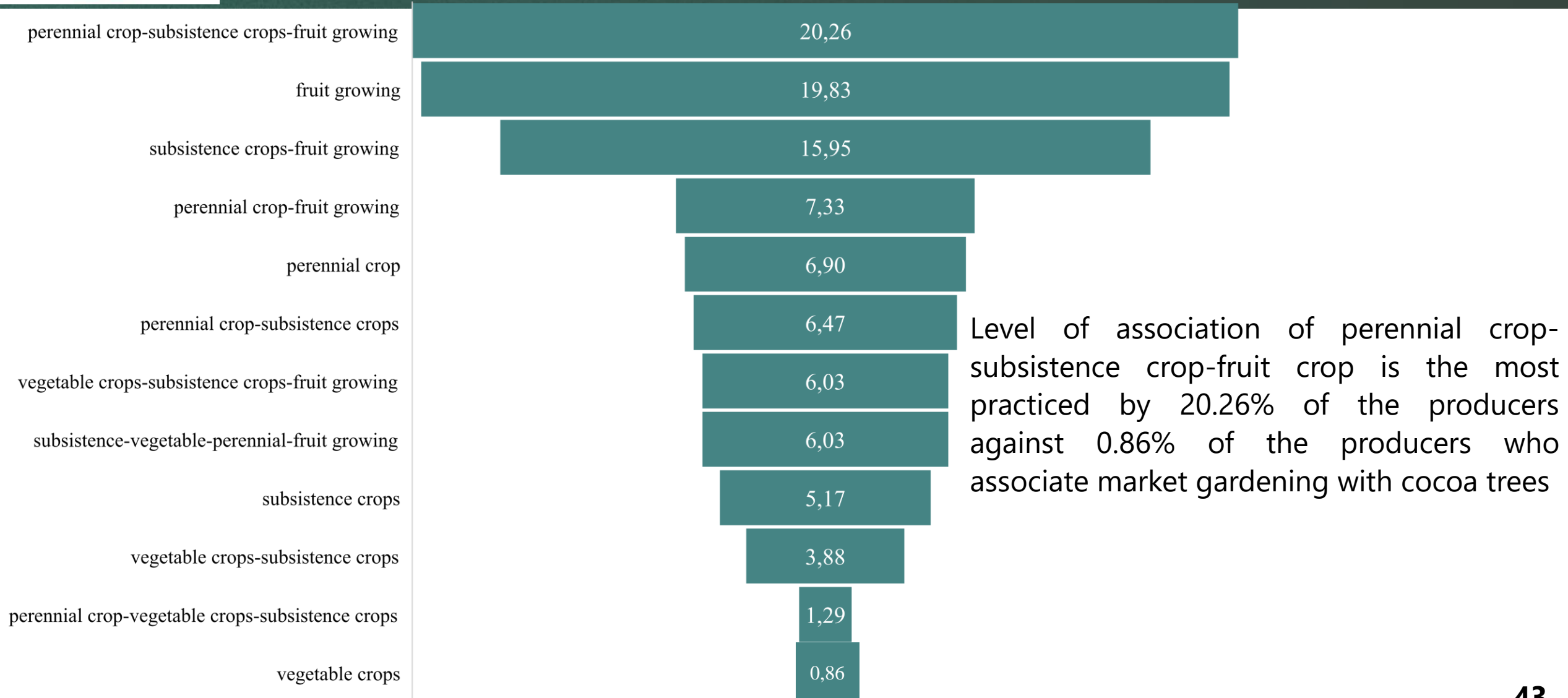


Figure 6 : Degree of type diversification

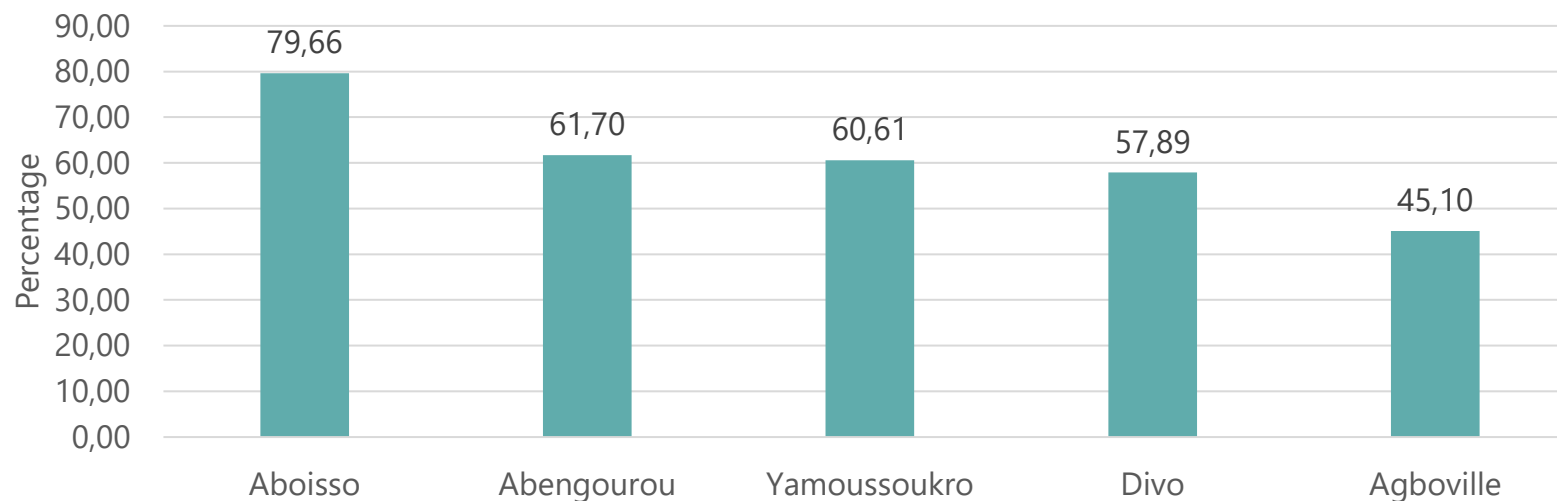
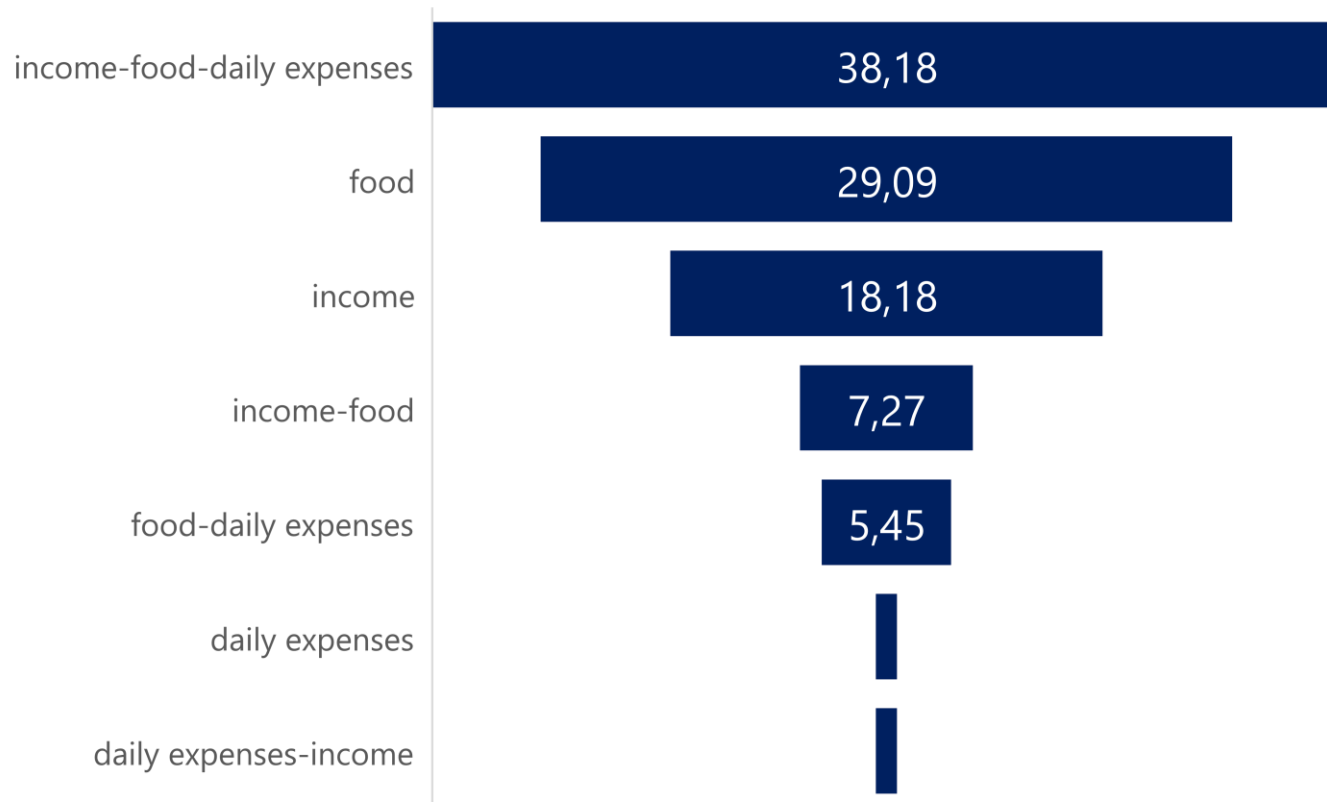


Figure 7: Livestock keeping by regions

In terms of livestock, almost half of the producers surveyed practice livestock farming. In Aboisso more than 79% practice this activity with their cocoa farms



Picture 3: Fowl in the farm of a producer, Aboisso, @TOKOU 2022



- Food represents the most dominant motivation with 29% in addition to other combinations of choice

Figure 8: Degree of motivation for diversification

Table 2: Yield of cocoa in production on a plantation based in farmers own estimate by région (season 2021-2022)

Regions	Average areas N=146	Average yield main season (kg/ha)	Average yield light season (kg/ha)	Average yield all season (kg/ha)
Divo	4,14	392,38	121,81	514,19
Agboville	3,98	417,20	169,26	586,46
Abengourou	3,42	312,15	72,41	384,56
Aboisso	3,17	536,39	149,83	686,22
Yamoussoukro	2,67	331,21	123,03	454,23
Overall	3,42	400,53	128,47	529,00

In terms of yield, the plantations in production of Aboisso produce more than the other regions

In terms of areas of cocoa in production, Divo has a mosts area than others

Table 4: Producers perception of evolution of their producers over the last five years

Evolution of production	Abengourou	Aboisso	Agboville	Divo	Yamoussoukro	Overall
Increased	27,27	0,00	0,00	28,57	0,00	9,43
Decreased	72,73	100,00	90,00	57,14	100,00	86,79
Stayed the same	0,00	0,00	10,00	14,29	0,00	3,77

- According to a small number of producers, a slight increase in production is caused by climatic conditions and good rainfall
- The majority of producers perceive the decrease in production as caused by climatic conditions; irregular rainfall causing diseases (huge brown rot)

Table 6: Producers perception of evolution of their producers over the last five years

Evolution of production	Abengourou	Aboisso	Agboville	Divo	Yamoussoukro	Overall
Increased	7,69	0,00	8,33	0,00	5,56	5,00
Decreased	92,31	100,00	91,67	91,67	94,44	93,33
Stayed the same	0,00	0,00	0,00	8,33	0,00	1,67

According to the producers, the increase in production is caused by cocoa diseases

Cocoa insects have increased production because insects from other trees in my plantation feed on each other

To the majority of producers, the decrease in production is caused by cocoa diseases

The insects destroy the flowers, the young pods and even the cocoa trunk. Some destroy the leaves

Table 7: Producers perception of evolution of their producers over the last five years

Evolution of production	Abengourou	Aboisso	Agboville	Divo	Yamoussoukro	Overall
	Young plantations					
Increased	36,11	30,00	40,48	47,69	27,03	37,73
Decreased	61,11	62,50	50,00	41,54	67,57	54,55
Stayed the same	2,78	7,50	9,52	10,77	5,41	7,73

According to some producers, their production did not evolve because the plantation was newly created and was not yet in production, distribution of treatment products at the wrong time, products recommended is too expensive

On the other side, some producers report that their production has evolved because the plantation had just entered into production, so production was at its optimum

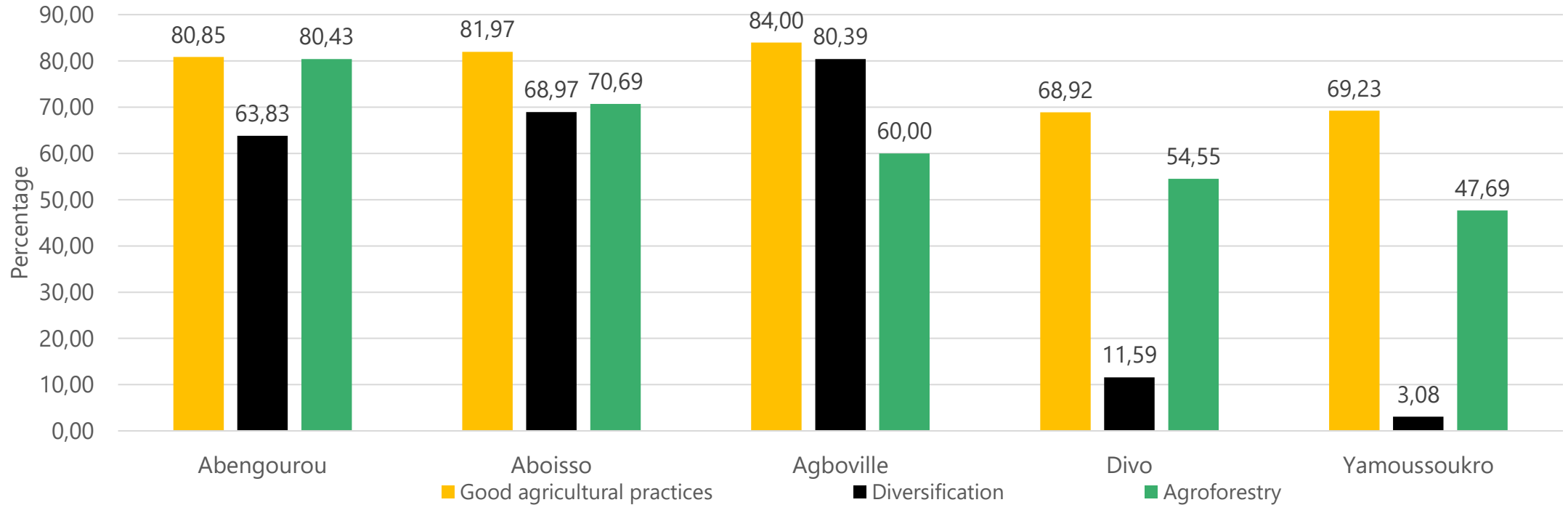


Figure 8: Training for producers

In this regard, we note that the former regions of the project have participated more in the various training courses on good agricultural practices and diversification than the new ones

For the new regions, producers received training in agroforestry and best practices with other partners

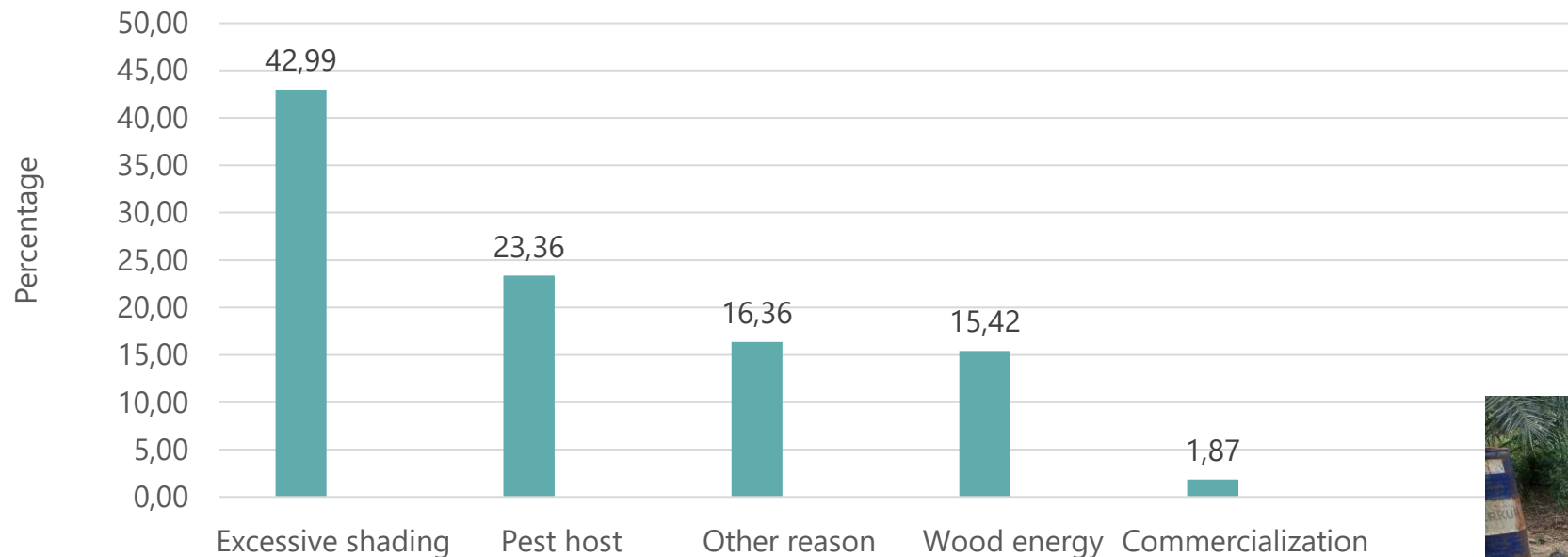
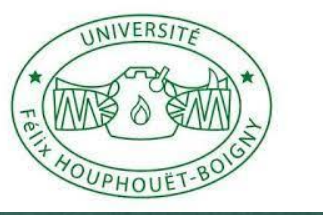


Figure 9: Reason for tree cutting

These are excess shade, energy wood, host tree of cocoa disease, marketing and others reason. But excess shade (42.99%) and cocoa pest host trees (23.36%) are the main reasons



Picture 4: Production of charcoal, Aboisso, @TOKOU 2022



CONCLUSION



Farmers of PRO-PLANTEURS show a certain degree of diversification in terms of food crops, vegetable growing, and fruit growing

Motivation to diversify relates primarily to food security, as well as the payment for daily expenses and additional income

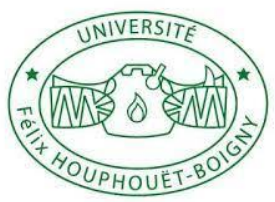
However, despite the training in good agricultural practices received by producers in the old regions, the majority of producers have perceived a reduction in their production over the last five years due to climatic variations, diseases and the condition of the trees

To assess reasons for changes in production output and best-fit diversification models, the profitability of the cocoa trees will be evaluated by taking into account the type of labor and the degree of crop diversification used. Floristic diversity, ecological services and carbon storage of cocoa trees will also be evaluated

In this way, these different models can help improve the synergies between ecological services and livelihoods for sustainable cocoa production and a decent income expected from producers



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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TOP 6

Verschiedenes und weitere Schritte

Felix Christiansen, Geschäftsstelle

- **Rückmeldungen zur Agenda für das Online-Seminar zu PRO PLANTEURS?**



PRO-PLANTEURS Matching Fund 1 Jahr nach Umsetzungsstart: Wo stehen wir heute ?

Dienstag, 15. November 2022, 10:00 – 12:30 Uhr

Moderation: Felix Christiansen, *Leiter der AG PRO-PLANTEURS des Forum Nachhaltiger Kakao*

Sprache: Deutsch und Englisch mit Simultanverdolmetschung in Französisch

Agendapunkt

Begrüßung, BMZ, tbd

Einführung in die Thematik und Übersicht zum Matching Fund und zu laufenden Projekten: Einbettung Matching Fund in PRO-PLANTEURS, Übersicht Projekte aus den bisherigen Runden, Monitoring & Evaluierung, *Sonia Lehmann & Elvis Coré*

Vorstellung von 2-3 Matching-Fund Projekten, jeweils Beleuchtung von Ziel und Strategie, Umsetzungssand/Fortschritte/bereits Erreichtes
Nächste Schritte, *Projektpartner*

Frage & Antwort / Diskussion

Verabschiedung, Beate Weiskopf, *Geschäftsstelle*



TOP 6

Verschiedenes und weitere Schritte

Felix Christiansen, Geschäftsstelle

- **Nächste AG Sitzungen: Besprechung Termine für 2023**
- **Vorschlag 3 Sitzungen:** Di, 7. Februar, Di, 8. Juli, Di, 10. Oktober? => wird verschoben auf 12. Oktober?
- **Vorschlag 2 Sitzungen:** Di, 14. Februar und Di, 26. September?



Forum Nachhaltiger Kakao
German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa

Vielen Dank für die aktive Teilnahme!