



Feed the Future Partnership for Climate Smart Cocoa Annual Report

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I. Executive Summary

The Feed the Future Partnership for Climate Smart Cocoa (CSC) is a four-year program led by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) in consortium with ACDI/VOCA and nine cocoa and chocolate companies. The Program, now in its third year of implementation, focuses on strategy development and piloting climate smart agriculture (CSA) innovations. Two years since the launch in May 2016, the program is making excellent progress in both the Central American and Caribbean and West African regions. The Program has provided clarity on the practical value of the current climate change impact predictions, is providing guidance and learning on recommended CSA practices. WCF has developed several pilots and initial learning has been developed and shared.

During this reporting period, WCF solidified key governance systems and partnerships in each country on strategy development and pilot implementation. WCF initiated the CSC strategy development component among others through a series of technical working group (TWG) meetings in each country. In addition, ACDI/VOCA completed the Value Chain Analysis (VCA) on cocoa agroforestry market systems in Liberia and the consultancies in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. WCF has been using the CSC 'Inception Report' (Seen Annex A), completed in year two, as the foundation for strategic dialogue in each country. WCF has also initiated pilot activities on screening for heat and drought tolerance planting material in Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica; agroforestry linkages consultancy in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana; and the development of a [CSC curriculum](#) and CSC [handout](#). WCF also collaborates on several new additional pilots including land tree tenure in Ghana and shaded cocoa in Nicaragua.

WCF, in conjunction with the Prince of Wales' International Sustainability Unit and IDH - the Sustainable Trade Initiative, launched the [Cocoa and Forest Initiative](#) (CFI) with leading cocoa and chocolate companies to work together with others to end deforestation and forest degradation in the cocoa sector, beginning in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Currently thirty companies have joined, including all CSC Program members. WCF is ensuring alignment between the CSC Program strategy and the CFI Frameworks for Action ([Côte d'Ivoire](#) and [Ghana](#)) signed at the COP 23 in November, 2017, and with the National Implementation Plans ([Côte d'Ivoire](#), [Ghana](#)) finalized in July 2018. Currently work is focused on the building of company action plans for CFI, using a template including a heavy focus on CSC and cocoa agroforestry solutions. The strategy and innovations developed through the CSC Program will contribute significantly to implementation of CFI activity development. In August 2018, the Cocoa and Forest Initiative was extended to Colombia. WCF's role in Colombia will be limited, but we will provide technical support, particularly on integrating best practices on CSC.

The coming year will feature increased attention to: 1) developing the CSC strategies in West Africa and Latin America; 2) further implementation and finalization of existing pilot activities; 3) the selection and management of additional pilots; 4) aligning CSC with CFI strategies; and 5) implementing M&E systems and learning processes to ensure the development of an CSC investment plan; 6) establish process and being documentation of best practices and learnings from the Program.

II. Background

The Feed the Future Partnership for Climate Smart Cocoa is a four-year Program led by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) in consortium with ACDI/VOCA. This Program brings together USAID and nine private sector companies (Barry Callebaut, Cargill, Inc. (Cargill), ECOM Agrotrade Ltd. (ECOM), The Hershey Company (Hershey), Lindt & Sprüngli (Lindt), Mars, Inc. (Mars), Nestlé, Olam

International Ltd (Olam), and Touton), to address the challenges of climate change and deforestation in cocoa-producing landscapes. The Program focuses on two geographic clusters – West Africa (Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, and Liberia) and Latin America (Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua).

The CSC Program works through the cocoa and non-cocoa value chains to coordinate and leverage private sector investment in developing CSA in West Africa and Latin America. This requires demonstrating to industry the predicted impacts of climate change on supply, objective analyses of the trade-offs between different CSA practices, a sector-wide strategy, and innovative tools and services to support effective engagement and investment.

The CSC Program began with an initial investment of \$1.7 million from USAID and approximately \$400,000 from the listed WCF member companies. With these funds, the CSC Program is supporting strategy development and pilot activities in the areas of farmer training curricula, agroforestry market systems linkages, and drought-tolerant planting material.

The CSC Program adopts a “value chain approach” by supporting CSA mainstreaming at different entry points in the value chain. The overall goal of the CSC Program is to increase private sector investment and engagement that promotes and supports the adoption of CSA among smallholders in cocoa-producing landscapes.

To achieve this goal, the CSC Program focuses on two objectives:

- **Strategy:** Implementing a shared cocoa/agroforestry strategy for addressing climate change threats to farmer livelihoods and ecosystems in cocoa-growing regions; and
- **Piloting Innovations:** Using lessons learned from successful pilots to guide private sector investment in targeted CSA activities to improve resilience for farmers, other supply chain partners, and ecosystems.

On March 16, 2017, in partnership with IDH and ISU, WCF convened leading cocoa industry partners to sign a [Statement of Intent](#) in London to work together, with others, to end deforestation and forest degradation in the cocoa value chain, beginning in Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana. Since then, through this [Cocoa and Forest Initiative](#), WCF worked with key government, industry and CSO stakeholders to develop joint Frameworks for Action ([Côte d’Ivoire](#), [Ghana](#)). These frameworks were presented and signed by industry and the participating countries at the 23rd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 23) to the UN Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in November 2017 in Bonn, Germany. With the Frameworks signed by both governments and currently 30 companies (and counting), WCF is working with public, private and civil society partners to operationalize the Frameworks into implementation and action plans. WCF is aligning the CSC Program with the CFI initiative to ensure that the National Implementation Plans ([Côte d’Ivoire](#), [Ghana](#)) and company action plan development leads to greater engagement, investment and scaling in CSC. For example, in both Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana, the CSC agroforestry solutions are considered essential to fulfill the government and company CFI commitments. In addition to the environmental benefits, the promotion of cocoa agroforestry has the potential for farmers to increase and diversify their incomes.

In July 2018, the Cocoa and Forest Initiative was extended to Columbia in partnership with the World Resources Institute (WRI) and IDH, CIAT, WCF company member Casa Luker, the National

Association of Cocoa Producers, and the national government. On July 17, partners signed the [Framework for Action](#). WCF’s role in Colombia will be limited, but we will provide technical support, particularly on integrating best practices on CSC.

III. Comparison of accomplishments against targets for established performance & impact indicators

Comparison of accomplishments against and targets for established performance and impact indicators – year 1					
#	Indicator	Baseline	Y2 Target	Y2 Actual	Notes
Climate-Smart Cocoa Main Objective/Goal : Increased private sector investment and engagement that promotes and supports the adoption of CSA among smallholders in cocoa-producing landscapes	Amount of investment leveraged in U.S. dollars, from private and public sources, for climate change because of USG assistance (4.8.2-10)	\$2.1 M (\$1.7M USAID, \$400k companies)	\$200k (additional)	\$636k	<p><u>West Africa:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Touton - CSC training: \$150k Rainforest Alliance Ghana - CSC training-of-trainers and training: \$50k Cargill - Capacity building and nurseries for shade trees planting and tree ownership registration: \$35k UTZ/RA CdI identification of CSC practices by ICRAF: \$101k <p><u>Central America/DR</u> Program partners: Honduras (Helvetas-Chocolats Halba, APROCACAO and SOCODEVI), Nicaragua (Solidaridad International-ECOM and Cacao Oro) and Dominican Republic (FUNDOPO-Valrhona and FURAROKA-RIZEK)- establishment of 50 trial plots of high value climate smart cocoa agroforestry systems based on design and technical assistance of CSC Program: \$100k</p> <p>CIAT - Climate exposure maps and CSC curriculum for Central America and Caribbean in alliance with FTF-CSC program: \$40k</p> <p>Rikolto - CSC curriculum development: \$10K</p> <p>Swiss Agency for Cooperation in Central America (SDC) – Agroforestry Knowledge Management Project: \$150k</p>
	Number of participating private sector companies and corporations	9	22	11 (Latin America) + 11 (West Africa) = total 20	Nicaragua: 3, Honduras: 3, El Salvador: 2, Dominican Republic: 3 West Africa: 11

	implementing CSA technologies and activities			unique companies.	
	Number of CSA technologies and activities newly adopted by participating companies	0	2	2	Several CSA technologies were considered for piloting or are currently in pilot phase. The CSC training manual for Ghana was recently adopted in the field. High value cocoa agroforestry systems with cocoa-plantains-fruit and timber trees incorporated in the work plan of 6 partners in Central America.
Climate-Smart Cocoa IR 1: Implementation of a shared cocoa/agroforestry strategy for addressing climate change threats to farmer livelihoods in cocoa growing regions	Existence of Climate-Smart Cocoa member ratified shared strategy document addressing climate change threats to farmer livelihoods in cocoa growing regions	0	0	0	Too early, this document will be developed out of the Inception Report and the individual country-level strategy documents developed in year 2 and 3. Also, in West Africa this will continue to align with CFI
	Number of participating private sector companies and corporations engaged in climate-smart cocoa	9	20	11 (LA) + 14 (West Africa) = total 24 unique companies	24 total Dominican Republic: 3; El Salvador: 2; Honduras: 3; Nicaragua: 4; Côte d'Ivoire: 11; Ghana: 11
	Existence of Cocoa–Climate Landscape Report detailing impact of climate change on the cocoa sector & current landscape of private sector activities & investments in CSA	0	1	1	2 total Report delivered in October 2017
	Existence of cocoa agroforestry market system recommendati	0	1	1	2 total Final report has been delivered by ACIDI/VOCA, has been reviewed by WCF, and is currently being finalized.

	ons and work plan				
	Existence of multi-stakeholder workgroup, engaged to develop a shared cocoa/agroforestry strategy	0	6 countries	6 countries	6 total Workgroups have been set up in Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, and Nicaragua.
	Existence of CSA investment plan, including analysis of opportunities in CSA pilots and innovations	0	0	0	Too early, this document will be developed out of the Inception Report and the individual country-level strategy documents and pilots developed in year 2 and 3. Also, in West Africa this will continue to align with CFI.
Climate-Smart Cocoa IR2: Lessons learned from successful pilots used to guide private sector investment in targeted CSA activities to improve farmer adaptive ability.	Number of CSA pilots implemented and evaluated with learnings shared with the strategy workgroup	0	2	0	This is planned for year 4 and will be incorporated into the CSC investment plan.
Climate-Smart Cocoa Outputs—IR2 7	Number of CSA pilot projects started through actors coordinating with Climate-Smart Cocoa program	0	5	10	10 total Agroforestry market analysis in Liberia - CSC training curriculum in Ghana - CocoaLink in Ghana - Drought & heat tolerant planting materials research scoping pilot in Latin America - Tree tenure registration pilot in Ghana - CSC Integrated Soil Fertility Management in Ghana - Transition to Climate Smart Cocoa Agroforestry Systems on Nicaragua: and Honduras - Establishing high value Climate Smart Cocoa Agroforestry systems in Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua and : Solidaridad - Adapting CSC training curriculum for C. America
	Number of CSA pilot projects that have been evaluated and marked for future	0	2	0	Too early for evaluation of pilots. However, evaluation of CSC pilot Training of Trainers, and of the tree tenure registration pilot is ready to start.

	recommendations				
	Existence of learning agenda for CSA pilot projects that identifies key learning questions	0	1	1	1 total The CSC Inception Report has been delivered in October 2017 and outlines an initial/potential further learning agenda.
	Number of actor-linkages and information sharing agreements established	0	10	10	10 total WCF signed a letter of intent with Ghana Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) Secretariat. Agreements on pilots have been reached with Hershey, Farmerline, Touton, UTZ, Rainforest Alliance and Olam in West Africa. In Central America MoUs were signed with Lutheran World Relief (LWR), Vredeseilanden en Mesoamérica (VECOMA), Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and ECOM. Several other agreements are under development.

IV. Program Summary Objective 1: Implement a shared cocoa/agroforestry strategy for addressing climate change threats to farmer livelihoods in cocoa-growing regions

During this reporting period, WCF continued its engagement with the private sector, USAID, and other key stakeholders in a strategic dialogue on climate change and cocoa. This process aims to produce an initial CSC strategy with an emphasis on private sector actions. The final strategy will be developed by the end of 2019 based on the already available CSC Inception Report, which will continue to be revisited and revised as the understanding of climate change issues and possible strategic pathways for engagement and investment evolve, as well as the outputs and learnings from the various CSC pilots. Country-level CSC strategy documents emerging from the CSC Strategy Working Groups (CSCSWG) in Central America will be used as another source. In West Africa, the CSC Program’s strategy development is now fully aligned with CFI. The CFI signatories, including all CSC Program companies, are currently invited to include CSC/agroforestry strategies into their CFI action plans by means of an action plan template. We are leveraging CFI and the commitments companies are making through their individual action plans to scale the adoption of the CSC strategy and innovations. In Central America and the Caribbean WCF is collaborating with 11 companies in addition to the original CSC companies.

Objective 1 activities:

1. Report on the Cocoa-Climate Landscape: Build knowledge on the impact of climate change on the cocoa sector and the current landscape of private sector investments in CSA;
2. Cocoa Agroforestry Market System Assessment: Assess cocoa agroforestry market system to identify end-markets and market incentives for cocoa agroforestry products and key capacity building needs;
3. Governance/Structure for CSA Dialogue: Support/establish multi-stakeholder CSA platform/work group to begin strategic dialogue;

4. CSA Framework & Investment Plan: Identify short-, medium-, and long-term investment actions for addressing climate change in the cocoa sector that include investment opportunities in CSA pilots and innovations; and
5. Cocoa & Forest Initiative: *development of Frameworks of Action, support to the development of National Implementation Plans, and the development of company's CFI action plans.* This is a new activity since the launch of CFI in 2017.

1. Report on the Cocoa-Climate Landscape

The CSC Program completed the first edition of CSC Inception Report, with important contributions from key knowledge partners including the Learning Community, the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), ACIDI/VOCA, Rainforest Alliance, and Bioversity International. The report was shared and discussed during the November 2017 Global Strategy Meeting (Annex B) and during country-level meetings and individual exchanges. The report continues to be used as an input to the strategic engagement with national institutions and in the process of the National Implementation Plans development and action plan development for the CFI.

The Inception Report covers the climate impact predictions for cocoa and the sector, the Cocoa-Climate Landscape, and the three core pilot initiatives: (1) CSA training materials, (2) agroforestry, including the market assessment, and (3) heat and drought tolerant planting materials. The report also tackles a broad selection of key CSC themes that are not currently addressed by pilots. The identification of these topics has served as a starting point for further discussions on additional pilots, particularly at the country level and with the companies through a series of meetings and events. The report is also used to engage with government agencies. For instance, parts of the report have been used to inform the development of the draft Ghana Climate Smart Cocoa Standard, which is to be integrated into the upcoming Ghana Cocoa Sector Development Strategy.

Cocoa-Climate Landscape Report: Impact of climate change on the cocoa sector

A considerable section of the CSC Inception Report was devoted to building knowledge on the impact of climate change on the cocoa sector. Studies on the long-term impact of climate change on cocoa production have focused on West Africa cocoa countries because of the importance of the region to the sector. The impact maps with the climatic impact zones have been presented in earlier reports.

Climate change science on West Africa is building on the initial assessments to provide guidance on how to implement adaptation strategies, providing clear recommendations for CSA practices per climatic impact zone. [A recent report](#) to which the CSC Program contributed has addressed what the cost of inaction would be, if CSC is not adopted. Less research exists on Latin America and Southeast Asia.

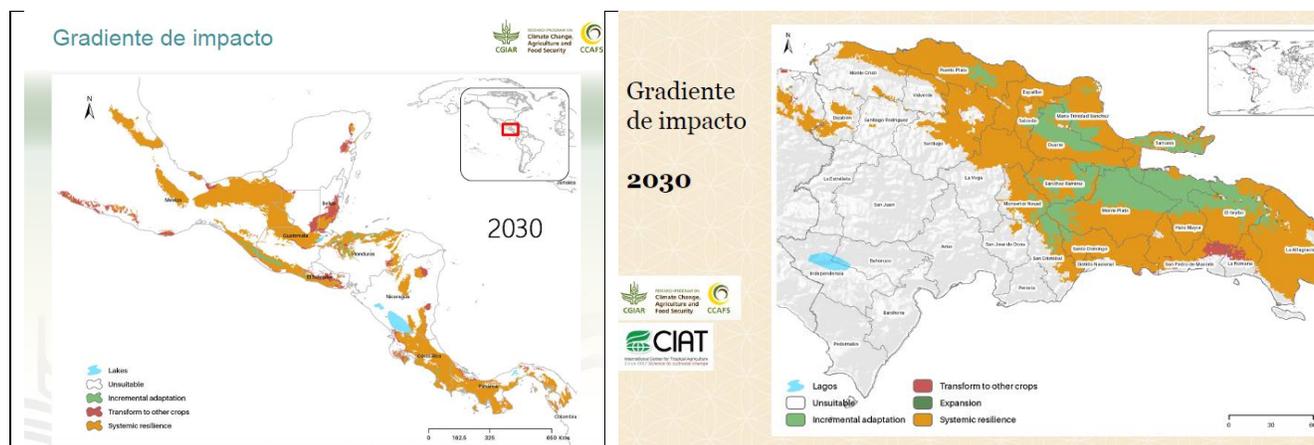
During this reporting period, WCF worked with the CSC member companies and cocoa institutions, particularly in Ghana, to get CSA practices per impact zone reviewed and validated to allow for the production and roll-out of training manuals. WCF has continued to discuss the implications of these predictions with members and national partners, to help drive the emerging national dialogues on CSC. In the case of Ghana, these have been linked to the development of a national CSC Standard, led by the Ghana Cocobod, that serves as a national strategic document that defines the framework for climate smart cocoa production across the cocoa landscapes of Ghana. It is a voluntary standard of metrics and

best management practices for climate smart landscape that aims to facilitate the adoption of site-specific sustainable practices that ensure higher yields, conservation, protection, management and use of cocoa landscape resources for better living standards. This could also lead to reduced greenhouse gas emissions, climate change adaption and mitigation, and the creation of CSC landscape approaches.

The key national partners have all accepted the utility of the maps, and similar work on matching CSA practices to impact zones is underway in Côte d’Ivoire. To facilitate the work, the meteorological impacts per climatic impact zone have been more accurately defined by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) in order to better link CSA practices to specific zones. WCF is collaborating with Rainforest Alliance and ICRAF on a study to identify the CSA/CSC practices per zone and per climatic hazard.

In Latin America, WCF supported CIAT to develop similar climate exposure studies for Mesoamerica (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama) and Caribbean (Dominican Republic). CIAT invested \$40,000 into the development of the maps. Preliminary results of the study were presented to more than 90 key actors in the cocoa sector from 14 countries in Latin America during the annual Latin America CSC meeting held in Managua in December 2017. In alliance with CIAT and Rikolto, detailed results of the studies - including maps and data will be presented to key partners in each CSC country later this year to discuss the implications and generate concrete ideas on actions for climate change adaptation and mitigation in the cocoa growing zones. Information generated in the national consultations will form the foundation of a CSC curriculum for the region. So far, Rikolto has invested \$10,000 into the development of the curriculum.

Figure 1 – Predicted climate impact for Central America



Cocoa-Climate Landscape Report: Current landscape of private sector investments in CSA

The global assessment of private sector investments in CSA in collaboration with the Feed the Future CSA Learning Community has been concluded earlier in the Program. The findings, as reported in the Inception Report, have been most useful in the individual engagement of companies, particularly by keeping in mind the different roles that companies play depending on their activities in the global and national value chains (direct service providers, collaborators or catalysts) and where priorities for collaboration and types of solutions lie. Most open questions continue to pertain to financing, especially of replanting and rehabilitation of cocoa farms. These questions feature prominently during the various

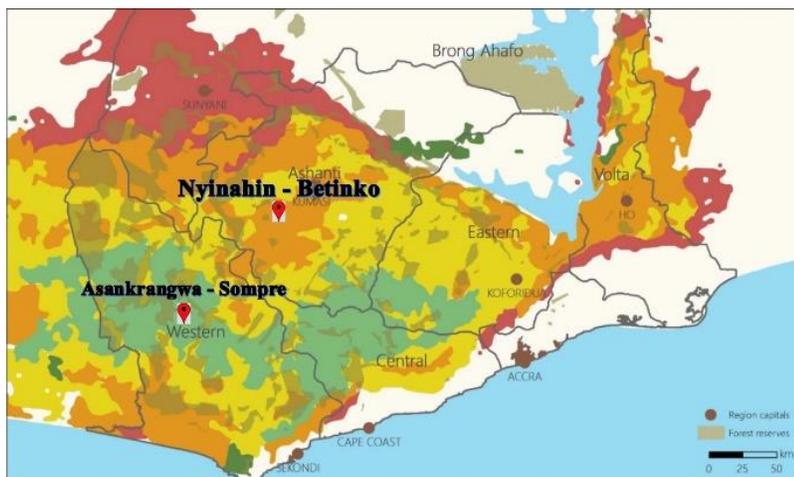
strategic and technical CSC workshops that have been organized, e.g. on agroforestry and REDD+ programs.

West Africa

Overall, companies have demonstrated a strong willingness to look at the issue of climate change in West Africa and to integrate of climate-smart practices. Companies are actively engaging with WCF on the best engagement strategies, also in relation the direct need to develop climate-smart action plans for the CFI in 2018. However, companies continue to not have equal interest in all West African countries, generally showing a preference for initial investments either in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, or both.

The CSC Program has made it a continued priority to provide more clarity by engaging on the policy discussions, strategy development process and to be a driving force of the CSC TWGs and other national initiatives. In Ghana, a good example is the integration of the CSC TWG on environment and climate change into the design of the impending launch of the Ghana Cocoa Platform.

Figure 2 – Joint learning sites currently under



forest code be taken into account as part of the agroforestry market linkages consultancy planned in mid-2018, as well as the company action plans being proposed to fulfill their commitments as part of CFI. WCF, along with technical experts from the donor community, have provided feedback on the new code. A revised code is expected to be released mid-2019.

In West Africa, during this reporting period, WCF visited all the member companies to discuss the prioritization of CSA solutions. These meetings indicated that companies plan to align their CSC investments with the CFI action plans due by the end of 2018.

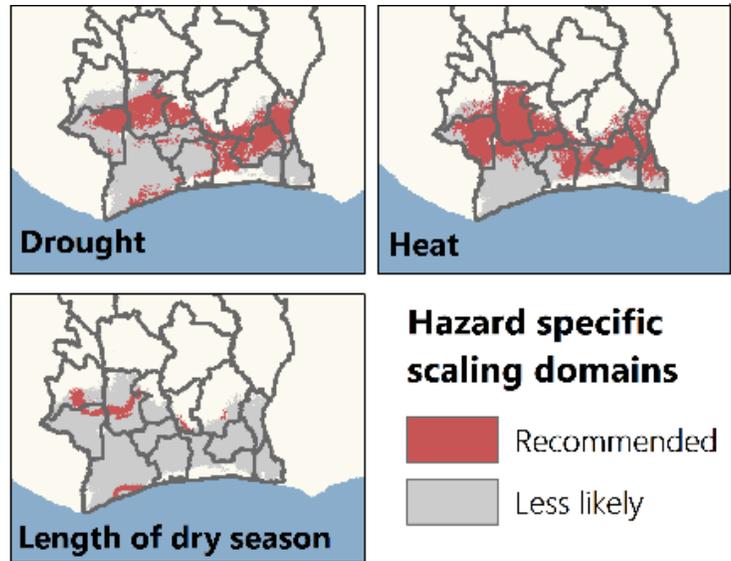
The Learning Community and CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) performed joint visits to companies in Ghana. The appetite for pre-competitive joint learning can link companies to high-quality research initiatives in “learning sites” (figure 1) and provided them with an introduction to a larger pilot set of CSA tools currently being tested or finalized.

In Côte d'Ivoire at the beginning of 2018, the government announced a ban on the implementation of activities focused on improving cocoa production. This has put many company investments on hold in

anticipation of more clarity. At the same time, this has opened up more opportunities for a learning dialogue on climate change impacts and agroforestry, as demonstrated by a budding learning partnership between the Conseil du Café Cacao, FIRCA, the REDD+ Secretariat, the Côte d’Ivoire National Cocoa Research Center (CNRA), IDH and WCF and others to identify agroforestry models.

Companies are increasingly coming out with revised sustainability commitments that include a greater focus on environment sustainability, particularly on addressing deforestation and incorporating climate smart objectives. Though these strategies are not an exclusive direct result of the CSC Program, the companies do build upon the WCF CSC (and CFI) outputs and exchanges. Examples include: 1) the CSC project by Touton in Ghana’s Western Region, which has fully adopted WCF’s work on CSC farmer training (see section 5.1); 2) Hershey’s new, half-billion-dollar sustainable cocoa strategy ‘[Cocoa for Good](#)’, which has a focus on zero deforestation and increased agroforestry to protect forests and climates by investing in growing cocoa under shade while also focusing on productivity; and 3) the Mars ‘[Sustainable in a Generation](#)’ that uses data driven evidence to tackle deforestation and climate change.

Figure 2 – Specific climate change hazards in Côte



Additional analytic work in collaboration with CCAFS and Rainforest Alliance has led to a deeper understanding of the particular hazards that underlie the climate change impact predictions for Côte d’Ivoire (figure 2), as part of the CSC practices identification process.

Latin America

The members of the CSC Strategic Working Groups of the four target countries of Latin America have maintained their high level of interest in the theme of CSC and have engaged actively in the actions of the CSC program. A total of 40 organizations including nine cocoa and chocolate companies are regularly participating in the bilateral and multilateral working sessions to develop national CSC Inception Reports, sectorial strategies for CSC for each of the countries, and work plans to implement CSC pilots in the framework of the CSC strategies. WCF has also engaged with the governments and private sector actors of Nicaragua and Honduras to incorporate CSC within the national cocoa strategy and work plans.

The CSC Program also provided technical advice and support for the process to consolidate the Regional Technical Platform of Cocoa. In March 2018, the representatives of the cocoa sectors of the seven Central American Integration System (SICA) member countries (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama) met in Costa Rica and agreed that the strategic objectives of the regional commission will be: (1) to promote the collective construction of knowledge; (2) to create alliances that foster sustainable development of the cocoa value

chain; (3) to position the cocoa of the region in differentiated markets; (4) to influence the public policies and strategies of the countries and the region and (5) to promote actions for fostering of climate-smart cocoa in the region. WCF (via CSC Program) have been invited to be an advisory member of the regional cocoa platform, especially to facilitate analysis and deliberations on scaling of CSC in the region.

In the frame of the regional cooperation, a Knowledge Management Project of the Cacao Value Chain in Central America (2018-2022) is being implemented by an international NGO, Rikolto in Central America in a strategic alliance with the WCF and financial support of Swiss Agency for Cooperation in Central America (SDC). The Project was developed with technical assistance of CSC Program and will help cocoa farmers in the Central American region increase their standard of living through diversified cocoa agroforestry systems (SAF) products. The project will focus on development of capacities of public and private actors in Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala and will invest \$150k for scaling of CSC in Central America by supporting development of CSC curriculum and investment guidelines to foster climate smart cocoa for the region.

2. Cocoa Agroforestry Market System Assessment

ACDI/VOCA completed the cocoa agroforestry market system/ value chain assessment in Liberia and key lessons have been integrated into the CSC Inception Report. ACDI/VOCA selected oil palm, plantain and timber as the three CSC non-cocoa target crops in Liberia. Based upon the assessment, ACDI/VOCA designed and implemented a strategy and workplan including smallholder-focused trainings on agroforestry and improved practices to meet end-market demands; linking smallholder groups to buyers, technical assistance providers, and other partners; and developing messaging to promote investments in cocoa agroforestry. ACDI/VOCA has completed training using a train-the-trainers approach, with representatives of producer groups, extension, and interested companies participating as trainees in order to foster program sustainability. The final report was shared with CSC companies ahead of the strategy meeting in November 2017. (More detail on the company engagement on agroforestry piloting in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana follows in section V-1).

3. Governance/structure of CSA dialogue

The CSC Program continues to engage with the companies at the global, regional and national levels and to work with the national governments, CSOs and networks. Full alignment has been sought with the CFI engagement process. At the country level, WCF is co-facilitating the various types of strategic groups that lead the national dialogues on CSC, agroforestry and CFI.

West Africa

For West Africa—Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana—collaboration has been pursued with the existing platforms managed by the national cocoa institutions (particularly the Conseil du Café Cacao and Ghana Cocobod) and the National REDD+ Secretariats. In Côte d’Ivoire, the strategic dialogue on CSC strategy and piloting happens within the public/private partnership platform’s Thematic Group on Environment and Climate Change and CFI, while in Ghana the current CSC/CFI thematic group is to advise both the Ghana Cocoa Platform (GCP), and the Emission Reduction Plan’s Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program. WCF’s work in Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana aligns with the governance structure developed as part of the CFI (see figure 4).

WCF is integrated at all levels of the CFI governance, which is outlined above. WCF’s roles in CFI and the

strategic objective of CSC have converged into (1) the coordination and provision of support to private sector companies to follow-up on commitments in the Frameworks of Action that revolve around climate-smart agroforestry farming systems, (2) acting as the industry collective voice to governments, bilaterals, and other cocoa sector stakeholders internationally and in country on the topics of environment, climate change and deforestation, and (3) providing advice and technical support to private sector companies to develop climate-smart action plans in line with the Frameworks for Action. As part of this, WCF is supporting companies to develop their action plans to fulfill their individual CFI commitments, and has supported the government to develop their National Implementation Plan with a focus on CSC and cocoa agroforestry. WCF analyzes, pilots, showcases and shares best CSC practices and opportunities for scale through CFI and will hold bilateral meetings with partners and organize regular meetings for industry partners to discuss activities that relate to CSC and CFI at the global and national level.

On November 30, 2017, WCF organized the CSC Program Global Steering Committee Meeting in Accra, Ghana (see Annex B). The meeting showed good participation from CSC companies and key partners. The morning sessions focused on the achievements and priorities of the strategy building objective, and on discussing the three different pilots; heat and drought planting materials by Bioersity International, agroforestry linkages by ACDI/VOCA, and the CSC training materials by WCF. After lunch, ‘pitches’ were made on concrete opportunities for private sector engagement and investment, each time followed by a lively dialogue. The day ended with an interactive, non-binding prioritization exercise to help understand which themes could potentially be taken forward for pilot and strategy

Figure 4 – CFI Governance Structure

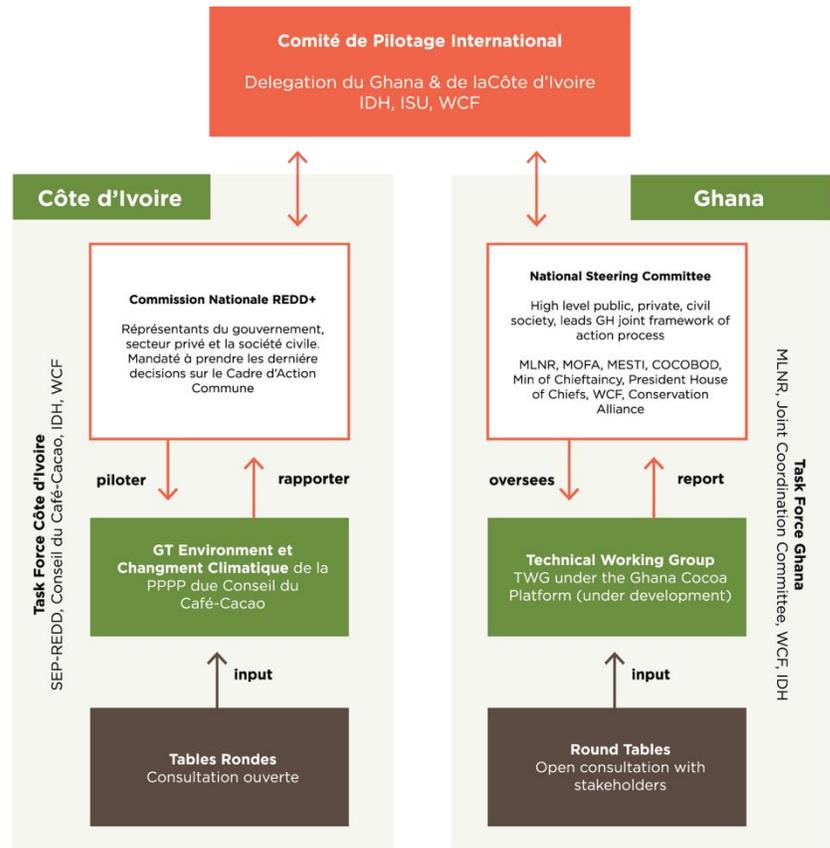
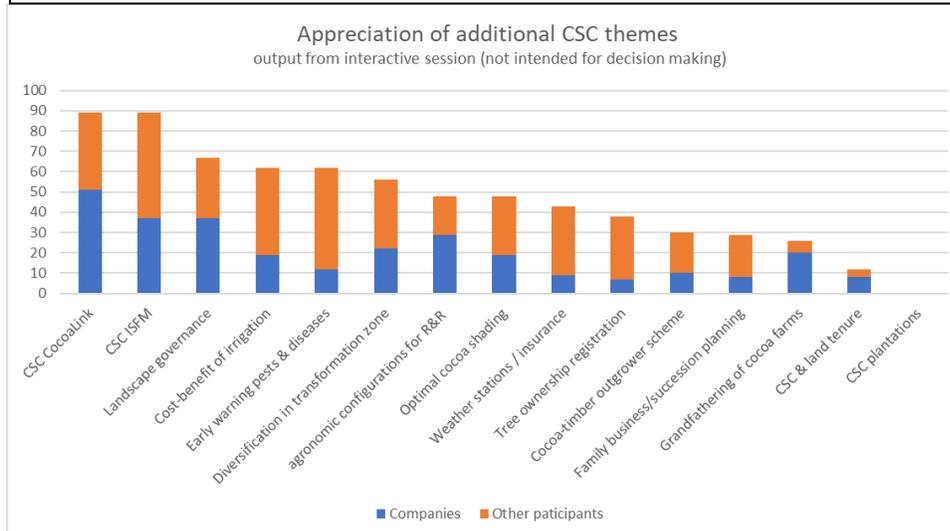


Figure 5 – Voting on CSC Innovations to Pilot



development (figure 5). The CSC Program has since designed and developed initiatives on the top 4 priorities identified by the CSC companies (CocoaLink, Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM), landscape governance and agronomic models for CSC/agroforestry/R&R.

The table below outlines the initial CSC governance structure and key participants in each

country. In both countries, the nine CSC company members (bolded below) participate in the meetings (Lindt through ECOM). Note that in 2018 this has fully been enveloped by CFI, its governance structure and working groups (see also figure 4)

	Côte d’Ivoire	Ghana	Purpose
National coordination	CCC, SODEFOR, with IDH and WCF as secretaries	Cocobod, Forestry Commission, Ghana REDD+ (Joint Coordination Committee), Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, WCF and IDH until the Ghana Cocoa Platform is reconstituted.	Ensures that meetings are organized, and the program progresses through frequent calls
Strategic Working Group on CSC	Existing TWG, presided over by SEP-REDD, performing tasks for the PPPP of the CCC, and for the CSC Program and CFI. Members of the ‘Groupe Thématique convened by CCC: ANADER, Barry Callebaut, Blommer, Cargill, CCC, Cémoi, FairTrade USA, Ferrero, GIZ, ICRAF, IDH, Impactum, Mars, Mondelez, Nestlé, OIPR, Olam, SEP-REDD+, SODEFOR, TFT, Touton,	TWG at the level of Ghana REDD+, building on a new strategic collaboration between Cocobod and Forestry Commission, which performs tasks for the GCFRP under the ERP, for the Ghana Cocoa Platform, and for the CSC Program and CFI. Members of the TWG convened by Cocobod/FC: AgroECOM SMS (also for Lindt), Barry Callebaut, Cargill, Cocobod, FC, Hersheys, IDH, IUCN, Mars, MinAgri, MLNR, Mondelez,	Meets on bi-monthly basis to address specific agenda items. May look at strategy building, research questions, assessment of pilots, policy recommendations

	Tranchivoire, UNDP, UTZ, WCF, World Chimpanzee Foundation, Zamacom/ECOM	Nestlé, Olam, Palladium/P4F, Proforest, Rainforest Alliance, Touton, UNDP, WCF, World Bank/FIP.	
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Latin America

To roll out the CSC Program, WCF convened key actors in the cocoa sectors of the four target countries to form CSCSWG. Through this engagement, we have been able to build collaboration with 12 company partners listed in bold in the table below (please refer to list of acronyms):

	El Salvador	Honduras	Nicaragua	Dominican Republic (DR)	Purpose
National coordination	National Cocoa roundtable	National Cocoa Value Chain Committee	National Cocoa Commission	National Cocoa Commission	National platforms for sector dialogue & dialogue with public sector
Strategic Working Group on CSC	Convened by CRS. Members: CLUSA, LWR, CARITAS, ACPACI , CENTA, MAG, UES, Chocolate Melher , ES-Cacao and Rikolto	Convened by LWR. Members: FHIA , APROCACAO, FUNDER, CURLA, FUNDER, Chocolats Halba and Rikolto	Convened by ECOM . Members: INTA, INETER, MAG, MEFCCA, COSUDE, CIAT, CATIE, Ritter Sport, Ingemann, Cacao Oro , UNA, CANICACAO, CRS, LWR, ONUDI, Solidaridad & Rikolto	Convened by Rizek Cacao S.A. Members: CONACADO Group, Roig Agro cacao S.A, Valrhona , IDIAF, MAG, COOPROAGRO, FUPAROCA, APROCACI, UNDP & COOPCANOR, REDDOM.	National spaces for climate smart cocoa dialogue, sector wide CSC strategy development, identification and implementation of CSC pilots.

In addition, WCF is engaging with the Cocoa Integration Committee of Central America and the Dominican Republic (SICACAO) which has the purpose to contribute to the sustainable development of the cocoa sector. It is made up of public and private representatives of the cocoa value chain of the member countries of SICA (currently Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama). The regional platform has defined a clear objective to foster CSC in the region providing opportunity for public and private engagement and investment in CSC.

In December 2017, WCF facilitated the CSC Latin America Program Strategy Meeting in Managua, Nicaragua, to foster ongoing CSC dialogue with key stakeholders (see Annex C). The event brought together more than 90 participants from 14 countries, including key partners of the CSC Program, who reflected on innovations, national and regional strategies and collaborations on scaling of CSC. Discussions at the meeting indicated that the CSC Program has generated interest among a wide range of partners in Central America to engage in developing CSC strategies and pilots. The participants expressed openness and desire to share knowledge and collaborate on best practices to promote CSC and advance cocoa sustainability in the region.

4. CSC Framework & Investment Plan

As a first step in the development for the CSA Framework & Investment plan, WCF produced the CSC Inception Report. It identifies pilot options for potential investment pathways for addressing climate change in the cocoa sector. WCF is also convening key stakeholders in each country and the region to further develop the CSC Program's strategy objectives, design and roll out additional CSC pilots. The next step, emerging from these company dialogues and from the initial pilot activities, will be to distill CSC strategies for the broader implementation and scaling of CSC pilot activities. The strategy will feature an investment plan for the implementation of CSC pilots and innovations.

West Africa

In West Africa, strategy development in both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana initially used the thematic working groups as the dialogue platforms to 'translate' the globally-focused CSC Inception Report into national CSC strategies. This then aligned with CFI for a shared structure for strategy development. WCF works with a broad stakeholder group to single out themes at the national level, as well as to demonstrate the business case and entry points for increased engagement and investment by the private sector. This increasingly involves designing pilot activities and investment models. This work aligns with the CFI Frameworks for Action, particularly with the development of company-specific action plans to act on the CFI commitments, but the pilots clearly keep their CSC identity. WCF also has been participating in the Ghana Cocobod's CSC Production Standard working group, along with the Forestry Commission, Rainforest Alliance and CSC member Touton as members.

Latin America

During the reporting period, WCF engaged with members of CSCSWGs in the program countries via bilateral and collective working sessions to advance the process of developing climate smart cocoa strategies in a participatory manner. Using the results from climate exposure mapping and contents of the Inception Report, partners from these countries analyzed their roles and generated concrete ideas and inputs to build CSC strategies both at the sectorial and the organizational level leading to National CSC strategy documents. The documents are being revised by the key actors and will be made public in November 2018.

- V. Program Summary Objective 2: Use lessons learned from successful pilots to guide private sector investment in targeted CSA activities to improve resilience for farmers, other supply chain partners and ecosystems

Five key activities will contribute to the achievement of this objective:

1. Identification and design of CSA pilots;
2. Identification of key learning questions;
3. Implementation of initial and additional pilots;
4. Compile lessons learned; and
5. Refine and promote successful pilots.

1. Identification, Design, and Implementation of Pilots (activity 1 & 3)

With the initial funding, the Program identified three pilot projects to start within the first three years, on CSC training, agroforestry and heat and drought tolerant planting materials. In addition to those three initial pilots, described below, the Program is designing and piloting additional innovations to stimulate private sector investment and engagement for the adoption of CSC practices. Some pilots will originate out of the strategy development process within the different technical working groups, while others are arising from emerging partnerships with individual companies or groups of partners. Moreover, through CFI, additional pilots may be identified for implementation in 2019 based on the Framework for Action and through the development of the company action plans. The final selection of key CSC pilots will depend on balance learning opportunities, efficient budget use and expected impact. All learning will be integrated into the CSC Framework and Investment Plan.

In the section below, several additional pilots that are currently underway or under development are presented. Pilot working groups, including USAID, technical experts and interested companies, are being established to provide input into the design of each joint pilot. WCF is also identifying pilots in other programs and using the CSC platform to showcase and evaluate the innovations.

CSC Training Curriculum

WCF has been building on existing scientific efforts in Ghana to identify CSA practices per climatic impact zone. Rainforest Alliance and WCF, in partnership with the CGAIR's CCAFS Program and Cocoa Board in Ghana, developed a CSC curriculum. The CSC training modules and farmer handouts supplement the Cocobod's harmonized productivity training curriculum, in which the CSC Program also succeeded to include sections on climate change impacts. In December, WCF organized a validation workshop with ten Cocobod experts and facilitated a Training-of-Trainers of company lead trainers on how to use and pilot the materials. A total of 12 participants (11 male, 1 female) attended the program. The group consisted mainly of field coordinators and sustainability officers representing the following companies: Agro Eco, Cargill, Cocoa Merchants, Ecom, Mars, Lindt, Nestlé, Olam, and PBC/Touton. Most of them have extensive field experience and experience in training farmers. In addition, there were two observers from WCF and 3 from COCOBOD. Several CSC companies are considering training on climate smart cocoa practices during the upcoming cocoa season. Touton has already performed some initial trainings.

WCF is working with UTZ/Rainforest Alliance in Côte d'Ivoire to proceed in a similar fashion in 2018, with the aim to organize a similar ToT in 2019 and to proceed with scaling of the materials afterwards through their certification network. WCF will work with the CSC/CFI companies again on a training of trainers, with the aim of reaching the producers these companies source from directly. In both cases, WCF is taking care of curriculum development, while RA/UTZ are supporting the developing the recommendations based on CGIAR's research, and on participatory validation and local adaptation

exercises. UTZ is intending to invest approximately \$150,000 in the development of the CSC curriculum.

In Latin America, during 2017, using this dataset of GPS coordinates of 6,500 cocoa farms provided by national partners and WCF, CIAT developed maps of the cocoa growing regions of Central America and a preliminary analysis of current and future climate profile and the impact of climate change on the aptitude of cacao for these areas. During 2018, CIAT and WCF started a collaboration to elaborate the climate exposure study of the cocoa producing areas of the Dominican. This is a critical step to develop a CSC curriculum consisting current and future climate trends for the cocoa growing zones and evidence-based knowledge on options for adaptation and mitigation for specific cocoa growing zones.

WCF in alliance with CIAT and Rikolto has started the process to complete and refine the climate exposure studies for Central America and Caribbean and to develop a Climate Smart Curriculum for Central America and Caribbean, by organizing information on the impact of climate change and site-specific options for adaptation and mitigation for each cocoa growing zones of the region.

Cocoa agroforestry market systems linkages

This pilot provides farmers with sustained, market-based investments in cocoa agroforestry production systems. With a focus on Liberia, the CSC Program aims to accomplish this by connecting cocoa agroforestry producer groups to markets for non-cocoa crops that they are not marketing as successfully as they could, and by connecting them to markets actors that will offer price premiums for cocoa. This activity has been concluded and the final report of this work is available.

Linked to this work, ACIDI/VOCA staff also visited Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana in June 2017, to visit and assess WCF implementing partner projects. Overall findings showed that cocoa agroforestry has been proven to be agronomically and economically viable in the region, and that agroforestry aligns with government and company goals around climate change adaptation, farm level income diversification, and addressing forest cover loss. Furthermore, policy changes are needed to promote agroforestry effectively – especially on land and tree tenure, and on seedling supply.

In Côte d'Ivoire it was found that most company projects focused on certification standards, for which shade requirement is between 12-18 trees/ha. Some new initiatives are more advanced (Tranchivoire – Barry Callebaut, ICRAF pilots, Mondelēz PES project), but no existing market analyses was found for agroforestry products. The recommendation is to transition to more market-based and demand-driven solutions to deforestation. In Ghana, ACIDI/VOCA found that company projects focused on productivity, with few shade trees. Producers are selling intercrops to low value markets. On the positive side, strong channels exist to reach large numbers of farmers and good off-farm economic opportunities exist, e.g., nurseries, service.

In June and September 2018 follow-up visits were organized to Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana respectively, along with workshops with key public and private sector partners. These had the objective to provide WCF and its partners with practical guidance, examples and contextual understanding to support the adoption and maintenance of sustainable, market-oriented cocoa agroforestry in their supply chains, using an interactive workshop with diverse presenters. This closes the work with ACIDI/VOCA, but in-country the dialogue on CSC/agroforestry will continue to be part of the CSC Programs strategic engagement. (See Annex D & E for full reports from Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana consultancies).

Heat and Drought Tolerant Planting Material

During this reporting period, WCF completed preliminary work on heat and drought tolerance through an 18-month, USDA-FAS complementary grant entitled “Strengthening the Cocoa Value Chain.” Through a portion of this grant (approximately \$50,000), and in partnership with Bioversity International, WCF completed an evaluation of the current state of research on drought and heat tolerant planting material and developed a methodology for evaluating material as part of the CSC Program and other projects, including ACI II.

The specific objectives of this preliminary work include: (1) understanding current knowledge on the physiological response of cocoa and the genetic diversity to drought and heat; (2) mapping the institutional landscape on cocoa drought and heat tolerance research; and (3) developing a pragmatic framework for a research program and related priorities for the next 3-5 years.

During the November 2017 Global CSC Strategy Meeting in Ghana, Bioversity presented the findings and CSC company partners validated the next step of the heat and drought tolerance work to be supported by the CSC Program. This will be an 18-month project beginning in April 2018 with the following objectives in Latin America:

- Develop a working framework for immediate action;
- “Quick-wins” – rapid actions that take advantage of already existing field trials, where rapid data, information and solutions can be generated with a focus on Latin America; and
- Create and validate standards and protocols.

The sub-agreement was submitted to and approved by USAID earlier this year and we are now focused on implementation. Based upon the recommendations from the preliminary work, WCF requested and was granted approval by USAID to expand the range of countries involved in the study to include those with a higher potential of heat and drought tolerant planting material and research facilities collecting climate data. Therefore, we added Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica to the scope of the work. During this period, WCF and Bioversity International developed a collaboration agreement to initiate the field activities for evaluation of heat and drought tolerant cocoa planting materials in Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Dominican Republic. A link with national research institutes in Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana is kept through WCF’s African Cocoa Initiative. An initial agreement on data sharing exists with CNRA and negotiations are ongoing with CRIG.

Other Pilot Opportunities

During the Strategy Meeting on November 30, 2017 and based on the investment pathways discussed in the CSC Inception Report, the CSC members identified additional pilots to consider integrating into the CSC Program.

Innovation	Location	Partners
<i>CSC Training Curriculum based on climate exposure maps</i>	Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana	CGIAR/CCAFS, Cocobod, RA, SFL
<i>Cocoa agroforestry market systems linkages</i>	Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia	ACDI/VOCA

<i>Heat and drought tolerant planting materials</i>	Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana	WCF ACI, CNRA, CRIG
<i>Learning about Land Tenure in the face of Climate Change</i>	Ghana	Ecom, Hersheys, Winrock, USAID
<i>Using Cocoa-Link as a CSC training App</i>	(Côte d'Ivoire,) Ghana	CGIAR/CCAFS, Hersheys, Farmerline, RA/UTZ
<i>Proof of concept on Tree Tenure Registration</i>	Ghana	AgroEco Louis Bolk, Cocobod, Forestry Commission, RA, SFL
<i>Landscape management</i>	Ghana	FC, NCRC, OLAM, Touton, WUR
<i>CSC ISFM</i>	Ghana	IFDC (with WCF CLP)
<i>Transformation of traditional Cocoa agroforestry systems to Climate Smart Cocoa Agroforestry systems</i>	Dominican Republic Honduras Nicaragua	Ritter Sport & Solidarity International Helvetas & APROCACAO FUNDOPO, FUPAROKA, CONACADO, APROCASI
<i>Establishment of Climate Smart Cocoa agroforestry systems with diversified incomes</i>	El Salvador Dominican Republic Honduras Nicaragua	Solidarity International & Cacao Oro Catholic Relief Services Cacao Forest Valrhona, FUPAROKA Helvetas, SOCODEVI, APROCACAHO

West Africa:

Learning about Land Tenure in the face of Climate Change

In Ghana, the CSC Program started a collaboration with Hershey, ECOM, and the USAID Tenure and Global Climate Change (TGCC) Program. This program aims to better understand and test the components of a model for public-private collaboration to help smallholder cocoa farmers in Ghana increase tenure security (land and trees), replant old cocoa farms, and reduce deforestation and degradation. WCF is joining the pilot to translate the learnings into the CSC strategy development process and continue to provide technical support to monitor the impact. In December the TGCC Program organized a learning event on the topic in collaboration with WCF.

Using CocoaLink as a CSC training App

In Ghana, WCF is working with partner with Hershey to use their new Android training App (CocoaLink) to incorporate the CSC training curriculum. As a first step, a selection of the CSC training materials was put onto the platform (download the App at <https://www.facebook.com/cocoalink/>). The App was officially launched by Hershey, with open access to the climate change sections for anyone. Currently we work with several partners, including Learning Community, Rainforest Alliance and UTZ, to add additional functionality (e.g. location-based advice, farmer segmentation, stepwise approach), integrate other mini Apps (e.g. shade tree advice, shade cover calculator) and other knowledge resources onto the platform. The CSC program will provide some additional financial support to reorganize and integrate the different features. Also, written materials need to be transformed to be used on a mobile platform. Company partners will be asked to pilot this with farmers as well in 2018.

Proof of concept on Tree Tenure Registration

In collaboration with SFL and the local NGO Agro-Eco, WCF undertook a proof of concept pilot targeting 150 farmers. Funded by the FTF CSA Learning Community Project, this pilot aimed to (1) identify and build practical ways for farmers to register their planted trees; and (2) to catalyze more discussion/action on the process of reforestation/tree planting. Part of the implementation included the use of the latest smart phone and digital mapping technology and the provision of farm documentation to individual farmers. This highly innovative pilot is nearing completion. The registration of 150 farmers has been successful (for the first time ever in Ghana) and this achievement has been picked up by media after WCF issued a [press release](#). The Thomson Reuters Foundation also performed a twin report both on the Winrock land tenure ([link](#)) and WCF CSC tree tenure pilots ([link](#)). Farmers can now benefit from selling the trees for timber that will encourage tree conservation and replanting, while providing much needed environmental benefits to the farm and region. In addition, WCF has worked with partners to develop a manual and training module for other partners to adopt it. Pending Forestry Commission approval this will come out end of September or beginning of October 2018. Several of the CSC companies have expressed their interest to pilot tree planting and registration this with some of their farmers in starting the planting of trees and (after one year) to get these registered in the name of the farmers. At least two are in the process of contracting services for a pilot, which we will continue to follow up on.

CGAIR/CCAFS Learning Sites

In Ghana, WCF coordinates the implementation and knowledge sharing involving private sector of all the CSA/CSC field pilots being implemented by the CGIAR's CCAFS consortium, the CSA Learning Community led by SFL, and the WCF CSC Program. The effort is to ensure synergies, prevent duplication and over-solicitation of member companies. This exercise has also led to the identification of two scientific CSC learning sites (see figure 2), within CSC company members' operations, where CSA practices are piloted and researched. Learnings will be shared as they become available.

Learning on CSC Landscape Approach

The CSC Program has joint two learning consortia on the development of a landscape approach for CSC, led by member companies Olam and Touton. This is within the context of the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program. The funding comes from companies themselves and the U.K. Government-funded Partnership for Forests program. Both companies have agreed that the CSC Program should support by collecting lessons on how to set up and manage multi-stakeholder platforms on landscape governance, for learning by other CSC companies, and to help building strategies for Côte d'Ivoire. WCF will collect this information over the course of the year and work with national knowledge partners within this landscape to include more companies into the learning and to assist with a tool kit for the guiding these types of landscape processes.

CSC Integrated Soil Fertility Management

In 2018 and 2019, WCF will support research on ISFM in Ghana. In partnership with the International Fertilizer Development Center and the WCF Cocoa Livelihoods Program, the research is proposing the following objectives:

- Identify the business case for:
 - biofertilizer in raising cocoa seedlings for rehabilitation of old farms;
 - the promotion shade trees that help improve soil fertility for rehabilitation of old farms;
 - the promotion of compost to improve soil health on mature cocoa plantations;

- Develop CSC ISFM training modules (both paper and digital);
- Develop decision tools/CSC practice recommendations on ISFM;
- Organize of Training of Trainers; and
- Translate and validate for use also in Côte d'Ivoire.

Latin America

During this period CSC program engaged with several partners in the target countries to discuss the possibilities of implementing CSC pilots for generating new and integrated knowledge for scaling of CSC. In the coming months, WCF is providing advisory and technical support and will hold discussions with the partners to further elaborate the CSC pilot, develop work plans, and elaborate the monitoring and evaluation systems for the CSC pilots. These projects are funded by CSC partners but will be integrated into the Program as part of the CSC learnings and strategy development.

Transformation of traditional cocoa agroforestry systems to CSC agroforestry systems

Traditional small farms face complex resource allocation decisions constrained by incomplete information access. Hence farm management and investment decisions can be improved through timely observation, recordkeeping, analysis and learning. In February 2018, WCF started working on this pilot in Nicaragua, and as of September 2018 the work has been extended to Honduras and Dominican Republic with the key partners in each country. WCF will provide guidance and training to the implementing partners for the design of the pilot, data collection, processing, analysis and collective learning.

High-value cocoa agroforestry systems

Despite efforts by farmers and farmers' organizations to improve productivity and quality of cocoa and negotiate better price via certification and many other means, the current cocoa-banana-Inga agroforestry systems of Central America generate low level of income for the farm households. In July 2018, WCF started providing technical assistance to key partners in Central America to pilot high value climate smart cocoa agroforestry systems and in September-October 2018, partners of CSC program are in the process of establishing 40 high value CSC agroforestry plots in the target countries.

2. Identification of Key Questions

WCF has developed the learning questions (and indicators) for each new pilot beginning in the design phase in collaboration with the participating partners, and the CSCSWG in-country. These questions have been shared and discussed with CSC company members during a webinar on 5 July 2018 (Annex F). This data collection aims to leverage learnings from a successful CSC pilot, but also on dimensions like gender, environmental impacts, and potential future scaling efforts.

3. Lessons Learned and Promotion

As virtually all pilots are still being implanted or being developed, the compilation of lessons learned, and promotion of successful pilots will be a key focus of the CSC Program's year 3, 2018/2019. The CSC Program team continues to develop a robust M&E and communication strategy in anticipation of sharing the successes and challenges in pilot development. The objective is to catalyze private sector adoption of successful innovations.

VI. Communications and Outreach

West Africa

In many of the meetings and conversations, the WCF CSC Program used the Inception Report as a communication tool in the different discussions on environment and climate change. During this period, much 'internal' communication and outreach was devoted to the getting buy-in and participation of key partners on the development, review and training of trainers of the new CSC training materials. Blog articles are planned to showcase this work to a wider audience as soon as the work on digital tools has been concluded.

The Program team also made several presentations during general country meetings and meetings of the WCF's African Cocoa Initiative and Cocoa Livelihoods Program, exploring synergies and ensuring all WCF members and key partners remain informed at least on the activities of the CSC Program, whether formally involved or not.

The CSC Program features prominently within the scientific discussion on CSC in-country. Our partnership with the CGIAR's CCAFS Program ensures joint organization of events, for instance the CCAFS planning meeting in February, which also gave selected CSC company members the opportunity to present their solutions to the scientists and create synergies (e.g. the training App CocoaLink). Learning briefs are also prepared with WCF inputs and review (e.g. a publication on the cost of inaction ([link](#)) about climate change and the cocoa sector). WCF is also designing joint communications with the Learning Community led by CIAT and SFL.

After the successful tree-tenure pilot in Ghana WCF issued a [press release](#) that was picked up in national and international press.

In February, WCF presented on private sector collaboration on the topic of deforestation and climate change at a public event at the Institut Français in Abidjan (featuring a theatre piece, a panel discussion and a discussion with the 200+ audience), at the request of Radio France International.

Other examples are the co-facilitation of a large national workshop called by UTZ/Rainforest Alliance on the development of the CSC training manual for Côte d'Ivoire, and the organization of a technical workshop for the companies, in collaboration with Ghana's REDD+ secretariat, to build a deeper understanding of investment and engagement possibilities under the Emission Reduction Program.

In alignment with the development of the CFI Frameworks for Action, the WCF CSC Program team has facilitated and participated in numerous meetings with both public and private sector stakeholders. In our efforts to closely align our work on climate change and deforestation, we have similarly used these venues to include discussions on our work in the CSC Program. These include:

CFI Technical Meeting in Côte d'Ivoire, January 16 and April 5, 2018

- Over 80 participants from public and private sectors; and
- During the meeting participants are developing the CFI implementation plan, including alignment with the CSC program.

CFI Technical Meeting in Ghana, February 27 and April 18, 2018

- Over 70 participants from public and private sectors; and
- During the meeting participants are developing the CFI implementation plan, including alignment with the CSC program.

The CSC Director and WA Program Manager also facilitated and presented a webinar on the theme of climate-smart cocoa agroforestry in September 2018, aimed at supporting the development of (climate smart) action plans for CFI by the company members.

Latin America

During this period, WCF facilitated numerous CSCSWG's and used the Inception Report as a foundation for strategy development. WCF also presented the CSC Program to a wide audience during the National Cocoa Producers' forum in Honduras in October 2017. This event generated interests from the base organizations (15 cocoa growers' cooperatives) to learn more about CSC and the strategies to scale it. The theme of CSC was explicitly incorporated into a national cocoa development project financed by the Swiss development agency with key elements of CSC framework.

WCF participated in National Cocoa forum in Guatemala in 2018. This event generated interests from many actors of cocoa value chain to learn more about CSC and the strategies to scale it. The theme of CSC has now been explicitly incorporated into national Cocoa development strategy of Guatemala and WCF is expected to provide technical assistance and guidance to the cocoa sector of Guatemala.

WCF participated in two regional meetings for the conformation and consolidation of the Regional Technical Platform of Cocoa convened by the Secretariat of the Central American Agricultural Council with support from COSUDE and RIKOLTO. WCF facilitated the inclusion of climate smart cocoa in the objectives and work plan of the regional cocoa platform.

WCF facilitated the CSC strategy meeting for Latin America in Managua, Nicaragua in December 2017. The event brought together more than 90 participants from 14 countries who reflected on innovations, national and regional strategies and collaborations on scaling of climate smart cocoa. The meeting was particularly successful in building collaboration between public and private sector partners, and in identifying and prioritizing climate smart cocoa challenges and opportunities in the future. Use the links to access the summary report of the event ([in English](#)) and the pre-read material ([in Spanish](#)).

VII. Discussion of any implementation problems encountered

There still is not a functioning general public-private platform for cocoa in Ghana. This is creating challenges with respect to aligning the CSC strategy discussions and facilitate industry engagement with the government bodies. Work to re-establish the Ghana Cocoa Platform continues. However, most of this dialogue is now managed through WCF participation in Cocobod's working group on a CSC standard.

As mentioned in "Lessons Learned" due to the heightened activity around CFI, the CSC Program must carefully navigate around the creation of 'meeting fatigue'. For this reason, most meetings are combined with our other initiatives (ACI II, CocoaAction, CLP, CFI, policy engagement, and donor engagement). This includes joint 'country huddles' and coordination meetings, for example, which is sometimes challenging but does help to increase participation.

The early 2018 ban on any productivity interventions in Côte d'Ivoire has made it quite difficult to motivate any new investments and engagement on CSC among the companies in-country. Cocoa agroforestry is a less contentious area which has opened some avenues, but the sector is holding back until clearer direction as to what the way forward should look is provided by the Conseil du Café-Cacao.

Finally, during the months of April-July 2018, socio-political trouble broke out in Nicaragua, impending travels and meetings. As a result FTF-CSC program staff could not travel to cocoa growing areas of Nicaragua to carry out program related consultations and meetings with partners on the ground. The National Cocoa Commission and the CSCSWG of Nicaragua also did not meet during this period, hindering progress of CSC strategy and CSC pilot development. In August and September some level of normalcy was been restored although the business and investment climate of Nicaragua remains seriously affected.

VIII. Summary of expected activities over the next six months

The project management team submitted the 2019 project workplan. The following is a brief updated summary of key activities outlined in that submission:

1. Program Summary Objective 1: Implement a shared cocoa/agroforestry strategy for addressing climate change threats to farmer livelihoods in cocoa-growing regions:
 - Continuously revise Inception Report as new knowledge, strategies and data becomes available (e.g. updated maps);
 - Final report on the assessment of end-markets and market incentives for cocoa agroforestry products;
 - Continue to build commitment from public and private sector partners to participate in CSC/CFI;
 - Continue to build and engage with the global platform for CSC;
 - Continue to build and engage with Climate Smart Cocoa Strategy Groups (CSCSG) in-country;
 - (In West Africa) Integrate CSC into the CFI on ending deforestation and forest degradation;
 - Develop an investment plan, aligned with deforestation commitment (in West Africa), and approved by the global CSC platform; and
 - Develop strategy and begin collecting best practices and learnings from CSC Program.

2. Program Summary Objective 2: Use lessons learned from successful pilots to guide private sector investment in targeted CSA activities to improve resilience for farmers, other supply chain partners and ecosystems:
 - Establish working groups to identify and link sector actors with specific interest in piloting CSA relevant projects;
 - Design and implement pilots including learning questions, scope of work & budget;
 - Develop agreements for pilot implementation and submit for USAID approval;
 - Support and follow-up CSC training pilots with CSC member companies in Ghana;
 - Identify CSA practices for cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire and Latin America, development of training modules, organization of ToT's and training pilots with member companies started;

- Deliver final report for agroforestry linkage consultancy round II with ACIDI/VOCA;
- Integrate additional dynamic and location-based tools into the new Android CocoaLink App, in addition to the new CSC content;
- CSC training materials integrated into the new App with CIAT, Rikolto and LWR;
- CSC agroforestry system evaluation, monitoring and learning systems Online digital systems with Solidaridad International, Helvetas and Roig S.A;
- Training manuals and protocols for innovative CSC ISFM produced, with a focus on organic addiments, ToT organized and farmer training within the CLP program held;
- Develop Learning Dialogue on the organization and evaluation of multi-stakeholder platforms on climate-smart cocoa landscape governance, including templates for scale-out to other areas;
- Get tree registration manual approved and communicate to CSC/CFI members;
- Design and implementation of high value cocoa agroforestry systems, and organization of joint in-country events on optimal agroforestry configurations; and
- Apply high level learning questions framework and indicators across pilots and region. Learning briefs developed on finalized pilots.

Latin America Acronyms

Country	Acronym	Organizations	
El Salvador	CLUSA	CLUSA El Salvador	
	LWR	Lutheran World Relief	
	CARITAS	CARITAS El Salvador	
	ACPACI	Asociación Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria Cacao “LOS IZALCOS”	
	CENTA	National Center for agricultural and forest technologies	
	MAG	Ministry of Agriculture	
	UES	University of El Salvador	
	Chocolate Melher	Chocolate Melher	
	ES-Cacao	Cooperative Society of Cocoa Growers ES-Cacao	
	VECOMA	Vredeseilanden en Mesoamérica	
	CRS	Catholic Relief Services	
	Honduras	FHIA	Honduran Foundation for Agricultural Research
		APROCACAHO	Association of Cocoa Producers of Honduras
		FUNDER	Foundation for rural business development
CURLA		University Center for the Atlantic region	
Chocolate de Caribe		Chocolate de Caribe	
Chocolats Halba		Chocolats Halba Honduras	
VECOMA		Vredeseilanden en Mesoamérica	
LWR		Lutheran World Relief	
Nicaragua		INTA	National Institute of Agricultural Technology
		INETER	National Institute Territorial studies
	MAG	Ministry of Agriculture	
	MEFCCA	Ministry of Family Economy and Associative Cooperation	
	COSUDE	Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation	
	CIAT	Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical/International Center for Tropical Agriculture	
	CATIE	Tropical Agronomic Center for Education and research	
	Ritter Sport	Ritter Sport	
	Ingemann	Ingemann	
	UNA	National Agricultural University	
	CANICACAO	National Chamber of Cocoa producers	
	CRS	Catholic Relief services	
	LWR	Lutheran World Relief	
	ONUDI	United Nations Industrial Development	
	Solidaridad	Solidaridad Internacional	
	VECOMA	Vredeseilanden en Mesoamérica	
	ECOM	ECOM Agrotrade	
	Dominican Republic	CONACADO	CONACADO Group
		Roig S.A.	Roig Agro cacao S.A.
Valrhona		Valrhona	
IDIAF		National research Institute for Agriculture and Forestry	
MAG		Ministry of Agriculture	
COOPROAGRO		Cooperative of Cocoa Growers	
FUPAROCA		Foundation for regeneration of Organic Cocoa	
APROCACI		National Cocoa Producers Organization of DR	
UNDP		United Nations Development Program	
COOPCANOR		Cooperative of Cocoa Growers of the North of DR	
Rizek	Rizek Cacao S.A.		

