

# Linkages between Private Sector Cocoa Initiatives and National Land and Forest Policies

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Based on work by Jed Hull, intern MSc Environmental Policy (Wageningen University)

## Introduction

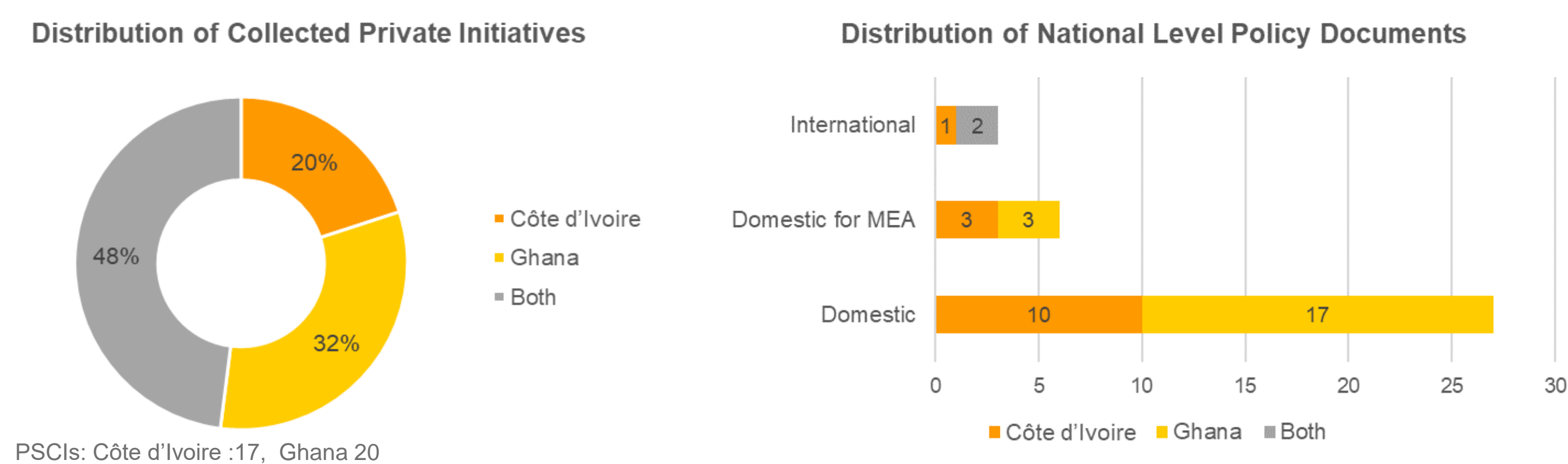
The impacts of cocoa on forests are increasingly considered in the West African cocoa sector (Carodenuto, 2019). In 2017, 12 of the world's leading cocoa and chocolate companies committed in working together to end deforestation associated to the production of cocoa. Private sector cocoa initiatives (PSCI) aimed at sustainable cocoa production can support national land and forest policies (NLFP) (Carodenuto, 2019), and private industry actors increasingly recognise that it is important to work with governments and support national policies (Kroeger et al., 2017). It is therefore crucial to identify the potential challenges to and opportunities for more integrated policy and planning between the public and private sector. This study addresses the case of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana

## Research questions

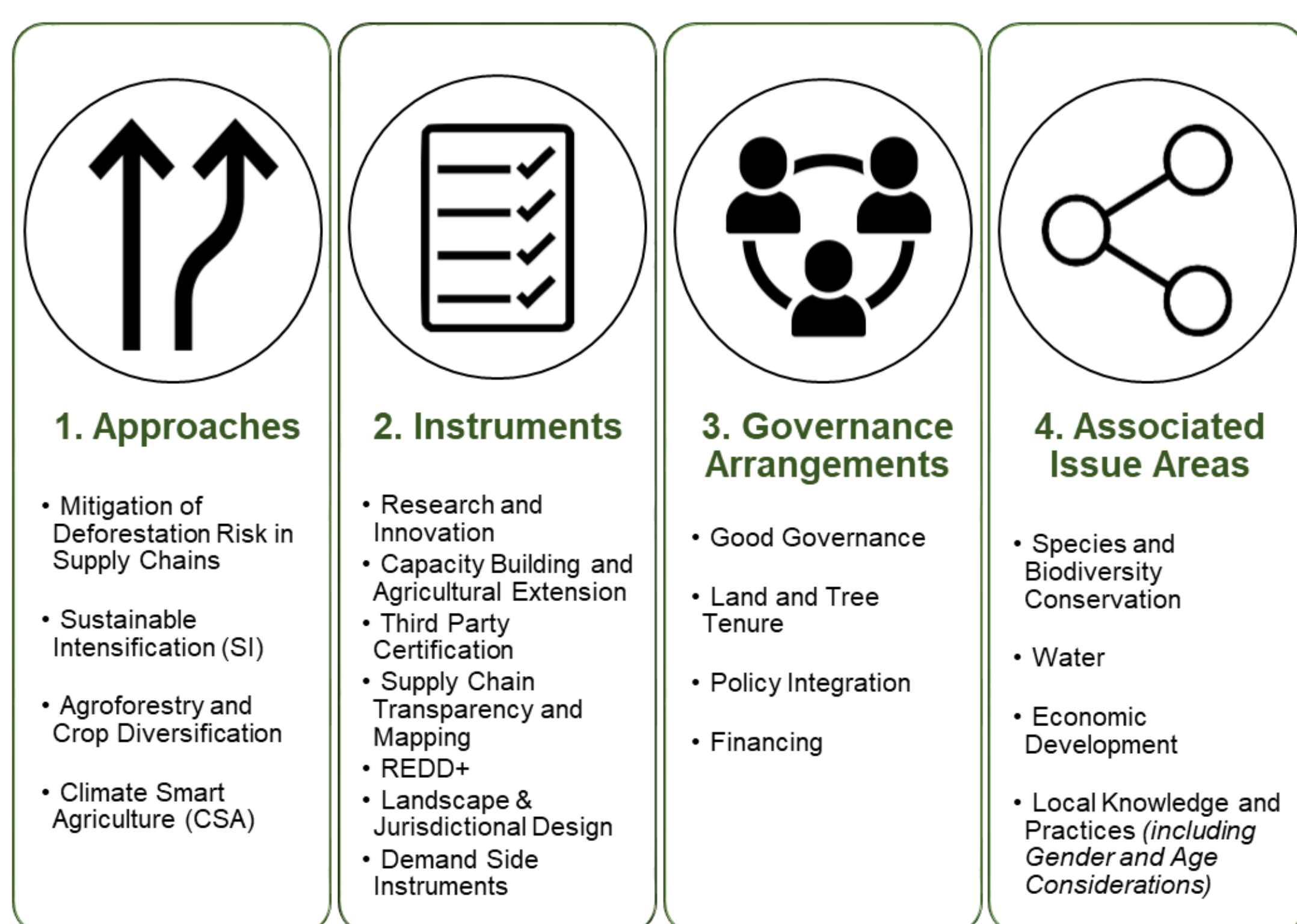
1. What are synergies and trade-offs between the objectives of PSCIs and NLFPs in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana?
2. What are critical knowledge gaps with respect to these synergies and trade-offs??

## Materials and Methods

Systematic mapping review from April to July 2019.

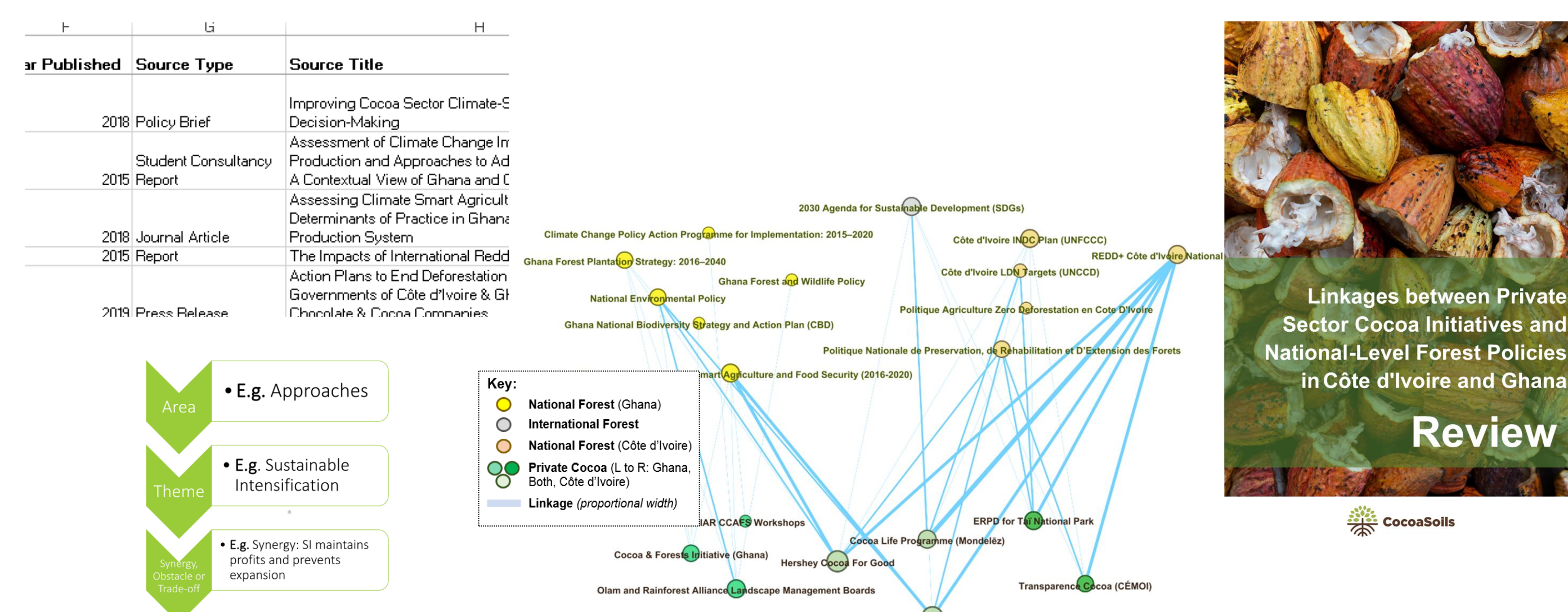


Synergies, obstacles and trade-offs between PSCIs and NLFPs were investigated under four main areas:



## Outputs:

1. Systematic mapping database
2. Thematic analysis of synergies, obstacles & trade-offs, graphical network analysis of potential synergies, assessment of data needs.



## Results

The PSCIs operating in the country range from unilateral private sector-voluntary commitments (e.g. Cargill Cocoa Promise) to public-private partnerships (e.g. Cocoa & Forests Initiatives) to public sector programmes with some degree of private sector's involvement. Zero Deforestation Commitments (ZDC) are implemented by PSCIs through a combination of capacity building, supply chain certification and supply chain transparency and mapping. The NLFPs included in the review include unilateral domestic policies for domestic purposes, domestic policies pursuing multilateral environmental agreements and adoption of multilateral international policies.

### Example results:

**Approaches:** Approaches adopted by PSCIs to reduce cocoa-induced deforestation.

**Instruments:** Specific tools which are used to operationalise approaches.

**Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)**  
**Description:** Co-benefits for NLFPs from cocoa farming that takes into account climate change mitigation and adaptation (can include intensification, shade trees and diversification).  
**Example of Synergy:** PSCIs that involve CSA may increase the salience and impact of deforestation reduction by linking forests and climate change mitigation.

**Jurisdictional/Landscape Approach**  
**Description:** Designs of PSCIs that considers a range of stakeholders, sectors, land-uses etc. at the jurisdiction or landscape level – in the hopes of scaling efforts up.  
**Example of Synergy:** PSCIs that adopt landscape or jurisdictional design may allow for a holistic approach to supporting NLFPs at scale.

**Governance:** Potential influences on the functioning of PSCIs arising from governance context for land, forest and trees or political context.

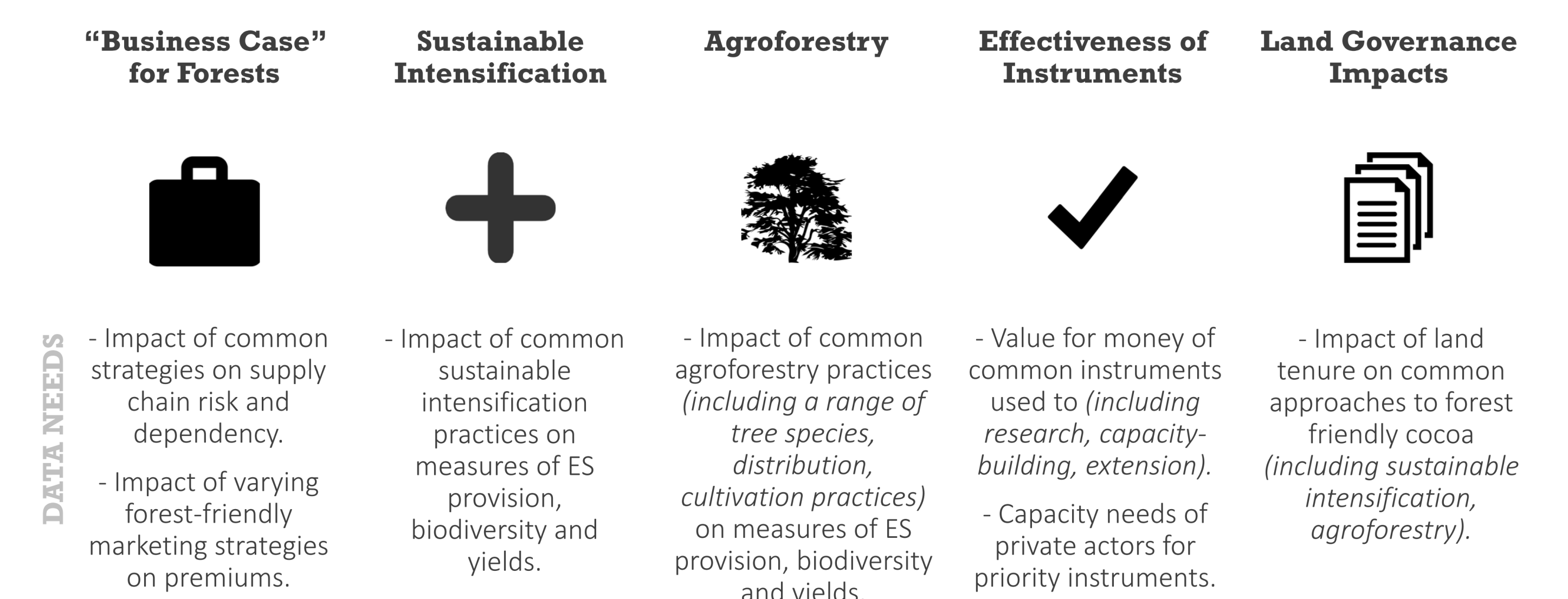
**Associated issue areas:** Thematic areas which have implications for the relationship between PSCIs and NLFPs.

**Land/Tree Tenure and Governance:**  
**Description:** Existing tenure system for land and trees disincentivises producers from investing in sustainable land management, planting or maintaining tree stands.  
**Example of Trade-Off:** PSCIs that involve sustainable intensification may result in increased deforestation in the absence of secure land tenure and effective land governance.

**Water:**  
**Description:** Forest and water interactions play an important role in the integrity of forest ecosystems and provision of forest ecosystem services, including soil stability and nutrient transportation. Water provision to crops through irrigation or other means can be a determinant of yields and the longevity of cocoa farms  
**Example of Trade-Off:** Where PSCIs do not consider water, there is a risk that other objectives are pursued at the expense of meeting NLFPs related to water.

### Data gaps:

In order to maximise synergies, limit obstacles and prevent trade-offs, data should be obtained in the following key areas:



## References

Carodenuto, S. (2019). Governance of zero-deforestation cocoa in West Africa: New forms of public-private interaction. *Environmental Policy and Governance*, 29(1), pp.55-66.  
 Hull, J. (2019). Linkages between Private Sector Cocoa Initiatives and National-Level Forest Policies in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. A review developed on behalf of CocoaSoils project and UNEP-WCMC.

## Contact

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