

CEPF Final Completion and Impact Report

Organization's Legal Name:	Centre d'Etudes, Formation, Conseils et Audits
Project Title:	Strengthen Ivorian Cocoa Stakeholder Landscape Management Capacity to Foster Conservation
Grant Number:	CEPF-100814
Hotspot:	Guinean Forests of West Africa
Strategic Direction:	2 Mainstream biodiversity conservation into public policy and private sector practice in the nine conservation corridors, at local, sub-national and national levels
Grant Amount:	\$303,704.53
Project Dates:	July 01, 2018 - December 31, 2021
Date of Report:	April 26, 2022

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

- Rainforest Alliance (RA) provided support to CEFCO to establish and empower a community Landscape Management Board. In coordination with IMPACTUM (an Ivorian NGO), RA also supported the design of the sensitization materials and the Monitoring & Evaluation of the project's activities.
- IMPACTUM trained the LMB on business plan development in order to generate additional income for farmers.
- Société de Développement des Forêts (SODEFOR) provided farmers with native fast-growing seeds for shade trees to stabilize soils, reduce temperature fluctuations and store carbon on farms. SODEFOR helped with shade tree nurseries establishment and follow-up.
- Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves (OIPR) actively raised awareness of biodiversity protection through public meetings, informative posters, and radio shows to sensitize communities on the negative consequences of bushmeat consumption, and the importance of the area biodiversity conservation.
- Districts of TAÏ and ZAGNE participated in the elaboration of the Participatory Landscape Management Plan (PLMP) and the implementation of the action plan. The endorsement of the project by those two key stakeholders brought added value to the implementation.
- TOUTON provided great support to the project and both cooperatives on training on sustainable farming and environmental practices. TOUTON sensitized farmers on the forestry code and maintained his commercial partnership with cooperatives.
- Cooperatives Coopérative Agricole Fraternité de Taï (CAFTA) and Coopérative Agricole Entente de Zagné (CAEZ) managed the interest of their members and communities by giving them responsibility for their landscape. Through the Internal Management System (IMS), they provided support for farmers' training and activities implementation and follow-up.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Planned Long-Term Impacts: 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>Beyond the life of the project, better access to local, regional and international markets results in improved farmer's income and reduced income variability in 10 local communities (Ziriglo, Paule Oula, Port Gentil, Daoubli, Tai, Zaikobly, Zidakro, Ancien Zagné, Vodelobly, and Konatekro) targeted by sustainable livelihood/job creation activities.</p>	<p>The revenue diversifying income sources component of this project is of major interest to the farmers, especially women and plays a major part in the sustainability efforts of TOUTON (technical and commercial partner for cocoa). Chicken rearing and beekeeping pilot project have been established.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers of the communities were trained on different topics related to both activities. - Farmers were linked to local market to sell harvested honey and produced chicken - The revenue diversification micro-project on chicken rearing gathered a total of 74 beneficiaries. - 32 beneficiaries of which 3 are women were involved in the beekeeping activity. - Each micro-project generated an average amount of 900\$ every 6 months.
<p>Beyond the life of the project, 50% of 800 participating producers will be applying best practices in their farms, increasing their adaptive capacity and resilience against predicted climate impacts.</p>	<p>A total of 30 Farmer Field School (FFS) sessions organized by CAFTA and CAEZ cooperatives took place from January 2019 to May 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 991 farmers were trained on pre- and post-harvest techniques and on the use of non-chemical techniques, management of waste, composting, protection of the ecosystem, and vegetative barriers. Between 85% to 90% of the trained farmers (depending on the community) applied farming best practices on their farms. - The project provided shade trees plantlets to farmers to help them increase the level of shade on their plantations and establish vegetative barriers. Once adult, the shade trees will be useful to stabilize soils, reduce temperature fluctuations and store carbon on farms and increase farmers' resilience to climate change's negative impacts.
<p>Beyond the life of the project, 2000 hectares of farmland will be managed sustainably to reduce deforestation in adjacent Tai National Park and support reforestation by communities in the Tai-Cavally corridor.</p>	<p>2,218 hectares of farmland are under sustainable land use management through the introduction of sustainable land use management and reforestation in farms and vegetative barriers zones. Although actions were carried out on 2,218 hectares, the results were more convincing on 1,744 hectares so far. It is on these hectares that a good percentage of the planted trees and vegetative barriers are visible. On the rest, there were important mortalities but even if the survival rate of the planted trees was low and therefore not up to the objectives in these areas, the producers were trained on biodiversity and sustainable practices.</p>

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	<p>With the support of SODEFOR and OIPR, 2,218 hectares of farmland will be continuously managed (beyond the life of the project) to reduce deforestation in the ten communities: Ziriglo, Paule Oula, Port Gentil, Daobli, Taï, Zaipobly, Konatekro, Veodobly, Ancien Zagné and Zidakro.</p>

Planned Short-Term Impacts: 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
<p>By the end of the project, 2000 hectares of farmland will be under sustainable land use management and planning to reduce deforestation in adjacent Taï National Park and support reforestation by communities in the Taï-Cavally corridor.</p>	<p>Through the introduction of sustainable land use management and reforestation in farms and establishment of vegetative barriers, the project has contributed to reduce deforestation in ten communities: Ziriglo, Paule Oula, Port Gentil, Daobli, Taï, Zaipobly, Konatekro, Veodobly, Ancien Zagné and Zidakro.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In total, 2,218 hectares of farmland are under sustainable land use management. - With the support of SODEFOR, the project has set up 5 shade trees nurseries with 34,500 seedlings on 4 sites: Daobly (5,000 plantlets), Port Gentil (5,000 seedlings), Zagné (7,500 plantlets) and Paule-Oula (17,000 seedlings). The selected species are Makoré (Tieghemella heckelii), Framiré (Terminalia ivorensis), "Akpi"(Ricinodendron heudelotii) and Gmelina (Gmelina arborea) - a non-native species but recommended by SODEFOR in alignment with the Environment and Impact Assessment plan developed in May 2018 for CEPF. Out of the 34,500 seedlings, 25,497 survived which represents a success rate of 74%. - The project has planted 21,717 trees in farms and vegetative barriers.
<p>By the end of the project, 10 communities will be applying 85% of biodiversity conservation friendly practices in their farms, increasing their adaptive capacity and resilience against predicted climate impacts.</p>	<p>10 communities (Ziriglo, Paule Oula, Port Gentil, Daobli, Taï and Zaipobly, Konatekro, Veodobly, Ancien Zagné, Zidakro), which represent 20 settlements, have been empowered and are all applying biodiversity friendly practices in their farms (tree planting and/or composting).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project has delivered trainings on climate-smart agricultural practices to 991 farmers and biodiversity conservation friendly practices, through shade trees distribution to farmers for shade trees improvement in farms and vegetative barriers establishment. The project has produced 25,497 plantlets and planted 21,717 plantlets which represent 85% of the planted trees on farms and vegetative barriers. Through his actions linked to shade trees, the project had improved the resilience

Impact Description	Impact Summary
	of local communities to the impacts of climate change.
By the end of the project, the LMB will be a functional governing body conformed as a multi-stakeholder partnership, including local communities, government, and private sector.	<p>The project has created a Landscape Management Board that has been successful in engaging the local communities and smallholder farmers to protect their landscapes by building their capacities in sustainable landscape management, climate-smart agricultural practices, and additional livelihood programs.</p> <p>A gender-inclusive and enabling environment has been established to foster the creation of a transformative community governance of landscapes by bringing together key stakeholders (communities' leaders, districts, OIPR, SODEFOR, cooperatives) around the targeted landscapes.</p> <p>In total, 103 members of CAFTA and CAEZ from different communities together with the traditional authorities joined the LMB of which 12 are women.</p>
By the end of the project, approximately 2,000 community members in the project area will have been reached with an environmental awareness campaign and activities highlighting the need for biodiversity conservation and the importance and of local support to government and private sector conservation efforts.	<p>In total, over 2,100 persons have been reached with an environmental awareness campaign and activities highlighting the need for biodiversity conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,616 communities' members (including pupils) of CAEZ and CAFTA in Ziriglo, Paule Oula, Port Gentil, Daobly, Taï, Zaïkobly, Zidakro, Ancien Zagné, Vodelobly, and Konatekro were sensitized on the importance of adopting biodiversity-friendly practices through the organization of 43 environmental education awareness meetings. - The project successfully engaged the primary schools of Daobly, Paule-Oula, and Port-Gentil and expanded its environmental sensitization campaign to rural public schools raising awareness on biodiversity protection among 816 pupils, ranging from year 1 to year 6 (posters were distributed as a tool to support pupils' training sessions). - The project has successfully organized 12 sensitization meetings on identified threats reaching over 506 communities' members. The communities stressed out those threats in their action plan as follow: unsustainable agricultural practices, illegal sale of forest plots; poaching; illegal gold mining; water pollution; and unsustainable harvest of plant species for traditional medicine.
Touton, the communities and CEFCA have signed a Conservation Agreement formalizing and strengthening their biodiversity conservation friendly practices program for cocoa production.	TOUTON has signed an agreement with CAEZ formalizing his field support activities with the targeted farmers. TOUTON has demonstrated a great commitment to biodiversity conservation friendly practices and has been implementing for years many actions in favor of ecosystem conservation and good practices adoption.

Unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Although one of the objectives of the diversification activities was to include as many women as possible, the beekeeping activity did not interest the women who qualified it as an activity men activity. Consequently, only 3 women took part in the beekeeping project.

PROJECT RESULTS/DELIVERABLES

Overall results of the project:

- The project has created a Landscape Management Board (LMB) that has been successful in engaging the local communities and smallholder farmers to protect their landscapes by building their capacities in sustainable landscape management, climate smart agricultural practices and additional livelihood programs. The project has fostered the creation of a transformative community governance of landscapes by bringing together key stakeholders in each of the targeted landscape under LMB. In total, 103 members of CAFTA and CAEZ from different communities together with OIPR, and the traditional authorities joined the LMB of which 12 are women.
- A Participatory Landscape Management Plan (PLMP) with the definition of the most challenging threats and an action plan on how to tackle them has been established and revised after a series of 14 meetings in Ziriglo, Taï, Paule Oula, Daobli, Paule Oula and Port Gentil. For the overall project period, the LMB has created 10 vigilance committees composed each of 2 members of the LMB and 2 members from the Association Villageoise pour la Conservation et le Développement (AVCD) to relay and control the activities.
- 12 sensitization meetings targeting all the project stakeholders were organized on identified threats which were pointed out by the communities in their action plan as follow: unsustainable agricultural practices, illegal sale of forest plots; poaching; illegal gold mining, water pollution, and unsustainable harvest of plant species for traditional medicine. The meetings were organized to achieve the goals of widening and expand the scope of the LMB structure and follow up on the updated Action plan. In total over 506 community's members participated to the training sessions and capacity building training sessions on the action plan together with the sensitization campaigns on the importance of the LMB.
- IMPACTUM provided training to the Cooperative Management teams on how to set up a business plan. As a result, 6 Business plans were produced on rabbit farming, pig farming, and sales of small water packets, which are business ideas identified in consultation with the communities and that can be successful in the area.
- The project leveraged on the strong relationship that it has with the Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves (OIPR) and Société de Développement des Forêts (SODEFOR). Both technical administrations actively participated in the LMB activities bringing a new level of interaction with the communities.
- The project has held 3 steering committee meetings (June 2019, December 2020 and December 2021) allowing key project stakeholders to follow key deliverables of the action plan.
- During the project life cycle a gender-inclusive livelihood improvement scheme was put in place through support to revenue diversification (i.e. micro-project on chicken rearing and beekeeping) and market linkage which benefited 74 people (50 in phase 1 and 24 in phase 2). To build the capacity of the farmers on poultry farming, they were trained on the construction of the chicken houses, chickens' diseases and health prophylaxis, feeding and food formulation. By the end of the project, 1,117 chickens were successfully bred.
- The project set up a beekeeping pilot project in Port-Gentil gathering 32 beneficiaries of which 3 are women. The beekeepers installed 10 hives from which 5 were colonized by end of the project. In total 102 liters of honey were harvested and sold.
- A total of 30 Farmer Field School (FFS) sessions took place from January 2019 to May 2021 to train 991 farmers from CAFTA and CAEZ cooperatives on pre- and post-harvest

techniques, the use of non-chemical products, management of waste, composting and the protection of ecosystem and vegetative barriers.

- The project set up 5 shade trees nurseries with 34,500 seedlings on 4 sites: Daobly (5,000 plantlets), Port Gentil (5,000 plantlets), Zagné (7,500 plantlets), and Paule-Oula (17,000 plantlets). The selected species are Makoré (*Tieghemella heckelii*), Framiré (*Terminalia ivorensis*), "Akpi" (*Ricinodendron heudelotii*) and Gmelina (*Gmelina arborea*) - a non-native species recommended by SODEFOR as per the EIA plan of 2018. Out of the 34,500 seedlings, 25,497 survived which represents a success rate of 74%. The project has effectively planted 21,717 plants which represent 85% of the seedlings in farms and vegetative barriers.

- 2,218 hectares of farmland are under sustainable land use management. through the introduction of sustainable land use management and reforestation in farms and vegetative barriers which contribute to reducing deforestation in 10 communities (Ziriglo, Paule Oula, Port Gentil, Daobly, Taï, Zaïkobly, Konatekro, Veodobly, Ancien Zagné, Zidakro). Throughout the project, the plantlets have been used on cocoa farms as shade trees but also to establish vegetative barriers at the border of 20 farms close to Taï National Park, the N'ZO Reserve and the classified forest of Cavally.

- 8 environmental awareness-raising radio programs were designed and broadcasted from 2019 to 2021 with the participation of CEFCO, CAFTA, CAEZ, OIPR, and SODEFOR. The sensitization programs focused on the following topics: Water pollution, poaching, shade trees planting and agroforestry. Through these radio programs, the project has reached a broader audience and sensitized the population living in communities around the Taï National Park and the Cavally Forest about the value of biodiversity and habitat conservation, natural resource management in their communities and about the dangers and negative consequences of hunting and consuming bushmeat.

- 2 types of posters for raising environmental awareness among the communities involved in the project were designed.

- 1,616 people (including pupils) from the 10 targeted communities (ie. Ziriglo, Paule Oula, Port Gentil, Daobly, Taï, Zaïkobly, Zidakro, Ancien Zagné, Vodelobly and Konatekro). were sensitized on the importance of adopting good environmental practices through the organization of 43 environmental education awareness meetings.

- The project successfully engaged the primary schools of Daobly, Paule Oula, and Port-Gentil and expanded its environmental sensitization campaign to rural public schools raising awareness among 816 pupils, ranging from year 1 to year 6 (posters were distributed to the pupils). As part of this campaign, pupils gained a better understanding of climate change and the importance of climate smart agriculture farming which their parents are implementing.

- More than 14,000 posters have been printed and distributed to community members throughout the project.

Results for each deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
1.0	Facilitate the creation of a community-led landscape management structure in the Tai-Cavally corridor that includes economic and social interest groups, as well as local government.	1.1	A LMB is created, as evidenced by Constituting Statutes signed by members, and empowered to make decisions on local land use, and represents the interests of the region to the central government, in the Tai area.	<p>The project has created a Landscape Management Board that has been successful in engaging the local communities and smallholder farmers to protect their landscapes by building their capacities in sustainable landscape management, climate smart agricultural practices and additional livelihood programs.</p> <p>The project has fostered gender-inclusive that enables the creation of a transformative community governance of landscapes by bringing together key stakeholders (communities' leaders, districts, OIPR, SODEFOR, cooperatives) around the targeted landscape. In total, 103 communities' members together with traditional authorities joined the LMB of which 12 are women.</p>
1.0	Facilitate the creation of a community-led landscape management structure in the Tai-Cavally corridor that includes economic and social interest groups, as well as local government.	1.2	The engagement in the LMB of at least 2 key national agencies, the community members, and C.A.F de Tai is secured by training and recurrent consultation, as evidenced by their signature of the LMB Constituting Statutes.	<p>The project engaged with 2 key governmental technical agencies: OIPR and SODEFOR who shared knowledge during workshops and trainings, and in turn improved their capacity to engage with farmers.</p> <p>They actively participated in the LMB activities, bringing a new level of interaction with the communities, and sharing and discussing conservation plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SODEFOR encouraged planting native fast-growing shade trees to stabilize soils, reduce

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				temperature fluctuations and store carbon on farm. - OIPR played a great role on awareness sensitization through training sessions and radio programs.
1.0	Facilitate the creation of a community-led landscape management structure in the Tai-Cavally corridor that includes economic and social interest groups, as well as local government.	1.3	One Participatory Landscape Management Plan (PLMP) is established by the LMB stakeholders, as evidenced by the PLMP signed by the LMB's members and other relevant stakeholders	A Participatory Landscape Management Plan (PLMP) has been established and updated with the definition of the most challenging threats and an action plan on how to tackle them. The involvement of communities' leaders, local authorities, and governmental technical agencies was useful for the endorsement of the plan by communities' members. The plan was signed by LMB's members and other relevant stakeholders and shared in the previous reports.
2.0	With the objective of alleviating poverty, provide farmers with the knowledge to apply biodiversity conservation friendly practices as well as diversify their income sources to improve their livelihoods through tailor-made solutions.	2.1	At least 40% of the farmers have adopted biodiversity conservation friendly practices, , as evidenced by results of the Sampled Monitoring Analysis (i.e. of farmers' surveys assessing practice adoption)	A survey was conducted on a statistically representative sample of 251 project-supported farmers in 2019 and at the end project. Data were collected on Farmer and Farm households, Farm Management systems, Farmland Use, Agronomic and Environmental Practices in the Cocoa Farm, Forest Protection, Cocoa Sales and Income, and The Role of Female Farmers in Farm Management and Challenges to their Training. The number of shade trees in the average farm increased significantly, from 0.5 trees per hectare at baseline to 8 trees per hectare at project end, again representing 1 to 5 species.

Component		Deliverable		
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				<p>Results suggest a significant increase in farmers' adoption of non-chemical techniques to combat diseases and pests. While at baseline only 16% of those producers actively combating diseases and pests claimed to have used non-agrochemical techniques that are predator-friendly, the share had increased to 66% at project end.</p> <p>Nb: The M&E study report produced by RA is available.</p>
2.0	With the objective of alleviating poverty, provide farmers with the knowledge to apply biodiversity conservation friendly practices as well as diversify their income sources to improve their livelihoods through tailor-made solutions.	2.2	30 chicken-rearing projects led by women have been established, as evidenced by photographs and signed farmer testimonies.	The project established a gender-inclusive livelihood improvement scheme with support to market linkage to improve revenues through a pilot chicken rearing micro-project benefiting 74 people. To build the capacity of the participants in poultry farming, they received complimentary training on specific topics such as the construction of the chicken house, chickens' diseases and health prophylaxis, feeding, and food formulation. In total the project has bred 1,117 chickens from 5 poultry farms each gathering 6 farmers.
3.0	Strengthen partnership between local communities, government, and private sector in support of the adoption of biodiversity conservation friendly practices and resilience to climate	3.1	1 meeting with national government agencies, as evidenced by signed participants' list, meeting agenda, minutes, and photographs, have been held to advocate for innovative measures in	3 steering committee meetings were organized throughout the project implementation. The steering committee members included notably representatives from SODEFOR, and OIPR (2 governmental technical agencies). The focal person of REDD+ in Côte d'Ivoire was invited to attend the 2nd steering committee meeting to

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	change, and halting deforestation		support of government commitments to halt deforestation	discuss the potential creation of a Payment Mechanism for Ecosystem Services (PES) such as carbon sinks. Nb. Pictures and attendance lists were shared in previous reports.
3.0	Strengthen partnership between local communities, government, and private sector in support of the adoption of biodiversity conservation friendly practices and resilience to climate change, and halting deforestation	3.2	Awareness campaign for increasing local support to government and private sector conservation efforts is delivered, evidenced by radio program contents and schedule, posters, meeting agendas, signed participant lists, minutes and photos	8 environmental awareness-raising radio programs were recorded and broadcasted throughout the duration of the project with the participation of CEFCA, CAFTA, CAEZ, OIPR, SODEFOR, and the Water & Forest Agency of Taï (CANTONNEMENT). The interventions focused on the following themes: Water pollution, poaching, shade trees planting and agroforestry for business. - Two types of posters for raising environmental awareness were designed to reach the communities involved in the project. 43 environmental education awareness meetings were organized from 2019 to 2021 and have reached over 1,616 community members including pupils in Ziriglo, Paule Oula, Port Gentil, Daobly, Taï, Zaïkobly, Zidakro, Ancien Zagné, Vodelobly and Konatekro. Communities' members were sensitized on the importance of adopting biodiversity friendly practices.
4.0	Expand the scope of the LMB structure by including members from others communities and	4.1	Status report of the implementation of the action plan.	Information meetings were organized in the 10 villages. The meetings had 2 main objectives:

Component		Deliverable		
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	implement the action plan designed during the phase 1 of the project		FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent) followed to have representatives of new communities from one cooperative in partnership with the cocoa exporter TOUTON integrated in the LMB structure. Evidenc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain the project activities and expected outcomes to the cooperatives' leaders and communities in order to have their consent for the implementation. - Establish in each of the targeted communities an LMB village's committees. <p>In order to achieve the goals of widening and expanding the scope of the LMB structure and follow up on the updated Action plan, the project has organized 12 sensitization meetings on identified threats highlighted by the communities in their action plan. LMB members have been trained on the established MEL plan and related tools. Those tools will help them keep communities informed on their activities' performance and its evaluation.</p> <p>Nb: Attendance lists were shared in previous reports.</p>
4.0	Expand the scope of the LMB structure by including members from others communities and implement the action plan designed during the phase 1 of the project	4.2	The action plan is implemented. The implementation includes governmental technical agencies, district of Taï, the exporter.	The project has successfully organized 12 sensitization meetings on identified threats which were stressed in the communities' action plan as follows: unsustainable agricultural practices, illegal sale of forest plots; poaching; illegal gold panning, water pollution, and unsustainable harvest of plant species for traditional medicine. In total, 506 community members were sensitized with the effective participation of representatives from

Component		Deliverable		
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				OIPR, SODEFOR, districts of ZAGNE and TAI, TOUTON and RA.
5.0	Increase the involvement of various stakeholders in the conservation initiative	5.1	Ensure the involvement of the private sector in conservation with the signature of a Conservation Agreement and the Business Plan.	An agreement has been signed between TOUTON and CAEZ. IMPACTUM provided training to the Cooperative Management team on how to set up a business plan. 6 businesses plan were elaborated on rabbit farming, pig farming, and sales of small water packets, which are business ideas identified in consultation with the communities and that can be successful in the area.
5.0	Increase the involvement of various stakeholders in the conservation initiative	5.2	Strengthen LMB capacities with reports on all activities and pictures as evidences.	Throughout the implementation of project activities, LMB's capacities were built and strengthened through training and support. Nb: Pictures and attendance lists were provided in previous reports.
6.0	Partnership with RAINFOREST ALLIANCE	6.1	A sub grant agreement is signed with RAINFOREST ALLIANCE to provide technical advice on the project implementation	The signed Agreement between CEFCA and RA was shared in the previous report.
7.0	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance	7.1	Increased institutional capacity of CEFCA evaluated through the Civil Society Tracking Tool and the Gender Tracking Tool, as evidenced by corresponding CEFCA capacity reports	CSTT and GTT baseline and final assessments have been filled online and sent.

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#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
7.0	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance	7.2	Increased institutional capacity of LMB, evaluated through the Civil Society Tracking Tool and the Gender Tracking Tool, or other relevant tools, as evidenced by corresponding LMB capacity reports.	The CSTT addressed to the LMB was reformulated. The baseline assessment was filled and sent. The final assessment is available.
7.0	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance	7.3	The EIA safeguard and Health & Safety policy for communities involved in the project are effectively evaluated, implemented, with follow-up safeguard and policy documents and implementation reports prepared every six months for CEPF	Environmental management, Health, and safety plans have been submitted to CEPF. At the heart of this project, farmers received training on biodiversity-friendly practices, focusing on establishing and maintaining forest tree species to favor species richness, alter-native income options, and habitat creation. The training and support aimed to stop farms from expanding and encroaching into protected areas. The project also built the capacity of the beekeepers in best beekeeping management practices with modern techniques in order to avoid accident and keep them safe during honey harvest.
7.0	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance	7.4	CEPF financial and programmatic reports are submitted online on time and accurately, as evidenced by the corresponding reports	Financial reports were submitted each quarter.
7.0	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance	7.5	Completion at project end of on line report focusing on the project impacts	The project and impact reports are available.

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#	Description	#	Description	Results for Deliverable
7.0	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance	7.6	Detailed Operations Manual developed	CEFCA internal procedures have been updated.

Tools, products or methodologies that resulted from the project or contributed to the results:

- Informative posters have been used as tool for sensitization meetings in communities and were helpful for trainings. In total, the project has designed and distributed 6 types of posters to support training and sensitization on the action plan
- A Land Board Management has been created. Through the creation of a Landscape Management Board which is a tool, the project has strengthened local governance and increase participation in natural resource management. Communities adjacent to Tai have won more power in determining land-use practices in their communities.
- A Participatory Landscape Management Plan (PLMP) has been produced and updated with the definition of the most challenging threats and an action plan on how to tackle them. It's a tool which can be considered a guide for communities.
- Steering committees gathering is also a tool which has allowed stakeholders to follow key deliverables of the action plan. All involved stakeholders have been instrumental in the success of this project with many years of experience leading landscape approach projects in the cocoa belt of Côte d'Ivoire, specifically contributing to deforestation mitigation efforts and the protection of the fauna around the Taï National Park and the Cavally Forest. These stakeholders have experience in collaborating with various partners, to protect the environment, promote cocoa quality, health and safety, support rehabilitation/regeneration of farms, bookkeeping, and promotion of diversification for the improvement of livelihoods in cocoa communities.
- As part of the monitoring of the project's activities, a survey was conducted on a statistically representative sample of 251 beneficiaries' farmers in 2019 and at the end project. Data were collected on the farmer family, Farms Household, Farm Management System, Farmland Use, Agronomic and Environmental Practices in the Cocoa Farm, Forest Protection, Cocoa Sales and Income, and The Role of Female Farmers in Farm Management and Challenges to their Training. A Word questionnaire was used for the survey and an Excel sheet as tools for the registration of collected data.
- Level of threats at the end of the 1st phase of the project, plus, at the closed-out of the project were collected and summarized in tables. Both tables are useful to monitor the evolution of threats in the concerned area.
- A Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) plan has been established. The M&E plan and its tools help the LMB to provide reliable evidence to track progress, inform management decisions, and facilitate continuous improvement and learning throughout the implementation of the action plan. Those tools will help them keep communities informed on their activity's performance and its evaluation.
- Radio programs recordings have been produced to reach people beyond the targeted communities. Radio shows have helped sensitize communities on the negative consequences of bushmeat consumption, and the importance of biodiversity conservation.
- Farmers Field Schools (FFS) were used as tools to gather and trained farmers on topics related to the project. The small size of groups (10-20 farmers per session) allowed exchange amongst farmers and experience sharing.

PORTFOLIO INDICATORS

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
4a	Number of local communities are empowered to engage in the sustainable management of priority sites and/or consolidate ecological connectivity at the landscape scale (target: At least 60).	10	By the end of the project, 10 communities will be applying 85% of biodiversity conservation friendly practices in their farms, increasing their adaptive capacity and resilience against predicted climate impacts	10	Farmers from 10 communities, representing 20 settlements, were trained in sustainable management of Tai National Park and the Classified forest of Cavally. They were trained on pre and post-harvest techniques, use of non-chemical products, waste management, composting, the importance of tree planting and vegetative barriers and ecosystem protection.
2a	Number of hectares within production landscapes are managed for biodiversity conservation or sustainable use (target: At least 100,000).	2,000	By the end of the project 2,000 hectares of farmland will be under sustainable land use management and planning to reduce deforestation in adjacent Tai National Park and support reforestation by communities in the Tai-Cavally corridor.	1,744	1,744 hectares of farmland are under sustainable land use management in 10 communities adjacent to Tai National Park and the Classified forest of Cavally. While actions were implemented on 2,218 hectares, results were more convincing on 1,744 hectares. It is on these hectares that a good percentage of the planted trees and vegetative barriers are visible. On the

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
					rest, there were important mortalities.
1.4	Number of local communities targeted by sustainable livelihood/job creation activities or benefit-sharing mechanisms show tangible wellbeing benefits (target: At least 30).	10	30 chicken-rearing projects led by women have been established, as evidenced by photographs and signed farmer testimonies.	10	The project has improved the resilience of 991 cacao farmers from 10 local communities living around Cavally Classified forest and Taï National Park to reduce the impact of deforestation through livelihood diversification strategies, the application of biodiversity-friendly practices, and land restoration (shade trees planting). 85% to 90% of them (depending on the community) applied farming best practices on their farms.
2.3	Number of partnerships are formed or strengthened among civil society, government, private sector and communities to promote best practices in mining, sustainable forestry and agriculture by private companies (target: At least 20).	1	Touton, the communities and CEFCA have signed a Conservation Agreement formalizing and strengthening their biodiversity conservation friendly practices program for cocoa production.	1	The project has been implemented with the support of 6 key partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TOUTON (private sector) - OIPR, SOEFOR, and CANTONNEMENT (government agencies) - CAEZ and CAFTA (local cooperatives). One agreement was signed between TOUTON and CAEZ.

Portfolio Indicator Number	Portfolio Indicator Description	Expected Numerical Contribution	Expected Contribution Description	Actual Numerical Contribution	Actual Contribution Description
2.4	Number of private companies adopt new management practices consistent with biodiversity conservation at operations in the conservation corridors (target: At least 5).	1	Engage a new cocoa cooperative member (in addition to the existing coop CAFTA) to register in the biodiversity conservation program. The new cooperative is in commercial relation with TOUTON (Cocoa exporter).	1	An agreement was signed between TOUTON and the local cooperative CAEZ highlighting the contribution and support provided by TOUTON to farmers for agricultural and environmental best practices adoption.

GLOBAL INDICATORS

Protected Areas

Protected areas that have been created and/or expanded as a result of the project. Protected areas may include private or community reserves, municipal or provincial parks, or other designations where biodiversity conservation is an official management goal.

Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID*	Latitude	Longitude	Country	Original Total Size (Hectares)**	New Protected Hectares***	Year of Legal Declaration or Expansion
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*World Database of Protected Areas

**If this is a new protected area, 0 should appear in this column

*** This column excludes the original total size of the protected area.

Key Biodiversity Area Management

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) under improved management—where tangible results have been achieved to support conservation—as a result of the project.

KBA Name	KBA Code	Size of KBA	Number of Hectares with Improved Management
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Production Landscapes

Production landscapes with strengthened management of biodiversity as a result of the project.

A production landscape is defined as a site outside a protected area where commercial agriculture, forestry or natural product exploitation occurs.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
Zaïpobly	5.958388	-7.430352	123	-Planting shade trees on cacao farms. -Farmer's training in biodiversity conservation-friendly practices.
Daobly	5.827875	-7.505655	188	-Establishment of vegetative barriers (line of shade trees for farms closed to the park). -Planting shade trees on cacao farms. -Farmer's training in biodiversity conservation-friendly practices.
Taï	5.874893	-7.456563	90	-Establishment of vegetative barriers (line of shade trees for farms closed to the park). -Planting shade trees on cacao farms. -Farmer's training in biodiversity conservation-friendly practices.

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
Paule-Oula	5.827622	-7.388515	483	-Planting shade trees on cacao farms.
Port-Gentil	5.751747	-7.358765	159	-Farmer's training in biodiversity conservation-friendly practices.
Ziriglo	5.647117	-7.308697	206	-Establishment of vegetative barriers (line of shade trees for farms closed to the park). -Planting shade trees on cacao farms. -Farmer's training in biodiversity conservation-friendly practices.
Ancien-Zagné	6.250868	-7.510392	122	-Establishment of vegetative barriers (line of shade trees for farms closed to the park). -Planting shade trees on cacao farms. -Farmer's training in biodiversity conservation-friendly practices.
Zidakro	6.12462	-7.57006	132	-Establishment of vegetative barriers (line of shade trees for farms closed to the park). -Planting shade trees on cacao farms. -Farmer's training in biodiversity conservation-friendly practices.
Vodelobly	6.167225	-7.494445	144	-Establishment of vegetative barriers (line of shade trees for farms closed to the park). -Planting shade trees on cacao farms. -Farmer's training in biodiversity

Name of Production Landscape	Latitude	Longitude	Hectares Strengthened	Intervention
				conservation-friendly practices.
Konatekro	6.184215	-7.436572	97	-Planting shade trees on cacao farms. -Farmer's training in biodiversity conservation-friendly practices.

Benefits to Individuals

- **Structured Training:**

Number of Men Trained	Number of Women Trained	Topics of Training
900	91	- Protection of ecosystems and buffer zones/biodiversity conservation - Waste management and treatment - Why is it important to plant trees? - Pesticide management - Good relations in Community - Wastewater management

- **Cash Benefits:**

Number of Men – Cash Benefits	Number of Women – Cash Benefits	Description of Benefits
51	55	Cash benefits from chicken husbandry and beekeeping.

Benefits to Communities

View the characteristics column below with the following corresponding codes:	View the benefits column below with the following corresponding codes:
1- Small Landowners	a. Increased Access to Clean Water
2- Subsistence Economy	b. Increased Food Security
3- Indigenous/ Ethnic Peoples	c. Increased Access to Energy
4- Pastoralists / Nomadic Peoples	d. Increased Access to Public Services
5- Recent Migrants	e. Increased Resilience to Climate Change
6- Urban Communities	f. Improved Land Tenure
7- Other	g. Improved Use of Traditional Knowledge
	h. Improved Decision-Making
	i. Improved Access to Ecosystem Services

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			
Ziriglo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	24	23
Sioblo-Oula	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	16	6
Sakré	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	17	25
Tieoulé-Oula	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	63	38
Port-Gentil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	20	3
Diero-Oula	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	24	7
Paule-Oula	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	46	17
Gouleako 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	145	116

Community Name	Community Characteristics							Type of Benefit									Country	Number of Males Benefitting	Number of Females Benefitting
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			
Gouleako 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	145	166
Taï	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	55	11
Daoubli	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	85	42
Ponan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	82	7
Gahably	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	30	18
Zaïpobly	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	25	12
Ancien-Zagné	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	17	25
Konaté Kro	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	63	38
Zidakro	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	20	3
Djahakro	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	24	7
Zagné	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	67	10
Vodelobly	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cote d'Ivoire	46	17

Characteristics of "Other" Communities:

Policies, Laws and Regulations

View the topics column below with the following corresponding codes:			
A- Agriculture	E- Energy	I- Planning/Zoning	M- Tourism
B- Climate	F- Fisheries	J- Pollution	N- Transportation
C- Ecosystem Management	G- Forestry	K- Protected Areas	O- Wildlife Trade
D- Education	H- Mining and Quarrying	L- Species Protection	P- Other

No.	Name of Law	Scope	Topics															
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P

“Other” Topics Addressed by the Policy, Law or Regulation:

No.	Country/ Countries	Date Enacted/ Amended	Expected impact	Action Performed to Achieve the Enactment/ Amendment
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Companies Adopting Biodiversity-friendly Practices

A company is defined as a for-profit business entity. A biodiversity-friendly practice is one that conserves or uses natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted
TOUTON	The cooperative CAEZ is working with TOUTON, a cacao exporter to train and support cacao farmers in best agricultural practices, such as pruning, composting, and soil protection via shade trees. To achieve those targets, TOUTON is providing technical support for the production and distribution of shade trees, farm mapping, and	Cote d'Ivoire

Name of Company	Description of Biodiversity-Friendly Practice	Country/Countries where Practice was Adopted
	training of cooperatives trainers and group administrators on good environmental, agricultural and social practices.	

Networks and Partnerships

Networks/partnerships should have some lasting benefit beyond immediate project implementation. Informal networks/partnerships are acceptable.

Name of Network/Partnership	Year Established	Country/Countries	Established by Project?	Purpose
TOUTON - CAEZ partnership	2021	Cote d'Ivoire	Yes	TOUTON and the local cooperative CAEZ signed an agreement formalizing the contribution and support provided by TOUTON to farmers for agricultural and environmental best practices adoption.

Sustainable Financing

Sustainable financing mechanisms generate funding for the long-term (generally five or more years). These include, but are not limited to, conservation trust funds, debt-for-nature swaps, payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes, and other revenue, fee or tax schemes that generate long-term funding for conservation.

Name of Mechanism	Purpose	Date Established	Description	Country/Countries	Project Intervention	Delivery of Funds?
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Globally Threatened Species

Globally threatened species (CR, EN, VU) on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, benefitting from the project.

Genus	Species	Common Name (English)	Status	Intervention	Population Trend at Site
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LESSONS LEARNED

- We established field partnerships with governmental technical agencies SODEFOR and OIPR after all activities were designed and the project signed. Despite their strong support throughout the project, it appears that we could have had a better collaboration if they were involved during the design of the project. Both government agencies are already working in the area on the project topics and could have provided ideas and created a better synergy between their own activities and this project.
- The revenues diversification pilot project targeted mainly women. We realized that beekeeping did not interest women considered a "men activity". As a result, only 3 women were involved in beekeeping. Women showed more interest in chicken rearing and said that they would have preferred a micro-project focusing on food crops and vegetable production. We learned that during the project design, we should have consulted the women of the communities through a quick socio-economic survey/interview to elaborate on activities that would be more in accordance with their interests and needs such as vegetable cultivation, sheep or pig farming ensuring, therefore, strong adherence to the project from the beginning.
- During the activities related to shade plantlets production and tree planting, we spent time explaining to farmers why it's important to keep trees on their farms. Indeed, farmers were reluctant about having trees on their farms because they thought that once the trees matured, timber companies could obtain permits from the authorities and cut down these trees without their authorization. Since the forest code has changed and now stipulates that a tree planted by a farmer belongs to him, informative/educational meetings on the new forest code should have been organized at the beginning of the project.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

SUCCESS

- The project has created a Landscape Management Board that has been successful in engaging the local communities and smallholder farmers to protect their landscapes by building their capacities in sustainable landscape management, climate-smart agricultural practices, and additional livelihood programs. The LMB includes key stakeholders of the area: communities' leaders, districts, OIPR, SODEFOR, and cooperatives members.
- A Participatory Landscape Management Plan (PLMP) has been established and updated with the definition of the most challenging threats and an action plan on how to tackle them. The involvement of community leaders, local authorities, and governmental technical agencies helped for the endorsement of the plan by the communities' members. 12 sensitization meetings involving stakeholders and project partners on identified threats highlighted by the communities in their action plan were organized: unsustainable agricultural practices, illegal sale of forest plots, poaching, illegal gold panning, water pollution, and unsustainable harvest of plant species for traditional medicine.
- The project leveraged the strong relationship that it has with the Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves (OIPR) and Société de Développement des Forêts (SODEFOR) to secure their active participation and support in the LMB, bringing a new level of interaction with the communities.
- During the project, the revenue diversification micro-project on chicken rearing gathered a total of 74 beneficiaries. The project has bred 1,117 chickens and worked on a gender-inclusive livelihood improvement scheme with support to market linkage.
- 30 Farmer Field School (FFS) sessions were organized by CAFTA and CAEZ cooperative from January 2019 to May 2021 resulting in 991 farmers being trained.

- The project has effectively planted 21,717 plants. The shade trees have been used on cocoa farms and to establish vegetative barriers at the border of farms closed to Tai National Park, N'ZO Reserve, and the classified forest of Cavally
- 2,218 hectares of farmland are under sustainable land use management through the introduction of sustainable land use management and reforestation in farms and vegetative barriers. The project has contributed to reducing deforestation in 10 communities (ie. Ziriglo, Paule Oula, Port Gentil, Daobli, Tai, Zaipobly, Konatekro, Veodobly, Ancien Zagné, and Zidakro).
- From 2019 to 2021, 8 environmental awareness-raising radio programs were designed and broadcasted with the participation of CEFCA, CAFTA, CAEZ, OIPR, SODEFOR, and the Water & Forest Agency of Tai. The interventions focused on the following topics: Water pollution, poaching, shade tree planting, and agroforestry.
- 2 types of posters for raising environmental awareness were designed to reach communities.
- 43 environmental education awareness meetings were organized and have reached over 1,616 communities' members including pupils across the 10 targeted communities. Communities' members were sensitized to the importance of adopting biodiversity farming practices.
- The project successfully engaged the primary schools of Daobly, Paule Oula, and Port-Gentil and expanded its environmental sensitization campaign to a rural school. As a result, 816 pupils ranging from year 1 to year 6 were sensitized to environmental protection.

CHALLENGE

- The beekeeping pilot project did not interest women and only 5 hives have been colonized out of 10.
- In phase 1, the project faced the reluctance of farmers about having trees on their farms because they thought that once the trees matured, timber companies could obtain permits from the authorities and cut down these trees without their authorization.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS/STANDARDS

As part of environmental safeguards, the project has provided farmers with an occupational health and safety program to reduce or prevent any risk of accidents in their workplace. Potential emergencies and adequate equipment have been provided to respond to any event or incident to minimize their impact. Farmworkers and residents have received training to correctly manage and dispose of waste, according to its type and quantity, as well as methods for waste reduction and reuse, to reduce the impact on health and the environment.

For safety protocols, all selected beekeepers have attended beekeeping and safety training: The capacity of beekeepers and neighbors was built to responsibly manage the bees and their colonies. Some recommendations to beekeepers:

- Teach neighbors to be aware of surroundings where beehives have been established
- Use the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Be careful of unexpected debris or objects or fragrance
- Always have a mobile phone in case of emergency.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

- The landscape management committee (LMB) must take ownership of the established concept of biodiversity conservation and maintain a long-term vision. To achieve this, it will be essential for the communities to continue to work closely with the governmental technical agencies (OIPR, SODEFOR, CANTONNEMENT) and districts and maintain the importance of their role, influence, and support. SODEFOR and CANTONNEMENT for example do have a program for planted shade trees and can provide support if the list of beneficiaries and location are provided to them. Similar collaboration opportunity is also accessible with OIPR for diversification activities. The LMB was encouraged to maintain close contact with both entities.
- The LMB must mobilize its own resources by setting up further income-generating activities. The involvement of more women in each activity is useful to increase the whole community's awareness and the success of the activities implemented.
- To make the project activities sustainable, the LMB should try as much as possible to identify existing initiatives in the area and set synergy with them. The combination of actions could intensify the impact of the activities already developed. Technical agencies can help with that as they know about all initiatives ongoing in the area.

ADDITIONAL FUNDING

Total Amount of Additional Funding Actually Secured (USD)	\$25,600.00
Breakdown of Additional Funding	<p>Along the project implementation, some costs were supported by CEFCA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two farmers traveled from Ghana to the project area to share their beekeeping experiences with the pilot farmers. - The project manager Melanie BAYO dedicated more time to the project coordination, liaison with project partners, workshop preparation, poster elaboration, and report writing. Not all her time was invoiced to the project. - The field supervisor KOUASSI Konan allocated for the 3 years of the project implementation his full working time but only a part of his time was invoiced to the project. CEFCA health insurance costs. - Training costs of the enumerator for ME data collection were supported by CEFCA.

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. For more information about this project, you may contact the organization and/or individual listed below.

cefcas_ci@yahoo.fr