



Implementing agroforestry systems in cocoa production as climate change adaptation methods - Case study from Ivory Coast

Renée Brunelle, SOCODEVI, Canada

Kacou Antoine Alban M'Bo, CEA-CCBAD / WASCAL, Ivory Coast

Alla Kouadio Okou, SOCODEVI & ANADER, Ivory Coast

Rachel Tchéma, SOCODEVI, Ivory Coast

Virginie Levasseur, SOCODEVI, Canada



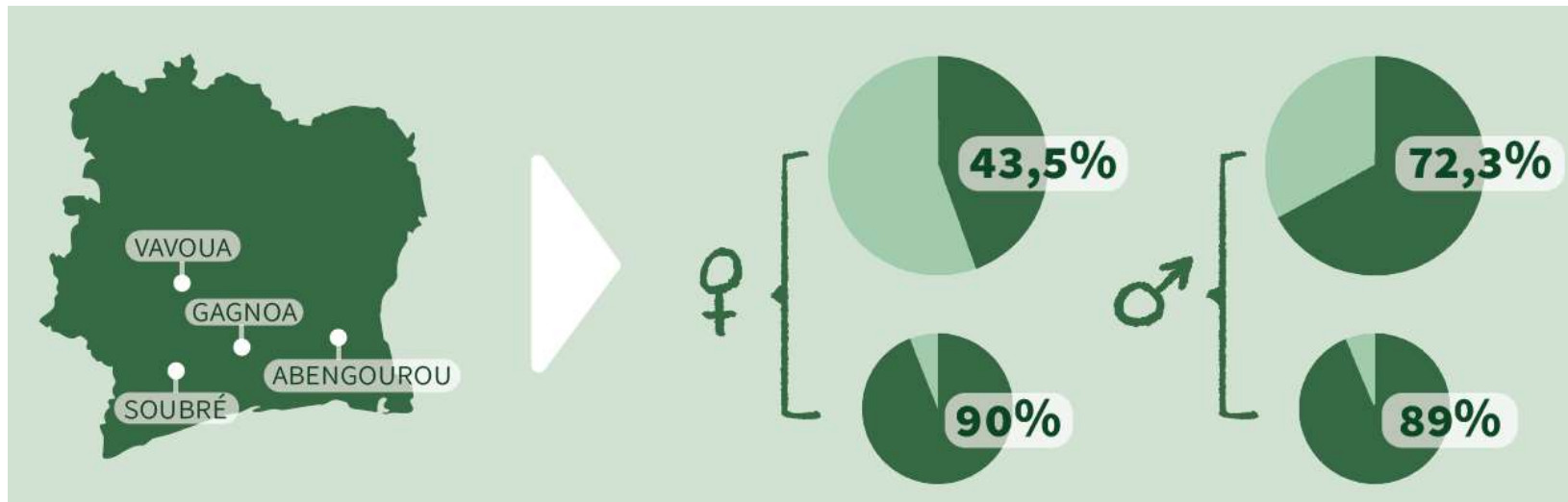
AdaptCoop - Project



- General objective: To sustainably increase resilience of cocoa producers and coops in Ivory Coast in climate change context
- 3-year project funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC - Ottawa, Canada)
- Multiple implementation partners:
 - SOCODEVI, Ouranos, WASCAL / CEA-CCBAD, CNRA and ANADER
- AdaptCoop Reflexion Group: Implementation partners and stakeholders



Main results stemming from surveys on cocoa production, climate change impacts and existing agroecological adaptation practices



Surveys conducted with 69 women and 288 men, by Dr M'Bo of CEA-CCBAD and team in 2019-2020 – AdaptCoop Project

Disparity between women and men regarding if they feel able to act to reduce the negative impacts of climate change

A majority of persons saying that they feel able of taking action to deal with the negative impacts of climate change, mention agroforestry to do so



Main results stemming from surveys on cocoa production, climate change impacts and existing agroecological adaptation practices



Women face barriers that hinder their adoption of certain agroecological adaptation practices and hinder the recognition of their environmental leadership



Multicriteria analysis to identify most promising agroecological adaptation practices



Efficiency

(number of climate issues addressed, feasibility, etc.)



Social and gender impact

(scope of positive impact, workload for women, accessibility, etc.)



Environmental impact

(carbon capture, water retention, microclimate, etc.)



Economic impact

(resources needed, revenue potential, etc.)



Promising agroecological adaptation practices (per decreasing order of multicriteria score)

Planting of compatible fruit and timber trees for shade purposes

Planting of perennial leguminous

Association with edible cover plants

Mulching around cocoa trees

Association with food crops

Use of vegetative barriers

Use of grass windrows

Compost (from cocoa residues)



Practices adopted by producers and coops

- Planting of compatible fruit and timber trees, either for shade purposes or as vegetative barriers against swollen shoot virus and high winds, as well as perennial leguminous
- Composting
- Other promising diversification practices (edible cover crops / food crops) were not chosen because of contextual elements: mainly old cocoa plantations requiring pruning activities (which was chosen and done) as a prerequisite to better value different stratus of vegetation
- Strengthening of coops' internal capacities to support producers on agroforestry
- New / improved coop services such as climate-aware and gender-oriented mission statement, women's leadership in expanding use of improved stoves



Concluding remarks



● Training and personalized follow-up, through the cooperatives

● Going beyond the distribution of shade trees

● Explicitly reaching and empowering women

● Going beyond technical agronomic itineraries often oriented towards one cash crop at a time, for more diversified income, and more resilience





Merci! Thank you!

r.brunelle@socodevi.org

socodevi.org

