



## Promoting zero-deforestation cocoa production for reducing emissions in Côte d'Ivoire

### EVALUATION HIGHLIGHTS

#### BACKGROUND

The project aims to reduce emissions through better land use, reforestation and reduced deforestation in three regions – Agnėby-Tiassa, La Mė and Sud-Comoė. The Green Climate Fund provided financial support, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) implemented the project with the Government of Cōte d'Ivoire, with the participation of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs).



#### ABOUT THE EVALUATION

##### KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS

- *To what extent has the project achieved, to date, the expected results, and have these been timely and cost-effective?*
- *Was the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system functional and sufficient?*
- *To what extent have gender issues been considered in the design and implementation of the project?*
- *To what extent has the country taken ownership of the project?*

##### EVALUATION METHODS

The evaluation adopted a consultative and transparent approach, while also maintaining gender sensitivity. Data collection and analysis included both a qualitative and quantitative approach, which combined several methods of data collection and processing. Data collection methods included desk review, semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions and field visits for direct observation.



#### PROJECT INFORMATION

##### PROJECT CODE

GCP/IVC/609/GCF

##### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Cōte d'Ivoire

##### START/END DATE

2021–2026

##### FUNDED BY

Green Climate Fund  
(cofinancing by FAO  
and the Ministry of  
Environment and  
Sustainable Development)

##### PRIORITY AREAS

- **Better environment**
- **Better production**

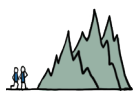
##### PARTNERS

Government of Cōte  
d'Ivoire



## WHAT DID THE PROJECT ACHIEVE?

The project is strategically aligned, exhibits country ownership and sustainability potential. In its Component 2, the project achieved 991.30 ha of cocoa plantations rehabilitated in agroforestry systems (82.6 percent of the mid-term objective).



## WHAT WERE THE CHALLENGES?

Areas for improvement: gender disaggregation, baseline definitions for some indicators, and clarification of the co-benefits. The M&E framework is appropriate but needs to be strengthened. Gender was well integrated in the design, but women's presence in agroforestry and reforestation activities is still low.

The project did not achieve its mid-term objectives, mainly due to a delay during the first year.



## NEXT STEPS



Create a national platform for exchanges on zero deforestation agriculture.



Strengthen knowledge management activities.



Reinforce gender mainstreaming and social inclusion.



Provide capacity building for members of the project steering committee.



## LESSONS LEARNED

- The start-up phase for complex projects includes many categories of stakeholders and can take a relatively long time. It is necessary to take this into account during planning.
- Given the essential role played by a project steering committee in national ownership and support for the operationalization of the project, this committee should be in place from the start of the project.
- Roles and responsibilities of FAO and the national government in project implementation should be clear.

Find out more in the full report, [here](#).

Office of Evaluation  
[www.fao.org/evaluation](http://www.fao.org/evaluation)  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



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