

A person wearing a backpack and a hat stands in a lush green forest, looking towards the camera. In the foreground, a large, yellowish-brown cacao pod is prominently displayed. The background is filled with dense tropical vegetation and trees under a bright sky.

Cocoa Accountability Map 2.0 Webinar Launch

July 29th, 2020



MIGHTY EARTH

Agenda

- Etelle Higonet from Mighty Earth
- Paola Desprez from Vivid Economics
- Gérome Tokpa from Earthworm
- Sarah Middlemiss from Ecometrica
- Daniel Abu from Tropenbos Ghana
- Niels Wielaard from Satelligence
- James Acworth Forestry Expert
- Vitor França Lopes dos Santos from Imaflora
- Nathalie Walker of NWF
- Q&A

Mighty Earth Cocoa Accountability Map



Transparent Supply Chains for Sustainable Economies (Trase.Earth)

1. Choose a commodity

SOY	PALM OIL	BEEF	SHRIMP	COCOA	COFFEE	CORN
WOOD PULP	PALM KERNEL	CHICKEN	COTTON	SUGARCANE	PORK	



SOURCE COUNTRIES
3

The image shows a user interface for selecting a commodity. The 'COCOA' button is highlighted in dark blue. Below the buttons is a world map where the countries of Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela are shaded in dark blue, indicating they are source countries for the selected commodity. A circular badge on the right side of the map displays the text 'SOURCE COUNTRIES' and the number '3'.

Trase - Cocoa from Peru





State and Trends of Deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire

Preliminary results of Côte d'Ivoire's national land use and forest loss monitoring system

Contents

1. Context

2. Preliminary results of Côte d'Ivoire's national land use and forest loss monitoring system

a) Forests in rural areas

b) Forêts Classées

a) Next steps

IMAGES is an interactive online platform that offers a variety of spatial and economic tools to help monitor the forest cover

Context	Dramatic deforestation rates in Ivory Coast, mainly due to smallholder cocoa farming
Objective	Build a forest monitoring system to enable a transparent and rapid response against deforestation
Actions	Thanks to UK Space Agency co-financing, develop a tool that allows to detect forest cover loss and predict areas at risk in the future in partnership with the Ivorian Ministry of Planning and Development
Results	The (pilot) IMAGES system is now in use in South West of Côte d'Ivoire by OIPR and MINEF and is being maintained by the Ministry of Planning and Development.
	<p>Interactive online platform allowing users to visualise and analyse land use data such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use inventory • Forest disturbance Early Warning System • Deforestation Risk Index <p>Iterative and consultative process with full handover to key stakeholders in Côte d'Ivoire</p>

Users now have access to the national land use inventory which differentiates the land into 10+ categories

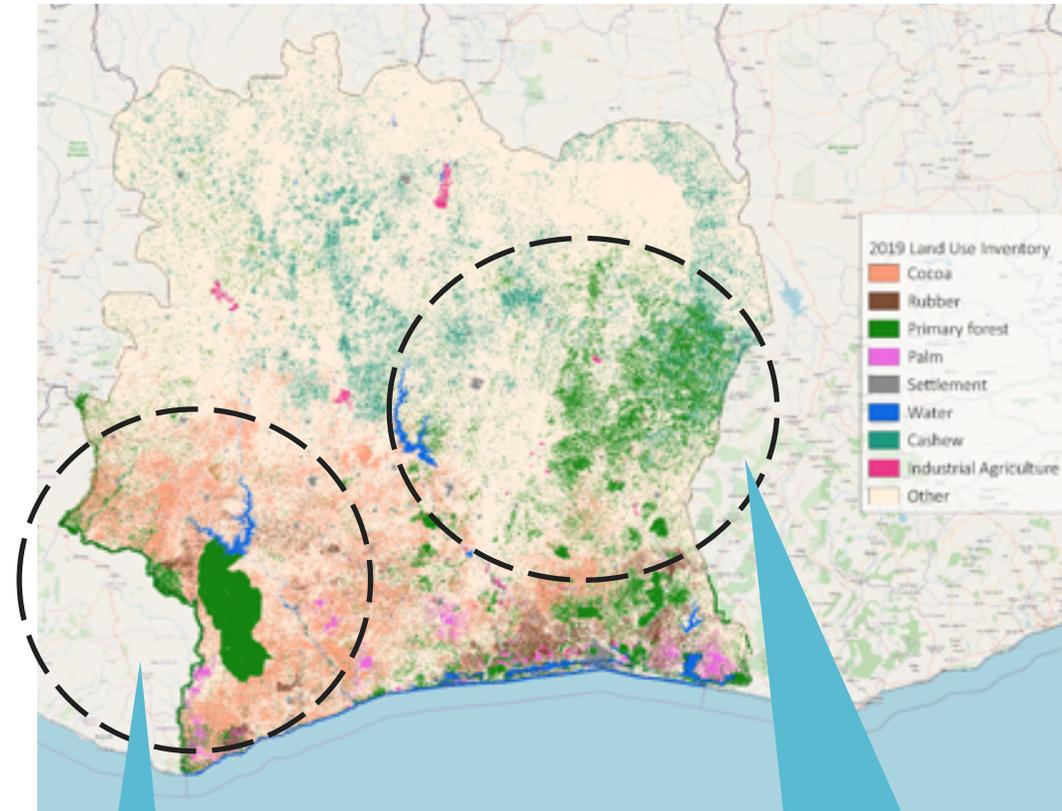


Users now have access to IMAGES' fortnightly alerts on forest loss, some of which date back to 2016



Between 2019 and 2020, Côte d'Ivoire lost 2%, more than 68,000 hectares, of its primary forest

- Land use inventory (2019) records 3.05 millions hectares of primary forest
- Primary forest accounts for 9% of the territory, against 15% in 1986
- Between 2019 and 2020, Côte d'Ivoire has lost more than 68,000 hectares of primary forest
 - 76% of these losses took place in rural areas
 - 21% of these losses took place in Forêts Classées (protected areas)
 - 3% of these losses took place in National Parks and Reserves (protected areas)
- Approximately 68% of the annual forest loss took place in January and February 2020. Deforestation rates in certain areas exceed 1%



Area of focus

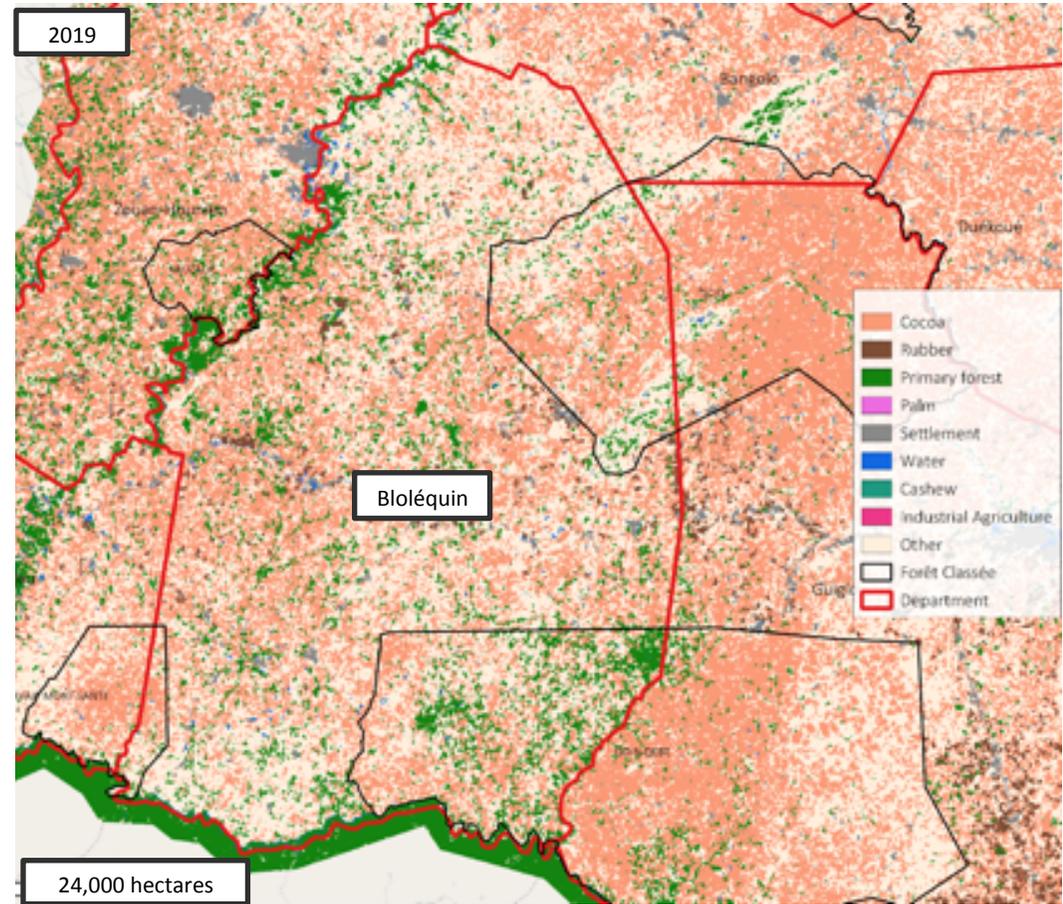
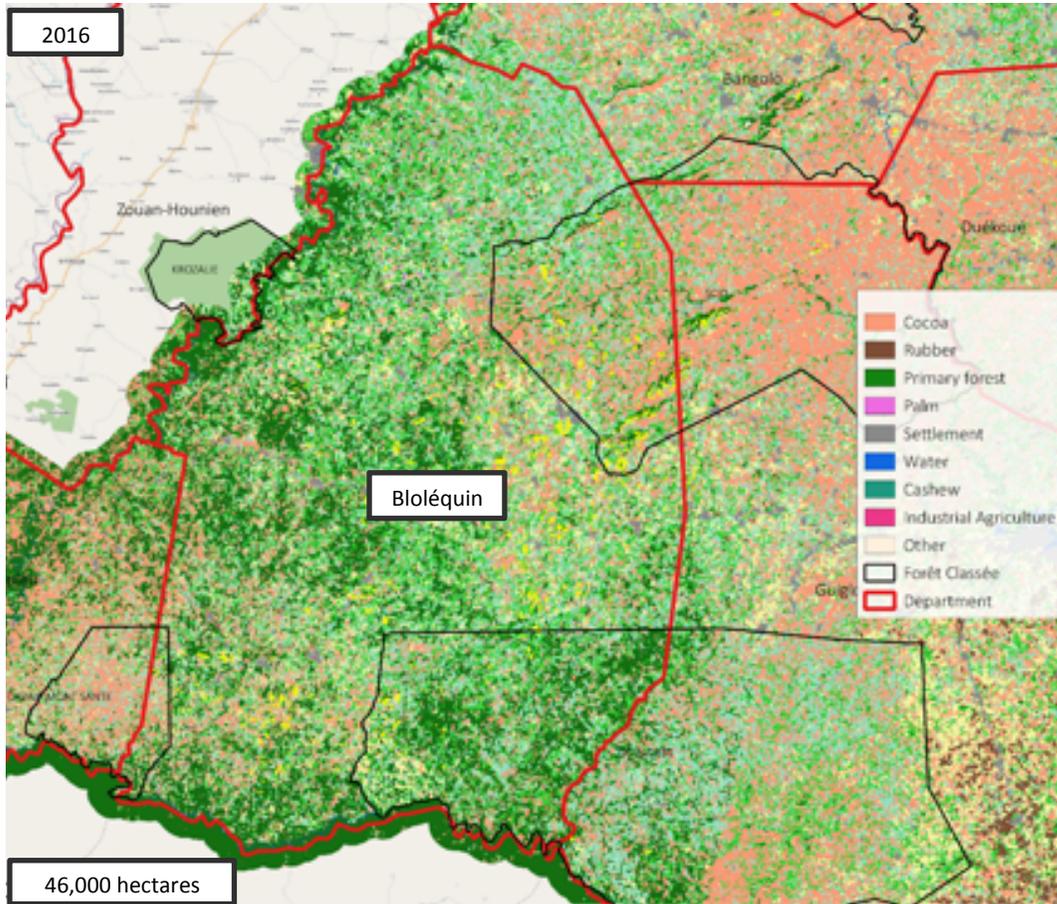
Area requiring increased focus

More than half of rural forest losses, 24,000 hectares, took place in the Centre-East of the country

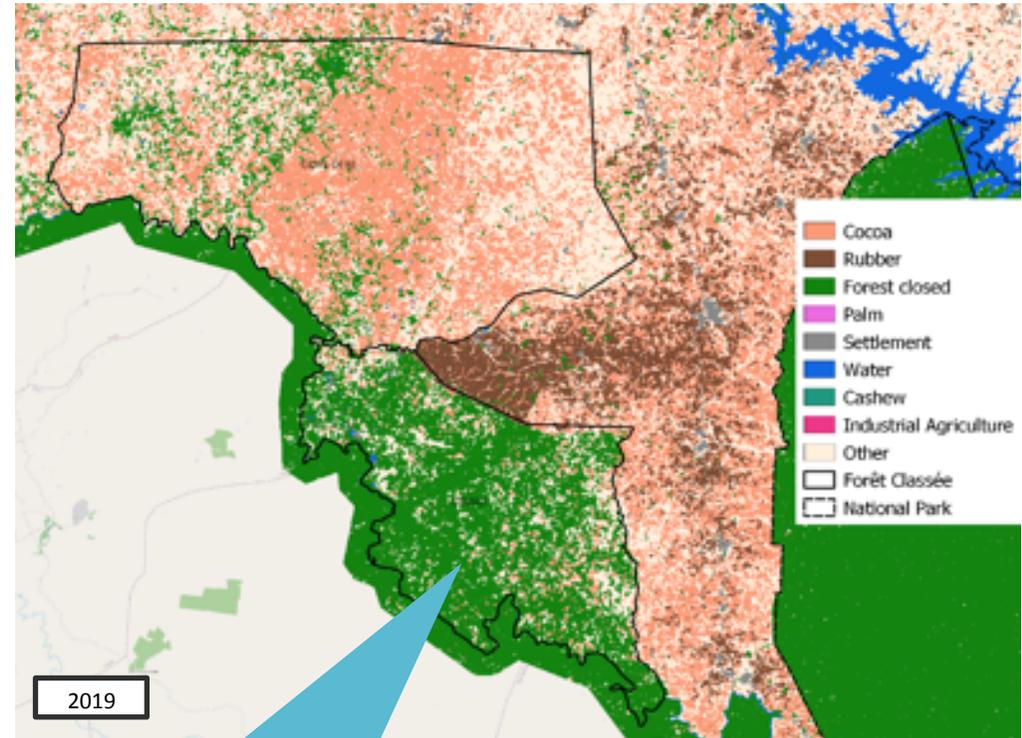
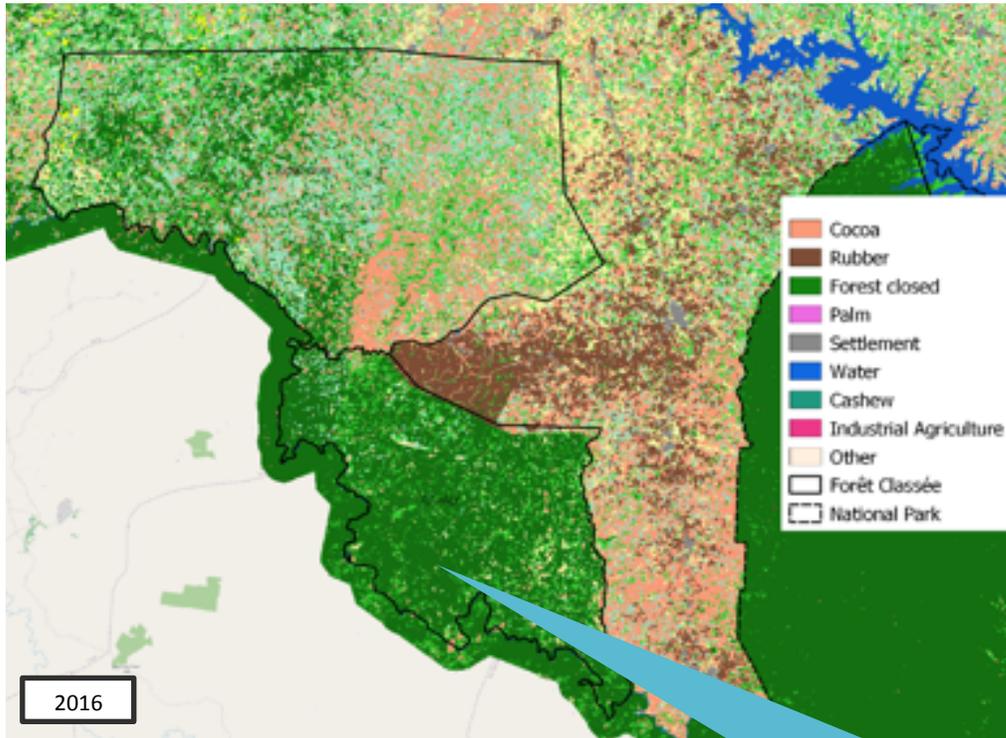
- Between 2019 and 2020, over 51,000 hectares of primary forest have been cleared in rural areas, accounting for 75% of the deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire
- Almost 50% of the deforestation in rural areas, 24,000 hectares, took place in the four centre-east regions of Iffou, Gontougo, N'zi and Bélier
- These regions account for 40% of remaining rural forests
- Forest loss appears to take place in areas where forest is very fragmented or close to areas already deforested



IMAGES data shows that Bloléquin's remaining forest has been halved since 2016, with deforestation being largely attributed to cocoa farming



While FC Goin Debé has lost more than 40% of its surface, 10,000 hectares, since 2016, FC Cavally successfully recorded stable deforestation rates for the second year in a row



Despite deforestation being slower, FC Cavally has lost more than 31% of the forest cover it was initially assigned

Next steps

- Ground truthing of alerts to assess:
 - Accuracy of alerts
 - Practical uses of platform
- Capacity building and knowledge transfer
- Official handover to the Ivorian Government

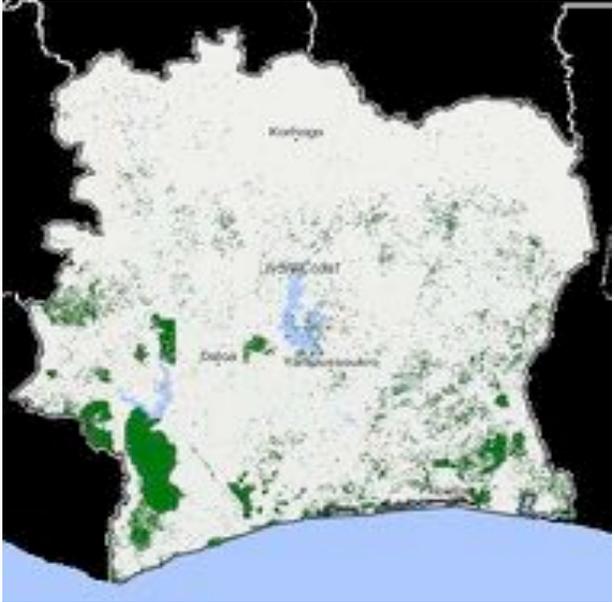


**Cavally Landscape:
A Thriving Ecosystem and Resilient Smallholders to
address deforestation**

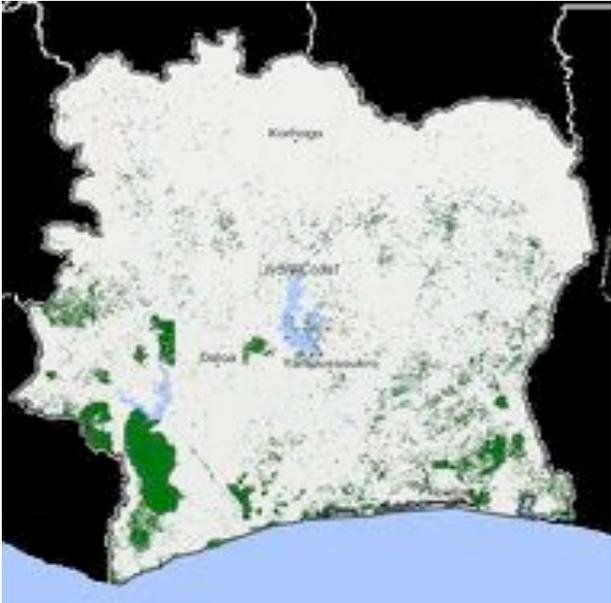
Context: the state of forests in Ivory Coast



1960 : 16 million Ha



2000 : 7.8 million Ha



2015 : 3.5 million Ha

Between 1960 and 2015: 272,272 Ha lost per year



Context: Deforestation drivers in Ivory Coast



Source (<https://unredd.net/annoncements-and-news/2546-cote-d-ivoire-cartographie-et-identification-des-moteurs-de-la-deforestation-et-de-la-degradation-des-forets.html>)

- Population of Ivory Coast in 2019: 25 Mio
- Projected population in 2030: 50 Mio
- 26-30% of population are immigrants from neighbouring countries



Increased pressure on forest areas

Challenges for the Ivorian Gov: Cocoa related deforestation – Under the forest canopy

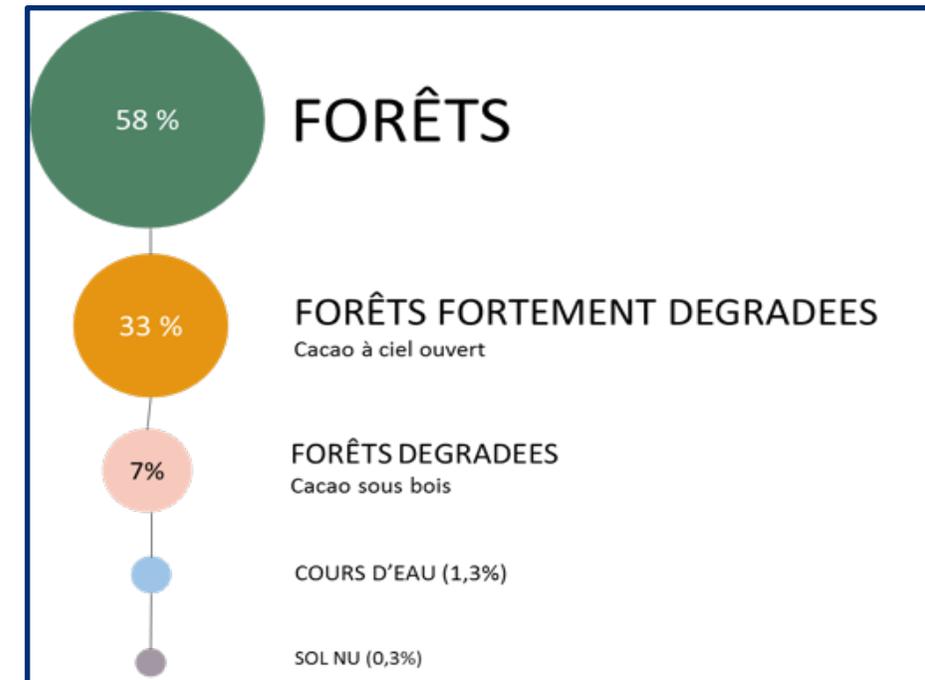
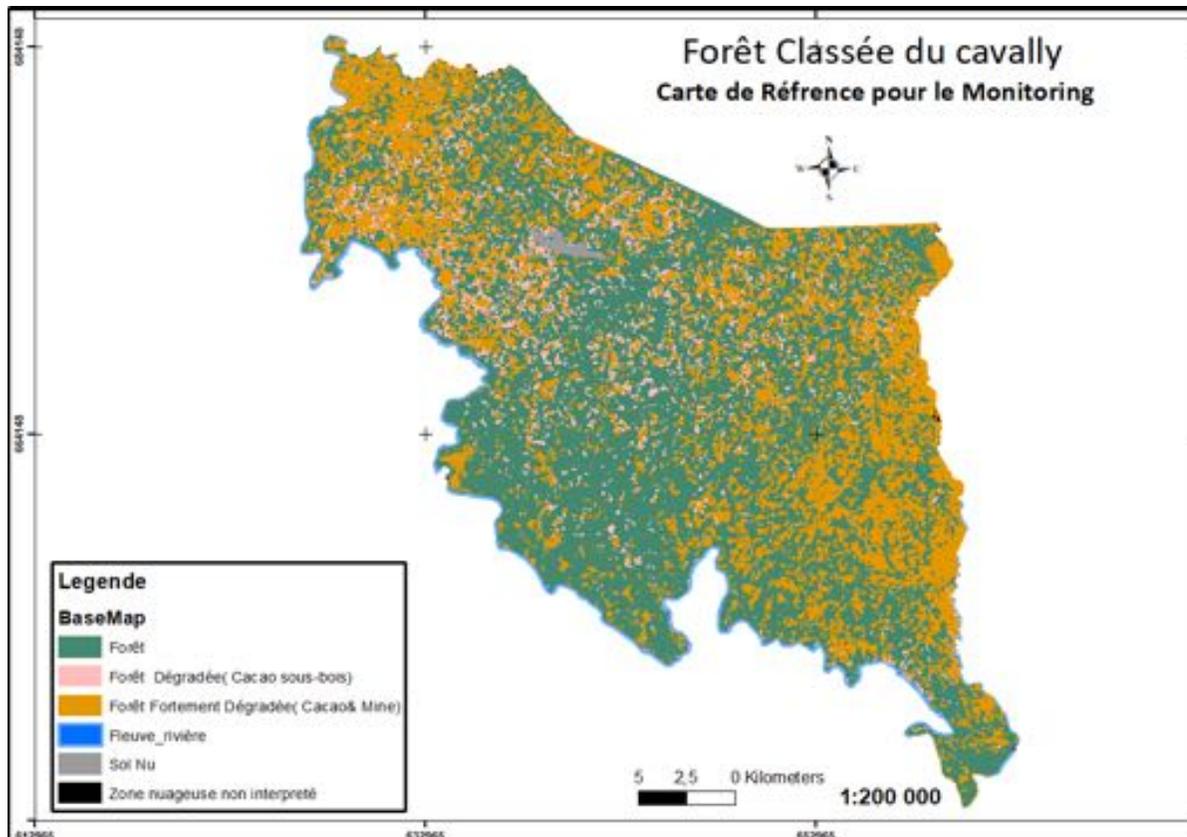


Forest degradation is taking place under the forest canopy, and is thus difficult to detect by traditional monitoring technologies

Trial: Satellite monitoring – Cavally Forest

STARLING

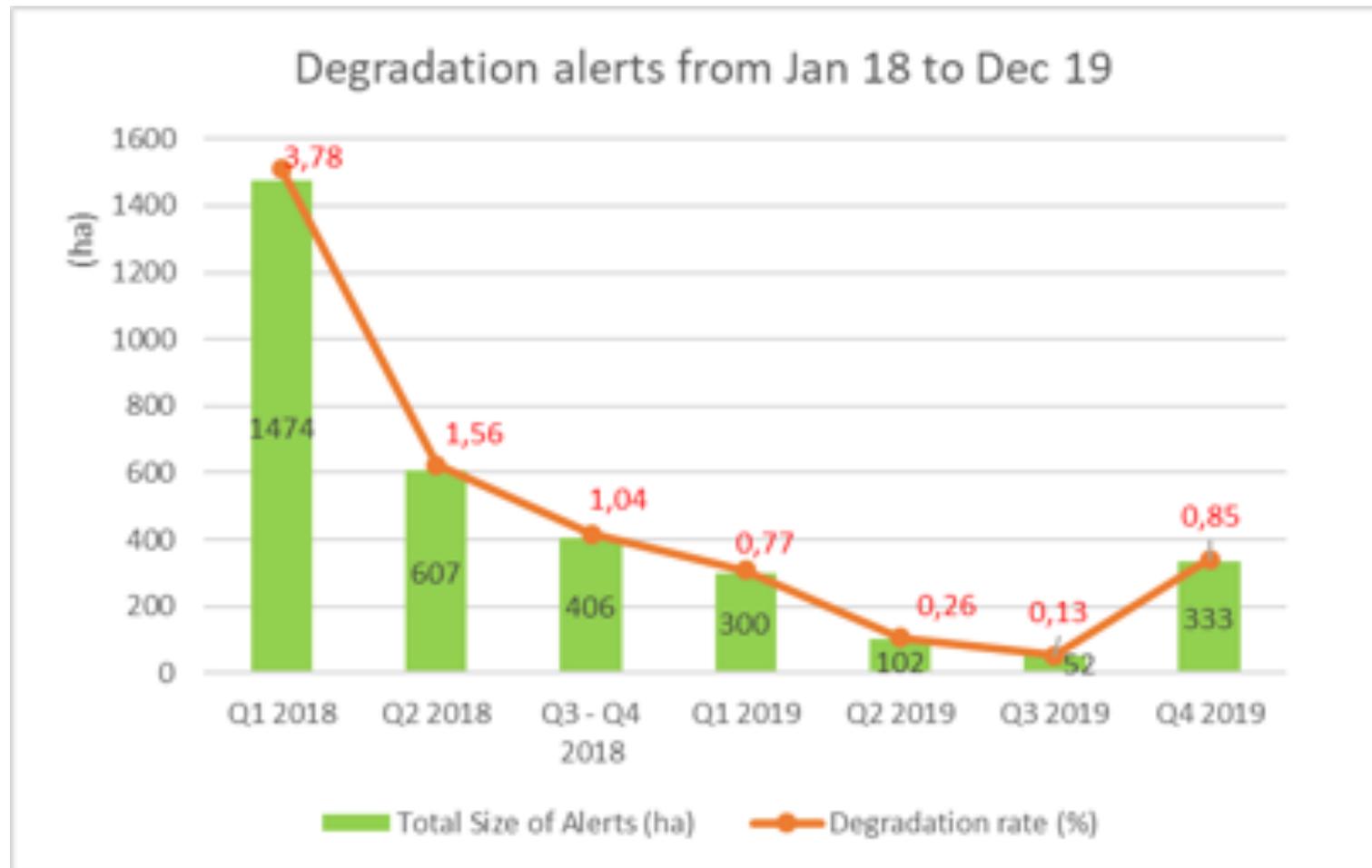
- November 2017 – SODEFOR and Starling launch a pilot project for monitoring cocoa linked deforestation in the Cavally Forest
- SODEFOR needed a technology which would allow them to see disturbances under the forest canopy
- January 2018 – Cavally Forest base map is published



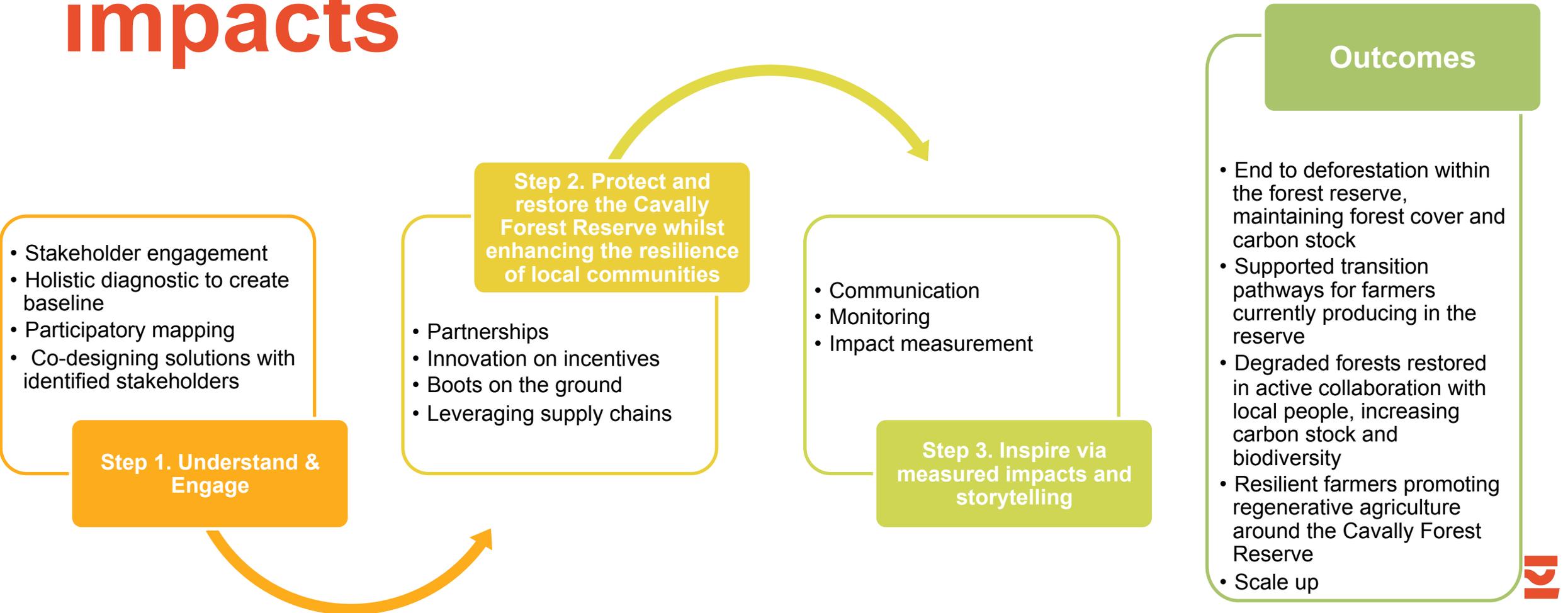
State of the forest in January 2018

Impact of monitoring over the Cavally Forest

Starling monitoring and the associated SODEFOR patrols resulted a 83% reduction of deforestation when comparing Q2 2018 (607 Ha of forest loss) to Q2 2019 (102 Ha of forest loss). Maintaining this remains a challenge and deforestation rates have increased again at the end 2019.



FC Cavally protection and conservation: our approach for impacts



Project governance to generate impacts

Make use of the existing Platform led by IDH

Cavally Region

REGIONAL AUTHORITIES
MINEF/SODEFOR
ANADER
AGRO-INDUSTRIALS (Rubber, Timber, Cocoa)
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS
INT'L ORGANIZATIONS (IDH, WCF, ICRAF)
CONSERVATION AGENCIES (WCF)
FARMER COOPS/ASSOCIATIONS

Cavally Forest Reserve and buffer

Project stakeholders

- Local communities,
- Farmers inside and outside the forest (including migrant farmers)
- Cocoa supply chain: cooperatives, traders
- Industry group (IDH, WCF, etc.)
- local and intl civil society (NOFNA, Fern, MIGHTY, etc.)
- Potential new funders of project

Work groups with project stakeholders to be created as needed (e.g. replanting, verification, etc.)

Project implementers

Earthworm, SODEFOR, and other partners to be confirmed CSRS, ANADER, ICRAF, etc.

A **Cavally FC steering committee** (comité de pilotage) is established to oversee the activities and the direction of the project. Nestle (EF) and MINEF will make up this steering committee.

A **Cavally FC technical committee** (comité technique) will advise the project coordinator (EF). The committee is made up of: MINEF, Nestle, SODEFOR, Direction du reboisement et du cadastre forestier, Conseil Regional de Cavally, Earthworm, and STBC.



Thank You



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Forests 2020

Cocoa Monitoring in Ghana

Sarah Middlemiss - Space Programme Manager
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Forests 2020: Background

Project supported by UK Space Agency to improve forest monitoring systems in 7 countries

- Partnering with local institutions: combination of government, private sector and NGO partners in each country
- Focus on long term solutions and sustainability
- Investment matched by local institutions - not starting from scratch but making improvements to existing systems

Ghana Focus

Partners: RMSC, KNUST



Key Challenges:

- Distinguishing between mono cocoa, cocoa agroforestry and natural forest
- Policy context: CFI. Joint commitment to end deforestation as a result of cocoa expansion: monitoring a key component

Innovation:

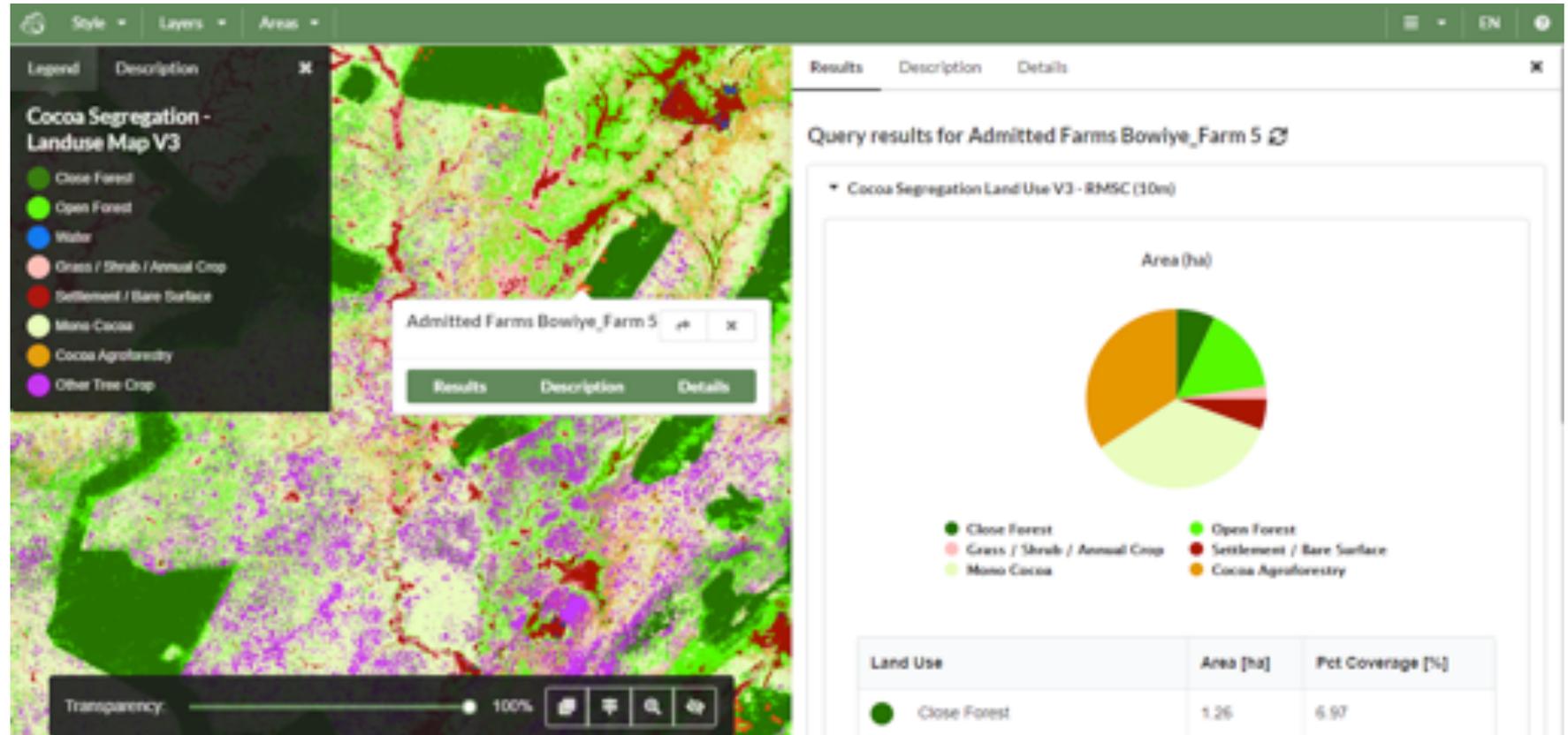
- New processing techniques to produce cloud free mosaics of satellite data
- Using Landsat and Sentinel 2, plus extensive field campaigns for validation
- Digital infrastructure to support curation and dissemination of national datasets

Capacity building is key!

- Local ownership of tools, methods and data products

Generate reports for any farm or area of interest

Reports can be generated quickly for large numbers of farms (RMSC cocoa segregation map)



<https://cfi.knust.ourecosystem.com>

Forestry Commission Maps + Ecometrica Platform

Cocoa farms are cross-referenced with maps and spatial information from RMSC to provide reports for CFI compliance and other important metrics to companies. Queries include:

- **Annual Forest Cover Change**
- **Area within / outside admitted farm area**
- **Proximity to protected forest**
- **% Forest cover**
- **Historic Forest loss (Hansen)**





Ghana



Liberia



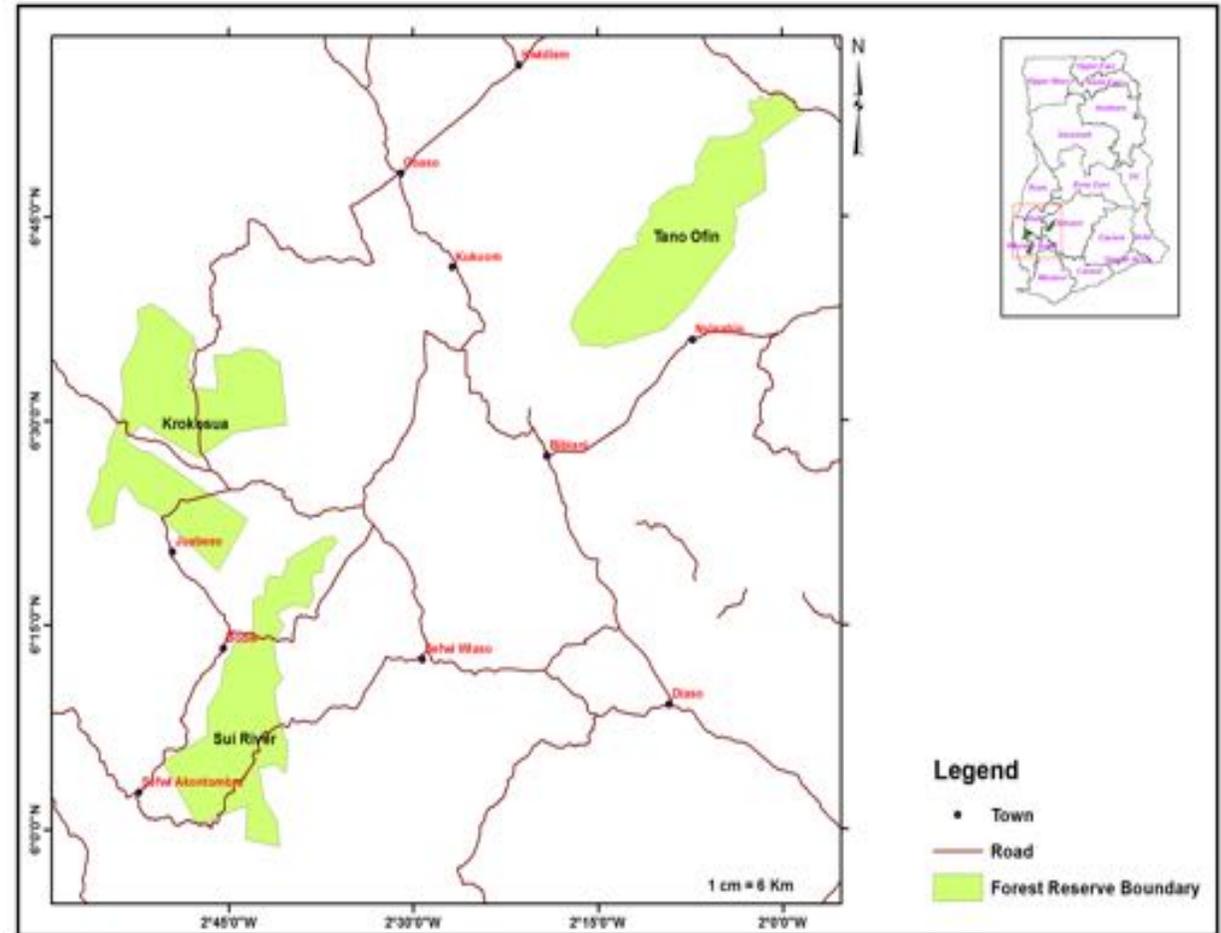
Strengthening the capacity of non-state actors to improve FLEGT-VPA and REDD+ processes in Western Africa



Description and analyses of underlying drivers of cocoa encroachment in selected forest reserves in Ghana

SCOPE OF STUDY

- Study areas
 - Krokosua Hills, Sui River and Tano Offin Forest Reserves
 - admitted farms and high incidence of illegal farming activities.
 - form part of the six HIAs identified under GCFRP.
 - Seven fringed communities
 - Agyemandiem, Besibema, Essakrom, Kojina, Kyekyewere, Wansampobreampa, Yawkrom



Extension of admitted farms in Krokosua Hills, Sui River and Tano Offin Forest Reserves

- Annual rate of deforestation is increasing at an alarming rate in the three FRs.
- Admitted farms and villages have extended in size by an average of 15,000% from the time of reservation to 2019.
- Two admitted farms have turned into a community in Sui River Forest Reserve.

Extension of admitted villages

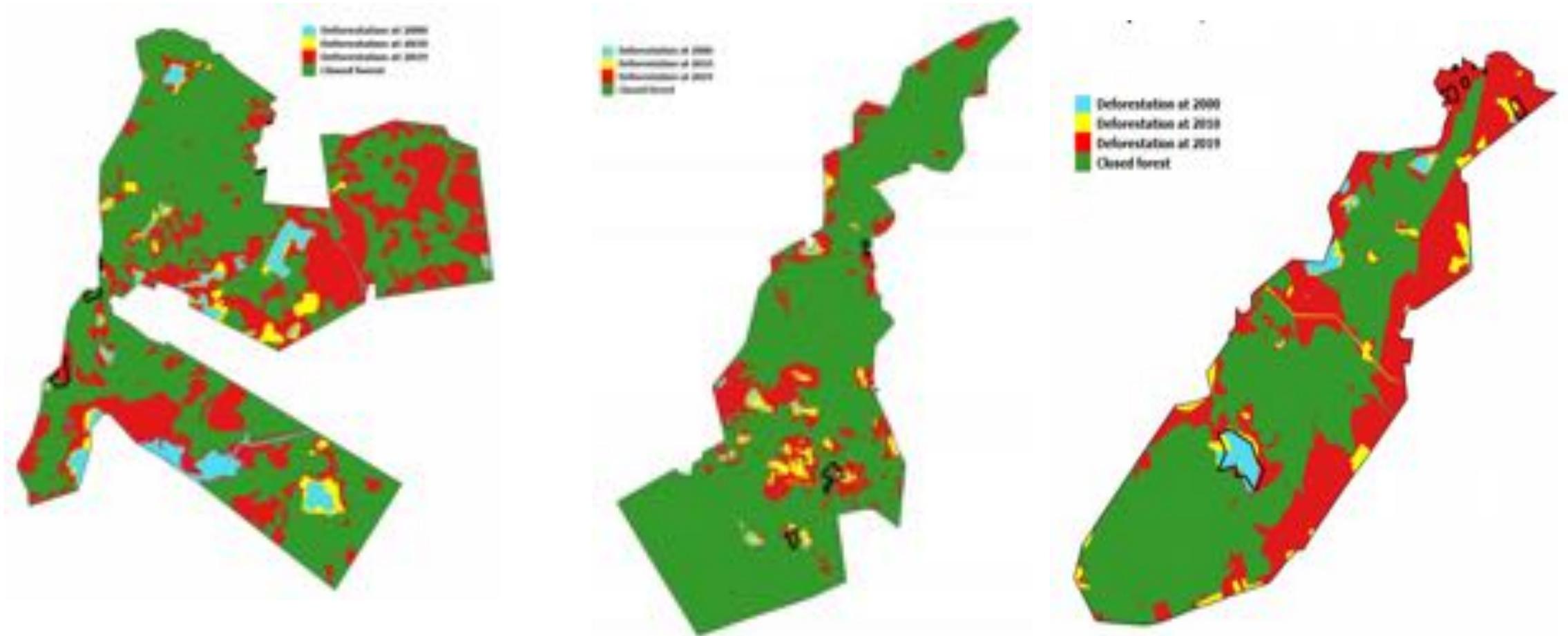


Wasanpobremba, a rapidly developing community developed from admitted farms 50 and 51 in Sui River Forest Reserve



School building and football field located within a GSBA at Agyemandiem, an admitted community in the Krokosua Hills Forest Reserve

Detected deforestation in the three FRs for the periods 2000, 2010 and 2019 (Najoui et al., 2019)



• Krokosua Hills

Sui River

Tano Offin

Detected deforestation in the Krokosua Hills, Sui River and Tano Offin Forest Reserves

Forest Reserve	Detected deforestation per period					
	2001-2010			2010-2019		
	Area (ha)	% of forest	Annual def. rate (%)	Area (ha)	% of forest	Annual def. rate (%)
Krokosua Hills	1,572.68	3.3	0.3	15,066.47	31.8	3.5
Sui River	956.43	2.8	0.3	4,707.12	14.0	1.1
Tano Offin	1,694.55	4.1	0.4	14,084.91	33.7	3.7
Total	4,223.66			33,858.50		

- Deforestation in the three FRs increased by 700% (4,223.66ha to 33,858.50ha) from the periods 2001-2010 and 2011-2019

Expansion of admitted farms and communities

- Table 2: Detected deforestation in the three FRs

Forest Reserve	Area of admitted farm at time of forest reservation	Detected extension of admitted farms (ha)		
		2001-2010	2011-2019	% increase
Krokosua Hills	88.48	0.82	351.59	42,776.8
Sui River	844.17	19.24	314.05	1,532.3
Tano Offin	627.88	21.39	207.19	868.6
Total	1560.53	41.45	872.83	

- Detected deforestation in the Krokosua Hills, Sui River and Tano Offin FRs on average illegally increased by 15,000%
- The extension increased largely during the 2011-2019 period and is highest in the Krokosua Hills FR

Policy Recommendation

- ***The government of Ghana must openly recognise the extent of degradation of its forest reserves, assess their status and redefine management objectives and management regimes for the different categories of reserves.***
- ***COCOBOD and LBCs must source from only certified farms and insist on traceability protocols on sourcing***
- ***Chiefs, politicians and other elites should be encouraged to lead the fight against cocoa encroachment in forest reserves. CSOs should lead the campaign to name and shame recalcitrant ones.***
- ***The private sector signatories to the Joint Framework for Action should finance forest restoration programmes in cocoa encroached forests.***
- ***The Forestry Commission should be equipped to enforce forest laws banning farming in forest reserves. The Commission should be provided with personnel and equipment to enable it undertake real time monitoring, patrol and enforcement of forest laws. CFI could provide financial assistance in this regard.***
- ***The government of Ghana must be bold in implementing the core actions in the national resettlement plan for admitted farms and settlement and take steps to mitigate social risks to minimize potential adverse social and economic consequences on farmers.***

DE-RISKING AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY SUPPLY CHAINS



About

2016

20+

4



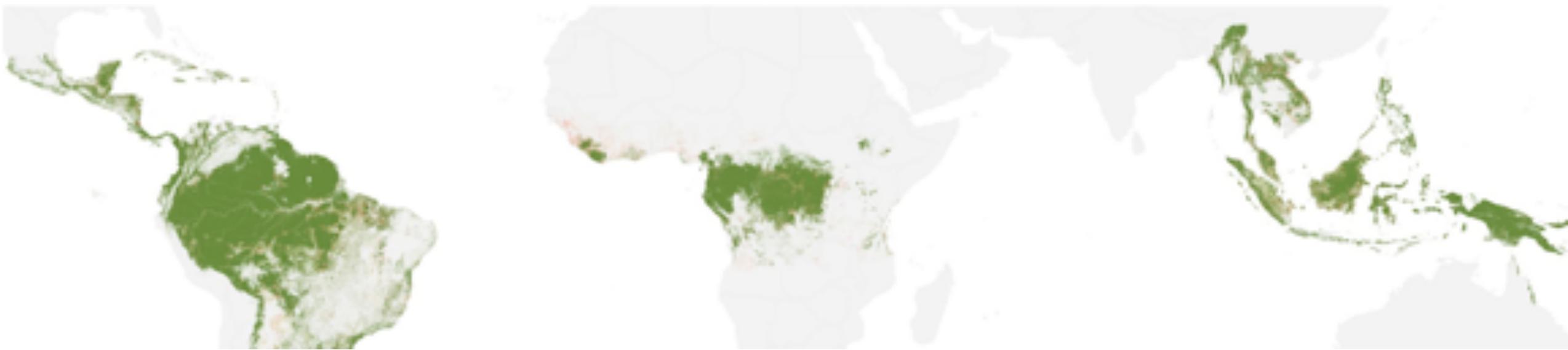


also beef, packaging,
biomass, coffee,
sugar and more

Commodities

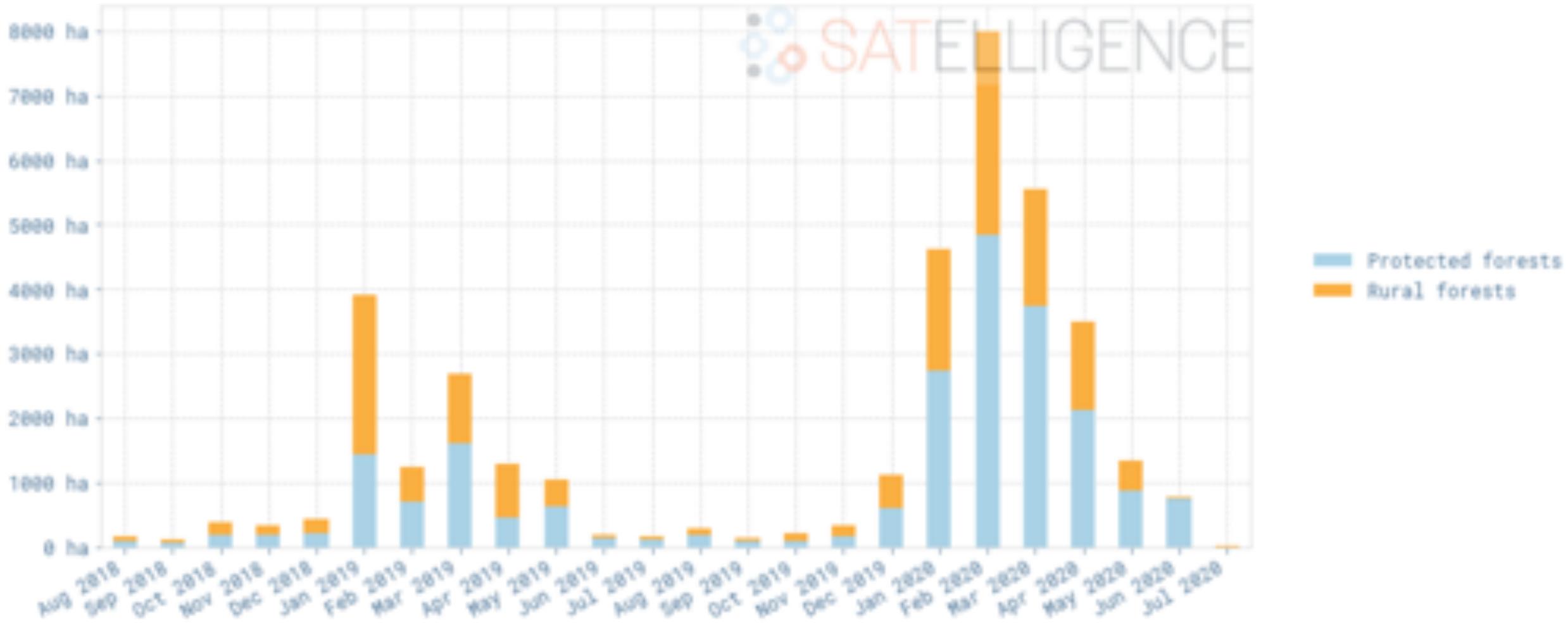
DEFORESTATION DETECTION 1 BILLION HA

Focus on global cocoa supply chain



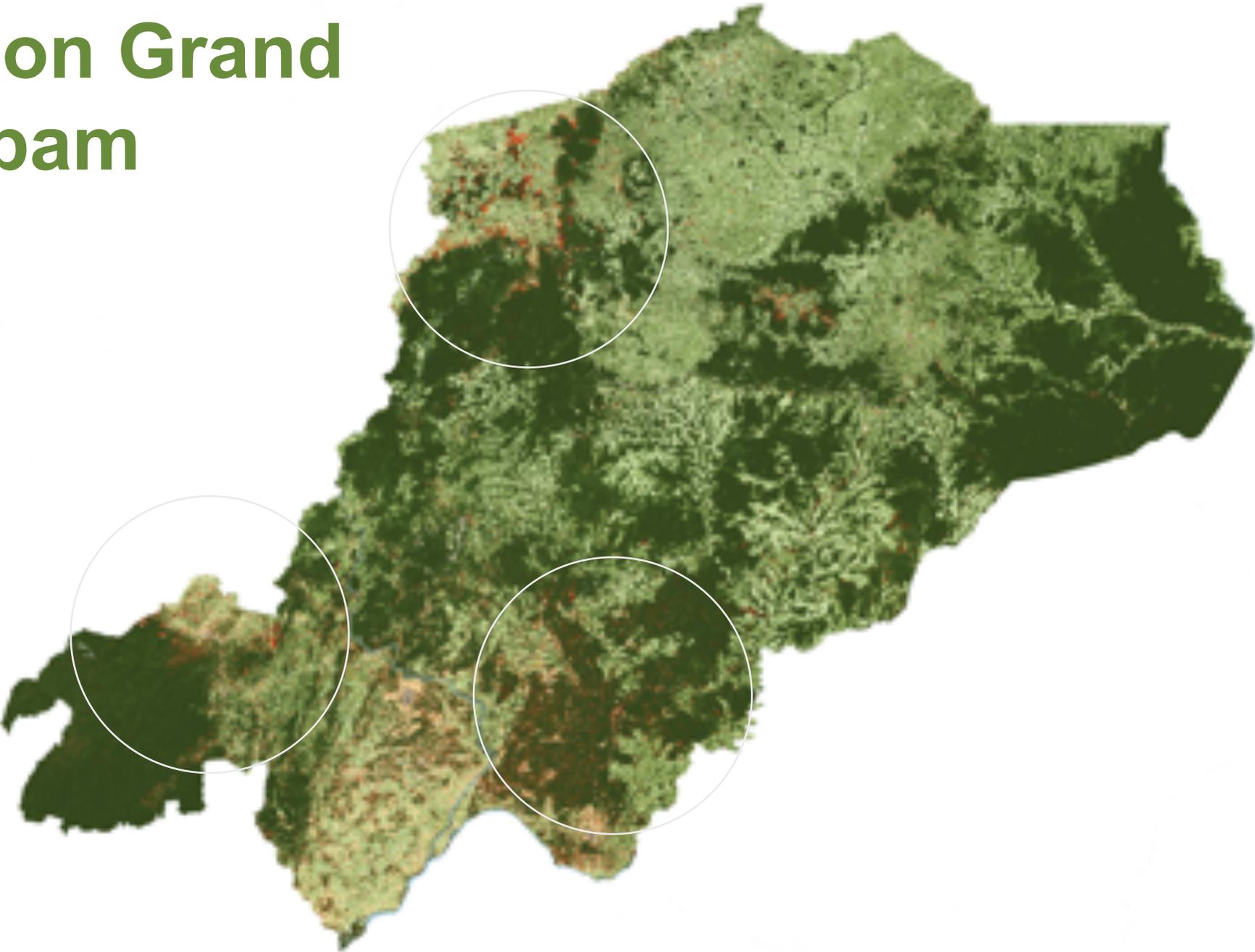


Deforestation Ghana 201807 - 202007





Cameroon Grand Mbam





conclusions

Ghana: Recent strong increase in large scale clearing forest reserves

Ghana: Don't forget focus on trees outside of forest reserves

Cameroon: Great opportunity for maintaining high forest cover with agroforestry cocoa

Cameroon: Deforestation more concentrated, targeted mitigation approach possible

Let's cooperate on:

- Harmonisation, find common trends and risk areas across multiple systems
- Joint verification on the ground



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Cocoa – a major driver of Degradation in Cameroon

Implications for carbon emissions and potential management responses

James Acworth

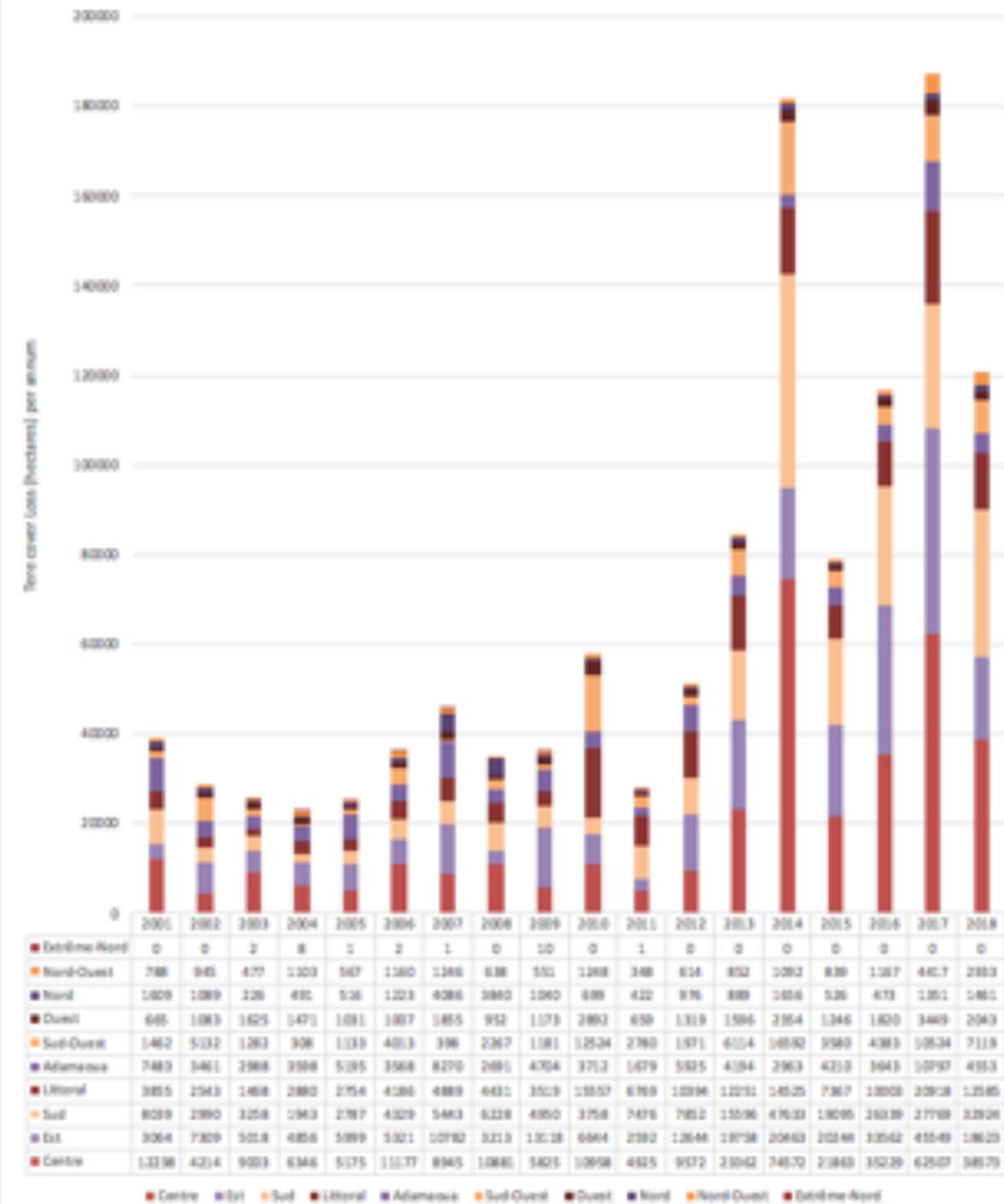
Independent Monitoring, Land-use and Forestry Expert in Cameroon

National plan to double cocoa production

- A national strategy to **double cocoa production** to achieve **600,000 Tonnes per annum by 2020** was set in the Office of the Prime Minister's September 2014 Plan to Relaunch the Cocoa and Coffee Sector.
- This target is reiterated in the 2015 agricultural sectoral strategy.
- In the 2017-18 season, Cameroon produced 228,000 Tonnes of cocoa:
 - 50.4% came from the Centre Region;
 - 31.5% from the South West,
 - 7% from Littoral,
 - 5% from the East, and
 - 5% from the South Region.
- National production reached **264,253 tonnes** in 2018/19 season (ONCC, 2019).
- The 2020 deadline for doubling production has been extended as national production is still at less than half the target.

Figure 1 : Tree Cover Loss for Cameroon, by Region (2001-2018).

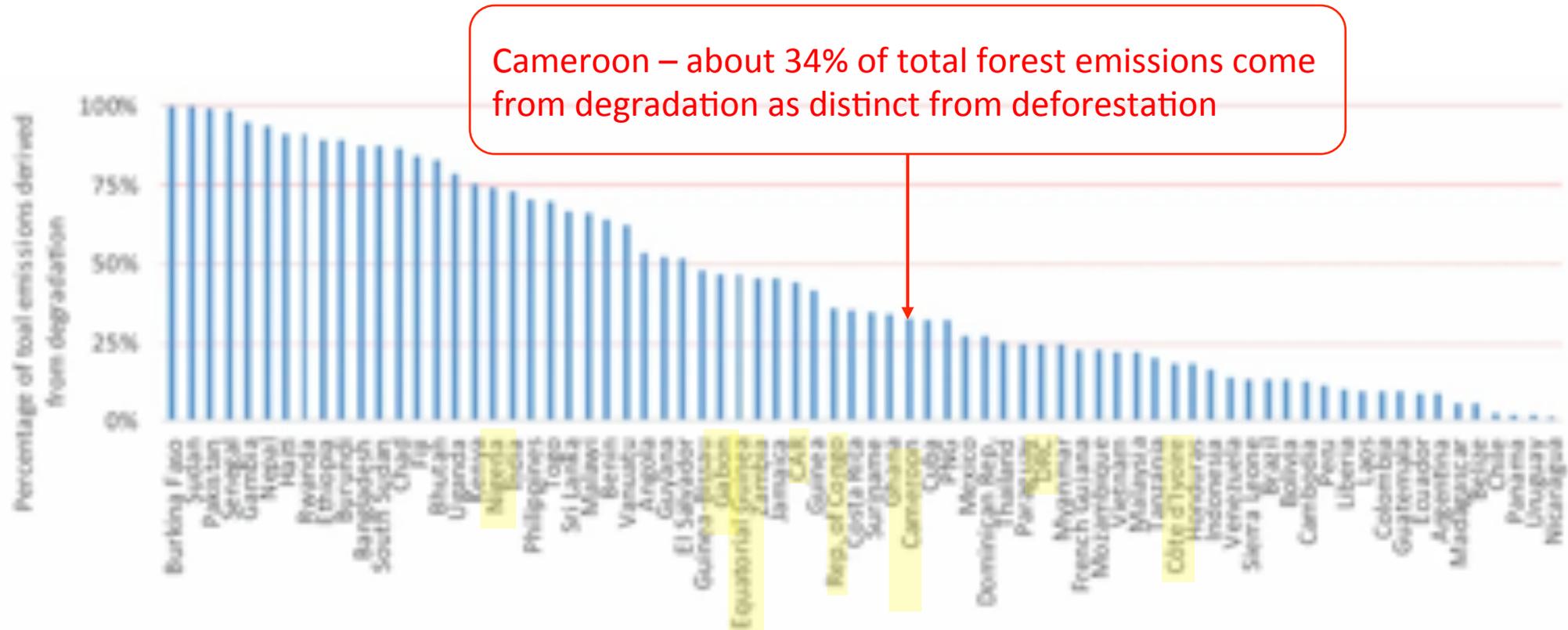
- Deforestation has been accelerating slightly from 2001-2012.
- Huge jump in 2013/14, probably due to introduction of more sensitive LandSat 8 data.
- Post 2013, deforestation is high, but no obvious trend
- GFW data not consistent pre/post 2013 so hard to interpret long term trends



Source: GFW / Hansen et al. (2013).
<http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest> Deforestation data analysed using vector files of regional boundaries provided by Institut National de

Forest Degradation – a more important source of total emissions than people realise

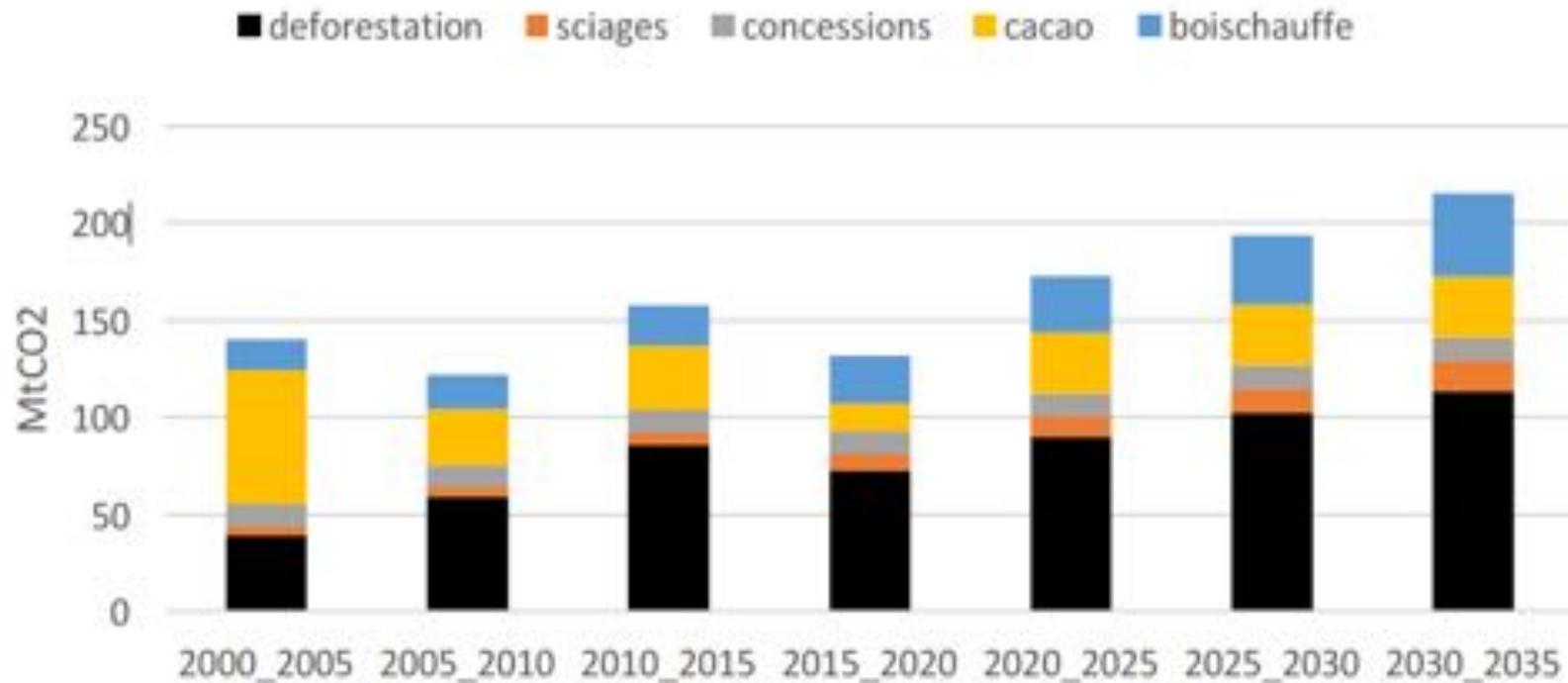
- **Figure 2** : Proportion of total forest emissions derived from forest degradation for 74 countries



Source : Pearson, T.R.H., Brown, S., Murray, L. et al. Greenhouse gas emissions from tropical forest degradation: an underestimated source. Carbon Balance Manage 12, 3 (2017). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13021-017-0072-2>

Estimates prepared for MINEPDED (2017) indicate that degradation of forests may in fact account for half of total emissions, with cacao being the primary driver of degradation.

Figure 3 : Historical and projected emissions from deforestation and forest degradation



NB. estimates of the impact of small scale shifting agriculture on forest degradation are not included.

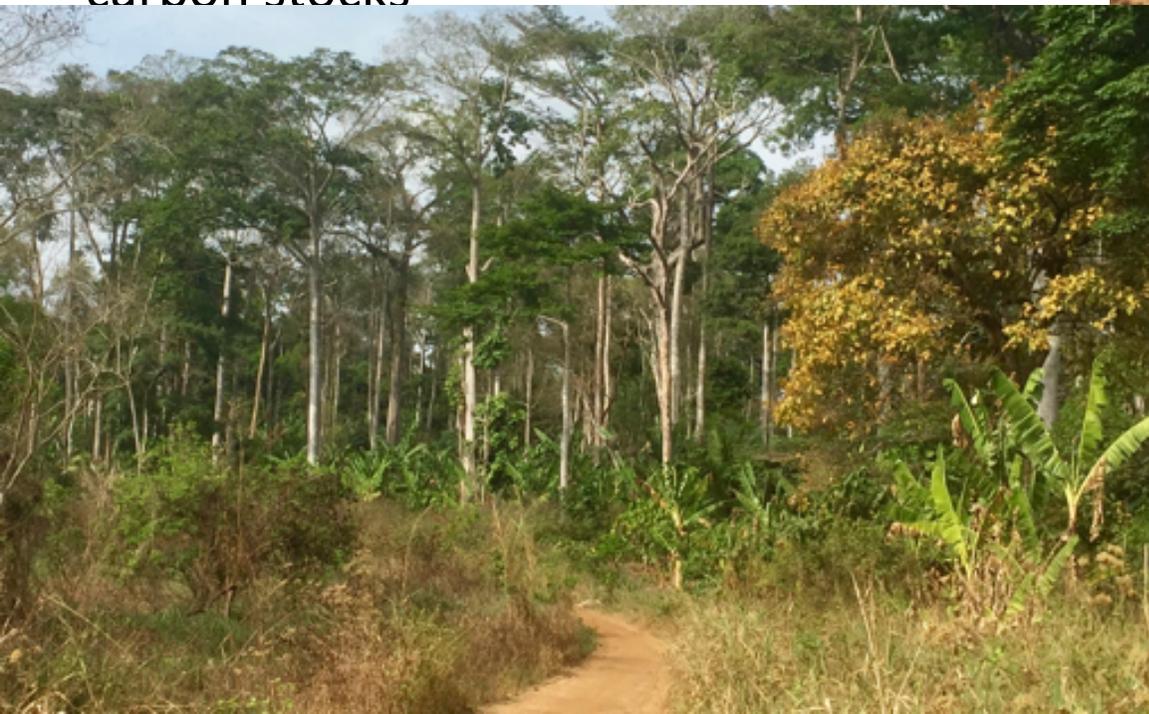
Source: Cameroon National REDD+ strategy citing MINEPDED (2017).

High risk of increasing degradation driven by cocoa expansion

- Doubling cocoa production using prevailing farming systems (Business As Usual *BAU* scenario with yields of $\pm 300\text{kg/ha}$), is likely to substantially increase forest degradation of an **additional area of more than 1 million hectares**, resulting in additional emissions of an **estimated 117 million Tonnes of Carbon**, or **430 million Tonnes CO₂ equivalent** (*author's rough estimates*).
- Full sun cocoa (i.e. after total deforestation) is as yet very uncommon in Cameroon, due to plentiful ***non-permanent forest land*** and farmers' interest to secure tenure on as much forested land as possible – with low intensity agriculture (land bank for future generations).
- **Shade management in old over-mature cocoa agroforests is one of the key strategies to increase yields per hectare** in ongoing initiatives Ministry of Agriculture + public/private partners.
- Old to very old cocoa agroforests have carbon stocks of between **145 and 197 T C ha⁻¹** (Silatsa *et al.* (2017)).
- In most cases, improving cocoa yields per hectare (intensification) in old cocoa agroforests requires thinning the forest canopy, and understorey to reduce shade and competition, thereby substantially reducing forest carbon stocks in cocoa farms to a much lower level of 70 T C ha^{-1} – i.e. **degradation and massive increasing emissions**.
- Intensifying cocoa production on the large number of existing low-yield cocoa farms using good agroforestry practises may help to reduce the *area* of forest impacted but in most cases will increase **degradation** in the forested areas where cocoa is grown.
- Emissions may reduce slightly compared to the business as usual scenario, but will still increase.

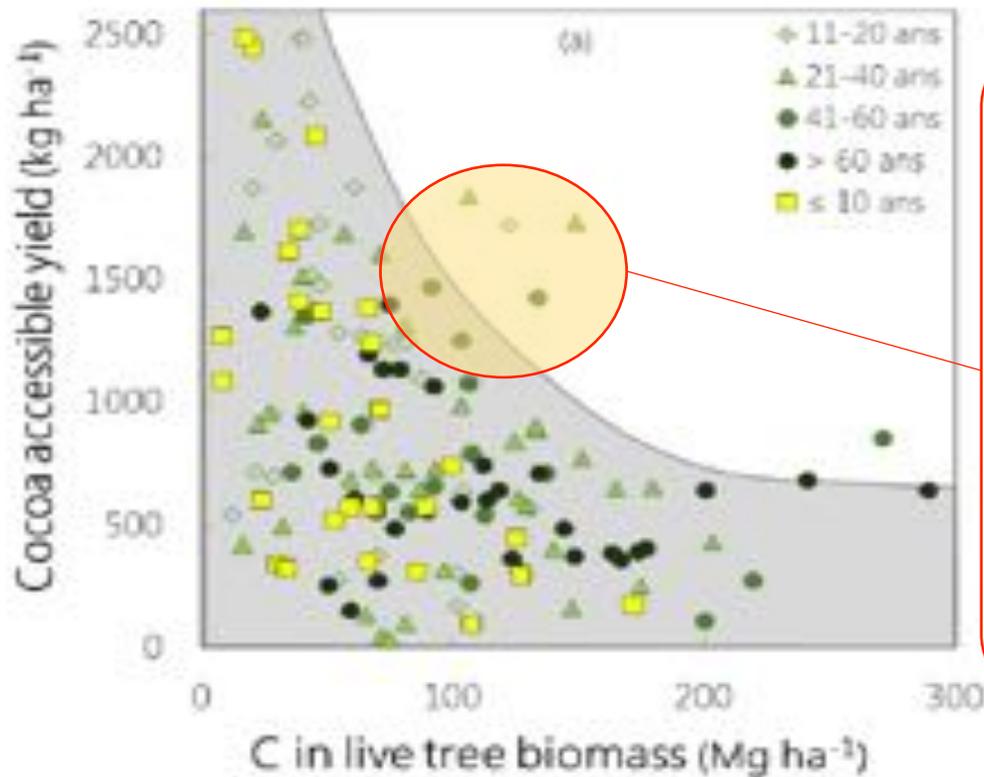
High productivity Cocoa agroforests in Mbangassina, Cameroon

- Intensive cocoa production typically involves substantial reduction of canopy and almost complete removal of the understorey
- substantial loss of biodiversity and carbon stocks



Optimising Cocoa yields – higher yields are achieved with much lower canopy density and C stocks

Figure: Cocoa Yields under different levels of tree density in Bokito, Cameroon

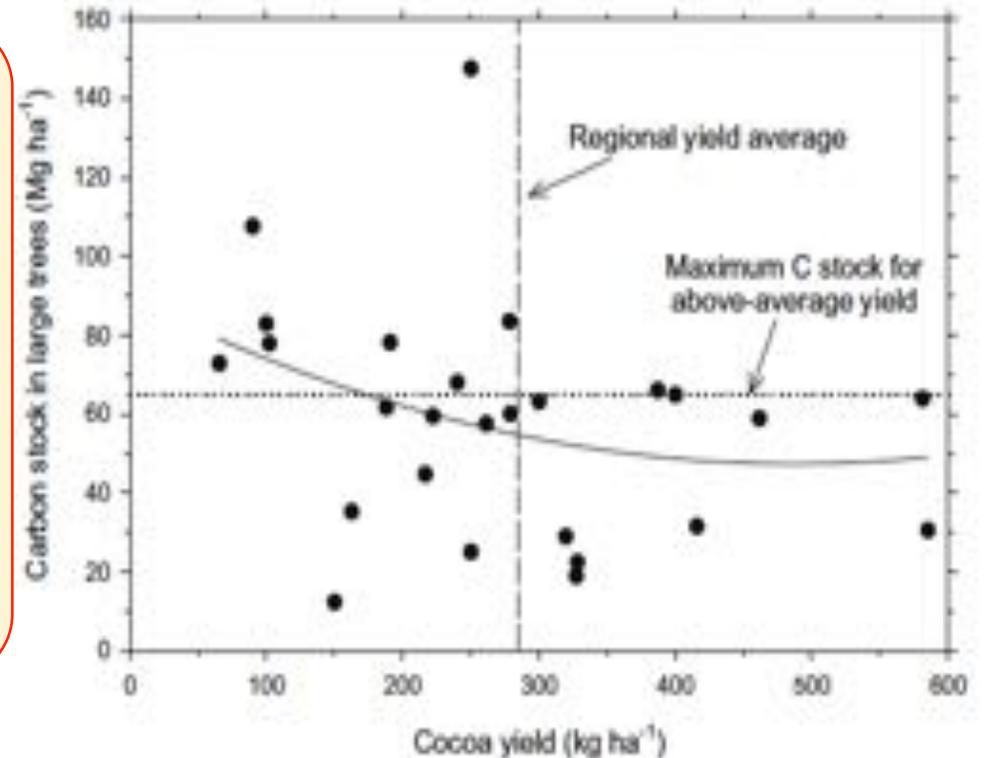


The "sweet spot", where carbon stocks in the cocoa agroforest are still between 70-150 Tonnes per hectare but cocoa yields are in excess of 1,000 kg per hectare.

However, to reach these higher yields may still require significant degradation of older cocoa agroforests with high carbon stocks in the forest overstorey.

Source: Saj & Jagoret, (2017)

Figure: Relationship between cocoa yields and aboveground carbon stocks in the large trees (>30 cm DBH) of 26 cocoa agroforests (cabruças) in southern Bahia, Brazil.



Source: Schroth et al (2016).

Commitments taken to reduce deforestation and degradation

- 2015 Paris Climate Accord (UNFCCC):
 - **Paragraph 1:** Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases ... including forests.
 - **Paragraph 2:** Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments for : **policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation,**
- 2017: The major cocoa trading companies signed a collective Statement of Intent (WCF 2017) globally via the Cocoa & Forests Initiative, committing them to working together, pre competitively, to end deforestation **and forest degradation** in the cocoa supply chain, with an initial focus on the top two cocoa producing nations - Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire.
- Since signing the statement of intent, the major cocoa trading companies such as Cargill (2018a, 2018b), Olam (2019) and Barry Callebaut (2019) have each published their own individual statements committing themselves to actions intended to reduce carbon emissions, **but have avoided making any specific commitments to reduce degradation, as distinct from deforestation**, as a major source of emissions from their supply chains.
- The avoidance of referring to degradation risks creating a **major loophole that will allow cocoa-driven carbon emissions, especially from degradation to increase in Cameroon**, and indeed other countries.

National commitments to reduce deforestation and degradation

- **Cameroon's (2015) INDC** also highlights the need “to ensure consistency between rural development and agricultural planning while limiting deforestation / **degradation**, and to decouple agricultural production from deforestation **and degradation** through the intensification of environmentally sustainable agricultural practices and agroforestry, notably by securing land [tenure]”.
- **Cameroon's Roadmap to Deforestation-Free Cocoa and Joint Framework for Action** sets out 9 commitments for its signatories.
 1. respect existing laws that prevent cocoa sector activities that contributed to any form of deforestation **or degradation** in the **permanent forest domain**
 2. **restore permanent forests that have been degraded;**
 3. *promote the **conservation and sustainable management** of forests of the **non-permanent forest domain** and sustainable production of cocoa in **non-forest areas** (degraded forest and anthropogenic savannah)...*

Most cocoa in Cameroon is produced in the **non-permanent forest domain** and is thus not illegal. However, the Roadmap **does not define degradation, or degraded forests**, and does not extend a commitment to avoid degradation in the **non-permanent forest domain (NPDF)**.

Cameroon Roadmap: Actions for the protection and restoration of forests

Section 5 : The signatories will work together to:

- A. Prohibit and prevent the **conversion** of the permanent forest domain for cocoa production as from the date of signature of this Framework for Action and work to restore forests in the permanent forest estate that have been degraded by cocoa farming.
- B. Prohibit and prevent the **conversion** of High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) forests for cocoa production as soon as the corresponding maps are available, by the 31st of December 2021.
- C. Gradually end the production and marketing of cocoa from the permanent forest domain for a total elimination of supply from these forests by the end of 2025.
- D. Phase out the production and purchase of cocoa from HCV and HCS forests by end 2025.
- E. In the **non-permanent forest domain**, promote sustainable cocoa production that is **more environmentally friendly and favours the maintenance of the forest cover** in order to prevent further expansion of cocoa production at the expense of forests. These will include:
 - a) Encourage the **rehabilitation, densification, intensification** and **diversification** of existing cocoa farms **outside of HCV and HCS forests**, as well as the creation of cocoa farms in fallows;
 - b) Promote cocoa agroforestry systems as an alternative to cocoa monoculture (open sun cocoa production).

Challenges: The ability to monitor effective implementation of these commitments requires clear definitions of terms used – in particular **'non-forest area', 'conversion', 'more environmentally friendly'**. These are vague with no quantifiable criterion provided in the Roadmap, making interpretation difficult.

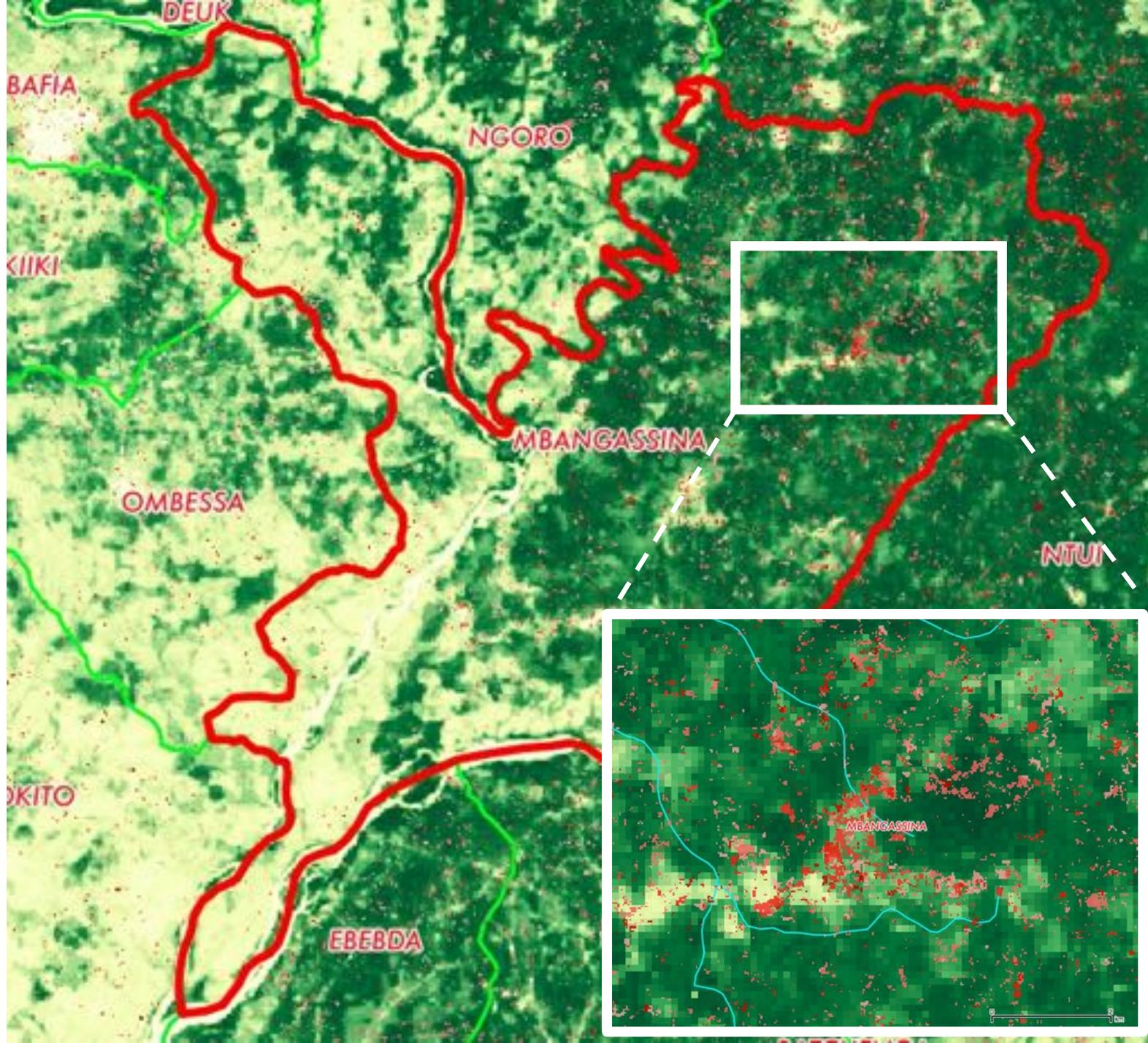
The cost of rolling out full HCV assessments at large scale will likely be prohibitive, and the HCS approach appears ill-adapted to define the go / no-go zones for development of what is typically a high-carbon stock cocoa agroforestry production system.

Promising methods for monitoring degradation and changes in forest carbon stocks

- Results reported by Satelligence (2019) on their research in Ghana so far suggest that full sun and agroforestry cocoa systems can be detected and distinguished from other crops using a combination of Sentinel 1 and 2 satellite data (delivered by [European Space Agency's Copernicus Mission](#)).
- However, Satelligence acknowledge that while they can detect small canopy openings with Planet or Airbus data they have not yet found a solution for detecting cocoa under forest canopy.

Open questions:

- Are cocoa companies committed to eliminate / reduce forest degradation?
- If degradation is to be fully addressed in the Roadmap and Action plan, it must be monitored.
- Can a time series of Sentinel datasets identify changes in forest density that enable us to monitor degradation?



Recommendations

- Refine a number of definitions and commitments in order to close potential loopholes from the start. In particular, develop working definitions of:
 - **‘Degradation’** that is understandable, and a measurable target to reduce and eventually eliminate and reverse degradation, with the goal to achieve substantially reduced, or zero net emissions from the cocoa value chain
 - **“Deforestation-free” cocoa.** *A better term may be ‘climate smart / low carbon cocoa’:*
 - On-going expansion of cocoa agroforests in Cameroon is contributing significantly to degradation and associated emissions, but not yet to deforestation.
 - **Adapt and simplify the HCV and HCS approach** to the realities of Cameroon,
 - noting that the
 - **Develop a system for monitoring both deforestation *and* degradation, at the scale of entire landscapes and municipalities as an essential feature** in near real time that is able to serve as a means of monitoring and rewarding responsible, low carbon cocoa producers.
- Combine mapping, participatory land use planning and incentives as part of a strategy that can reduce DD.

Thank you

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We are a Brazilian NGO founded in 1995, when environmental concerns echoed around the world. We continue to advocate caring for the Earth and promote the sustainable and inclusive use of nature's resources, generating benefits for society as a whole.

The alliances forged as we grew have allowed us to act throughout Brazil, from the Amazon to the Pampas, transforming the forestry and farming industries and the lives of rural and forest workers, traditional communities, indigenous peoples, quilombolas and peasants.

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Value Forests - IMAFLORA

Our legacy has been shaped by representative and balanced actions across the various sectors of society, serving the cause with passion and scientific technical rigor. By doing so, we have become a benchmark in environmental conservation services, projects and research, agricultural and forestry production, sustainable production chains and mitigation of the effects of climate change.

10 years in the Southern Amazon – Pará state
10 years of agroforestry with cocoa
More than 150 Family producers directly benefited
Projects with scale replicability
Projects with entrepreneurship of young people and women;
agroforestry; environmental recuperation and conservation;
cocoa chain.

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For the success of these initiatives, IMAFLORA has a wide network of partners, cocoa stakeholders and financiers



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