Önem's Agroforestry Policy & Roadmap

Agroforestry is the protection, regeneration, planting, or management of trees in agricultural landscapes as they interact with annual crops, animals, wildlife, and people.

Agroforestry efforts contributes directly to SDGs 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 3 (good health and wellbeing), 6 (clean water and sanitation), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), 12 (responsible consumption and production), 13 (climate action), and 15 (life on land)

and indirectly through implementation approaches to Goals 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure),10 (reduced inequalities), 14 (life below water), 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and 17 (partnerships for the goals).

Trees play a significant part in nearly all terrestrial ecosystems and supply a variety of valuable products and services to both rural and urban residents. Most trees have various functions, including ones that are cultural, and offer a variety of advantages. They have also been used to designate land boundaries and to provide land-use rights. Trees are essential for land rehabilitation and soil health.[2]

Trees can simultaneously;

- Carbon sequestration from the atmosphere
- Bring the nutrients and water to the surface from the ground
- Create an environment in which above- and belowground biodiversity can thrive
- Increase soil organic matter and, as a result, soil carbon.
- Create microclimates that can be controlled.
- Provide livestock with fodder and shelter.
- Develop diverse farm enterprises.
- Improve the resilience of agricultural landscapes
- Keep a record of climate history.

Trees give shade to young cocoa seedlings, increasing their survival rates and improving the chemical and physical qualities of the soil - all while increasing biodiversity. Cocoa agroforestry may also improve agricultural efficiency by reducing pests and diseases, improving soil fertility, and boosting yield and profit. Shaded cocoa is also beneficial to biodiversity conservation, connectivity between landscapes, and the rehabilitation of abandoned or degraded land.

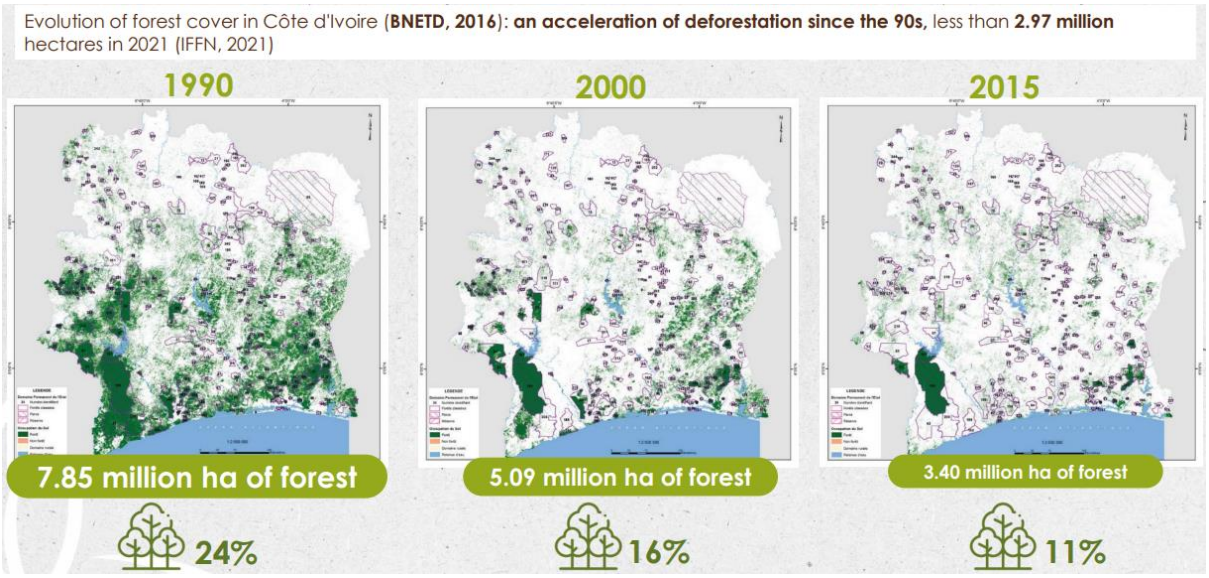
Our agroforestry roadmap enables cocoa-producing families in the FILDISI supply chain to improve their socio-economic living conditions and contribute to the conservation of natural resources. The approach we employ also seeks to assist farmers in developing market linkages for the fruits and other goods produced through agroforestry.

We define Agroforestry as follows: minimum 30% shade tree cover with minimum 20 permanent shade trees and of 5 different shade tree species.

Önem follows the main criteria for agroforestry of Conseil du Café-Cacao (CCC)

i. Planting of barrier species around the cocoa plantations in order to limit the spread of Cocoa Swollen Shoot virus disease and to mark borders

ii. Planting of non-cocoa trees on the cocoa plantations, provided that:
   i. density of cocoa trees is not lower than 800 plants per ha
   ii. shade level on the plantation stays between 30 and 50 %
   iii. plant species planted next to the cocoa trees are biologically compatible
   iv. plant species are selected in partnership with the farmers



Our KPIs

- Conduct training of cooperatives staff to build their awareness and capacity around agroforestry systems, so that they can in turn sensitize the producers.
- Start agroforestry implementation in the pilot area
    - At least 100 beneficiary farmers are sensitized and voluntarily adopt the Project
    - At least 250 ha of cocoa plots are diagnosed and mapped
    - At least 9,000 forest and fruit seedlings are produced
    - At least 9,000 seedlings planted on at least 250 ha of cocoa plots
    - The 9,000 seedlings planted are monitored and dead plants are replaced
    - At least 100 producers benefit from agricultural kits
- Conduct individual coaching of producers to provide support in the implementation of agroforestry systems.