Is our chocolate melting away?



ange, alture and Security



Adapting the cocoa sector to climate change









Adaptation is not rocket science







Impacts are site specific



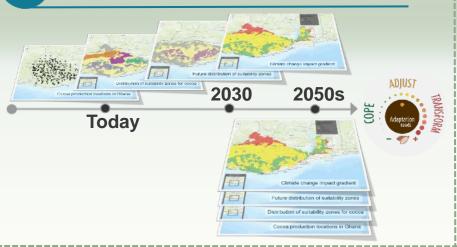


Mainstreaming Climate-Smart Cocoa





Map the impact gradient to understand the risk of climate change over time



Convene value chain actors along the exposure gradient



Areas that transition from one suitability type to another but remain suitable



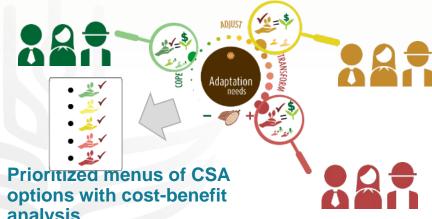




Locations where climate characteristics will not fundamentally change

Production in these zones will likely become unviable and other crops should be considered

Identify and prioritize relevant CSA practices by exposure gradient and analyze costs and benefits.





Construct exposure specific portfolios of priority CSA practices for different investors







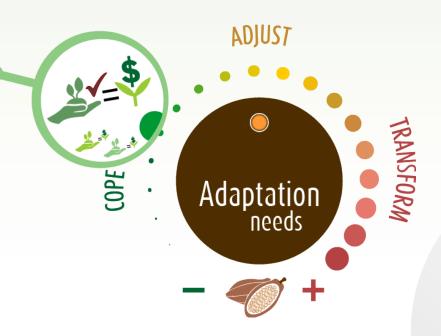
Tailored CSA investment plans

Low impacts – incremental adaptation



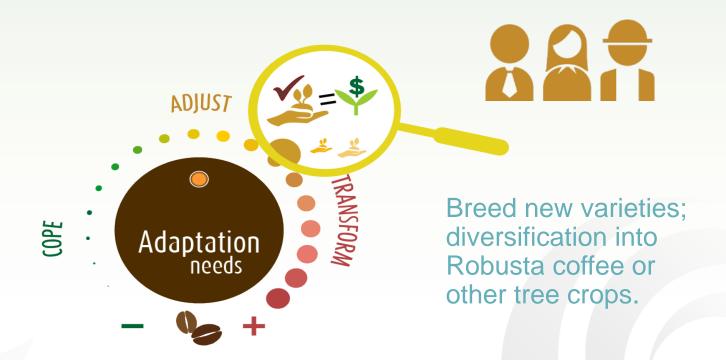


Shade and irrigation; improved crop, pest and diseases, shade, soil, water and fertility management



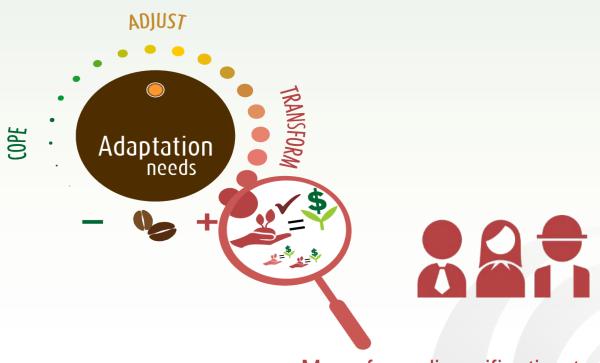
Intermediate impacts – pro-active adaptation





High impacts – adaptation unfeasible

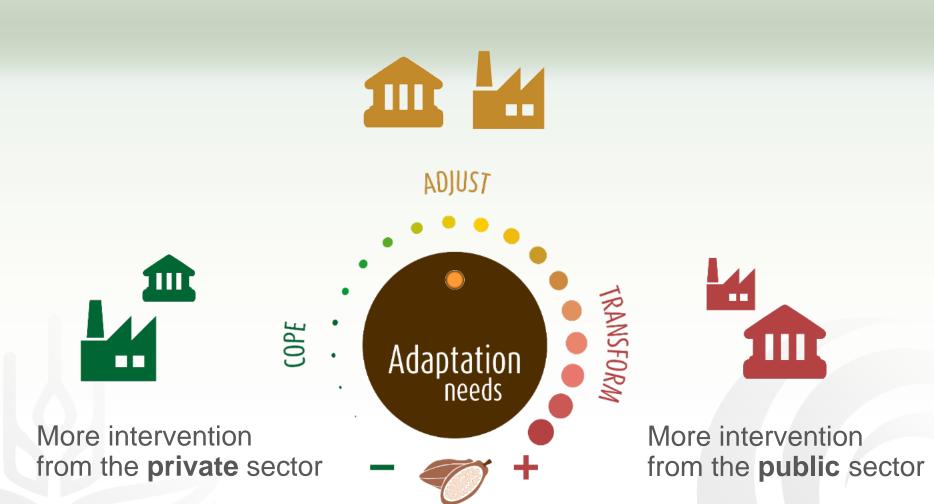




Move from diversification to replacing crops, emigrate to other region, off farm employment

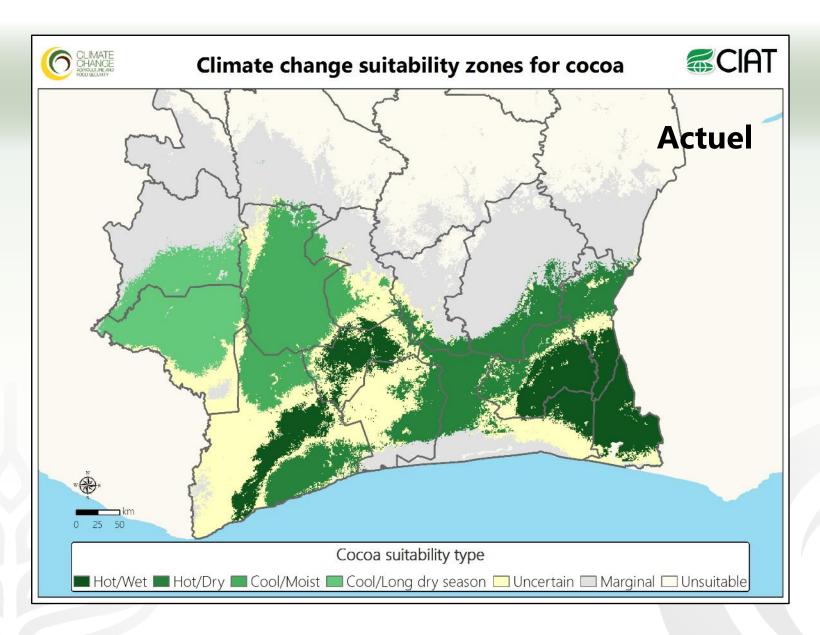
Public-private partnerships





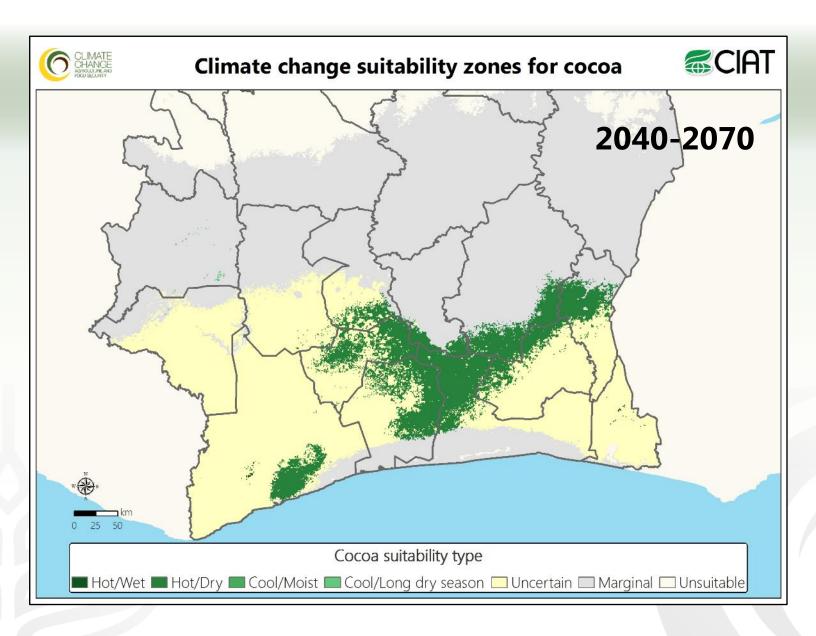
Impact zones in Ivory Coast





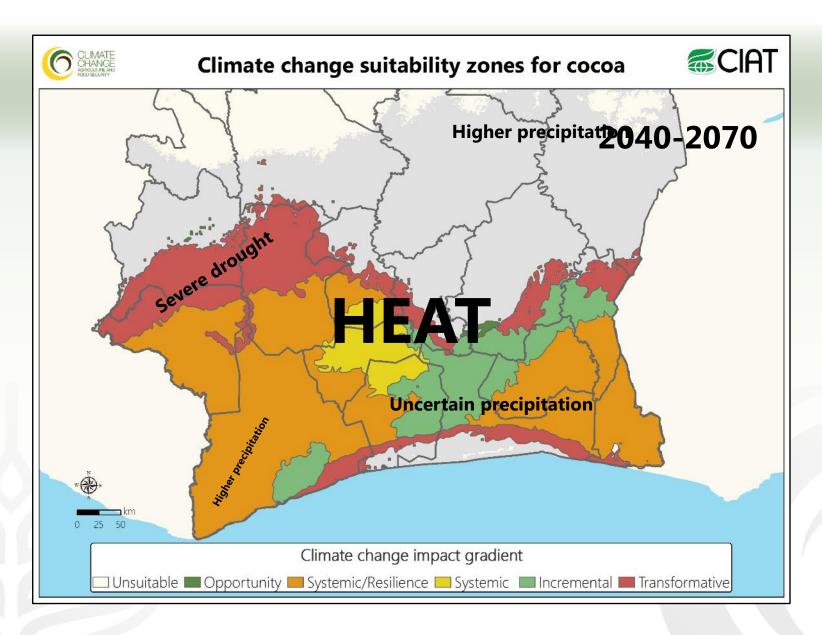
Impact zones in Ivory Coast





Impact zones in Ivory Coast





Conclusions



- Ivory coast will be able to remain the largest cocoa producer if climate change adaptation is supported
- Heat and uncertain precipitation are the dominant hazards
- Adaptation needs are high
 - Resilience of the production system needs to be supported
 - Drought tolerant varieties
 - Soil protection
 - Adequate shade management
 - Weather insurance







Thank you!

Agri-chains & Sustainable Development, Montpellier, 14th December 2016 C. Bunn, Mark Lundy, Fabio Castro et al.







