

Terms of Reference

Stichting IDH

Implementation of a support mechanism for monitoring deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire

1. Introduction

Stichting IDH (“**IDH**”) accelerates and up-scales sustainable trade by building impact-oriented coalitions of front running companies, civil society, governments, knowledge institutions and other stakeholders in several commodity sectors. We convene the interests, strengths and knowledge of public and private partners in sustainability commodity programs that aim to mainstream international and domestic commodity markets. We jointly formulate strategic intervention plans with public and private partners, and we co-invest with partners in activities that generate public goods.

On basis of these Terms of Reference (“**ToR**”), IDH aims to select a party to build capacities of Forest Management Agencies and to support the deforestation monitoring mechanism.

2. Background

The Cocoa and Forests Initiative (“**CFI**” or the “**Initiative**”) is an active commitment of the main cocoa producing countries and the main cocoa and chocolate companies to halt deforestation and restore forest cover by avoiding any further conversion of forests for cocoa cultivation.

The Cocoa and Forests Initiative is currently implemented in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, which together produce around 60% of the world's cocoa production. In Côte d'Ivoire, the government and the main cocoa and chocolate companies have signed a [Joint Framework of Actions \(JFA\)](#) based on:

- The conservation of national parks and forest lands, as well as the restoration of forests that have been degraded by the encroachment of cocoa farms.
- Sustainable intensification and diversification of incomes in order to increase yields and farmers' livelihoods, to grow "more cocoa on less land" and thus reduce pressure on forests.
- The engagement and empowerment of cocoa producing communities. In particular, the mitigation of social impacts and risks related to land use changes on affected cocoa farmers and their communities.

CFI Governance

The governance framework for the implementation of the CFI signatories' commitments in Côte d'Ivoire includes a Steering Committee, a Technical Committee, and a Permanent Secretariat.

The Steering Committee is responsible for providing strategic direction and driving momentum for the functioning of the governance bodies set up in the framework for action, validating the proposals made by the Technical Committee, guaranteeing governance in the process of implementing the framework for action. The Steering Committee is chaired by the Ministry of Water and Forests (“**MINEF**”).

The Technical Committee is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of the actions defined in the JFA, supervising the work of the various working groups and validating their action plans,



making proposals received by the Steering Committee and preparing the meetings of the Steering Committee.

The Permanent Secretariat ensures the day-to-day functioning of the Initiative. It is responsible for:

- preparing and organizing the meetings of the Steering Committee and the Technical Committee,
- assisting the signatories in the preparation and implementation of the action plan,
- coordinating fundraising activities, preparing progress reports,
- ensuring the sharing of information with all players of the Initiative,
- mobilizing funding for the operational functioning of the Initiative.

The Permanent Secretariat is made up of representatives of key public institutions leading on CFI for the government (the Ministry of Water and Forests, the Ministry of Environment Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition, and the Coffee -Cocoa Council), the World Cocoa Foundation (representing the private sector) and IDH (convener).

IDH ensures the public-private facilitation of CFI by leading the Permanent Secretariat and, as such, works closely with the Ministry of Water and Forests).

About CFI monitoring

One of the key commitments made by CFI signatories as part of the Initiative's JFA, concerns the monitoring and reporting of progress made on commitments and actions, particularly in terms of monitoring of deforestation.

Commitment 8 – Provide effective monitoring and reporting on progress on commitments and actions to ensure transparency and accountability.

The primary objectives of satellite monitoring systems are those listed in the CFI Joint Framework for Action. It specifically aims to measure, inform decision-making and strategy development and track progress against commitments on cocoa-related deforestation, and more specifically on the following commitments:

- 1. Prohibit and prevent activities in the cocoa sector that cause or contribute to any further deforestation or forest degradation in National Parks and Reserves, Classified Forests, and conserved forests in the rural domain, such as sacred forests.*
- 4. Strengthen supply chain mapping, with the end goal of full traceability at the farm-level.;*
- 5. Implement verifiable actions and timebound targets on the basis of sound data, robust and credible methodologies, stakeholder consultation, and realistic timeframes.*
- 6. Implement agreed actions in the context of a broader landscape-level approach, with strong links with similar initiatives in other commodities, and full alignment with the national REDD+ strategy and other relevant national strategies and plans.*
- 7. Work together to implement the Framework actions, and mobilize the necessary financing, resources and technical support for implementation, including continued engagement in a multi-stakeholder process for dialogue on key issues, development of effective implementation plans, joint learning and knowledge sharing and enable institutional capacity.*



8. Provide effective monitoring and reporting on progress on commitments and actions to ensure transparency and accountability.

CFI's contribution to deforestation monitoring system - verification of alerts

On 25 February 2021, while awaiting the adoption of the national deforestation monitoring system, the CFI Steering Committee adopted MINEF's deforestation monitoring system as a monitoring tool to be used by CFI to track deforestation trends in relation to cocoa production.

In the meantime, CFI confirmed to further contribute to the development of a national system for satellite monitoring of forests and early warning of deforestation, including a procedure for processing and managing deforestation alerts has been developed for more efficient management of deforestation alerts.

As part of CFI's contribution, a pilot phase for the operationalization of MINEF's deforestation monitoring system, was implemented in 2023 with a focus on the CFI priority areas. This pilot phase enabled the partners to test the procedure for verifying alerts in the field and to draw lessons that could inform its deployment on a scale once the national system is made operational. The operationalization of the MINEF's procedure on managing deforestation alerts was among the priorities of the CFI annual plan for 2023.

The project to operationalise the deforestation alert management procedure involved collecting and verifying deforestation alert points in the field and by remote sensing. In terms of results, 3,592 were analysed by photo-interpretation of high-precision satellite images and 887 warning points were checked in the field by 10 focal points from the technical structures responsible for forestry, including OIPR, SODEFOR and MINEF.

Key recommendations include increased training for forestry officers from OIPR, SODEFOR and MINEF, as well as equipping technical officers in the field and continuing to verify alerts.

EU Deforestation Regulation

In the recent years due diligence legislation in consuming countries has started to play a role in sustainable value chains, including the cocoa sector. The entry in to force of the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) is part of this development and should be understood as coming in support of the sector's investments towards deforestation-free, sustainable cocoa including the voluntary commitments of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative.

Industry actors – in the regulation specified as operators – are preparing for the entry into application of the EUDR late December 2024. As per 30 December 2024, cocoa imported to or traded on the European Union's market should be deforestation-free, legal according to relevant legislation of the country of production and be covered by a due diligence statement.

With the timelines drawing nearer, there is an increasing demand for more specific guidance on the interpretation of the EUDR. Private sector actors, public sector institutions and independent service providers are developing systems for due diligence including cocoa traceability and forest mapping.

The development of these data systems does not only support the industry to comply with due diligence legislation but should also presents means to effectively use the insights from the due diligence data to achieve the greater impact. A shared understanding on the co-existence of different systems and mutual trust among stakeholders is needed to come to effective and efficient use of (due diligence) data systems including forest cover and deforestation monitoring systems.



Second phase of CFI's contribution to deforestation monitoring system - collaborating to act on alerts

EUDR's aim is to ensure that only legal (in accordance with the legislation in force in the country of origin) and 'zero deforestation' products are allowed onto the EU market.

Operators will be required to collect the geographical coordinates of the land on which the basic products they place on the market have been produced. This strict traceability is intended to ensure that only 'zero deforestation' products enter the EU market, and that the competent authorities in the Member States have the necessary means to check that this is the case.

Collaboration between companies and the public sector on deforestation monitoring systems is crucial for addressing environmental challenges. This collaboration can through:

- **Data Sharing and Integration:** Companies can share relevant data, such as supply chain information, satellite imagery, and land-use data, with the public sector. Public sector agencies can integrate this data into their monitoring systems, allowing for a more comprehensive and accurate assessment of deforestation trends.
- **Transparency and Reporting:** Companies can voluntarily disclose information about their supply chains and environmental impact, promoting transparency. The public sector can use this information to cross-verify and complement their monitoring efforts, fostering a collaborative approach to tackling deforestation.
- **Research and Innovation:** Jointly investing in research and innovation can lead to the development of new and more effective monitoring tools and methodologies. Both sectors can benefit from sharing knowledge and staying informed about the latest advancements in deforestation monitoring technologies.

By fostering collaboration between companies and the public sector, it is possible to create more robust and effective deforestation monitoring systems. Such partnerships leverage the strengths and resources of each sector, leading to comprehensive solutions for addressing deforestation and promoting sustainable land management.

In addition to the collaboration between public sector and companies, a thousand of forestry officers in the field need to be given technical capacity building on the use of mapping tools and forestry issues.

This capacity-building must be followed by appropriate material support for field officers and central management officers responsible for managing field data.

Based on the recommendations of the pilot phase and to meet the requirements of European regulations on deforestation, a second phase of the project will be implemented. The Permanent Secretariat, which for this specific assignment will be led by IDH, is therefore looking for a consultant (the "**Consultant**", individual or company) to lead this second phase of the project.

3. Assignment

Objectives

The overall objective of this assignment is to build the capacity of technical forest management structures and to support the deforestation monitoring mechanism.

The sub-objectives are as follows:



1. To strengthen the technical and material capacities of technical forestry agents from MINEF (ICF Coordination Unit, relevant Regional Directorates, Reforestation and Forest Cadastre Directorate, Studies, Planning and Evaluation Directorate and SODEFOR) and MINEDDTE (SEP-REDD+ and OIPR).
2. Process deforestation alerts in selected CFI landscapes based on 2020 land use map data in order to identify intervention zones.
3. To deploy the alert management procedure in accordance with the specifications of the national deforestation monitoring system in collaboration with the institutions concerned (MINEF, SODEFOR, OIPR, etc.).
4. To analyse the possibilities of involving companies that may have (in)direct access to the tools and/or that may contribute to the use of the protocols and tools.
5. To propose a joint action methodology for wider use of the protocols and information drawn from deforestation alerts.

Deliverables

The deliverables of this assignment will be:

Deliverables of assignment	Deadline
An inception report outlining the proposed methodology, research plan, and timeline for the assessment	10 June 2024
Two (02) progress reports, covering all the activities carried out as part of the implementation of the project.	31 August 2024, 30 November 2024
A report on the restitution workshop	15 December 2024
A final report summarising the lessons learned and formulating relevant recommendations for the operationalisation of the national spatial forest monitoring and deforestation alert system.	30 December 2024

4. Selection Procedure

The procedure will be as follows:

1. Publishing the tender
2. Option to submit questions regarding the assignment and the ToR. Questions will be answered via an information notice that will be shared with all applicants (the “**Applicants**”) that indicated their interest in the assignment or submitted questions.
3. Evaluation of the proposals by the evaluation committee. The evaluation committee will evaluate the proposals based on the selection criteria as published in this ToR.
4. Decision on selection of the Consultant.
5. Inception meeting with the selected Consultant.



The schedule below indicates the timelines for the tender procedure:

Tender process	Timeline
ToR published	15 April 2024
Closing date questions*	20 April 2024, 3 p.m. GMT
Publication of information notice	23 April 2024
Deadline for submission of proposals**	03 May 2024, 11.59 p.m. GMT
Selection of the Consultant	20 May 2024
Start of assignment	01 June 2024

* Questions received by IDH after this date will not be answered.

** Proposals submitted after the deadline will be returned and will not be considered in the tender procedure.

After the deadline to submit a proposal has passed, the evaluation committee will evaluate the proposals.

The proposals will first be tested for completeness:

- The absence of the documents referred to in Section 6 of this document can lead to exclusion from further participation in the tender procedure. This is also the case when minimum requirements listed in this ToR are not met.
- If the proposal is complete, the selection committee will evaluate the proposal based on the criteria as mentioned in Section 6.

The assignment will be awarded to the Applicant with the most economically advantageous tender. This is determined based on the evaluation criteria price and quality.

IDH will reject the proposal if any illegal or corrupt practices have taken place in connection with the award or the tender procedure.

Questions

Questions regarding the assignment or the Terms of Reference can be submitted until 20 April 2024 at 3 p.m. GMT, by e-mail to gnagne@idhtrade.org with the express mention: "Questions tender Implementation of a support mechanism for monitoring deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire".

Questions must be submitted in the English language and using the Template Question Form, attached to this ToR as Annex 2.

The submitted questions will be grouped, anonymized, and combined in an information notice. This notice will be sent to all Applicants in a reply to the e-mail in which the questions were submitted.



The responsibility for the timely and accurate submission of the questions lies with the Applicant. When IDH indicates that questions have not been received by IDH before the indicated deadline, the Applicant must demonstrate that the questions were sent timely.

5. Proposal requirements

IDH is requesting the Applicants to hand in a proposal of maximum [15] pages (excluding company biographies, CVs, sample work and references). The proposal must be handed in a MS Word or PowerPoint version next to a PDF submission to facilitate any copy-and-pasting of content that we may need during evaluation.

The proposal must at least include:

Content:

- a. A succinct, well-documented proposal that includes the approach addressing the requirements set out this ToR. We request that the proposal structure match the selection criteria as closely as possible. It should demonstrate how the Applicant intends to carry out the assignment and the activities, as well as the likely sources of data, the duration and the order of the activities. The proposal shall also include a clear proposed way of working with IDH and the Permanent Secretariat, including agreements on milestones, validation of research and analysis, and final recommendations.
- b. Maximum of three client references and a sample of previous work relevant to the deliverables in this ToR.
- c. An overview of the project team, including the CVs of the project team members.
- d. Budget presented in Euros (ex VAT) with a break-down of days/rate per project team member.
- e. Statement on Ground for exclusion (see Section 6 below).

Administrative:

- f. Completed detail request form (Annex 3).
- g. Copy of most recent (audited) financial accounts.
- h. Statement of acceptance draft contract (Annex 6).

The proposal must be submitted to Kevin Gnagne at gnagne@idhtrade.org with a copy to Col. Ynsa Traoré at ynsa.tk@gmail.com before **03 May 2024 at 11:59 p.m. GMT**.

6. Testing and weighing

The assignment will be awarded to the Applicant with the most economically advantageous tender. The most economically advantageous tender is determined on the basis of the evaluation criteria of price and quality.



Grounds for exclusion

1. Applicants shall be excluded from participation in this tender procedure if:
 - a) they are bankrupt or being wound up, are having their affairs administered by the courts, have entered into an arrangement with creditors, have suspended business activities, are subject of proceedings concerning those matters, or are in any analogous situation arising from a similar procedure provided for in national legislation or regulations;
 - b) they or persons having powers of representation, decision-making or control over them have been convicted of an offence concerning their professional conduct by a judgment which has the force of res judicata;
 - c) they have been guilty of grave professional misconduct proven by any means which the IDH can justify;
 - d) they have not fulfilled obligations relating to the payment of social security contributions or the payment of taxes in accordance with the legal provisions of the country in which they are established, or with those of the Netherlands or those of the country where the contract is to be performed;
 - e) they or persons having powers of representation, decision making or control over them have been the subject of a judgment which has the force of res judicata for fraud, corruption, involvement in a criminal organization, money laundering or any other illegal activity.

Applicants must confirm in writing that they are not in one of the situations as listed above.

2. Applicants shall not make use of child labor or forced labor and/or practice discrimination and they shall respect the right to freedom of association and the right to organize and engage in collective bargaining, in accordance with the core conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

Minimum criteria

Applicants or Proposals not fulfilling the minimum criteria will be excluded from the tender procedure and will not be assessed against the other criteria.

- 1 *Based in Côte d'Ivoire or with the capacity to work in Côte d'Ivoire.*
- 2 *At least one previous experience leading on field activities in the cocoa/forest areas in Côte d'Ivoire.*
- 3 *The project lead should have at least 10 years' project management experience.*

Scoring and weighing

The evaluation criteria are compared and weighed according to the procedure below. This concerns a general outline of the scoring methodology and an explanation how the Applicant can demonstrate compliance with the requirements.



Step 1 - Criterion Quality

Evaluation scores will be awarded for each of the components. The evaluation committee will score each component unanimously.

The proposal will be assessed based on the following selection criteria:

	Component	Criteria	Max. Grading
1	Proposal overall	The extent to which the proposal meets the requirements set out in Section 3 above and throughout this document. Can the Applicant deliver the requirement deliverables? Will the Applicant be able to deliver a comprehensive solution?	5
2	Design and Development process	<p>The extent to which the Applicant demonstrates that a clear design and development process will be followed and IDH and the CFI Secretariat are adequately consulted for input during the design and development.</p> <p>The extent to which it is clear what is required of IDH and the CFI Secretariat in terms of human resources, digital assets and other input to deliver the Assignment without being too onerous on IDH staff.</p>	5
3	Track record	<p>The extent to which the Applicant presents the required level of expertise and knowledge to fulfil the requirements both at team member and company level.</p> <p>To extent to which the Applicant gives a clear description of the project team, relevant (delivering similar projects) experience of team members and time allocation per team member.</p> <p>The selected Consultant shall be composed of experts with the following skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstratable experience and expertise in GIS tools. • Experience in project management and conducting field activities related to forests (particularly patrols) in collaboration with institutions such as OIPR and SODEFOR. • Experience in working in a multi-stakeholder setting. • Expertise of the Ivorian forest sector, and preferably also the cocoa sector. <p>Relevant experience in non-profit sector is advantageous.</p>	5

The evaluation committee will unanimously score each component by assigning scores from 1 to the maximum grading, with the maximum grading representing optimal performance on the component and 1 representing extremely poor performance on the respective component.



Step 2 - Criterion price

A combined price in Euros (ex VAT) is to be presented. This is to be broken down by team member rate and hours.

The criterion of assessment is as follows: the budget with the lowest price will receive the maximum points. All other budgets will receive points to the lowest offer (for example, Offer A: 20K, Offer B of Plot 1: 30K, Offer C 50K. Offer A receives 5 points; Offer B receives $(20/30)*5 = 3,3$ points; Offer C receives $(20/50)*5 = 2$ points). All scores will be rounded to the first decimal point.

Step 3 - Weighting

The final score will be weighted 75% on Quality and 25% on Price.

If scores of Applicants are equal, priority will be based on the total scores that were given for the Criterion Quality. The assignment will be awarded to the Applicant that has received the highest score for the Criterion Quality. If the evaluation of the Criterion Quality does not lead to a distinction, the score for the component "Proposal overall" will be decisive. If this does not lead to a distinction, the ranking will be determined by the drawing of lots.

Award

Once IDH and the CFI Secretariat have decided to which Applicant it intends to award the assignment, a written notification thereof is sent to all Applicants participating in the tender procedure.

The Consultant is contracted via a Letter of Assignment, following IDH's template (Annex 4).

7. Communication and Confidentiality

The Applicant will ensure that all its contacts with IDH, with regards to the tender, during the tender procedure take place exclusively in writing by e-mail to Kevin Gnagne via gnagne@idhtrade.org. The Applicant is thus explicitly prohibited, to prevent discrimination of the other Applicants and to ensure the diligence of the procedure, to have any contact whatsoever regarding the tender with any other persons of IDH than the person stated in the first sentence of this paragraph.

The documents provided by or on behalf of IDH will be handled confidentiality. The Applicant will also impose a duty of confidentiality on any parties that it engages. Any breach of the duty of confidentiality by the Applicant or its engaged third parties will give IDH grounds for exclusion of the Applicant, without requiring any prior written or verbal warning.

All information, documents and other requested or provided data submitted by the Applicant will be handled with due care and confidentiality by IDH. The provided information will after evaluation by IDH be filed as confidential. The provided information will not be returned to the Applicant.

8. Disclaimer



IDH reserves the right to update, change, extend, postpone, withdraw, or suspend the ToR, this tender procedure, or any decision regarding the selection or contract award. IDH is not obliged in this tender procedure to make a contract award decision or to conclude a contract with an Applicant.

Participants in the tender procedure cannot claim compensation from IDH, any affiliated persons or entities, in any way, in case any of the afore-mentioned situations occur.

Sections 2 and 3 of this ToR are drawn up in English and French language versions. In the event of any inconsistencies with the versions in other languages, including the French language version, the English language version shall be controlling and leading in all respects.

By handing in a proposal, **Applicants accept all terms and reservations made in this ToR, and subsequent information and documentation in this tender procedure.**

9. Annexes

Annex 1: French version of the ToR, Sections 2. Background and 3. Assignment

Annex 2: Template Question Form

Annex 3: Detail request form

Annex 4: Letter of Assignment

Annex 5: IDH General Terms and Conditions for Services

Annex 6: Statement of acceptance draft contract



Annex 1: French version of the ToR Sections 2. Background and 3. Assignment

2. Contexte

L'Initiative Cacao et Forêts est un engagement actif des principaux pays producteurs de cacao et les principales compagnies de cacao et de chocolat pour stopper la déforestation et restaurer le couvert forestier en évitant toute nouvelle conversion de forêts pour la culture du cacao.

L'Initiative Cacao et Forêts est actuellement mise en œuvre en Côte d'Ivoire et au Ghana qui produisent à eux seuls environ 60% de la production mondiale du cacao. En Côte d'Ivoire, le gouvernement et les principales entreprises de cacao et de chocolat ont signé un [Cadre d'Action Commune](#) basé sur :

- La conservation des parcs nationaux et des terres forestières, ainsi que la restauration des forêts qui ont été dégradées par l'empiètement des exploitations de cacao.
- L'intensification durable et la diversification des revenus afin d'augmenter les rendements et les moyens de subsistance des agriculteurs, de cultiver "plus de cacao sur moins de terres" et de réduire ainsi la pression sur les forêts.
- L'engagement et autonomisation des communautés productrices de cacao. En particulier, l'atténuation des impacts sociaux et des risques liés aux changements d'affectation des terres sur les cacaoculteurs touchés et leurs communautés.

Gouvernance de l'ICF

Le cadre de gouvernance pour la mise en œuvre des engagements des signataires de l'ICF en Côte d'Ivoire comprend un Comité de Pilotage, un Comité Technique et un Secrétariat Permanent.

Le Comité de Pilotage est chargé d'orienter stratégiquement et d'impulser le fonctionnement des instances de gouvernance mises en place dans le cadre d'action commune, de valider les propositions faites par le Comité Technique, d'assurer la gouvernance dans le processus de mise en œuvre du cadre d'action commune. Le Comité de Pilotage est présidé par le Ministre en charge des Eaux et Forêts (« MINEF »).

Le Comité Technique est chargé de coordonner la mise en œuvre effective des actions définies dans le CAC, de superviser les travaux des différents groupes de travail et de valider leurs plans d'actions, de faire les propositions reçues par le Comité de Pilotage, de préparer les différentes réunions du Comité de Pilotage.

Le Secrétariat permanent assure le fonctionnement quotidien de l'Initiative. Il est responsable de :

- préparer et organiser les réunions du Comité de Pilotage et du Comité Technique,
- assister les signataires dans l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre du plan d'action,
- coordonner les activités de collecte de fonds, préparer les rapports d'avancement,
- assurer le partage des informations avec tous les acteurs de l'Initiative Cacao-Forêts,
- mobiliser des financements pour le fonctionnement opérationnel de l'Initiative.

Le Secrétariat Permanent est composé de représentants des principales institutions publiques en charge de l'ICF pour le gouvernement (Ministère des Eaux et Forêts, Ministère de l'Environnement, du Développement Durable et de la Transition Ecologique et du Conseil du Café-Cacao) ; la Fondation mondiale du cacao (WCF - représentant le secteur privé) et IDH (facilitateur).



IDH assure l'animation de l'ICF en coordonnant les activités du Secrétariat Permanent et, à ce titre, travaille en étroite collaboration avec le Ministère des Eaux et Forêts.

A propos du suivi de l'initiative

Un des engagements clés pris par les signataires de l'ICF dans le cadre du Cadre d'Action Commune (CAC) de l'initiative, concerne le suivi et le reporting des progrès réalisés au niveau des engagements et des actions, notamment en matière de suivi de la déforestation.

Engagement 8 - Fournir un suivi et un reporting efficaces sur les progrès réalisés au niveau des engagements et actions afin d'assurer transparence et responsabilité. »

Les principaux objectifs des systèmes de surveillance par satellite sont ceux énumérés dans le cadre d'action conjoint de l'ICF. Il s'agit en particulier de mesurer, d'éclairer la prise de décision et l'élaboration de stratégies et de suivre les progrès accomplis par rapport aux engagements relatifs à la déforestation liée au cacao, et plus particulièrement aux engagements suivants :

1. Interdire et prévenir les activités du secteur cacaoyer qui causent ou contribuent à la poursuite de la déforestation ou de la dégradation des forêts dans les parcs nationaux et les réserves, les forêts classées et les forêts conservées dans le domaine rural, telles que les forêts sacrées.

4. Renforcer la cartographie de la chaîne d'approvisionnement, l'objectif final étant d'assurer une traçabilité totale au niveau de l'exploitation ;

5. Mettre en œuvre des actions vérifiables et des objectifs assortis de délais sur la base de données solides, de méthodologies robustes et crédibles, de la consultation des parties prenantes et de calendriers réalistes ;

6. Mettre en œuvre les actions convenues dans le cadre d'une approche plus large au niveau du paysage, en établissant des liens étroits avec des initiatives similaires dans d'autres produits de base et en s'alignant pleinement sur la stratégie nationale REDD+ et sur d'autres stratégies et plans nationaux pertinents ;

7. Travailler ensemble pour mettre en œuvre les actions du cadre et mobiliser le financement, les ressources et le soutien technique nécessaires à la mise en œuvre, y compris l'engagement continu dans un processus multipartite pour le dialogue sur les questions clés, l'élaboration de plans de mise en œuvre efficaces, l'apprentissage commun et le partage des connaissances, et renforcer les capacités institutionnelles ;

8. Assurer un suivi et un rapportage efficaces sur les progrès réalisés en matière d'engagements et d'actions afin de garantir la transparence et la responsabilité.

Contribution de l'ICF au système de surveillance de la déforestation - vérification des alertes

Le 25 février 2021, dans l'attente de l'adoption du système national de suivi de la déforestation, le Comité de pilotage de l'ICF a adopté le système de suivi de la déforestation du MINEF comme outil de suivi à utiliser par l'ICF pour suivre les tendances de la déforestation en relation avec la production de cacao.

Entre-temps, l'ICF a confirmé qu'elle continuerait à contribuer au développement d'un système national de surveillance des forêts par satellite et d'alerte précoce en cas de déforestation, y compris une



procédure de traitement et de gestion des alertes à la déforestation qui a été mise au point pour une gestion plus efficace des alertes à la déforestation.

Dans le cadre de la contribution de l'ICF, une phase pilote d'opérationnalisation du système de suivi des alertes de déforestation a été mise en œuvre en 2023 avec un focus sur les zones prioritaires de l'ICF. Cette phase pilote a permis aux partenaires de tester la procédure de vérification des alertes sur le terrain et d'en tirer des leçons qui pourront guider son déploiement à grande échelle une fois le système national rendu opérationnel. L'opérationnalisation de la procédure de gestion des alertes à la déforestation faisait partie des priorités du plan annuel de l'ICF pour l'année 2023.

Le projet d'opérationnalisation de la procédure de gestion des alertes de déforestation a consisté en la collecte et la vérification des points d'alerte de déforestation sur le terrain et par télédétection. En termes de résultats, 3 592 ont été analysés par photo-interprétation d'images satellitaires de haute précision et 887 points d'alerte ont été vérifiés sur le terrain par 10 points focaux des structures techniques en charge de la forêt, dont l'OIPR, la SODEFOR et le MINEF.

Les principales recommandations incluent une formation accrue des agents forestiers de l'OIPR, de la SODEFOR et du MINEF, ainsi que l'équipement des agents techniques sur le terrain et la poursuite de la vérification des alertes.

Règlement de l'UE sur la déforestation

Ces dernières années, la législation en matière de diligence raisonnable dans les pays consommateurs a commencé à jouer un rôle dans les chaînes de valeur durables, y compris dans le secteur du cacao. L'entrée en vigueur du règlement de l'UE sur la déforestation (RDUE) s'inscrit dans cette évolution et doit être comprise comme un soutien aux investissements du secteur en faveur d'un cacao durable et sans déforestation, y compris les engagements volontaires de l'initiative "Cacao et forêts".

Les acteurs de l'industrie - que le règlement qualifie d'opérateurs - se préparent à l'entrée en vigueur du règlement (RDUE) fin décembre 2024. À compter du 30 décembre 2024, le cacao importé ou commercialisé sur le marché de l'Union européenne devra être exempt de déforestation, légal conformément à la législation pertinente du pays de production et couvert par une déclaration de diligence raisonnable.

Les échéances se rapprochant, la demande d'orientations plus spécifiques sur l'interprétation de la RDUE se fait de plus en plus pressante. Les acteurs du secteur privé, les institutions du secteur public et les prestataires de services indépendants développent des systèmes de diligence raisonnable, y compris la traçabilité du cacao et la cartographie des forêts.

Le développement de ces systèmes de données n'aide pas seulement l'industrie à se conformer à la législation sur la diligence raisonnable, mais devrait également présenter des moyens d'utiliser efficacement les informations tirées des données de la diligence raisonnable pour obtenir un impact plus important. Une compréhension commune de la coexistence de différents systèmes et une confiance mutuelle entre les parties prenantes sont nécessaires pour parvenir à une utilisation efficace et efficiente des systèmes de données (de diligence raisonnable), y compris les systèmes de surveillance du couvert forestier et de la déforestation.

Deuxième phase de la contribution de l'ICF au système de surveillance de la déforestation - collaborer pour agir sur les alertes



L'objectif de la RDUE est de veiller à ce que seuls les produits légaux (conformes à la législation en vigueur dans le pays d'origine) et les produits "zéro déforestation" soient autorisés sur le marché de l'UE.

Les opérateurs seront tenus de collecter les coordonnées géographiques des terres sur lesquelles les produits de base qu'ils mettent sur le marché ont été produits. Cette traçabilité stricte vise à garantir que seuls des produits "zéro déforestation" entrent sur le marché de l'UE et que les autorités compétentes des États membres disposent des moyens nécessaires pour s'en assurer.

La collaboration entre les entreprises et le secteur public sur les systèmes de surveillance de la déforestation est essentielle pour relever les défis environnementaux. Cette collaboration peut passer par :

- Partage et intégration des données : Les entreprises peuvent partager avec le secteur public des données pertinentes, telles que des informations sur la chaîne d'approvisionnement, des images satellite et des données sur l'utilisation des sols. Les agences du secteur public peuvent intégrer ces données dans leurs systèmes de surveillance, ce qui permet une évaluation plus complète et plus précise des tendances en matière de déforestation.
- Transparence et rapports : Les entreprises peuvent volontairement divulguer des informations sur leurs chaînes d'approvisionnement et leur impact sur l'environnement, ce qui favorise la transparence. Le secteur public peut utiliser ces informations pour vérifier et compléter ses efforts de surveillance, favorisant ainsi une approche collaborative de la lutte contre la déforestation.
- Recherche et innovation : L'investissement conjoint dans la recherche et l'innovation peut conduire au développement d'outils et de méthodologies de suivi nouveaux et plus efficaces. Les deux secteurs peuvent bénéficier du partage des connaissances et se tenir informés des dernières avancées en matière de technologies de surveillance de la déforestation.

En encourageant la collaboration entre les entreprises et le secteur public, il est possible de créer des systèmes de surveillance de la déforestation plus robustes et plus efficaces. Ces partenariats tirent parti des forces et des ressources de chaque secteur, ce qui permet de trouver des solutions globales pour lutter contre la déforestation et promouvoir une gestion durable des terres.

Outre la collaboration entre le secteur public et les entreprises, un millier d'agents forestiers sur le terrain doivent bénéficier d'un renforcement de leurs capacités techniques en ce qui concerne l'utilisation des outils de cartographie et les questions forestières.

Ce renforcement des capacités doit être suivi d'un soutien matériel approprié pour les agents de terrain et les agents de gestion centrale chargés de gérer les données de terrain.

Sur base des recommandations de la phase pilote et pour répondre aux exigences de la réglementation européenne en matière de déforestation, une deuxième phase du projet sera mise en œuvre. Le Secrétariat Permanent, qui pour cette mission spécifique sera dirigé par IDH, est donc à la recherche d'un consultant (individu ou société) pour diriger cette seconde phase du projet.

3. Mission

Objectifs

L'objectif global de cette mission est de renforcer les capacités des structures techniques de gestion forestière et de soutenir le mécanisme de suivi de la déforestation .



Les sous-objectifs sont les suivants :

1. Renforcer les capacités techniques et matérielles des agents techniques forestiers du MINEF (Unité de Coordination de l'ICF, Directions Régionales concernées, Direction du Reboisement et du Cadastre Forestier, Direction des Etudes, de la Planification et de l'Evaluation et SODEFOR) et du MINEDDTE (SEP-REDD+ et OIPR)
2. Traiter les alertes de déforestation dans les paysages sélectionnés de l'ICF en se basant sur les données de la carte d'occupation des sols de 2020 afin d'identifier les zones d'intervention.
3. Déployer la procédure de gestion des alertes, conformément au cahier de charges du système national de suivi de la déforestation en collaboration avec les institutions concernées (MINEF, SODEFOR, OIPR, etc.).
4. Analyser les possibilités d'implication des entreprises qui peuvent avoir un accès (in)direct aux outils et/ou qui peuvent contribuer à l'utilisation des protocoles et des outils.
5. Proposer une méthodologie d'action commune pour une utilisation plus large des protocoles et des informations tirées des alertes à la déforestation.

Livrables

Les livrables pour cette mission sont :

Livrables de la mission	Date limite
Un rapport initial décrivant la méthodologie proposée, le plan de recherche et le calendrier de l'évaluation.	10 Juin 2024
Deux (02) rapports d'avancement, couvrant toutes les activités menées dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du projet.	31 Août 2024, 30 Novembre 2024,
Un rapport de l'atelier de restitution	15 Décembre 2024
Un rapport final résumant les leçons apprises et formulant des recommandations pertinentes pour l'opérationnalisation du système national de suivi spatial des forêts et d'alerte précoce à la déforestation	30 Décembre 2024