Cocoa & Forests Initiative

World Cocoa Foundation

COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE

Private Sector Progress Report 2018-2019

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FOREWORD

Dear Cocoa & Forests Initiative friends,

Yao Ahou, a cocoa farmer in Ndenou, Lagunes district, Côte d'Ivoire, told us in no uncertain terms:

"There is less rain because we cut down all the big trees. We took down all the big trees that could get the steam up in the air to attract the rain. Really, if we could have more of these big trees there, they can cover the cocoa trees, protect them at least against the sun."

Yao has put her convictions into practice, and has planted forest trees on her cocoa farm, including a beautiful acacia, which provides shade, a barrier against some insects, fodder for farm animals, soil restoration, and other benefits.

Yao is one among over a million people who are actively involved in the Cocoa & Forests Initiative: from cocoa farmers, to the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and private sector companies. This collective effort today passes a milestone: we are reporting on our first two years of implementation for Cocoa & Forest Initiative interventions.

What have we achieved since announcing the Cocoa & Forests Initiative Frameworks for Action in November 2017 and the initial company action plans in March 2019?

First, and most importantly, companies have begun fulfilling their Cocoa & Forests Initiative commitments, with a particular focus on increasing traceability in their direct supply chains, putting in place systems to eliminate deforestation from their cocoa sourcing, rehabilitating and reforesting degraded lands, increasing canopy cover and sustainable production with the promotion of cocoa agroforestry, and community engagement.

Second, we have grown the partnership to 35 companies (from 12 originally) who are signatories of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative.

Third, we have strengthened our partnership with the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and other key stakeholders. In the past year, governments have delivered on significant commitments in order to catalyze further private sector investment, particularly promulgating new legislation, sharing critical baseline data and maps, adopting social and environmental safeguards, and embracing new forest policies to promote cocoa agroforestry.

As we look at this first year of implementation, we are proud of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative's first steps and are determined to keep our eyes on the prize: end deforestation and restore forest areas. We are not there yet and need to intensify our efforts. In 2020, we will notably accelerate private sector collaboration across cocoa landscapes and, in partnership with governments, put in place effective tools to monitor and eliminate any new deforestation.

For Yao, her children, and her children's children.

Richard Scobey
President

World Cocoa Foundation

World Cocoa Foundation

KEY FACTS & FIGURES

Covering activities in 2018 and 2019

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Forest Protection & Restoration

492,900
farms mapped

2,141,500
multi-purpose trees distributed to farmers for agroforestry

177,300
farmers reached at awareness events

94,000
native trees distributed for off-farm restoration (reforestation)

1,340
farmers with payments for environmental services contracts

Sustainable Production & Farmer Livelihoods

445,100
farmers in good agriculture practices

190,100
farmers supported on crop diversification

120,000
farmers supported with financial products

58,000
farmers participating in a village savings and loan association

Community Engagement & Social Inclusion

1,680
community consultations

GHANA

Forest Protection & Restoration

557,900
farms mapped

2,144,400
multi-purpose trees distributed to farmers for agroforestry

224,500
farmers trained in climate smart cocoa

8,800
farmers with secure land titles

105,400
trees registered

Sustainable Production & Farmer Livelihoods

497,900
farmers in good agriculture practices

18,750,000
improved cocoa seedlings distributed to farmers

118,000
farmers supported on crop diversification

41,890
farmers supported with financial products

37,970
farmers participating in a village savings and loan association

1,560
nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings

Community Engagement & Social Inclusion

1,300
community consultations

35 SIGNATORY COMPANIES:

Barry Callebaut • Blommer Chocolate Company (1) • Cargill Cocoa and Chocolate • Cémoi (1) • Chocolats Halba (2) • Cocoanect • Cococo Chocolatiers • ECOM Group (2) • Fazer • Ferrero • GCB Cocoa (1) • General Mills Inc. • Godiva Chocolatier Inc. • Guittard Chocolate Company • The Hershey Company • Indcresa (2) • Kuapa Kokoo (2) • Lindt & Sprüngli Group, Marks & Spencer Food • Mars Wrigley • Meiji Co. Ltd.(2) • Mondelēz • Nestlé • Olam Cocoa • PBC Limited (2) • Sainsbury's • SIAT (1) • Sucden • Tesco • Toms Group (2) • Touton • Unilever (1) • UPL • Valrhona • J.H. Whittaker & Sons (2) **(1) Côte d'Ivoire only (2) Ghana only**

What is the Cocoa & Forests Initiative?

Cocoa & Forests Initiative

The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and the world's leading cocoa and chocolate companies signed landmark agreements in November 2017 to end deforestation and promote forest restoration and protection in the cocoa supply chain.

This public-private partnership – called the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) – has been organized by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), IDH - the Sustainable Trade Initiative, and The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit (ISU), in partnership with the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The Prince of Wales launched CFI in March 2017 and reviewed implementation progress in November 2018.

The Frameworks for Action for Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana define core commitments, verifiable actions, and timebound targets required for a deforestation-free and forest-positive supply chain.

The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana establish national strategies, policy environments, and governance structures for CFI implementation. In collaboration with key stakeholders including technical experts, private sector, donors and civil society organizations, the governments are driving CFI at the national level. They ensure that CFI is linked to similar initiatives with other commodities, and fully aligned with the national Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategies and other relevant national strategies and plans. They provide key operational guidance, and baseline economic, environmental, and social data, to help companies identify and plan the most effective and efficient private investment activities for CFI.

The Governments have prepared comprehensive National Implementation Plans (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana) that outline public sector priorities, actions and timelines. Since 2017, both governments have fulfilled commitments on the key building blocks for successful CFI implementation, including important revisions to the legal framework for sustainable forest management, adoption of World Bank environmental and social safeguard standards, and preparation and sharing of up-to-date boundary maps of protected areas.

In March 2019, CFI companies released initial action plans for 2018-2022. These initial plans detail how the private sector will deliver the commitments spelled out in the Frameworks for Action. Each company explained how they will support the Framework objectives, based on their role in the supply chain, their strategic priorities, and their cocoa sustainability goals. WCF published a summary of the initial action plans for the cocoa and chocolate industry (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana).

On the heels of the 2020 International Day of Forests, Cocoa & Forests Initiative companies and the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana reported on the first year of implementation. Companies are publishing individual reports on progress and outcomes related to the implementation of their specific actions. The following is the aggregate report of company actions.

CFI has been supported by several global development partners, including the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, the Global Environment Facility, the Green Commodities Program of the United Nations Development Program, the International Finance Corporation, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, the United States Agency for International Development, the World Bank.

CFI is coordinated closely with a wide range of global and local environmental organizations and partnerships, including Amsterdam Declaration Partnership, Beyond Chocolate, the German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa, Partnerships for Forests, Proforest, Rainforest Alliance, Tropical Forest Alliance, World Resources Institute, and the World Wildlife Fund.

The industry is committed to ending deforestation and forest degradation throughout the global supply chain. In 2018, we have expanded CFI from West Africa to Latin America, with the Cocoa, Forests & Peace Initiative.

What are the Key Commitments in the Cocoa & Forests Initiative?

Cocoa & Forests Initiative activities proceed from three priorities:

Forest protection and restoration

Sustainable production and farmers' livelihoods

Community engagement and social inclusion

The first priority is the protection and restoration of forests that have been degraded.

To this end, the governments and companies have pledged no further conversion of forest land for cocoa production and have committed to the phased elimination of illegal cocoa production and sourcing in protected areas.

Both countries are introducing a differentiated approach for improved management of forest reserves, based on the level of degradation of forests. In 2019, the government of Côte d'Ivoire adopted and published a new forest code which, among other things, put forth policies for the promotion of cocoa agroforestry to restore degraded land, improve forest cover, and promote sustainable livelihoods and agriculture in the classified forests and rural zones. The Ivorian government is currently finalizing the operational decrees that provide further guidance on the new forest policies. Both governments have shared maps on forest cover and land-use, and are currently updating the maps, including socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, which will further inform private sector investments.

To ensure effective implementation and monitoring of these commitments, companies have pledged to develop verifiable monitoring systems for traceability from farm to the first purchase point for their own purchases of cocoa, and to work with governments to ensure an effective national framework for traceability encompassing all traders in the supply chain.
The companies will similarly share information with the national satellite monitoring platforms (in development) to effectively monitor progress on CFI, as well as proactively address threats of new deforestation.

The next critical priority is sustainable agricultural production and increased farmer incomes.

These are essential pre-requisites for reducing pressure for agricultural encroachment into forests and strengthening the resilience of cocoa farmers to climate change.

The governments and companies are accelerating investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in order to grow "more cocoa on less land." Key actions include provision of improved planting materials, training in good agricultural practices, soil fertility, land tenure reform, and capacity building of farmers' organizations. Sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers are being accelerated through food crop diversification, agricultural inter-cropping, and development of mixed agroforestry systems and shade-grown cocoa.

The final area of focus is strong community engagement and social inclusion, with a particular focus on women and youth.

The governments and companies have committed to full and effective consultation and participation of cocoa farmers in the design and implementation of key actions, and promotion of community-based management models for forest protection and restoration. The governments have adopted social and environmental safeguards and are assessing and mitigating the social impacts and risks of any proposed land-use changes on affected communities.

The set of public-private actions represent unprecedented commitments on forest protection and restoration, and sustainable cocoa production and farmer livelihoods. These combined actions, which are aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement, will play a crucial role in sequestering carbon stocks and thereby addressing global and local climate change.

Cocoa & Forests Initiative Results

This progress report covers activities conducted by companies over the first two years of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Companies are implementing activities throughout cocoa growing areas.

In Côte d'Ivoire, when possible, companies are focusing activities in the five priority regions identified in the National Implementation Plan (Guémon, Cavally, Nawa, San-Pedro and La Mé).

In Ghana, they are prioritizing the six Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIAs) as defined under the national REDD+ program. These HIAs have the highest amount of intact forest and risk of deforestation and cover 2.5 million hectares in the Ashanti, Ahafo, Central, Eastern and Western North Regions of Ghana.

The key actions are reviewed below, and a summary table follows.

Forest Protection and Restoration

Companies have committed to prohibiting and preventing activities in the cocoa sector that cause or contribute to any further deforestation or forest degradation. With the launch of CFI, companies put in place systems to ensure they are not sourcing cocoa from National Parks and Reserves in Côte d'Ivoire and National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Wildlife Resource Reserves in Ghana. As the governments are providing new information, such as updated boundary maps of protected areas, companies continue to update their internal systems.

Supply Chain Mapping

To ensure that the cocoa that is being purchased is deforestation free, companies are investing in improving supply chain mapping, with the goal of 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point. Over the past two years, companies have mapped over one million farms in their direct supply chains - 492,900 in Côte d'Ivoire and 557,900 in Ghana. Companies are also developing innovative approaches to improve their internal traceability systems, such as integrating GPS mapping and satellite monitoring, barcodes, and blockchain. In order to achieve full cocoa traceability, companies are working with the governments and other experts to develop country-specific action plans for traceability applicable to all international and national traders. This process in both countries is currently in development.

Deforestation risk assessments

Companies are conducting deforestation risk assessments throughout their sourcing areas. This will help ensure that they are compliant with commitments to eliminate cocoa sourcing from protected areas and ensure that cocoa is not causing further deforestation. Recognizing the need of a harmonized approach towards calculating deforestation risk of small farmers, companies are currently working on establishing greater alignment on deforestation risk assessment methodology along with the government.

Protection & Restoration of Classified Forests and Forest Reserves

One of the critical concerns is the encroachment of cocoa farms in the classified forests of Côte d'Ivoire. To address this, the Ministry of Water and Forests has developed a differentiated approach to land-use in the classified forests based on the level of degradation of forests. The new Forest Code was approved by the National Assembly in June 2019 and provides the framework of policies for companies to promote cocoa agroforestry and forest restoration in the classified forests and rural domain. In the months that followed, companies engaged with the Ministry and technical experts to provide feedback into the development of the décrets and arrêtés that will provide further guidance to operationalize the Forest Code policies. Companies are establishing new partnerships with the government to develop landscape level efforts to promote protection and restoration of forests, agroforestry and sustainable production of cocoa in and around the classified forests and rural zone.

In Ghana, to address the cocoa-related deforestation taking place in the forest reserves, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources is developing a differentiated approach to land-use based on the level of degradation of forests. Once the guidance is provided, companies will be able to better plan activities in and around the forest reserves.

Cocoa Agroforestry & Forest Restoration

Companies are promoting cocoa agroforestry to increase canopy cover, biodiversity and other environmental benefits, and establish buffer areas for protection in both the classified forests and rural domain. A cocoa agroforestry system is a mixed land-use system where cocoa trees are combined on the same area as non-cocoa tree species and other agricultural crops (e.g. fruit, timber and nuts). In addition to the environmental benefits, agroforestry systems also provide economic benefits to the farmers as well as necessary shade for sustainable cocoa production. To promote the development of cocoa agroforestry systems, companies are working with technical experts and are supporting the distribution and planting of multi-purpose, including native trees.

In both countries, companies are working with government partners and technical experts to develop guidance for scalable models for cocoa agroforestry systems. The agroforestry systems are in alignment with national recommendations, for example the recommendations provided by Le Conseil du Café Cacao in Côte d'Ivoire.

In the first two years of CFI, companies have distributed over four million multi-purpose trees (two million per country) to farmers to establish dynamic agroforestry systems. In addition to the investments in cocoa agroforestry, companies are also working with the governments, communities and technical experts to support forest restoration, such as community forests. For example, in the past two years, companies distributed 94,000 trees for these efforts in Côte d'Ivoire.

Innovative Financial Models

To support the efforts for forest protection and restoration and cocoa agroforestry, companies are developing and investing in innovative financial models. For example, in partnership with the national REDD+ program in Côte d'Ivoire, companies are promoting payments for environment services (PES). Through PES, farmers are incentivized to protect and restore forested areas. So far, companies have supported 1,340 farmers with PES contracts.

Climate Smart Cocoa

Recent analysis shows that climate change will likely impact land suitability in West Africa for growing cocoa. As land becomes less suitable, cocoa expansion may put additional pressure on forested areas. In Ghana, companies are supporting farmers to be more climate resilient with training in climate smart cocoa (CSC) best practices. CSC farming takes into account climate change adaptation, including a focus on intensification, shade trees, food security and diversification, resulting in more sustainable cocoa farming and more resilient and prosperous cocoa farmers. Companies are utilizing CSC training materials such as those developed through the WCF CSC program. Ghana's government is currently developing a national CSC standard in collaboration with WCF and companies, civil society organizations and research institutions. In the past two years, companies have trained 224,500 farmers in CSC best practices. WCF is currently working with companies, government partners and technical experts to develop CSC training materials for Côte d'Ivoire.

Land and Tree Registration

Companies support the government's efforts to incentivize landowners and users to conserve trees on their farms and in the farming landscape, as well as plant new trees as part of cocoa agroforestry systems and off farm restoration. In Ghana, companies are piloting activities in both land and tree registration. In the past two years, companies supported 8,800 farmers to secure land title rights. They also worked with farmers to register 105,400 trees on their farms. In Côte d'Ivoire, operational guidance for land and tree tenure is currently in development.

Landscape-level Efforts

In both countries, numerous companies are implementing activities across cocoa growing landscapes, often in partnership with the national REDD+ programs. Companies are collaborating with the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program to develop activities within the six priority Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIAs). They are conducting landscape assessments to determine the needs and opportunities within the landscape, developing governance structures based upon the traditional community resource management areas (CREMAs). CREMAs are protected areas with community-based governance. From this, companies are working with communities and partners to develop management plans to protect and restore forests, promote sustainable cocoa production, and improve farmers' livelihoods. Currently, under the umbrella of the CFI, seven companies are building a collaboration within at least one HIA.

In Côte d'Ivoire, companies are collaborating with the REDD+ Secretariat and other partners to implement landscape approaches in the priority areas of CFI including the regions of Cavally, Mé, Nawa and San Pedro. And through their CFI actions in the peripheral landscapes of the Taï National Park, they are contributing to the achievement of the country's first CO2 Emission Reduction Program's targets of sequestering 16.5 million tons of carbon over the period 2020-2024.

In Côte d'Ivoire, with the adoption of the new Forest Code, companies have been building collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Forests and other public and private sector partners to begin implementing landscape efforts in the classified forests and rural zone beginning in 2020.

Raphaëlle: Mapping Technology to Tackle Deforestation

Meet Raphaëlle Peinado, 31, sustainability manager for a cocoa and chocolate company.

"I chose this career because I was interested in the impact the private sector can have on sustainable development. I started my career working in South America to tackle issues such as plastic pollution and rainforest conversation in the Amazon. One part of my work was supporting indigenous people in managing waste and finding sources of income - one of them being planting cocoa. If we do it the right way, cocoa is an opportunity to stop deforestation!"

Today, she is in charge of leveraging sophisticated mapping technology to accelerate the fight against deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria.

"To know about the exact location and size of the farm is important for any sustainability measures. Also, it helps ensure that companies are compliant with the Cocoa & Forests Initiative's commitment and understand where farms are to stop farming in protected and deforested regions."

How does this work?

"To start, every farmer is visited by a field agent and is interviewed on different data of the farm, such as the number of trees or the soil fertility. These are entered in a mobile app. Then, agents walk the perimeter of every farm to measure the precise area and GPS location. The technology aggregates all the geo data and compares farms against satellite imagery to assess deforestation risk and national park boundaries."

Mapping benefits everyone along the value chain – from the farmer to the sourcing companies implementing sustainability activities on the ground.

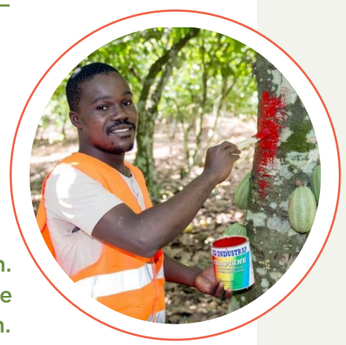
"During my recent visit in Ghana, when we tested the tool, I asked a farmer: "How big is your farm?". He answered, estimating "three hectares". After polygon mapping it with our application, it turned out the farm was only one hectare. I realized that this tool can help farmers to become more aware of their own operations."

The technology not only provides information about the exact location and size of the farm to help companies understand if there is any risk of deforestation in their supply chain. It also records data on sustainability activities taking place on the ground such as farmer trainings or re-forestation. It can also monitor the income of a farmer. In the end, it helps to shape targeted support for the farmer.

"Sustainability nowadays is about having the right data, so it is important to have a reliable tool that gathers data which makes sense."

The way forward is to be able to aggregate all the data and, in the near future, move away from paper. This won't happen overnight, with a significant hurdle being the local infrastructure: internet and electricity are not always accessible. Fortunately, the app can be used offline, with data being transmitted when internet connection is established.

Jean-Marie: "On average I map 10 to 15 farms a day"



My name is Jean Marie, and I'm 26 years old. I do not come from the agricultural world and live in Abidjan. I received my diploma in 2013 and for lack of means I started mapping to be able to finance myself. I was sent to Yamoussoukro in 2015 where I received my training in GPS Mapping, then I was assigned to the Méagui department for three years.

Farm mapping is a relatively simple job. Our group Administrator tells us the number of sections in the region and according to the needs, he indicates the ones where we will have to visit. Currently, I have been assigned to Méagui where I am responsible for mapping about 150 farmers. On average I map 10 to 15 farms a day. My schedule is set by my ADG.

Today we are going to perform the mapping of Dramane's farm. Dramane thinks that his farm is about 5 hectares. After Dramane has signed his commitment sheet, I enter the information about the farm into my tablet. Then I do the GPS/ polygon mapping of the farm. The farmer shows me the limits of his farm. We start with a tree on which we make a mark in red paint. Then Dramane walks his farm and I follow with my tablet. I record every 10 paces, called intermediate points, until we have done the complete farm.

For Dramane, the surprise is rather great since his farm is 7.152 hectares! Much larger than he thought. This may make him happy on one side, but it also indicates that his performance is not as good as he thought. It is at this point of having an accurate measure of one's farm when the farmer, the ADG and the farmer coach will be able to follow Dramane on the evolution of his farm and its further development.

William: “I would not hesitate to recommend agroforestry to others”

William Asante Nkuah, is a cocoa farmer at Eteso in the Juaboso District. He is participating in a cocoa and chocolate company agroforestry program, which encourages farmers like him to plant forest and fruit trees alongside cocoa in order to protect the environment and tackle climate change.

As part of the program, William has been trained on the importance of shade trees and gifted 40 seedlings to plant on his 1-hectare farm. He is already seeing benefits. During the dry season, the shade trees protect his cocoa from the scorching sun, and in heavy winds they prevent the cocoa trees from breaking or falling. Shed leaves from the shade trees also mulch and enrich the soil.

“The shade trees keep the soil around my cocoa moist, so even during the dry season my cocoa develops flowers, cherelles and pods. I can see a big difference between the condition of my farm and the condition of those nearby where there are no shade trees.”

This is helping to improve his income.

“I have seen a steady increase in the productivity of my farm compared to previous years. Back in 2017, I harvested 780kg. Last year, I harvested 1,193kg and this year I am expecting even more. And in future, when my cocoa trees get older and yield less, I can harvest fruit from the shade trees to bring me additional income.”

“Given the impact I have seen on my farm, I would not hesitate to recommend agroforestry to others because the results and benefits can be huge for farmers, the community and the environment. Other farmers have seen the impact and have started to do what I am doing.”

Abdoulaye: “I was given 100 shade plants which I’ve planted”

Abdoulaye Soumahoro, 39, is a cocoa farmer in Dagadji, San Pedro region of South West Côte d’Ivoire. Like many smallholders he struggles with low yields, but cocoa and chocolate companies have supported him through one-on-one agricultural coaching where he learned how simple farming techniques can improve productivity while also helping to restore lost forest cover.

The training changed the way he thinks about the forest near his farm and encouraged him to plant trees on his own land.

“I was given 100 shade plants which I’ve planted. They mean more leaves to feed the soil, which is good because making compost is hard. After the training, I know that if I were given land in a classified forest, I would not farm it. That’s not what we do.”

The methods he was taught thanks to the coaching have also helped him to improve his income.

“They taught us how to a make compost, how to look after the trees, how to prune. It made me change the way I do things. I never pruned my cocoa trees before, and I wasn’t doing anything other than cocoa. Now, I keep chickens too to bring in extra money.”

Tree registration in Ghana: “A dream come true”

As agroforestry practices are being introduced to cocoa communities, trees from different species are planted on farms. Registering these trees is critical as it give farmers tree ownership. It also means they benefit financially from any revenue generated from their sale and that, should their registered cocoa tree get destroyed during the felling of economic shade trees, they will receive compensation from the timber merchant.

To facilitate the registration process, Ghana’s Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MLNR), along with the sector regulator Forestry Commission (FC), created a tree registration form. Then cocoa and chocolate companies undertook a first-of-its-kind initiative to digitize this form into an innovative mobile application – with capability to work both on and offline. To overcome concerns around the security of these trees and to encourage adoption of the app, some companies have committed to registering all newly planted trees as well as any naturally generated trees, nurtured by the farmer, which were one year old or older.

In the app, the exact information required by the MLNR and the FC is presented, collected and transferred to the in-house administrator for verification and acceptance. All the accepted forms are then printed for the Resource Management Support Center (RMSC) of the FC to conduct on-field verification of the information submitted by individual farmers. Once the verification process is complete, the forms are endorsed. Tree registration is an extensive, complex process. The app not only helps ensure accuracy and easy management of information, but also eases the laborious task of collecting information on individual trees, farms and farmers. Automating these processes saves a huge amount of time compared to manually inputting the data.

Kwame Asumadu, a Forest Management and Conservation Specialist at the United Nations Development Program, commented:

“Through collaboration with various stakeholders, we designed a registration form to be used by farmers to register planted trees in off-reserve landscapes. Then, to minimize the multiple tasks in such an arduous process, we developed a mobile application to facilitate the data collection and storage processes.”

The app has, for instance, been successfully used to map and register trees planted and nurtured in the Asunafo North and Suhum Districts of Ghana. So far, 38,124 economic trees on 1,584 farms, belonging to 1,271 farmers have been mapped in that area.

Daniel Amponsah, a cocoa farmer in Kasapin Community, Asunafo North District, says it has been a dream come true:

“Securing ownership of the trees on our farms is what we have all been pushing for. This registration exercise is so important to us – and such welcome news.”

With extensive collaboration and investment, this project could be scaled up, with more cocoa-growing districts involved.

Abraham: “The climate smart training has been very helpful”

Farmer Field Schools (FFS) are one way in which climate smart standards are shared by cocoa and chocolate companies to help farmers grow ‘more cocoa on less land’ despite climate change. In some FFS, facilitators use a participatory approach to train a group of farmers on the farm for a period of seven months through demonstrations, idea sharing and field practices. The objective is for the farmers to be able to make their own judgement on which practices is best for their farm as a result of climate change.

Akoti, a cocoa farming community in the Sefwi Bekwai District of Ghana’s Western Region was one of the beneficiary communities of this intervention. With a total of 100 farmers and led by two trained community facilitators, the community set up two FFS plots where practical Climate Smart cocoa practices such as water harvesting, production of compost, integration of shade trees into cocoa systems and irrigation were demonstrated. In groups of ten farmers, the farmers developed compost sites where they collectively produce compost using cocoa and household waste and distribute the same among themselves for application on their farms.

Among these practices, the production and use of compost and integration of shade trees into their farming system was commonly adopted by the farmers.

“The climate smart training has been very helpful. Until we received this training, our farms used to be very dry during the dry season. However, with the application of the compost we produced, the soil on my farm looks wet even in the dry season with my plants producing fresh leaves and pods. With this practice, my cocoa waste on the farm is positively utilized. I would encourage my farmers to adopt this practice,”

- Mr. Abraham Taah, community facilitator and farmer.

Promoting climate smart agriculture, yield optimization and sustainable intensification are key strategies as part of Ghana’s Cocoa and Forest REDD+ Program. They will deliver carbon emission reductions resulting from avoided cocoa expansion into forests.

Sustainable Production and Farmer Livelihoods

Sustainable agricultural intensification in the rural domain is an essential pre-requisite to reduce incentives for agricultural encroachment into forests. Under CFI, industry and governments are focused on boosting long-term productivity of cocoa in order to grow “more cocoa on less land” and improve the profitability of farming for cocoa farmers.

Farmer Training

Through their work on traceability, companies will improve their outreach and engagement with the farmers and cooperatives they purchase cocoa from in both Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana. Over the past two years, companies trained almost a million farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs), crop nutrition and soil fertility providing them with the key skills and knowledge to professionalize cocoa farming and improve farm-level productivity and profitability.

Farm Renovation and Rehabilitation

Companies will continue to work with the government to accelerate sustainable cocoa production on environmentally suitable land, through improved planting materials and rehabilitation of diseased or aged farms, in line with the government’s longer-term cocoa sector development strategy.

In Ghana, companies have established 1,560 nurseries and distributed 18,750,000 improved cocoa seedlings to farmers to rehabilitate aged and diseased farms. In Côte d’Ivoire, specific targets will be developed in consultation with the government and aligned with its future cocoa sector strategy.

Crop Diversification

In addition to accelerating sustainable production, companies are promoting sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers. Companies are working with a total of 190,100 farmers in Côte d’Ivoire and 118,000 farmers in Ghana on farm-level crop diversification, climate smart best practices and the promotion of cocoa agroforestry. Companies have distributed over four million multi-purpose trees (two million in each country) that are contributing to farm diversification.

Financial Inclusion

Companies will similarly promote financial inclusion to deepen farmers’ access to working capital and investment funds. They are providing financial products to 120,000 farmers in Côte d’Ivoire and 41,890 farmers in Ghana, including the development of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) supporting farmers. The VSLA model is targeted towards women and therefore contributes to gender equality and social empowerment goals.

Vanessa: “Bringing [cocoa farms] back to life”

Vanessa Ouga Dominique, 40, is one of two female farm leads working for a cooperative in San Pedro which has partnered with cocoa and chocolate companies since 2013 and includes around 900 cocoa farmers. In the role, she is responsible for 106 farmers in the area.

“I was given agronomist training, so now I can say I am an expert in cocoa. It covered how to manage a farm and what to do when it looks dead to bring it back to life. Now I make sure that Good Agricultural Practices are being used properly on the farms I am responsible for. If there is an issue, I will coach the farmer to help them to make improvements.”

The work she is doing is helping farmers to increase their yields while also taking care of the environment.

“I’ve challenged myself to get as many farmers as possible to plant shade trees because it nourishes the soil and increases productivity, so it’s a benefit for the farmer as well. I want not only the farmers I work with, but all cocoa farmers to be part of this movement.”

Vanessa says she is very proud of the work she is doing.

“You are valued by the community because when you go on farm you bring knowledge.”

And she is paving the way for more women to consider becoming farm leads.

“When I started four years ago, I was the only woman in the area, but a friend saw what I was doing and decided to apply. Now there are two of us.”

Bismark: Cocoa Farming as a Business

Growing more cocoa on less land is a major objective of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative. To achieve this, cocoa and chocolate companies have embraced individual coaching coupled with digital decision-making tools for farmers. These tools combine agronomy and economics to help farmers improve their productivity and the sustainability of their farms in the long-term, and build on individualized farm development plans.

Individual farmer coaching helps to consistently maintain farms and increase yields and income from existing cocoa lands, thus avoiding expansion into forests. Using digital tools, field teams can provide customized coaching on farming practices, help farmers prioritize investments, access inputs and planting materials at the right time, and monitor adoption to guide cocoa farmers to improve yields. Bismark Dzinaku, a field team coach, explains:

“Farmers are beginning to think of their farms as a business rather than a way of life taken for granted. My role as a coach is to build a personal relationship with farmers, helping them learn to understand the plan and how to implement its recommendations. This personal approach builds trust between a farmer and his coach, which strongly contributes to the overall uptake of farming recommendations.”

One of the farmers using this transformational technology is Nana Yaw Bediako from Addokrom in the Ahafo region of Ghana.

“I have taken part in the cocoa programs that cocoa and chocolate companies have introduced to my village for many years, such as certification, and I’ve seen my farm improving thanks to the implementation of new practices and technologies,” he says. Participating farmers can co-create a personalized farm development plan that includes an activity plan and profit and loss statement by plot that helps them make informed decisions about how to maximize return on investment and increase their income. “I signed up to the program as it was an opportunity to learn more technical skills through continuous coaching. It helps me to clearly understand what to expect from my farm and how to get there based on the resources I have available and the ones I should seek for,” continues Nana Yaw. “I’m eager to see the concrete results of the time and resources I have invested in my farm in the coming years for my family and myself.”

More farmers are being assessed for their readiness and more and more companies are replicating this approach. These digital tools are being implemented in Ghana, Côte d’Ivoire, and Indonesia, with a wide array of stakeholders, from farmers to manufacturers, governmental institutions to branch organizations.

Célestin: More Cocoa on Less Land

“I grow 1.6 hectares of cocoa. I joined the cooperative in 2014. Before, I produced 450 kg of cocoa per year. Now, since I started applying good agricultural practices and my field is well kept, I grow more. I won our local competition for 2018-2019, growing 950 kilograms!”

- Momboye Célestin, a member of the cooperative Soutra in Côte d’Ivoire.

Momboye Célestin is one of many cocoa farmers who have participated in farmer trainings organized by cocoa and chocolate companies within the Cocoa & Forests Initiative.

“With the knowledge that I have now, I have more than doubled my harvest, which gives me over 300,000 CFA francs more this year. I bought this bike to facilitate my trips.”

Momboye Célestin’s cooperative is part of a union that democratically decides at the end of each cocoa season how the certification premium they receive from cocoa and chocolate companies is used. Training farmers for sustainable cocoa production always comes up as an essential point, with investments in recruiting technicians for trainings on good agricultural and environmental practices. These trainings happen on the field – in Farmer Field Schools – and off the field to raise awareness among communities on good social and environmental practices. In addition to trainings, cocoa and chocolate companies provides farmers with inputs the cooperative union has a team of trained experts in the application of crop protection products. Thanks to all these efforts, farmers have seen significant increases in yield and income.

In addition to trainings, cocoa and chocolate companies provides farmers with inputs such as fertilizers and cocoa seedlings, and the cooperative union has a team of trained experts in the application of crop protection products. Thanks to all these efforts, farmers have seen significant increases in yield and income.

Nana Sakre, farmer at Coopasid manages 8,500 hectares.

“I produce a lot of compost in my field, that I then apply. In 2015, I produced 4,500 kg but for the current season I produced 6,497 kg. With this money I set up a shop that allows me to diversify my sources of income. My plan for next year is to build my house.”

As the cooperatives become more mature and professionalized, the premium use is changing. The amount invested in community projects is increasing significantly. These include promoting child development and empowering women, which is essential to build strong and resilient farmer communities. By helping communities produce ‘more cocoa on less land’, cocoa and chocolate companies help reduce the incentive for farmers to encroach on protected forests.

Yaa: “If you plan for the future of your farm, you can make more from it”

Yaa Fosua, 56, has been farming cocoa in the Punikrom region of Ghana for over 30 years. But despite investing in fertilizers and pesticides for her 1-hectare farm, her cocoa trees were unhealthy and low yielding, and she was struggling to make enough money to support her two children and six grandchildren.

She heard that cocoa and chocolate companies and NGOs were running a program to help people like her rehabilitate their cocoa farms.

“Others in my community encouraged me to sign up. They said that cocoa and chocolate companies would come in and do things like prune my trees, plant shade trees and clear away the weeds. At first, I thought it would be a gamble.”

But Yaa soon appreciated the benefits and was able to apply the lessons of the program for herself. She makes sure to clear any weeds to help the trees grow and keep a check on insects which could destroy the young cocoa trees. She’s already seen her yield increase from 5.7kg to 218kg, growing her income by around USD$330 each year.

“Some farmers think that rehabilitation will hurt their income but it is the opposite. If you properly plan for the future of your farm, you can make more from it. I’ve also been able to plant other crops on my farm, like plantain and tomatoes, which I can sell locally, boosting my income that way too.”

Community Engagement and Social Inclusion

Companies recognize that effective engagement and empowerment of cocoa-growing communities and civil society organizations is essential to end deforestation and forest degradation in the cocoa sector.

Community Consultation

Companies are organizing consultations with communities around forested areas to sensitize them to deforestation issues and the goal of CFI. Companies are developing community programs including a specific focus on both women and youth. In the past two years, companies worked with 1,680 communities in Côte d'Ivoire and 1,300 communities in Ghana to promote CFI activities

Community-based Management

Moreover, companies are supporting over one thousand communities in both countries to promote forest protection and restoration activities. These community-based structures with the decision-making authority over the management of natural resources are called Community-Based Natural Resource Management mechanisms. These can be designed with varying levels of structure, legal recognition, purpose, and authority, but they generally preside over the environmental and economic impacts of natural resource management including benefit-sharing arrangements between community members.

Companies recognize that effective engagement and empowerment of cocoa-growing communities and civil society organizations is essential to end deforestation and forest degradation in the cocoa sector.

Strengthening Social Cohesion in Sikaboutou

Sikaboutou, a Côte d'Ivoire community of approximately 6,000 people, was one of the first communities to join a cocoa and chocolate company's sustainability program in 2013. N'Dri N'Guessan Pierre, a 48-year-old cocoa farmer and President of Sikaboutou's Community Development Committee (CDC), tells his story:

"Before a cocoa and chocolate company partnered with Sikaboutou, there were no organizations dedicated to community development. With their support, a CDC was set up, through which community leaders developed a Community Action Plan (CAP). The CAP brought cohesion and structure to the hamlets and united them under a common goal. Because of the work carried out under the CAP I now proudly say: if you want to understand sustainability, come to Sikaboutou. Thanks to training, sensitization and -- crucially -- an ongoing presence on the ground that has built trust daily, behaviors in the community have evolved positively and attitudes have changed. There is less gender-based violence; people trust community leadership; conflicts are better managed; and people come together to raise resources. These achievements have changed their lives."

He continues:

"I also cannot forget the benefits of the improved cooking stoves. Cocoa and chocolate companies taught us a new technique for building stoves at no extra cost, which reduced the exposure of our mothers, women and girls to the smoke and heat of the fire, while reducing the amount of wood needed for cooking and therefore the burden of time in getting it. The stoves greatly enhanced the preservation of our forests and the environment. These improved fireplaces that produce less smoke significantly reduce carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere. In addition, given that these stoves use less firewood, the level of human impact on our forests has also gone down. The next step in this project is for these women to be able to turn this technique into an income-generating opportunity by building stoves in other households and communities."

N'Dri N'Guessan Pierre concludes:

"Beyond all these achievements, the most important thing for us has been the strengthening of social cohesion in Sikaboutou. Looking at the configuration of the Community Development Committee and its inclusivity, we work hand-in-hand with people from all social and ethnic groups. Our cultural diversity is our strength and charm."

He is grateful to the sustainability program for "helping restore the dignity of the cocoa farmers we are, while improving the living conditions in our communities."

Amina: “Women are good managers of finances”

Amina Adams, 65, leads a group of 28 women in the Isha Allah Medina women’s association. The women are mostly smallholder cocoa farmers with small plots of land and low yields that cannot generate enough income to fully support them and their families.

Cocoa and chocolate companies have helped them in a number of ways, from free medical screening for conditions like hepatitis B, malaria and HIV, to funding and equipment to help them build their own businesses and bring in additional income.

For example, Amina and the women’s association were provided with training and equipment for crop diversification. On top of cocoa, the group now grows vegetables and spices like pepper, okra, tomatoes and ginger, which are sold to earn a supplementary income.

The group has also worked with cocoa and chocolate companies to form a Village Savings and Loans Scheme (VSLA). This works by pooling the savings of the community which are held in a lock box. Members can then take out loans to cover things like medical costs and school fees.

“We contribute GHC5 monthly and GHC2 every fortnight from our weekly market sales. This money is loaned to members in need at a 2% interest. The loans have helped some of our women to start petty trading, which brings goods and services to the community while also helping members to make additional income to cover their household expenses.”

Recently, the association received a cargo tricycle. It is hired out to members for a small fee so they can cart cocoa from their farms to the community.

“We charge between GHC5-GHC30 to use the tricycle depending on the distance and from this we saved a little over GHC1000 in our group account last year. As well as earning money for the association, the tricycle releases our members from the burden of carrying heavy loads of cocoa on their heads.”

Amina and her group have seen the difference these initiatives have made to the community.

“Forming the women’s association has given us greater recognition and a voice in decision making. Women are good managers of finances and when you empower them, you give them a voice in the community.”

Measurement and Monitoring

Measurement and monitoring of progress at national and landscape level is critical to ensure accountability and transparency, promote learning and allow mid-course corrections.

Companies are supporting the government to adopt a transparent satellite-based monitoring system, including deforestation alerts, with the aim to have a system adopted by 2020. National monitoring will be directly aligned with REDD+ monitoring, reporting and verification systems. Companies are producing reports on CFI progress and are working with a number of service providers to monitor deforestation in their individual supply chain.

COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE TRACKING TABLES - CÔTE D'IVOIRE

	COMMITMENT		ACTIONS	TARGET BY 2022 through Direct Investment	ACHIEVED IN 2019 through Direct Investment	TOTAL ACHIEVED TO DATE through Direct Investment
FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION						
1	No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies) for cocoa production	1.1	Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests	569,400 farms mapped	392,800	492,900
		1.2	Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	# ha included in deforestation risk assessment	Reported by companies	
2	Elimination of cocoa production and sourcing in National Parks and Reserves in line with promulgation and enforcement of national forest policy and development of alternative livelihoods for affected farmers	2.1	Adopt and publish a system for excluding farmers in the direct supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas	Yes	Reported by companies	
		2.2	All farms found in National Parks and Reserves reported to government	% farms in Natl Parks & Reserves reported to government	Reported by companies	
		2.3	Support cocoa farmers' transition to alternative livelihoods	# of total farmers in protected areas receiving assistance for alternative livelihoods	Reported by companies	
3	No sourcing of cocoa from National Parks and Reserves through companies' traceable direct sourcing programs	3.1	Implement traceability tools/technology to ensure no cocoa purchases originate from National Parks or Reserves (all forest areas)	100% of direct sourced cocoa is traceable to farm-level	Reported by companies	
4	A differentiated approach based on the level of degradation of forests for classified Forests will be developed and translated into a national forest restoration strategy	4.1	Support the restoration of Classified Forests by working with cocoa farmers, the government and the forestry industry to implement contracts for mixed agroforestry as a restoration and livelihoods intervention	# farmer 'agroforestry restoration' contracts signed	Reported by companies	
				# hectares restored in Classified Forests	Reported by companies	
5	Legal protection and management status for the remaining forests of Côte d'Ivoire in the Rural Domain	5.1	Cooperate with the government on enforcement to prevent deforestation in the legally protected forest estate (rural domain)	# hectares of forest in rural domain protected	Reported by companies	

COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE TRACKING TABLES - CÔTE D'IVOIRE

COMMITMENT		ACTIONS		TARGET BY 2022 through Direct Investment	ACHIEVED IN 2019 through Direct Investment	TOTAL ACHIEVED TO DATE through Direct Investment
FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION						
6	Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use for the different forests, and socio-economic data on cocoa farmers developed and publicly disclosed, and detailed operational guidelines prepared	6.1	Support the government's forthcoming adaptive management plans for different forest areas to benefit the livelihoods of forest-dependent cocoa communities	Yes	Reported by companies	
		6.2	Participate in the development and operation of land-use and land-use planning at national and regional levels by sharing existing land use maps with government	Yes	Reported by companies	
7	Public enforcement of the new Forest Code and its subsequent guidelines, and public sector governance will be strengthened	7.1	Promote and participate in awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on the new Forest Code	374,600 farmers reached at awareness events	Reported by companies	
		7.2	Update farmer engagement materials and training with the revised Forest Code	Yes	Reported by companies	
8	Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration	8.1	Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	$ mobilized towards forest protection and restoration	Reported by companies	
				# hectares with forest protection and restoration financing	Reported by companies	
				215,900 farmers participating in PES contracts	1,340	1,340
9	Public-private collaboration to identify good practices, technical guidance and incentive mechanisms for forest restoration and agro-forestry	9.1	Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	12,995,100 multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	142,900	2,141,500
				244,400 hectares cocoa agroforestry developed	Reported by companies	
		9.2	Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	8,306,600 native trees planted off-farm	94,000	94,000
				# ha of forest area restored	Reported by companies	
10	Government creation, in collaboration with all stakeholders, of a public-private fund to support financing of protection and restoration of HCV forest areas	10.1	Support the creation of the public-private forest conservation and rehabilitation fund	$ contributed to fund: TBD	N/A	

TBD = To Be Determined, following additional inputs from Government

COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE TRACKING TABLE - CÔTE D'IVOIRE

COMMITMENT		ACTIONS		TARGET BY 2022 through Direct Investment	ACHIEVED IN 2019 through Direct Investment	TOTAL ACHIEVED TO DATE through Direct Investment
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS						
11	Promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow "more cocoa on less land"	11.1	Distribute improved cocoa planting material	# improved seedlings distributed to farmers	N/A	
		11.2	Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	# of nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings	N/A	
		11.3	Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	444,400 of farmers trained in GAPs	373,750	445,100
		11.4	Support cocoa farm rehabiliation	# of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated	N/A	
12	Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers	12.1	Promote farm-level crop diversification	230,600 farmers applying crop diversification	165,500	190,100
		12.2	Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	12,995,100 multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	142,900	2,141,500
13	Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital and investment funds for production and farm renovation	13.1	Promote farmer savings	100,200 farmers in supply chain with a savings account	100,800	115,000
				32,400 farmers participating in VSLA groups	54,500	58,000
		13.2	Offer financial products to farmers	113,500 farmers offered a financial product	85,700	120,000
14	Improve supply chain mapping, with the goal of 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point. An action plan will be developed for traceability, which will be implemented step-by-step to achieve full traceability and verification, applicable to all by end-2019	14.1	Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain	569,400 farms mapped within direct supply chain	392,800	492,900
		14.2	Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain	100% of direct sourced cocoa traceable from individual farms to first purchase point	Reported by companies	

TBD = To Be Determined, following additional inputs from Government

COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE TRACKING TABLE - CÔTE D'IVOIRE

COMMITMENT		ACTIONS		TARGET BY 2022 through Direct Investment	ACHIEVED IN 2019 through Direct Investment	TOTAL ACHIEVED TO DATE through Direct Investment
SOCIAL INCLUSION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT						
15	Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes	**15.1**	Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	3,400 communities with consultation sessions	1,440	1,680
16	Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration	**16.1**	Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management programs for forest restoration/protection	# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	Reported by companies	
				# hectares under CBNRM	Reported by companies	
17	Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive	**17.1**	Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are gender and youth sensitive	# cocoa communities with gender-focused programs	Reported by companies	
				# cocoa communities with youth-focused programs	Reported by companies	

TBD = To Be Determined, following additional inputs from Government

COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE TRACKING TABLE - GHANA

	COMMITMENT		ACTIONS	TARGET BY 2022 through Direct Investment	ACHIEVED IN 2019 through Direct Investment	TOTAL ACHIEVED TO DATE through Direct Investment
FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION						
1	No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies for cocoa production	1.1	Conduct farm mapping within supply chain to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest land	450,300 farms mapped	341,100	557,900
		1.2	Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all sourcing areas	# hectares included in risk assessment	Reported by companies	
2	No production and sourcing of cocoa from National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Wildlife Resource Reserves, except from farms with existing legal status	2.1	All farms found in protected areas will be reported to the Government	Yes	Reported by companies	
		2.2	Adopt and publish a system for excluding farmers in the supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas	Yes	Reported by companies	
3	A differentiated approach for Forest Reserves will be adopted, based on level of degradation; with elimination of sourcing of cocoa in less degraded reserves (Cat.1) as of 31 December 2019; and production and sourcing for a period up to 25 years through MTS in more degraded reserves (Cat. 2)	3.1	End sourcing from all farms identified within Category 1 Forest Reserve areas by 31 December 2019	Yes	Reported by companies	
		3.2	Support farmers in Category 2 Forest Reserve areas in their restoration and reforestation programs	# hectares of Category 2 Forest Reserve areas restored: TBD	N/A	
4	In highly degraded off reserve forest lands, cocoa production and sourcing will continue, supported by climate smart cocoa and MTS	4.1	Train farmers in off-reserve forest lands in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems	301,500 farmers trained in CSC best practices	160,550	224,500
		4.2	Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS	Reported by companies	
5	In all areas, a multi-stakeholder landscape approach will be followed, with an initial focus on the six Climate-Smart Cocoa Hotspot Intervention Areas as defined under GCFRP	5.1	Join one/several HIA(s) in the cocoa-sourcing area	6 HIA(s) joined in cocoa sourcing areas	Reported by companies	
		5.2	Implement GCFRP CSC Good-Practice Guidelines with farmers within the HIAs	# farmers within HIAs have adopted CSC best practices	Reported by companies	
6	Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use, socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, and detailed operational guidelines covering Category 1 and 2 reserves, will all be developed and publicly disclosed	6.1	Share maps and data with appropriate government bodies	Yes	Reported by companies	
		6.2	Participate in the development of operational guidelines for Category 1 and 2 Forest Reserves	Yes	Reported by companies	

COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE TRACKING TABLE - GHANA

COMMITMENT		ACTIONS		TARGET BY 2022 through Direct Investment	ACHIEVED IN 2019 through Direct Investment	TOTAL ACHIEVED TO DATE through Direct Investment
FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION						
7	Land and tree tenure reforms, and benefit sharing arrangement to incentivize land owners and users to retain naturally regenerated trees will be accelerated, including approval of CREMA mechanism	7.1	Support farmers with tree registration	1,734,900 trees registered	105,400	105,400
		7.2	Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	13,000 farmers with secure land titles	5,250	8,800
8	Public sector forest law enforcement and governance will be strengthened	8.1	Promote awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on forest law enforcement and tree tenure provisions	215,700 farmers reached at awareness events	101,740	138,530
9	Public-private collaboration to mobilize new sources of funding for forest protection and restoration, and to incentivize farmers adoption of environmentally sustainable cocoa production will be developed	9.1	Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	Amount of $ mobilized towards forest protection and restoration	Reported by companies	
				# hectares with forest protection & restoration financing	Reported by companies	
				# farmers participating in PES contracts	Reported by companies	
10	Public-private collaboration will be enhanced to identify good practices and technical guidance for forest conservation and restoration, shade grown cocoa, and MTS in Forest Reserves	10.1	Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	8,631,100 multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	1,575,800	2,144,400
				151,500 hectares of cocoa agroforestry	Reported by companies	
		10.2	Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	4,290,700 native trees planted off-farm	0	0
				# hectares of forest area restored	Reported by companies	
		10.3	Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS	Reported by companies	

TBD = To Be Determined, following additional inputs from Government

COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE TRACKING TABLE - GHANA

COMMITMENT		ACTIONS		TARGET BY 2022 through Direct Investment	ACHIEVED IN 2019 through Direct Investment	TOTAL ACHIEVED TO DATE through Direct Investment
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS						
11	Promote investment in long-term productivity of high quality cocoa in environmentally sustainable manner and grow "more cocoa on less land"	11.1	Distribute improved cocoa planting material	21.7 million improved seedlings distributed to farmers	10,979,800	18,750,000
		11.2	Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	950 nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings	936	1,560
		11.3	Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	379,900 farmers trained in GAPs	320,900	497,900
		11.4	Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	# of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated	Reported by companies	
12	Develop implementation plans, including mapping of exact areas to intensify establishment of shaded cocoa landscapes in line with GCFRP, with the promotion of Climate Smart Cocoa and the national Climate Smart Cocoa Standard	12.1	Promote the Climate Smart Cocoa Standard	# of farmers adopting CSC	Reported by companies	
13	Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers	13.1	Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	8,631,100 multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	1,575,800	2,144,440
				151,500 hectares of cocoa agroforestry	Reported by companies	
		13.2	Promote farm-level crop diversification	108,500 farmers applying crop diversification	66,540	118,000
14	Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital and investment funds required for production and cocoa farm rehabilitation and renovation	14.1	Promote expansion of farmer savings	72,500 farmers in supply chain with a savings account	33,160	83,000
				36,100 farmers participating in VSLA groups	27,270	37,970
		14.2	Offer financial products to farmers	145,700 farmers offered a financial product	30,160	41,890
15	Improve supply chain mapping, with 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point. An action plan will be developed that maps out key principles, steps, and milestones to achieve this step, encompassing all national and international traders	15.1	Conduct mapping to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries polygon data	450,300 farms mapped within direct supply chain	341,100	557,900
		15.2	Implement traceability system to farm level in 100% of supply chain by end-2019	100% cocoa supply traceable from individual farms to first purchase point	Reported by companies	

TBD = To Be Determined, following additional inputs from Government

COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE TRACKING TABLE - GHANA

COMMITMENT		ACTIONS		TARGET BY 2022 through Direct Investment	ACHIEVED IN 2019 through Direct Investment	TOTAL ACHIEVED TO DATE through Direct Investment
SOCIAL INCLUSION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT						
16	Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes	**16.1**	Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	3,900 communities with consultation sessions	797	1,300
17	Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration	**17.1**	Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programs for forest restoration/protection	# cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	Reported by companies	
				# hectares under CBNRM	Reported by companies	
18	Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive	**18.1**	Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are youth and gender sensitive	# cocoa communities with gender-focused programs	Reported by companies	
				# cocoa communities with youth-focused programs	Reported by companies	

TBD = To Be Determined, following additional inputs from Government

Cocoa & Forests Initiative

Cocoa & Forests Initiative
2020

Ministry of Foreign Affairs