



**Cocoa &  
Forests  
Initiative**



**World Cocoa  
Foundation**

**MARS  
WRIGLEY**

***Cocoa & Forests Initiative Progress Report***

***Published in March 2020***

**To end deforestation and promote forest restoration  
and protection in the cocoa supply chain**

**A. INTRODUCTION**

The [Cocoa & Forests Initiative \(CFI\)](#) is a public-private partnership launched in 2017 to bring the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana together with leading cocoa and chocolate companies, including Mars, to address deforestation in the cocoa supply chain. It was organized by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), IDH - the Sustainable Trade Initiative, and The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit (ISU).

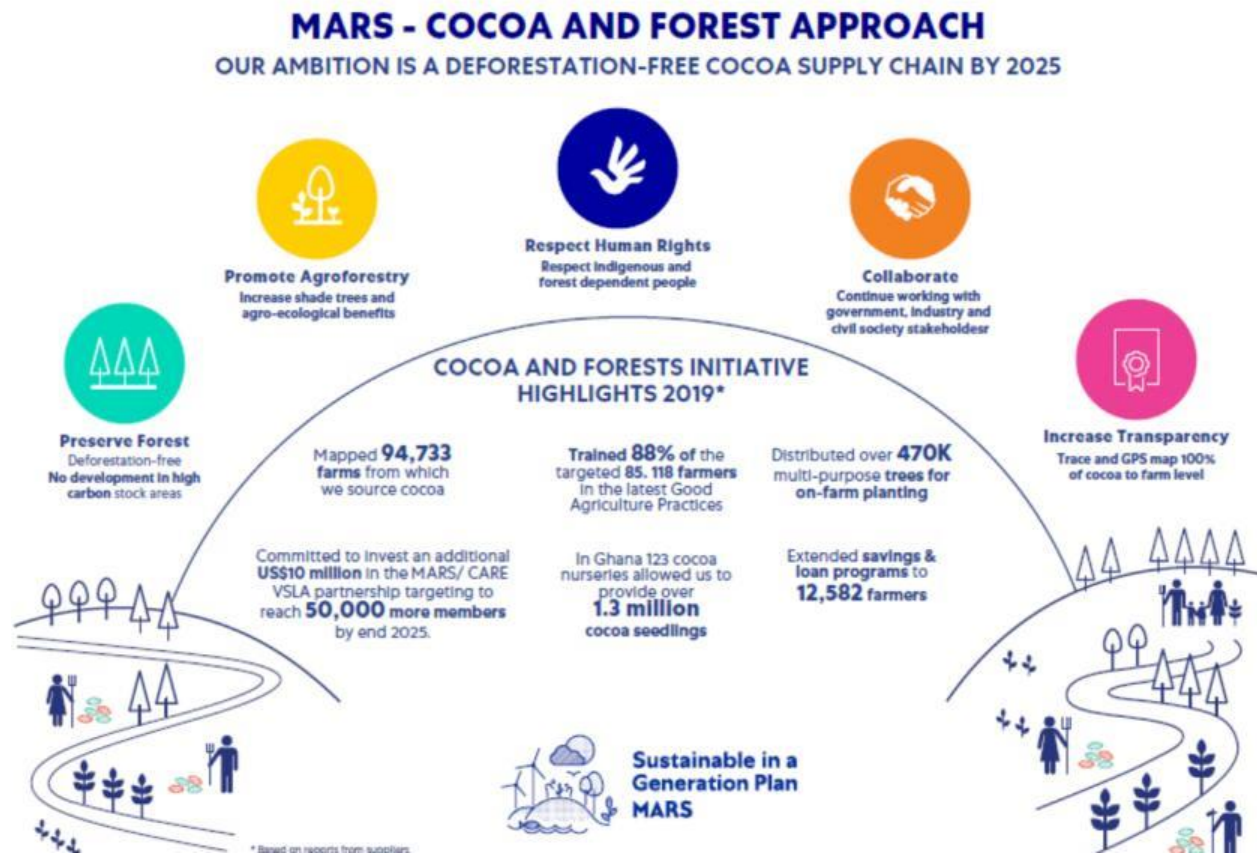
For more information on CFI, please refer to Section E of this document.

**B. MARS' OVERALL VISION FOR THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE**

[Our Approach to Cocoa and Forests](#) sets out our global aim to achieve a deforestation free cocoa supply chain for cocoa we source by 2025. Deforestation free is as defined in the Accountability Framework. Recognizing that this complex challenge must be tackled collectively, we firmly support the frameworks for action introduced by the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana as part of the CFI. An initial focus on these two countries, representing approximately 65% of the world's cocoa production, is essential to achieve our commitment.

Our participation in CFI is fully aligned with the Mars-wide Sustainable in a Generation Plan and our Cocoa for Generations strategy. Through this strategy, we will continue our journey to source Responsible Cocoa across our entire supply chain by 2025, with measures to improve farmer incomes, protect children and preserve forests. Our Approach to Cocoa and Forests takes a further step by clarifying what we mean by 'preserve forest' and providing detail on how we will achieve this goal.

## C. OVERVIEW OF MARS CFI ACTIONS AND RESULTS



In alignment with the CFI frameworks and national implementation plans for Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, we have developed action plans for the two countries. Our action plans set forth our activities and investments between now and 2022 within the three CFI pillars of Forest Protection and Restoration, Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods, and Community Engagement and Social Inclusion.

We are working with our suppliers and technical expert organizations to pursue quality implementation of our CFI country action plans, with commitments under the three CFI pillars.

The majority of our actions are already underway, with some activities and financial investments still to be determined. We will continue to progress our CFI action plan while we allow time for critical information that the national governments provide in line with their CFI commitments. While the delivery of this information has been slower than anticipated, we aim to respond as this information is delivered.

Key initial steps taken with our suppliers to progress toward our CFI commitments, include actions under the three CFI pillars:

**FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION<sup>1</sup>**

As a member of CFI, we have committed to prohibit and prevent activities in the cocoa sector that cause or contribute to any further deforestation or forest degradation. Together with our suppliers, we put in place systems to check we are not sourcing cocoa from protected areas. As the governments are providing new information, such as updated boundary maps of protected areas, we will continue to update our internal systems.

Target	Result
<p>Map all 130,970 farms from which we source cocoa by 2022 (93,897 farms in Côte d’Ivoire and 37,073 in Ghana) as part of our Responsible and Sustainable cocoa programs. Through this work, we aim for 100% of our cocoa supply to be traceable from individual farms to the first purchase point.</p>	<p>By the end of 2019, we mapped approximately 90,000 farms, including almost 100% of the farms in Ghana and 62% in Cote D’Ivoire. We plan to continue our efforts to fully map the farms from which we source in Côte d’Ivoire.</p>
<p>Work with our suppliers to conduct geospatial deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas.</p>	<p>Based on farms’ boundaries measured by GPS, we are working with our suppliers to analyze spatial data to check no sourcing occurs from National Parks and Forest Reserves.</p>
<p>Continue to cooperate with governments to implement and enforce forest protection policies.</p>	<p>We are implementing forest protection policies throughout our supply chain in Côte D’Ivoire and Ghana. Mars is a member of the Oversight Committee in Ghana and the Steering Committee in Côte d’Ivoire as well as the Social Safeguards and Traceability Working Group.</p>

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<sup>1</sup> Numbers included below are based on reports from our suppliers.

## SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS

Sustainable agricultural intensification in the rural domain is an essential pre-requisite to reduce incentives for agricultural encroachment into forests.

Target	Result
As part of our Responsible Cocoa program, 85,118 farmers will benefit from productivity improvements. Program activities include training on good agricultural and environmental practices and farmer incentives.	By the end of 2019, 88% of farmers in our Responsible Cocoa Program were trained in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs).
On top of this, farmers in our Sustainable Cocoa program will also receive individual coaching to support entrepreneurship and the creation of Farm Development Plans that support farm rehabilitation.	As of December 2019, Touton had reached more than 4500 farmers in Ghana of which 1650 farmers in Ghana effectively adopted a FarmGrow plan.

### FARMGROW – Building a better family business

In collaboration with the Grameen Foundation, The Rainforest Alliance, Satelligence and Waterwatch Projects, Mars and Touton were the first companies to embrace the initial version of FarmGrow, an android-based decision-making tool for farmers that combines agronomy and economics to help them improve their productivity and the sustainability of their farms in the long-term. The initiative builds on the Farm Development Plan (FDP) that provides an individualized agri-business planning and monitoring tool for cocoa farmers.

Individual farmer coaching helps to consistently maintain farms and increase yields and income from existing cocoa lands and to avoid expansion into forest. Using FarmGrow, our suppliers' 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, one of Touton's coaches testifies: *'Thanks to FarmGrow, Farmers are beginning to think of their farms as a business rather than a way of life taken for granted. Bismark Dzinaku also agrees that 'the one-on-one coaching of farmers is one of FarmGrow's biggest strengths. My role as a coach is to build a personal relationship with farmers, helping them learn to understand the FarmGrow plan and how to implement its recommendations. This personal*

*approach builds trust between a farmer and his coach'*, he explains, *'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 programmes that Mars and Touton 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 helps increase their incomes.

**As of December 2019, Touton had reached more than 4500 farmers in Ghana of which 1650 farmers in Ghana effectively adopted a FarmGrow plan.**

*"I signed up to the FarmGrow 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," says 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 our peer companies have also started replicating and building on this approach. Today FarmGrow is working in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, and Indonesia, with a wide array of stakeholders, from farmers to manufacturers, governmental institutions to branch organizations.

<b>Target</b>	<b>Result</b>
Work with our suppliers in Ghana to distribute more than 500,000 improved cocoa planting material to farmers	By the end of 2019 more than 720,000 improved cocoa planting material was distributed to farmers in our programs
Support the distribution and planting of more than 2 million multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry (more than 1,743,262 million trees in Côte d'Ivoire and 262,087 trees in Ghana)	By the end of 2019 more than 120,000 multipurpose trees were distributed for on-farm planting in Ghana and more than 350,000 in Cote d'Ivoire
Promote financial inclusion of farmers by working with our suppliers to set up saving accounts for 34,833 farmers in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and by supporting 7,500 farmers to participate in a Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) in Côte d'Ivoire with a view to learn how to scale this across both countries.	By the end of 2019, 470 groups had been formed with 12,582 members (80 percent of which are women) and a total of more than US\$700,000 in savings mobilized.

## SOCIAL INCLUSION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

We 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.

- Expand our gender-focused programs in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and establish youth-focused programs. In 2019 we reached 451 cocoa communities with the gender-focused Sector Partnership Program in Ghana.

### GENDER SUCCESS STORY : The Sector Partnership Program



*Figure 1CAA Female farmers received Machetes and Letter of appreciation for joining a sustainable Cocoa production*

Women are often responsible for much of the farm labor and for making decisions on the nutrition, safety and education of children. At Mars, we aim to economically and socially empower female farmers through financial literacy, household savings and loans, and women's income generating activities. Giving women access to financial training and credit can help empower them to invest in their families and farms, or to start new business ventures.

At the end of 2017, the *Sector Partnership (Gender) Program*, was set up in Ghana to improve the lives of farming communities, with a focus on female farmers. The project was co-funded by UTZ, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by the Cocoa Abrabopa Farmer Association (CAA), who used its certification premiums, funded in part by Mars, to financially support and implement the project.

The aims of the program were to provide equitable access to all CAA services for current and potential CAA female farmers and increased participation of female farmers in the program, to support improved land tenure security, improved leadership and decision-making power of CAA female members and ultimately improved productivity, livelihood and income for the members and their families. All these improvements are essential pre-requisites for reducing pressure for agricultural encroachment into forests and strengthening the resilience of cocoa farmers. Engaging entire cocoa farming communities, including youth and women, are key to



the successful delivery of our CFI commitments on forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification.

The program ran from 2017 to the end of 2019 and reached 1120 women in 451 communities. One of those women is Mary Appiah, a 40-year-old who lives in “Akrodie” in the Ahafo region of Ghana. She is married with three children and manages two farms with a total size of 6 acres. Mary joined the CAA in 2018 and has since then seen an improvement in the yield on her farms thanks to the specific GAP trainings and coaching.



*Mary says: “I appreciate that CAA takes my work schedules into consideration before setting up times for trainings and meeting sessions. This means I can participate in all of them and it has been of great benefit to me.”*

Mary is currently the treasurer of her group. *“I was empowered to step up for this leadership role by the sensitizations and trainings given on gender,” she says.*

She aspires to grow in the leadership roles and rise to the role of a “regional representative”, who would also become a part of the CAA Council, the highest decision-making body of the association.

Mary describes how she is encouraged to expand her farms, because she has some uncultivated lands.



*“The CAA offered me an option to easily access cocoa seedlings and thanks to the 1,000 cocoa seedlings that I received I was able to expand my farm by 2 acres!” she says. “Following the expansion, I have asked CAA to produce a farm plan for me in order to secure my land tenure.”*

Mary appreciates the support CAA has given her because she realises the association is offering her an equitable platform. She has since become an advocate in her community and will keep

encouraging all females she encounters to join CAA.



In terms of results, we worked in collaboration with our CFI-signatory cocoa suppliers to understand the measures they include in their individual implementation plans for each country, and to aggregate these measures into overall country plans for Mars. To avoid double counting, Mars and other manufacturers submitted data on their individual supply chains directly to WCF, and not through suppliers. WCF aggregated our individual company plans and shared these with the Ivorian and Ghanaian governments for input to ensure overall alignment.

#### **D. LOOKING FORWARD TO 2020 AND BEYOND**

Since 2018, signatory companies have been working to fulfill their commitments to end deforestation and restore degraded forests in the cocoa sector. In 2019, the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana delivered on many of their information commitments which have informed company planning. As the governments continue to provide critical information (e.g. socio-economic assessments, updated land-use maps, operational decrees for implementation of the new forest code), companies will be able to continue to progress CFI activities in alignment with government priorities. This will include identifying opportunities for landscape level collective action, as well as building relationships with global development partners to drive forest positive impact.

As we implement our deforestation-related commitments with suppliers and partners, we will continue to refine and expand our approach:

- We will collaborate with peer companies, suppliers and technical partners to improve data and methodologies, and apply the best available science to our strategies.
- We will engage with policy makers to support robust and ambitious deforestation policies that are enforced.
- We'll continue to make strong linkages among all of our sustainability positions, including between this deforestation position and our climate and land use positions and will explore intersecting areas such as nature-based solutions, soil health, and indirect land-use change.
- Integrated landscape approaches are a critical complement to supply chain management to achieve a deforestation-free transformation, especially in the most critically threatened or highest conservation value landscapes. While landscape approaches for addressing deforestation are still nascent, Mars is engaging in several promising pilot efforts. In cocoa, Mars is engaging with other CFI signatories and partners such as ProForest to pilot jurisdictional approaches in Ghana.
- We will Promote a participatory approach to implementing our action plans through consultations with cocoa-growing communities in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana. With an initial group of 20 communities in Côte d'Ivoire, we will for example test how to effectively establish community-based natural resource management programs for forest protection.

In both countries, company actions are partially contingent on governments establishing policies and systems for 100% cocoa traceability from farm to first purchase point.

- We will continue to support the development of such systems by working with governments, our suppliers, others in the cocoa value chain and civil society.
- We will continue the dialogue on the social safeguards working group on the governance structure that governments have established in country, where together with government and civil society representatives, different tools and programs were reviewed on social inclusion topics related to deforestation, and it was agreed to use the World Bank social (and environmental) safeguards as the reference tool to address issues of social inclusion in the context of CFI.
- We will update our action plans as more information becomes available.

## E. WHAT IS THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE?

Foreword of Richard Scobey, President World Cocoa Foundation

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 & Forests 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

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 collaboration 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. 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, CFI companies and the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana [reported on the first two years 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, and the World Bank.

CFI is coordinated closely with a wide range of global and local environmental organizations and partnerships, including the Amsterdam Declaration Partnership, Climate Focus, the German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa, Partnerships for Forests, Proforest, Rainforest Alliance, Tropical Forest Alliance, World Resources Institute, World Agroforestry (ICRAF), 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 in Colombia.

## **F. WHAT ARE THE KEY COMMITMENTS IN THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE?**

Cocoa & Forests Initiative activities proceed from three priorities: (1) forest protection and restoration, (2) sustainable production and farmers' livelihoods, and (3) 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 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. Similarly, Companies, upon signature of this Framework, also committed to strengthen government's capacity through mobilization of technical and financial partners, for the adoption of a transparent satellite-based monitoring system, including deforestation alert, which will be made publicly available for all stakeholders to measure and monitor progress on the overall deforestation target.

**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 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 the World Bank reference tool for social and environmental safeguards meant to assess and mitigate the social impacts and risks of any proposed land-use changes.

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.

**Annex 1: Summary Table of Company Action Plans for Côte d'Ivoire**

Commitment	Actions	To be delivered by 2022	Results 2019
<b>Forest Protection and Restoration</b>			
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	93,897 farms mapped	58,667 farms mapped
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	TBD hectares (ha) included in deforestation risk assessment	150,000 ha included in deforestation risk assessment
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	Yes
	2.2 All farms found in National Parks and Reserves reported to government	% farms in Natl Parks & Reserves reported to government: TBD	% farms in Natl Parks & Reserves reported to government: TBD
	2.3 Support cocoa farmers' transition to alternative livelihoods	# of total farmers in protected areas receiving assistance for alternative livelihoods: TBD	# of total farmers in protected areas receiving assistance for alternative livelihoods: TBD
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%	100%
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: TBD	# farmer 'agroforestry restoration' contracts signed: TBD
		# hectares restored in Classified Forests: TBD	# hectares restored in Classified Forests: TBD
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: TBD	# hectares of forest in rural domain protected: TBD
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	Yes
	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	Yes
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	39,662 farmers reached at awareness events	19,393 farmers reached at awareness events
	7.2 Update farmer engagement materials and training with the revised Forest Code	Yes	TBD



8. Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration	8.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	<i>\$ mobilized towards forest protection and restoration: TBD</i>	<i>\$ mobilized towards forest protection and restoration: TBD</i>
		<i># hectares with forest protection and restoration financing: TBD</i>	<i># hectares with forest protection and restoration financing: TBD</i>
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	<i>1,065 farmers participating in PES contracts</i>	<i>farmers participating in PES contracts: TBD</i>
		<i>1,743,262 multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting</i>	<i>357,298 multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting</i>
	9.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	<i>31,892 hectares cocoa agroforestry developed</i>	<i>10,678 hectares cocoa agroforestry developed</i>
		<i># native trees planted off-farm</i>	<i># native trees planted off-farm: TBD</i>
		<i># ha of forest area restored</i>	<i># ha of forest area restored: TBD</i>
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	<i>\$ contributed to fund: TBD</i>	<i>\$ contributed to fund: TBD</i>
<b>Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods</b>			
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	<i># improved seedlings distributed to farmers: TBD</i>	<i># improved seedlings distributed to farmers: TBD</i>
	11.2 Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	<i># of nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings: TBD</i>	<i># of nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings: TBD</i>
	11.3 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	<i>60,863 farmers trained in GAPs</i>	<i>48,926 farmers trained in GAPs</i>
	11.4 Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	<i># of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated: TBD</i>	<i>NA</i>
12. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers	12.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification	<i>24,391 farmers applying crop diversification</i>	<i>18,273 farmers applying crop diversification</i>
	12.2 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	<i>1,743,262 multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting</i>	<i>357,298 multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting</i>
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	<i>#farmers in supply chain with a savings account</i>	<i>16,198 farmers in supply chain with a savings account</i>
		<i>12 711 farmers participating in VSLA groups</i>	<i>12,582 farmers participating in VSLA groups</i>
	13.2 Offer financial products to farmers	<i>8,743 farmers offered a financial product</i>	<i>NA</i>
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 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	<i>93,897 farms mapped within direct supply chain</i>	<i>58,667 farms mapped within direct supply chain</i>
	14.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain	<i>100% of direct sourced cocoa traceable from individual farms to first purchase point</i>	<i>100% of direct sourced cocoa traceable from individual farms to first purchase point</i>
<b>Social Inclusion and Community Engagement</b>			

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	<i>132 communities with consultation sessions</i>	<i>communities with consultation sessions: TBD</i>
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	<i>20 of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program</i>	<i>0 cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program</i>
		<i># hectares under CBNRM</i>	<i># hectares under CBNRM</i>
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	<i># cocoa communities with gender-focused programs: TBD</i>	<i>229 cocoa communities with gender-focused programs</i>
		<i># cocoa communities with youth-focused programs: TBD</i>	<i>0 cocoa communities with youth-focused programs</i>

***TBD = To Be Determined, following additional inputs from Government  
Numbers included in the table above are based on reports from our suppliers***

**Annex 2: Summary Table of Company Initial Action Plans for Ghana**

Commitments	Actions	To be delivered by 2022	Results 2019
<b>Forest Protection and Restoration</b>			
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	37,073 farms mapped	35,894 farms mapped
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all sourcing areas.	# hectares included in risk assessment: TBD	41, 673 hectares included in risk assessment
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	Yes
	2.2 Adopt and publish a system for excluding farmers in the supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas.	Yes	Yes
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	Yes
	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	# hectares of Category 2 Forest Reserve areas restored: TBD
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	24,254 farmers trained in CSC best practices	19,845 farmers trained in CSC best practices
	4.2 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS: TBD	587 farmers trained in MTS
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	# HIA(s) joined in cocoa sourcing areas: TBD	# HIA(s) joined in cocoa sourcing areas: TBD
	5.2 Implement GCFRP CSC Good-Practice Guidelines with farmers within the HIAs	# farmers within HIAs have adopted CSC best practices: TBD	# farmers within HIAs have adopted CSC best practices: TBD
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	Yes
	6.2 Participate in the development of operational guidelines for Category 1 and 2 Forest Reserves	Yes	Yes
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	TBD # trees registered	TBD # trees registered
	7.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	TBD # farmers with secure land titles	TBD # farmers with secure land titles
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	24,254 farmers reached at awareness events	12,338 farmers reached at awareness events
9. Public-private collaboration to mobilize new sources of funding for forest protection and restoration, and to incentivize	9.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	Amount of \$ mobilized towards forest protection and restoration: TBD	Amount of \$ mobilized towards forest protection and restoration: TBD

farmers' adoption of environmentally sustainable cocoa production will be developed.		<i>TBD # farmers participating in PES contracts</i>	<i>TBD # farmers participating in PES contracts</i>
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	262,087 multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting 2,534 hectares of cocoa agroforestry	120,489 multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting 1138 hectares of cocoa agroforestry
	10.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	250,000 native trees planted off-farm <i>TBD # hectares of forest area restored</i>	Not started yet <i>TBD # hectares of forest area restored</i>
	10.3 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	<i>TBD # farmers trained in MTS</i>	<i>TBD # farmers trained in MTS</i>
	<b>Sustainable Production and Farmer Livelihoods</b>		
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	746,276 improved seedlings distributed to farmers	1,3 million improved seedlings distributed to farmers
	11.2 Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	71 nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings	123 nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings
	11.3 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	24,254 farmers trained in GAPs	30,076 farmers trained in GAPs
	11.4 Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	<i># of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated: TBD</i>	<i># of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated: TBD</i>
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	<i># of farmers adopting CSC: 7435</i>	<i># of farmers adopting CSC: 11,672</i>
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	262,087 multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting 2,534 hectares of cocoa agroforestry	120,489 multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting 1138 hectares of cocoa agroforestry
	13.2 Promote farm-level crop diversification	11,403 farmers applying crop diversification	9219 farmers applying crop diversification
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	22,122 farmers in supply chain with a savings account <i># farmers participating in VSLA groups: TBD</i>	4,148 farmers in supply chain with a savings account 602 farmers participating in VSLA groups
	14.2 Offer financial products to farmers	5,200 farmers offered a financial product	farmers offered a financial product TBD
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	37,073 farms mapped within direct supply chain	35,894 farms mapped
	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	100% Responsible Cocoa supply traceable from individual farms to first purchase point
<b>Social Inclusion and Community Engagement</b>			

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	TBD # communities with consultation sessions	TBD # communities with consultation sessions
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	<i># cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program: TBD</i>	<i># cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program: TBD</i>
		<i># hectares under CBNRM</i>	<i># hectares under CBNRM</i>
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	<i># cocoa communities with gender-focused programs: TBD</i>	<i>474 cocoa communities with gender-focused programs: TBD</i>
		<i># cocoa communities with youth-focused programs: TBD</i>	<i>18 cocoa communities with youth-focused programs: TBD</i>

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Numbers included in the table above are based on reports from our suppliers***