



**Cocoa &  
Forests  
Initiative**



# **ANNUAL REPORT COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE 2020**



**the sustainable  
trade initiative**



**World Cocoa  
Foundation**







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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

|   |
|---|
| <b>AFOR</b> : Agence Foncière Rurale  |
| <b>BSSI</b> : Brigade Spéciale de Surveillance et d'Intervention  |
| <b>CBNRM</b> : Community-based natural resource management mechanisms   |
| <b>CFA</b> : Common Framework for Action  |
| <b>CFI</b> : Cocoa & Forests Initiative   |
| <b>CNS</b> : Conseil National de Sécurité   |
| <b>CNRA</b> : Centre National de Recherche Agronomique  |
| <b>COP</b> : Conference of the Parties  |
| <b>CSR</b> : Corporate social responsibility  |
| <b>ERP</b> : Emission Reduction Programme   |
| <b>FAO</b> : Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  |
| <b>FIP</b> : Forest Investment Program  |
| <b>FIP2</b> : Forest Investment Program Phase II (FIP2)   |
| <b>FLEGT</b> : Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade   |
| <b>FACI</b> : Forces Armées de Côte d'Ivoire  |
| <b>GAP</b> : Good agricultural practices  |
| <b>GCF</b> : Green Climate Fund   |
| <b>GEF</b> : Global Environment Facility  |
| <b>ha</b> : Hectares  |
| <b>ICRAF</b> : World Agroforestry Institute   |
| <b>IDEF</b> : Association Initiatives pour le Développement Communautaire et la Conservation de la Forêt                            |
| <b>IGA</b> : Income-generating activities   |
| <b>LID</b> : Living income Differential   |
| <b>MINADER</b> : Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural   |
| <b>MINEDD</b> : Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable  |
| <b>MINEF</b> : Ministère des Eaux et Forêts   |
| <b>MPD</b> : Ministère du Plan et du Développement  |
| <b>NGO</b> : Non-governmental organisation  |
| <b>OIPR</b> : Office Ivoirien de Parcs et Réserves  |
| <b>OI-REN</b> : Observatoire Ivoirien pour la gestion durable des Ressources Naturelles   |
| <b>PARFACI</b> : Projet d'Appui à la Relance des Filières Agricoles de Côte d'Ivoire  |
| <b>PDIC</b> : Projet de Développement Intégré de la chaîne de valeur du Cacao   |
| <b>PES</b> : Payments for environmental services  |
| <b>REDD+</b> : Réduction des Émissions liées à la Déforestation et à la Dégradation des Forêts                                      |
| <b>SCOLUR-CI</b> : Scaling up cocoa-based food systems with transformative innovations in land use and restoration in Côte d'Ivoire |
| <b>SDG</b> : Sustainable Development Goals  |
| <b>SEP REDD+</b> : Secrétariat Exécutif Permanent of REDD+  |
| <b>SODEFOR</b> : Société de Développement des Forêts  |
| <b>SPREF</b> : Strategy for the Preservation, Rehabilitation and Expansion of Forests   |
| <b>VSLA</b> : Village Savings and Loans Associations  |
| <b>WCF</b> : World Cocoa Foundation   |
| <b>WRI</b> : World Resources Institute  |

|  | Government of Côte d'Ivoire  | Cocoa and chocolate companies   |
|--|--|---|
| FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION                          | <p><b>6.4 million trees</b> planted during the "1 day, 5 million trees" operation, i.e. more than one tree for every 5 inhabitants, more than <b>7.6 million trees planted in 2019 and 2020</b></p> <p><b>More than 30,000 ha planted</b> through compensatory reforestation, or, more than 100 football fields per day in one year</p> <p>Mapping of the all cocoa orchards in the rural domain and in classified forests</p> <p>Awareness-raising, monitoring and surveillance activities conducted in priority classified forests</p> <p>Adoption of the IMAGES tool by CFI for <b>satellite monitoring</b> of forests.</p> | <p>Over <b>3.4 million trees</b> distributed for agroforestry systems and reforestation and over 5.4 million since 2018</p> <p>Over <b>6,200 ha</b> of forest restored in rural zones</p> <p>Over <b>354,000 farms mapped</b> to improve traceability</p> <p>More than <b>104,500 farmers</b> made aware of the new Forestry Code</p> <p><b>74% of direct cocoa purchases</b> are traceable</p> <p><b>7,217 farmers</b> benefited from payments for environmental services (PES) in 2020, more than <b>9,300 farmers</b> since 2018</p> |
|  | Memorandum of Understanding signed for the conservation and restoration of the classified forest of Cavally (67,541 ha), bringing the area of classified forests under memorandum of understanding with the private sector to <b>649,541 ha</b> (Arrah, Haute-Dodo, Goin-Débé, Rapides-Grah, Cavally)  |   |
| SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND SOURCES OF INCOME FOR PRODUCERS | <p><b>50,000 trees distributed</b> for agroforestry pilot project</p> <p><b>10 million</b> tree seedlings in nurseries to be distributed to producers from April 2021 onwards as part of a programme to plant 60 million trees by 2024</p>   | <p>More than <b>329,000 farmers trained</b> in good agricultural practices (GAP) / More cocoa on less land</p> <p><b>90,000 farmers</b> trained in climate-smart practices</p> <p><b>104,000 ha of agroforestry</b> established</p> <p>Over <b>47,000 farmers</b> with financial products and services</p> <p>More than <b>1,900 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)</b> supported, with a total of <b>47,000 members</b></p>   |
| COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND SOCIAL INCLUSION               | <p><b>270 authorities</b> in target areas sensitised on the Cocoa &amp; Forests Initiative</p>   | <p><b>116,000 people</b> involved in women's empowerment projects and activities</p>  |
| RESULT OF ACTIONS  | Declining deforestation trend observed in 2019 throughout the country, confirmed in 2020 by WRI/Global Forest Watch reports  |   |

Private sector data for the period October 2019 to September 2020

Focus areas for 2021

- Developing and implementing the unified national cocoa traceability system
  - Developing the national satellite monitoring and early warning system for deforestation
- Implementing pilot projects based on landscape approaches to rebalance land use
  - Building up agroforestry activities
- Implementing forest restoration projects resulting from partnerships with the private sector
  - Mobilizing financial and technical resources required for the implementation of the 2021-2025 action plan





Alain-Richard Donwahi  
Minister of Ministère des Eaux et Forêts, Chairman of the CFI Steering Committee

***Dear partners of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative,***

Aware of the complexity of the issues to be addressed and the need for consultation and involvement of the numerous stakeholders required for the successful implementation of CFI, the signatories to the Common Framework for Action decided to implement a pilot phase covering the period 2018-2020.

This pilot phase came to an end on 31 December 2020. Fortunately, significant progress has been achieved, notably in terms of the policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for the forestry sector, the implementation of agroforestry activities and the preparation for the establishment of the national cocoa traceability system.

The Steering Committee endorsed the 2021-2025 action plan and the 2021 budget at a Steering Committee meeting held on 25 February 2021.

This second phase aims not only to consolidate the pilot phase's achievements, but also to implement the 2021-2025 action plan validated in February 2021. Special emphasis should be placed on addressing the challenges identified during the pilot phase.

The major challenge is to obtain the financial

resources required for the successful implementation of CFI. The signatories to the Common Framework for Action (CFA) intend to address this.

Aside from this challenge, there is another linked to establishing the unified national cocoa traceability system and the national forest monitoring and deforestation early warning system alongside a monitoring and verification mechanism. This is an important challenge to be addressed, given the increasing pressure from cocoa consumers and civil society organizations to ensure traceability of exported agricultural and forestry commodities.

I hereby call on every CFI partner to bring together their technical and financial support to facilitate the implementation of the above-mentioned systems and the corresponding monitoring mechanism, which are key to strengthening transparency across the cocoa value chain and to satisfying the concerns of cocoa and cocoa by-product consumers.

Finally, I urge all stakeholders in the cocoa supply chain, in addition to the Côte d'Ivoire Government and technical and financial partners, to join their efforts to promote a sustainable cocoa economy that is environment-friendly and which protects forest resources.



Richard Scobey  
President of the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF)

***Dear friends of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative,***

We have learned so much this year from the challenges and difficulties affecting people around the world. It reminds us that we are all linked, across borders, from cocoa farmers to chocolate consumer, and that our collective destiny is based on the well-being of all.

The Cocoa & Forests Initiative was conceived from the outset as a partnership, where everyone acts to achieve joint goals. This difficult year has strengthened our collective resolve. The report that you hold in your hands testifies to the quality of our collaboration. We particularly welcome the partnership with the Ivorian government, under the leadership of the Ministre des Eaux et Forêts Alain-Richard Donwahi.

This year has also confirmed to us the urgency of stepping up the fight against deforestation and climate change. Global Forest Watch announced in 2020 a decrease in deforestation in West Africa. We have taken note of this good news, which seems to indicate that our work is going in the right direction, and we remain fully committed to achieving our goal: protect and restore forests and ensure environmentally sustainable cocoa farming.

At the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, cocoa and chocolate companies worked on the health emergency with financial donations, and by using their cocoa supply chains to promote the messages and preventative actions of the government. Then they quickly

adapted to the new situation and continued the crucial work of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative.

Despite the challenges of the crisis, companies have made rapid progress towards achieving 100% traceability of their direct cocoa supply. And to extend this transparency to the entire supply chain, we are working with the Ivorian government on a unified traceability system.

Another success of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative: agroforestry has become a clear priority for all. It is now necessary to accelerate our efforts to cover more territory and amplify the distribution of multipurpose trees.

Finally, our commitment to grow more cocoa on less land is coming closer to reality, with progress in training farmers. In addition, we are helping them gain access to financial services and helping them grow other crops to gain more sources of income.

Our strategy is clear for the 2021/2022 period ahead. Landscape approach projects are being set up with collaborations between the private sector, local authorities, traditional authorities, rural communities and non-governmental organizations (NGO), to rebalance land use in certain regions. We will also focus our efforts on restoring more degraded land and promoting agroforestry, in line with the new forest code. Finally, we would like to see a robust national system of satellite imagery and deforestation alerts fully implemented to better monitor our progress.







Daan Wensing,  
IDH, the Sustainable Trade Initiative

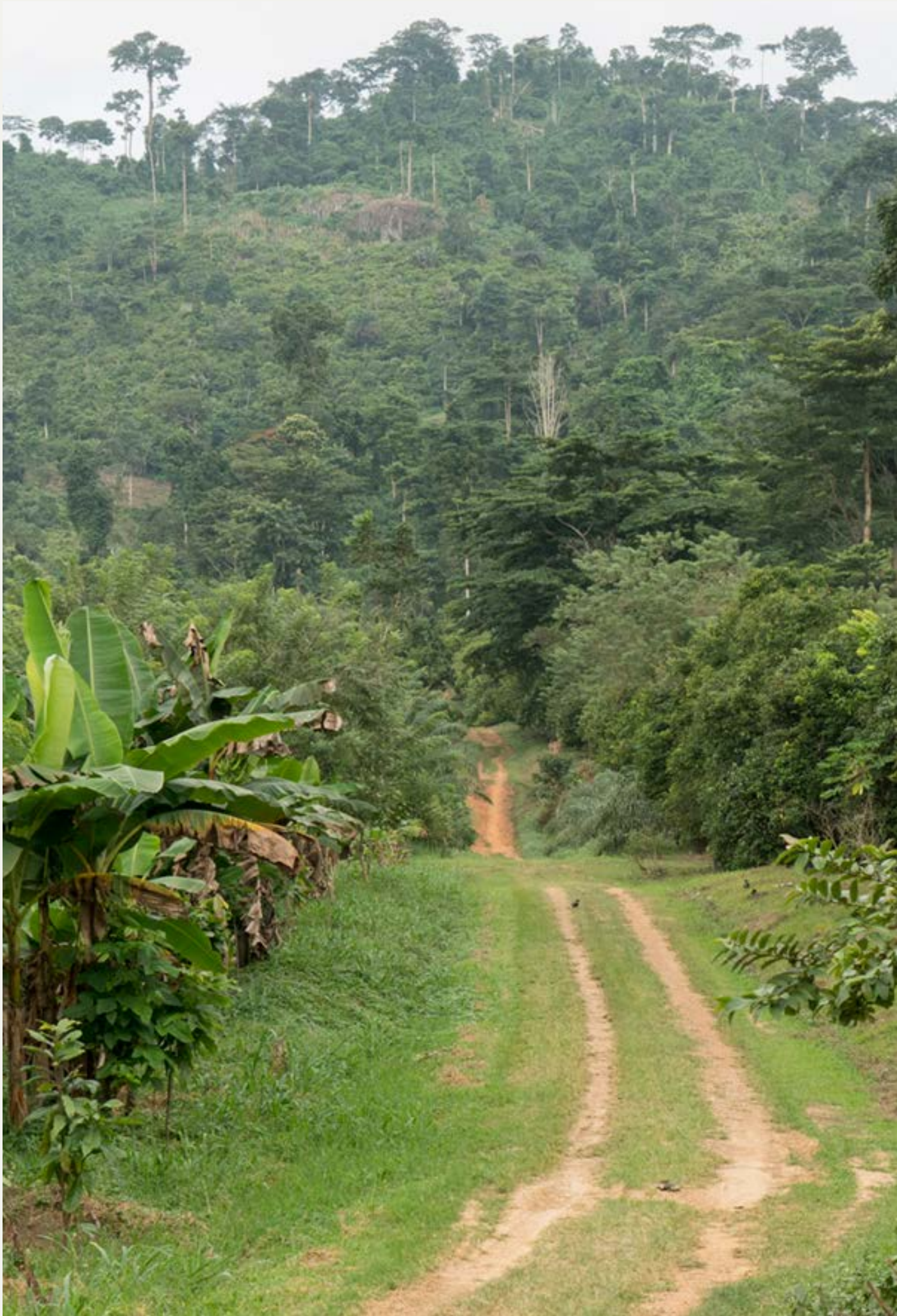
2020 was a special year in many ways. For the Cocoa & Forests Initiative, it marks the end of the first phase, signaling the first point of evaluation.

Is the assessment generally positive? In many respects, yes. Without being exhaustive, notable progress has been made on crucial topics such as traceability, satellite monitoring of deforestation, awareness-raising and monitoring-evaluation. And above all, private sector companies and the government of Côte d'Ivoire have committed themselves to working alongside in a concrete manner, on projects aiming to rehabilitate degraded forests.

While this deserves recognition, it is not enough. Given the urgency - environmental, social and political - of implementing our commitments to produce sustainable

cocoa, benefit smallholder farmers and protect/restore forest, we need to boost our current efforts to make these successes a reality and to ensure their durability over time.

In conclusion, 2020 ends with the promise of a new phase which is ever more oriented towards actions on the ground, having completed a number of prerequisites in terms of governance and implementation tools during the first phase. My wish is that, together, all stakeholders in the cocoa and chocolate sector cross the threshold and transition to a state of sustainable cocoa and forest protection in Côte d'Ivoire, with no turning back. This is what makes this new phase as important as it is difficult, and IDH is ready to continue its commitment alongside the CFI signatories to take up this challenge, which is critical for Côte d'Ivoire and for the cocoa sector.







# I. WHAT IS THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE?



## Background

Having come to understand the positive impact of forests on the sustainability of cocoa production, as well as the adverse effects of deforestation on cocoa farming and the environment, cocoa and chocolate companies have begun brainstorming about what they can do to mitigate the effects of climate change, eliminate deforestation from the cocoa supply chain, and thus reduce their carbon footprint.

The Cocoa & Forests Initiative is the result of consultations since March 2016 between the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and 35 leading cocoa and chocolate companies, accounting for 85% of the global cocoa trade. Launched by Prince Charles, the Initiative is facilitated by IDH and the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF).

These initial consultations between the governments

and companies in March 2017 culminated in the signing of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative's (CFI) Common Framework for Action (CFA) on 16 November 2017, in Bonn, Germany, alongside the Conference of the Parties (COP) 23.

This CFA aims to halt deforestation and promote forest protection and restoration within the cocoa sector. The CFA sets out core commitments, key activities, and verifiable measures and targets, with a schedule for implementation, in support of a deforestation-free and forest-friendly supply chain.

CFI is seen as the interface between cocoa production and forestry development. Thus, it is in line with the Strategy for the Preservation, Rehabilitation and Expansion of Forests (SPREF) developed in 2019. It is a key component of the strategy and is

run by the Ministère des Eaux et Forêts (MINEF).

CFI is a public-private partnership platform between the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and the cocoa and chocolate industry. Consequently, it is intended to create synergy between the projects and programs of the CFA signatories as well as between current and future projects and programmes with other partners (such as civil society organizations and technical and financial partners) or platforms aiming at the same objectives as those of the CFI.

The Cocoa & Forests Initiative is aligned with the Paris Climate Agreements, contributes to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 13 "Climate Action" and 15 "Life on Land", and contributes to Côte d'Ivoire's CO2 emission reduction target.





Themes

The overall objective of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative is to contribute to ending deforestation and forest degradation in the cocoa supply

chain. It is organized around three work streams or themes:

- Forest protection and restoration
- Sustainable production and farmers’ livelihood
- Community engagement and social inclusion

Commitments

The CFI’s CFA has eight main commitments, namely:

consultation, and realistic timeframes; to ensure transparency and accountability.

1. Prohibit and prevent activities in the cocoa sector that cause or contribute to any further deforestation or forest degradation in National Parks and Reserves, Classified Forests, and conserved forests in the rural domain, such as sacred forests.
2. Respect the rights of cocoa farmers, including identifying and mitigating social risks, and sequencing the implementation of actions to minimize potential adverse social and economic impacts;
3. Promote the effective restoration and long-term conservation of National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests;
4. Strengthen supply chain mapping, with the end goal of full traceability at the farm-level; Implement verifiable actions and timebound targets on the basis of sound data, robust and credible methodologies, stakeholder
5. Implement agreed actions in the context of a broader landscape-level approach, with strong links with similar initiatives in other commodities, and full alignment with the national Réduction des Émissions liées à la Déforestation et à la Dégradation des Forêts (REDD+) strategy and other relevant national strategies and plans;
6. Work together to implement the Framework actions, and mobilize the necessary financing, resources and technical support for implementation, including continued engagement in a multi-stakeholder process for dialogue on key issues, development of effective implementation plans, joint learning and knowledge sharing and enable institutional capacity; and
7. Provide effective monitoring and reporting on progress on commitments and actions

In 2020, for the first time, CFI companies and the Governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana reported on the progress and outcomes of the implementation of their specific activities. On Earth Day 2021, the signatories are reporting on the final implementation year of the pilot phase.

CFI has received financial support from several development partners, including the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Partnerships for Forests (P4F). CFI works in synergy with a wide range of global and local environmental organisations and partnerships, including Beyond Chocolate, the Dutch Initiative for Sustainable Cocoa, the German Sustainable Cocoa Initiative, the Amsterdam Declaration Partnership, Proforest, Rainforest Alliance, the Swiss Initiative for Sustainable Cocoa, the Tropical Forest Alliance, the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wildlife Fund.







## II. FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

The objective of the forestry policy is to contribute to creating the conditions for continued prosperous agriculture, to satisfy the country's needs for timber and wood energy and to ensure the well-being of the population.

The SPREF promotes cocoa agroforestry to restore degraded forests. The major innovations of the strategy are: (i) differentiated management based on the categorization of classified forests; (ii) the introduction of

the concept of agroforestry; (iii) the involvement of the private sector and communities in the protection and management of forests; (iv) the strengthening of tree ownership; and (v) the respect of human rights.

### Regulation and governance

All stakeholders have worked in a participatory manner to develop and implement the Act N°2019-675, adopted on 23 July 2019,

on the Forestry Code, with five regulatory texts adopted in 2020 (see box). The validation process and process for adopting of the

other implementing texts of the Forestry Code are ongoing.

#### FIVE REGULATORY INSTRUMENTS, ACT N°2019-675 OF 23 JULY 2019 ON THE FORESTRY CODE ENACTED IN 2020

1. Decree N°2020-423 of 29 April 2020 establishing the conditions for deforestation and land clearing in the national forest domain;
2. Decree n°2020-424 of 29 April 2020 defining the procedures for the protection of Sacred Forests;
3. Decree n°2020-425 of 29 April 2020 redefining the limits of the Anguédou classified forest;
4. Order n°1136/MINEF/CAB of 08 December 2020 specifying the documents making up the application file for a Forest or Agro-forest Management Concession;
5. Inter-ministerial Order n°00578 /MINEF/MATD/ MINADER/MEF/MINEDD 03 July 2020 on the creating, organisation and functioning of the Inter-Ministerial Consultative Commission on Management Concessions of Forests in the private domain of the Government.





In 2020, MINEF also continued to communicate on the Forestry Code law and its implementing texts in relation to CFI in the cocoa production zone.

Actions have also been taken

in the area of governance to improve forest protection. These include carrying out independent monitoring activities through civil society organizations and the production of the Sector Risk Report, as a prelude to the

development of the Ministère des Eaux et Forêts' Governance Index with the signing of a partnership with the Bloomfield Investment Corporation rating agency on 23 October 2019.

## Forest protection initiatives on the ground

In an effort to facilitate and strengthen forest surveillance activities, MINEF has continued to equip its teams with vehicles.

Awareness-raising, monitoring and surveillance activities have been carried out within the priority classified forests of the Ivorian forest zone by the forest police and the Société de Développement des Forêts (SODEFOR), backed by the Brigade Spéciale de Surveillance et d'Intervention (BSSI) of the Ministère des Eaux et Forêts, the Forces Armées de Côte d'Ivoire (FACI), the National Gendarmerie and the Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves (OIPR). This programme to secure classified forests is funded by the Conseil National de Sécurité (CNS).

As a result of these actions, there has been a downward trend in

deforestation, confirmed by the 2020 reports of WRI/ Global Forest Watch and the United Nations.

This seems to confirm that the actions taken to preserve and rehabilitate forests through the strengthening of the regulatory framework, forest monitoring, tree planting and community awareness raising are headed in the right direction and must be reinforced.

According to the Secrétariat Exécutif Permanent of REDD+ (SEP REDD+) responsible for monitoring and evaluation of CFI, the Tai National Park was free of agricultural occupation at the end of 2020. With regard to Mount Péko National Park and classified forests, data is not available at this time.

The National Parks and Reserves thematic group was established in 2020. The Mont Péko National Park, whose level of degradation was 65.8% in 2016, is expected to benefit from a protection project through the activities initiated by stakeholders. Fourteen out of a total of sixteen protected areas were managed through a participatory management mechanism in 2020. Finally, 400 ha of degraded areas were rehabilitated in 2020 by the OIPR through assisted regeneration in protected areas.

Private sector companies have also implemented policies and carried out mapping operations (see section 4) to ensure that they do not source cocoa from national parks and reserves, in compliance with operational guidelines agreed with the Government.

Last year, companies supported a total of 7,217 people to receive PES and 9,308 people have benefited from PES since the establishment of CFI.



Cedric van Cutsem,  
Associate Director Cocoa Life, Operations, Mondelēz International



*"We believe PES is a leading example of how financial incentives can encourage farmers to become more sustainable, efficient and resilient. These programs are about improving eco-systems, so broadening reach and impact through partnerships is essential*

*to maximizing the benefits. We're encouraged that Barry Callebaut is helping us to do this in Côte d'Ivoire, and that the UK Government's Partnerships for Forests initiative has confirmed a new grant to accelerate the work."*

## Land tenure: private sector support, yet key issues remain

Cocoa farmers are often faced with legal constraints in terms of land tenure. This can be an obstacle to replanting trees on cocoa plots. Land tenure

security is not only a driver for productivity - it is a catalyst for farmer prosperity, community empowerment and forest protection and restoration.

In Côte d'Ivoire, companies assisted 762 cocoa farmers in securing land ownership documents.

Youssouf Doumbia,  
President, OI-REN



*"The Observatoire Ivoirien pour la gestion durable des Ressources Naturelles, abbreviated as OI-REN, is a platform of civil society organisations in Côte d'Ivoire, engaged, in general, in the protection of the environment and the defense of human rights. Specifically, OI-REN is involved in the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT), REDD+, Cocoa & Forests*

*Initiative processes and related issues such as rural land tenure in Côte d'Ivoire and gender mainstreaming in forest management. It positions itself as an independent observer. While it is true that as part of forest reform and CFI in particular, transparency, access to information, traceability and social inclusion are issues that are being addressed, with the active involvement of OI-REN, securing rural land tenure and*

*the fair and equitable sharing of revenues from the utilization of classified forests and agroforests remain the major challenges to the success of CFI. OI-REN suggests that an inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder exchange framework (private sector, civil society, traditional rulers, technical and financial partners, the Agence Foncière Rurale (AFOR), etc.) be set up to deal with this issue once and for all."*





Public/private management for forest restoration

The new forest strategy emphasizes the private sector’s contribution to forest management. During the period covered by this report, the Ministère des Eaux et Forêts and its relevant offices (SODEFOR, etc.) worked to develop standard management plans for classified forests, based on the directives related to the new forestry policy.

These standard management plans are currently being adopted by MINEF. In addition, management plans are being developed for the classified forests of Rapides-Grah, Haute-Dodo and Goin-Débé (Component 1: Sustainable Management of Targeted Classified Forests) within the framework of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) financed by the World Bank.

Detailed surveys aimed at updating socio-economic and biophysical data and developing landscape-level sustainable management plans for the classified forests have been launched, creating large-scale innovation pilot projects for the implementation of the forest preservation, restoration and expansion strategy.

The classified forests of Haute-Dodo and Rapides-Grah are subject to a memorandum of understanding with the Olam Group.

The SIAT Group is engaged with MINEF for the restoration of the Goin-Débé classified forest, and Barry Callebaut and Inprobois have started the development of the management plan for the Arrah classified forest.

In addition, a memorandum of understanding was signed between MINEF and Nestlé on 10 July 2020 for the protection and restoration of the Cavally (67,541 ha), one of the largest, most biodiverse and best preserved classified forests.

This project aims, in particular, to improve the living conditions of the populations on the outskirts of the forest and to initiate, with the help of the communities, a peaceful transitional phase for farmers whose farms are located inside the classified forest.

Thus, the total area of classified forests under a memorandum of understanding with the private sector amounts to 649,541 ha.



Alexander Von Maillot,  
Senior Vice President, Global Head Confectionery  
& Ice Cream Strategic Business Unit, Nestlé SA

*“We know that addressing deforestation in our cocoa supply chain is not enough. For a lasting and meaningful impact, we need to actively conserve and restore forests while promoting sustainable livelihoods and respecting human rights. This is why we’ve partnered with the Ministère des Eaux et*

*Forêts of Côte d’Ivoire to protect and restore the Cavally classified forest and enhance the resilience of local communities. This is part of our accelerated action to tackle climate change, and it will contribute to achieving our zero net emissions commitment by 2050.”*



Didier Lorhoury Gbogou,  
Head of Cabinet, Ministère des Eaux et Forêts,  
Chairman of the CFI Technical Committee



*“One of the major achievements of CFI during the pilot phase, which ended in December 2020, is the growing interest of some of CFI’s private sector partners in sustainable forest management.*

*These companies, which can be considered “early birds” in the*

*new forestry strategy, are to be commended.*

*The priority for the coming five years is to implement projects through these partnerships, to serve as a model for CFI’s efforts and the new Forest Protection, Rehabilitation and Expansion Strategy.”*

Reforestation: an adamant effort by the Government and its private sector partners

MINEF organized for the national tree planting day, called “1 day, 5 million trees”, on 25 July 2020. On that day, nearly 6.4 million trees were planted, which is equivalent to 31,400 hectares of reforested land.

The cumulative number of trees planted during these 2019 and 2020 planting operations amounts to more than 7.6 million trees, or about 37,300 ha.

Compensatory reforestation carried out by private operators in the timber sector and those carried out through various operations covered areas of 3,465 ha and 300 ha, respectively. In total, the surface areas planted under operations

initiated by the public sector amount to 35,165 ha (31,400 ha planted during the “1 day, 5 million trees” operation; 3,465 ha under compensatory reforestation and 300 ha under miscellaneous reforestation).

Furthermore, companies made investments to restore deforested and degraded land outside of cocoa farms.

In 2020, the companies distributed 105,689 trees to restore 6,252 ha of forest areas in rural communities.

In total, companies have distributed 197,030 trees since 2018. In 2020, the companies also partnered with OIPR to

cooperate and coordinate efforts to protect national parks, such as the Taï National Park.

Unfortunately, the availability of forest seeds and seedlings is insufficient to satisfy the demand. In response to this challenge, efforts are underway to increase seed production. Two out of three forestry seed production centres are now operational: the first was established by SODEFOR, and the second by the Ministère de l’Agriculture et du Développement Rural under the Projet d’Appui à la Relance des Filières Agricoles de Côte d’Ivoire (PARFACI)]. This project has also equipped and supported eight nursery workers.





Landscape approaches

Companies are working with SEP REDD+ and other partners to implement landscape approaches in the priority areas of Cavally, Goin-Débé, Mé, Nawa and San Pedro.

The landscape approach is about balancing competing demands for land use in ways that are best for human well-being and the environment. Thus, companies are partnering with traditional

leaders, community leaders, NGO, local governments and other stakeholders in innovative landscape approaches.



Parfait Kouadio,  
Deputy Head of Cabinet, Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable

*"The Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (MINEDD) fully supports the establishment of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI), a multi-stakeholder platform for joint action between the Government, companies and farmers in the cocoa sector.*

*As CFI is directly linked to the commitments made by Côte d'Ivoire as part of the global fight against climate change, MINEDD*

*is actively participating in its implementation at the strategic and operational levels through activities carried out by the Office Ivoirien des Parcs et Réserves and the Permanent Executive Secretariat of REDD+.*

*While welcoming the commitment of all the Initiative's stakeholders, MINEDD reaffirms its firm intent to continue to support this drive for greater impact in favour of the forest."*



Mbalo Ndiaye,  
Country Lead for Côte d'Ivoire, Cocoa Life, Mondelēz International.



*"Restoring forests is essential for carbon sequestration and promoting a healthy ecosystem around cocoa. It also provides other opportunities. As part of our forest restoration efforts in Côte d'Ivoire, we are building new tree nurseries with a capacity of 1.2m*

*seedlings over the next year. We're working with women's and youth groups to set up these nurseries and sell the seedlings, creating an additional income-generating opportunity for these groups."*

Satellite imagery: Adoption of a monitoring system for deforestation due to cocoa

In 2020, CFI made progress towards the selection of a satellite-based monitoring system for cocoa deforestation. Following numerous consultations between stakeholders, the decision was officially made by the Steering Committee on 25 February 2021 to select the IMAGES system, developed by Vivid Economics in

collaboration with the Ministère du Plan et du Développement (MPD), to monitor cocoa deforestation for the next two years (2021 and 2022).

The IMAGES tool will be tailored to the specific needs of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative during 2021, and will include the geolocation of cocoa farmers.

In parallel, discussions are ongoing regarding the adoption of a permanent comprehensive national forest monitoring system within the framework of REDD+.

The Starling tool is also still being used to monitor the Cavally classified forest.



Catherine Brooker,  
Ambassador of Great Britain in Côte d'Ivoire

*"The Cocoa & Forests Initiative, which was launched in March 2017 by His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales, has gained significant momentum.*

*There is real cooperation between stakeholders to find a sustainable solution to safeguard forests and the people who depend on them.*

*The UK is proud to participate in and contribute to this development, notably through the deployment of its IMAGES satellite platform, which will enable better monitoring of soils and classified forests in Côte d'Ivoire. In the wake of COP26, I urge all stakeholders in the Cocoa & Forests Initiative to keep up the pace for a sustainable and responsible future."*





Dr. Mamadou Fofana,  
Chairman of the National REDD+ Committee



*"Spatial monitoring of deforestation is a key tool to measuring progress in the fight against deforestation at the country level. However, the selection of such a tool must take into account all the needs of national stakeholders, both public and private, as well as their various requirements in terms of*

*resolution, update frequency, ease of use, etc. An ambitious project is thus underway within REDD+, but it will take time. It was not possible to deny the Cocoa & Forests Initiative of such an important tool and that is why a provisional system was selected."*

Amourlaye Touré,  
TOURE, Senior Advisor, Mighty Earth



*"The Cocoa & Forests Initiative raised a lot of hope from the start. Three years after its inception, the work done by CFI is starting to be felt, particularly in the reduction of deforestation. Efforts must be continued to sustain this trend and observe a reversal of the curve.*

*While the implementation of a deforestation monitoring tool is a step in the right direction, additional resources must be utilized, notably to increase monitoring in the field and improved coordination among stakeholders."*

Natoueu Jean Claude Koya,  
Technical Advisor, Ministère du Plan et du Développement



*"The Ministère du Plan et du Développement (MPD) is involved in the implementation of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative. This initiative is a sound model of public-private partnership with a tangible action plan for forest protection and sustainable cocoa farming. Other agricultural sectors should be inspired by it. In the long run, CFI could contribute to the achievement of some of the Sustainable Development Goals*

*(SDG), Côte d'Ivoire's nationally determined expected contributions and strengthen corporate social responsibility (CSR). The identification of IMAGES as a National Monitoring System further involves the MPD. The Threshold 21 Côte d'Ivoire macroeconomic model in synergy with IMAGES could help to model and fine-tune sustainable forest and agricultural policies for biodiversity protection in the medium and long term."*

### Efforts on the ground are still needed

The main challenge is to mobilise the financial and technical resources required to implement forest monitoring and restoration activities on the ground. As a reminder, the SPREF, which will cost FCFA 616 billion ( 939 million) to implement, aims to increase forest cover to 20% of

the national territory by 2030, compared to 11% in 2015.

The updating of the boundaries of classified forests and the development of other forest management plans also remain to be done. This could strengthen the transparency

and efficiency of the agricultural production traceability system on the one hand, and facilitate the implementation of restoration and protection activities of protected areas through a coherent planning framework, on the other.





## “Tree Planting Will Bring Back the Forest”

Lucas, Cocoa Farmer, Western Côte d'Ivoire



Loggers and farmers have destroyed all the big trees in Western Côte d'Ivoire, where Lucas Kouassi Kouame, a 37-year-old cocoa farmer and father of three, lives and works. This is causing climate change and lower agricultural yields.

As part of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative, a chocolate company has partnered with an NGO to address deforestation and improve the livelihoods of smallholder cocoa farmers in his village. Their work began in 2019 with field assessments to identify the causes of deforestation. This led to the implementation of cocoa agroforestry in the community. Cocoa agroforestry, or mixing

forest trees and cocoa trees, restores ecosystems such as soil, biodiversity, and microclimates, fosters sustainable farming practices, and stabilizes cocoa yields. Agroforestry also improves farmers' economic resilience by adding alternative sources of income to cocoa.

Sustainable cocoa farmer on cocoa farm in Cote d'Ivoire  
“I decided to join the project because planting trees will bring back the forest, which will bring us back the rain,” says Lucas. “The project has helped me learn about tree species and their economic and environmental role. This is why I plant fruit trees such as avocado, orange, petit cola, akpi, and kplé”.



The programs are co-designed with communities and include socialization, seedling distribution, technical assistance, training sessions, environmental awareness raising, monitoring, and long-term engagement to ensure sustainability and success. They also support farmers to

access markets for agroforestry products.

Lucas recommends the project to other community members so they can improve their income and their crops. He also notes that planting trees protects the parcels and reduces disputes

relating to property boundaries. Outside of cocoa, the community members participate in market gardening – the small-scale production of vegetables and fruits as cash crops – and the cultivation of food crops. “One day I would like to develop my own market garden.”





“It’s Important to Restore the Forest to Cope with Climate Change”

Diagone, Cocoa Farmer, Côte d’Ivoire

Diagone remembers that, when he was younger, there were many large trees on the farm where his family grows cocoa.

“We had good yields,” he said. “But today I have noticed that with the felling of these large trees, production has decreased.”

He is hoping to change this by

participating in an agroforestry program through his local cooperative. Located near the classified forest “Téné” in Ivory Coast, his cooperative is known as “EDIFIE.” More than 200 farmers from EDIFIE have participated in the agroforestry program. They are planting trees, starting nurseries, and raising awareness about deforestation.

Like many others in Côte d’Ivoire, these farmers rely on cocoa as their main source of income. Deforestation, drought, and decreased yields have created challenges and uncertainty. The agroforestry program aims to help by improving cocoa yields and introducing additional ways for farmers to make money, such as beekeeping.



“I decided to join the project because today there is no more forest,” said a farmer named Oulekpo. “It’s important to restore the forest to cope with climate change and that’s why I’m involved in agroforestry and beekeeping.”

With more than 21,000 trees distributed, the cooperative has helped plant more than 171

hectares with eight species of cocoa-friendly trees. Participating farmers are motivated to expand these efforts and persuade others to join.

“I would tell my brothers and sisters to replant the woods because it can help future generations,” said Oulekpo.

Another farmer named Sope is

inspired by the healthy forests he has seen and his own memories.

“When I see the damaged trees, it makes me sad,” he said. “Before, there were big trees on the plantation, and it enabled us to resist drought — that’s what motivates me the most. We have to encourage others to join the project.”



“A River, a Refuge for Wildlife and Cocoa Farmers”

Ekra Yao Blaise, Cocoa Farmer, Côte d’Ivoire



In between Côte d’Ivoire’s Tai National Park and neighboring Grebo-Krahn National Park in Liberia, Ekra Yao Blaise and 76 other farmers are part of the Hana River Project, working to create a 20-meter natural barrier between their cocoa farms and the winding river.

The Hana River project is implemented by a cocoa company in partnership with the German government as part of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative. The natural barrier that farmers are working to create is providing a refuge for insects, snakes, mammals and birds such

as forest antelopes, green mambas, lesser spot-nosed monkeys and Diana monkeys. Some of these species are considered vulnerable and regularly cross from one park to the other, fostering biodiversity and the regeneration of natural ecosystems.

“The area left for natural generation is very beneficial,” says Blaise Ekra Yao. “We find many of our medicinal plants there. It also forms a natural barrier between the river and our playing children when we are working on our farms.”



In return for protecting natural forest areas and reforesting degraded areas, Blaise and the other farmers in the project receive training on agricultural practices and agroforestry, as well as in-kind compensation in the form of fertilizers and seedlings. This is an approach known as payment for environmental services.

“Agroforestry has an especially positive influence when there is a lot of sun,” Blaise explains. “I can see that the cocoa trees that are growing in the shade are suffering less from the sun compared to cocoa trees that are directly exposed. I have been planting the trees that are given to me; last year we received makoré and fraké, and

the year before Akpi and acacia mangium.”

Blaise says the project is very welcome in the area. The fertilizer packages have helped to get his cocoa farm in great shape, increasing his cocoa production while leaving the 20-meter barrier along the river untouched.







### III. SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND AGROFORESTRY

The signatory members of CFI are committed to promoting investment in long-term cocoa productivity in environmentally

appropriate areas so as to produce “more cocoa on less land”. This involves the implementation of activities

to improve farm productivity while developing the practice of agroforestry in cocoa cultivation.



Yves Brahima Koné,  
Chief Executive Officer, the Conseil du Café-Cacao

*“The contribution of the Conseil du Café-Cacao to the restoration of the national forest cover is reflected in the introduction of trees throughout the cocoa production zone. Thus, ten million seedlings of forest species are being produced for distribution to farmers starting in April 2021. A total of sixty million seedlings will be introduced into rural communities by 2024.*

*From our standpoint, the issue of deforestation is linked to rural poverty. Indeed, farmers, who do not have sufficient resources to invest on their farms, are obliged to*

*look for more fertile land offered by the forests. This is why the Conseil du Café-Cacao is actively working to improve farmers’ incomes by improving the purchase price of cocoa. The Living Income Differential (LID), introduced in collaboration with Ghana, is a safe and quick way for farmers to improve their cocoa income.*

*We welcome the achievements of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative which reflect the commitment of all to make cocoa a true friend of the forest.”*

#### Sustainable production

In 2020, companies trained 329 309 farmers in good agricultural practices (GAP),

crop nutrition and soil fertility. Businesses also integrate agroforestry into farm

rehabilitation models for sustainable livelihoods and income diversification.







Olivier Zwolsman,  
Responsible Sourcing Manager Cocoa, Ferrero

*"When farmers are trained in good agricultural practices, they are enabled to use their land in an optimal way. In Côte d'Ivoire, these training programs help farmers manage their*

*farm in a way that is good for their income and good for the environment – to grow more with less, rehabilitate their farms, and promote biodiversity."*



Nicko Debenham,  
Head of Sustainability, Barry Callebaut

*"To tackle deforestation, farmer poverty must be addressed. Improvements to farmer livelihoods, modernizing agriculture and cultivation methods, and diversifying income are essential. In 2020, we progressed with farmer*

*training and coaching, providing agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, planting materials, and crop diversification packages. We also continued to scale both on and off-farm restoration, via the distribution of seedlings and native trees."*

## Climate-smart cocoa

In Côte d'Ivoire, companies also support farmers to increase their resilience to climate change by training them in climate-smart best practices. Climate-smart agriculture focuses on

intensification, shade trees, food security and diversification, resulting in more sustainable cocoa farming and more resilient and successful cocoa farmers. To do this, companies use

training materials such as those developed by the WCF's Climate Smart Cocoa programme. In 2020, companies trained 89,778 farmers in climate smart practices.



Jürgen Koch,  
Project Manager Green Innovation Centre for the agri-food sector, GIZ

*"The Green Innovation Centre is working to promote innovations to make cocoa production more sustainable; you can't do this work without CFI. Regardless of the challenges associated with crafting a deforestation monitoring system, social safeguards and a traceability system, the implementation of the CFI action plans by the public and private sectors presents a great opportunity for collective action and for the widespread*

*dissemination of innovations such as those promoted by the Green Innovation Centre, e.g. climate-smart cocoa and efficient agroforestry systems. We are pleased to support community outreach activities in collaboration with IDH and IDEF and the monitoring and evaluation system on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, our funding partner."*

## Agroforestry

Cocoa agroforestry has the potential to provide multiple benefits for the farmer and the environment. Unlike cocoa planted as a single crop in full sun, a cocoa agroforestry system combines cocoa trees, non-cocoa tree species and other agricultural crops (e.g. fruits, wood, and/or nuts) in the same area to provide environmental and economic benefits.

Research activities on sustainable agroforestry cocoa production systems continue to develop technologies to improve farm productivity in the current context of natural resource protection. WCF works with companies, governments, national and international experts to align best practices in cocoa agroforestry with farmers'

needs. In addition, manuals have been developed and agroforestry models are being tested by different partners in the field (Groupe CÉMOI, World Agroforestry Institute (ICRAF), Centre National de Recherche Agronomique (CNRA), Mé's REDD+ Project...).

Cocoa farmers are supported through the provision of forest tree seedlings to be introduced into their farms and technical assistance for the effective application of GAP that integrate agroforestry.

The Conseil du Café-Cacao has initiated the implementation of a wide-ranging programme to contribute to reforestation. In 2020, 50,000 forest tree seedlings were distributed as

part of a pilot project to promote agroforestry. The Conseil du Café-Cacao's objective for the next four years (2021-2024) is to distribute 60,000,000 forest tree seedlings throughout the cocoa production area. In addition, 10,000,000 forest tree seedlings are in production for distribution to farmers beginning in April 2021.

Industry partners also support the distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees, including native trees. In 2020, companies supported 62,694 producers, to establish an agroforestry plot and distributed 3,296,222 forest trees to producers to establish 103,840 ha of cocoa agroforestry. In total, since 2018 and companies have established 162,704 ha of cocoa agroforestry,





distributed 5,235,493 multipurpose trees.

The private sector is also contributing to the implementation, in connection with REDD+, of the country's

first CO2 Emission Reduction Programme (ERP) which aims to sequester 16.5 million tonnes of carbon over the period 2020-2024, around Tai National Park .

Finally, 1,799 hectares of

agroforestry were carried out in the Mé region with the Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable (MINEDD) through the REDD+ project.

Sebastiaan van der Hoek  
Forest Advisor, Cargill



*"Agroforestry is a promising approach to achieving positive environmental benefits in the cocoa supply chain. It not only enhances tree cover and carbon sequestration; it also holds potential to increase cocoa farmer's income."*

*Our joint analysis with PUR Projet and the 1 for 20 Partnership shows that agroforestry holds potential to significantly shift farmer household income distributions such that more cocoa farmers meet poverty and living income benchmarks."*

Raphaëlle Peinado,  
Cocoa Sustainability Manager, Sucden



*"Agroforestry is an important tool to support farmers in increasing cocoa as well as food crop productivity on their farms, as it contributes to improved soil moisture and fertility. The objective of Sucden's high-density agroforestry program with PUR*

*Projet is for farmers to produce more cocoa and food crops on less land. Agroforestry therefore has a significant potential to reduce farmers' incentives to expand their farms into new areas, while assisting farming families to diversify their revenues and diets."*



Dr. Leonie Bonnehin  
Cocoa Agroforestry Head West Africa, Olam Cocoa



*"We must work together with governments, NGO and the wider cocoa industry if we are to protect forests for the future. That is why we work with our customers to promote agroforestry techniques in all our managed programmes. We are also*

*partnering with the government and the World Bank to restore two classified forests, Rapides Grah and Haute Dodo, developing a long-term management plan to co-manage the rehabilitation of degraded land in the region."*

Samy Gaiji,  
FAO Representative in Côte d'Ivoire



*"The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations applauds the efforts of this unique public-private partnership, and is working with CFI to move the industry towards sustainable and innovative production models based on agroforestry. A Zero deforestation cocoa, sustainable cocoa that addresses the poverty challenges faced by over half of farmers. But also a sustainable cocoa that combats child labour. Finally, cocoa that acts as a driver for development in complex food*

*systems that generate sustainable and diversified productive landscapes. We support the relevant ministries (Agriculture, Forestry, Environment) and their partners to address these issues from the corresponding angle, through the constitution and management of projects and work for the country from major climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and donors such as the World Bank and the European Union."*

Income-generating activities (IGA)

In addition to accelerating sustainable production, companies promote sustainable livelihoods through IGA. These

are any activities undertaken by a cocoa farmer to market and sell non-cocoa crops, livestock or non-agricultural products

to generate additional income for the household. In 2020, companies supported 45,698 individuals to participate in IGAs.





Financial inclusion

Companies promote financial inclusion to increase farmers' access to working capital and investment funds. They provided financial products and services, including loan and savings accounts, various types of insurances and innovative products to 47,321 farmers in Côte d'Ivoire in 2020.

Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) are a key component of the sustainability initiatives of many cocoa and chocolate businesses. Within the CFI framework, VSLA support entrepreneurship and farm diversification. Participants in the VSLA, mainly women, are encouraged to save and take out loans, which increases their

resilience. The loans allow them to deal with emergencies or invest in business opportunities that have the potential to generate more income in the future. In 2020, companies reported supporting a total of 1,897 VSLA groups with a total of 47,671 members. Since 2018, companies have supported 2,292 VSLA groups.



Matt Close,  
Executive Vice President Ice Cream, Unilever

"Tackling deforestation goes beyond environmental stewardship and promoting sustainable production. It also means looking at solutions that include boosting farmers' incomes, professionalizing cocoa cooperatives and supporting women's economic empowerment

and inclusion. At Unilever, we believe this holistic approach is essential and we have ambitious public targets around living income and the promotion of diversification activities that will help cocoa farming households thrive and be more resilient."



Achille Kouamé,  
Sustainability Manager, Côte d'Ivoire, Touton

" Without income diversification activities for cocoa farmers, we will not be able to effectively combat deforestation. Enabling cocoa farming communities to better feed themselves by facilitating the cultivation of vegetable crops, the instillation of beehives, or the development of chicken farms, provides a real alternative to wild

hunting or the expansion of illegal cocoa plantations in protected forests. Village Credit and Savings Associations have been shown to help diversify activities and income. These membership associations not only facilitate savings and strengthen collaboration, but also generate a real entrepreneurial force, especially among women!"







Raphaëlle Peinado,  
**Cocoa Sustainability Manager, Sucden**

*"Income-generating activities can support the improvement of cocoa farming families' well-being by assisting women in diversifying their families' income. Having multiple sources of income for cocoa farming families not only increases a household's resilience, but also*

*reduces the need for farming families to expand their farms into new areas in hopes of securing more income. Through Sucden's projects with Solidaridad, women are assisted to develop a variety of income-generating activities."*



Koffi Rodrigue N'Guessan,  
**Chief Executive Officer of Rural Development and Water Management in the farming sector, Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural**

*"In view of the progress made since 2018 and the results obtained, I can say that if CFI did not exist, it should have been created. I am delighted with the activities of this platform, which brings together the efforts of public and private stakeholders, including the involvement of civil society organisations, not only to make a significant contribution to the restoration and preservation of Ivorian forests, but also for sustainable cocoa production. It is therefore a source of pride for*

*the Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural (MINADER) to take part in the activities of this platform, which are well aligned with the guidelines of the 2018-2025 National Agricultural Investment Program.*

*MINADER is eager to learn about the early results of the agroforestry pilot projects in order to better frame the national strategy that is being prepared for dissemination to all agricultural sectors in our country."*





“My Farm’s Productivity has Increased.”

Ouedrago Salif, Cocoa Farmer, Dah village, Côte d'Ivoire



Ouedrago Salif is one of 13,483 cocoa farmers to have taken part in a GAP training and coaching program run by an NGO in West Africa. It was the first time this husband and father of five from Dah village in Côte d'Ivoire had received any coaching. Ouedrago and his family are already seeing rewards after just one year.

For Ouedrago, “The coaching took place over the course of five months. We were taught how to treat our soils better, work our land, prune, identify whether or not plants were sick, of what disease, and how to treat them.”

The NGO partners with cocoa and chocolate companies.

.....

As part of the training, Ouedrago learned the basics of agroforestry, a sustainable farming practice where trees are grown among crops. For cocoa, this means making sure the farm has the right species, height, and coverage of shade trees, which protect cocoa plants from heat and water stress. Thanks to the training, Ouedrago improved his understanding of the benefits of agroforestry and decided to plant 15 shade trees on his farm.

Along with fellow farmers, he was also taught how to integrate the management of pests and diseases with sanitation and good hygiene practice.

The program coached farmers to use fertilizer more economically, for example by targeting it

through small holes near the roots of cocoa trees. Farmers were taught proven practices for raising yields sustainably, such as leaving a 2.5-5 meter distance between tree species so that their root systems don't compete. Making sure each plant is well exposed to the sun and the canopy allows air to flow freely.

For the Salif family, this knowledge has quickly proven its value. Ouedrago notes that “the results I had were so good that my yields extended beyond the season, I attribute that completely to what I learned during my coaching experience”.

Better yields translate into more income, as Ouedrago says, “my financial gains have increased and become more predictable

Its program is designed to benefit farmers and protect the environment. Focusing on skills such as pruning, weeding, agroforestry, and climate-smart farming, it improves yields while combating deforestation.

Farmers attend training in “field schools” and then receive tailored support from coaches who visit to check on farmers’ progress and see how they are putting what they have learned into practice.

Farmers are taught in groups of 20-30 and are given advice relevant to the size of their farm, which for the Salif family spans two hectares.

compared to the previous year before I had been coached, because my farm’s productivity has increased.” The family is now better able to pay for unforeseen or off-season expenses such as school fees.

Although COVID-19 brought about some delays to this program, the experience of Ouedrago and other farmers shows how quickly the training can make a difference to cocoa farming. In this company’s supply chain, 2,246 farmers have been trained to date. In addition to benefitting farmers and their incomes, the program helps preserve soils and prevent deforestation caused by expansion into new land to maintain yields.



IV. TRACEABILITY





Traceability, transparency and accountability are at the heart of the actions undertaken by the Ivorian government in the fight against deforestation in general, and deforestation in the cocoa supply chain in particular, through the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI).

For both the public and private sectors, identifying the exact origin of cocoa and how it is grown is essential to implement measures to prevent deforestation and child labour, to better target farmers'

interventions and to meet any regulatory requirements in the countries of origin and consumption.

In accordance with the commitments made as part of CFI, the plan is to set up a unified national cocoa traceability system that is technically, economically, financially and socially viable throughout the value chain of cocoa grown in Côte d'Ivoire.

It aims to identify and trace the history of all stages of the cocoa

journey from the production site to the point of export. It should also enable the tracing of all trade transactions between the stakeholders of the cocoa value chain in Côte d'Ivoire to make its financial assessment.

The unified national cocoa traceability system will build on experiments already run in the field and capitalize on the achievements of existing internal traceability systems within companies in the cocoa sector.

## A unified national traceability system

The unified national cocoa traceability system is under development, with the participation of all stakeholders.

Based on terms of reference developed with all implicated stakeholders, a consultant was

recruited to conduct a feasibility study of the system, with funding from the Conseil du Café-Cacao.

The provisional report on the study has been available since January 2021 and has been shared with all stakeholders.

The census of cocoa farmers and their orchards has also been completed and data is currently being processed. The results of this census will be communicated by the Conseil du Café-Cacao and the Government.



CFI companies are collaborating with the Conseil du Café-Cacao to develop the national unified traceability system. The Conseil du Café-Cacao and companies will continue to work with other experts to develop an action plan on traceability and implementation of the pilot system.

The next steps to be taken can be summarised as follows:

1. Official submission and validation of the feasibility study report in the second quarter of 2021;
2. The preparation of pilot projects for the cocoa
3. The implementation (testing) of the cocoa traceability system pilot projects in the five CFI priority regions, with a view to scaling them up in all cocoa producing areas for the 2021-2022 crop year.

## The private sector continues its efforts on traceability

In 2020, companies continued their efforts to establish 100% traceability in their direct cocoa supply chains, from farm to first point of purchase.

This year, companies mapped 354,800 farms as part of their efforts to improve traceability. They also reported that 74% of

their direct cocoa purchases were traceable from farm to first point of purchase. Companies continue to invest in innovative efforts to improve transparency and traceability of cocoa, including mapping farm polygons, using barcodes to track bags of cocoa from farmer to warehouse, and using digital

point-to-point systems.

To help materialise effective landscape partnerships and contribute to deforestation monitoring at the national level, WCF, in partnership with the WRI and Climate Focus, is working with companies to develop a comprehensive





dataset of cocoa farms locations in the direct supply chain and a harmonised method for assessing deforestation risks. Companies have conducted risk assessments in their own supply chains, but there is a lack of alignment on methodology. An overview of cocoa farms in West

Africa will identify opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration and collective efforts. This aggregation and the results of the risk assessments will enable the partnership to prioritise the most important areas for combating deforestation.

The risk assessments will be made available as a freely accessible common good through WRI's Global Forest Watch platforms, to contribute to aligned deforestation risk management across the cocoa sector for impact at scale.

Pablo Perversi,  
Chief Innovation, Sustainability, and Quality Officer;  
Global Head of Gourmet, Barry Callebaut



*"Looking at the CFI as a first multistakeholder agreement, we can feel good about the progress so far. The work we have collectively made has contributed to a reduction in primary forest loss in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. In addition, the mapping of farms*

*in close range to protected forest areas has resulted in a significant contribution to increasing transparency and traceability in our cocoa supply chain. This is exactly the movement for impact we set out to achieve in Forever Chocolate".*

Blandine Konan,  
Sustainability Lead Côte d'Ivoire, Cargill



*"Cargill's Cooperative Management System in Côte d'Ivoire helps us, as well as our suppliers in the Cargill Cocoa Promise, to digitally trace our cocoa back to the farm level. Farm mapping and traceability are vital in helping us understand how cocoa production interacts*

*with the landscape, including intact forests and protected areas. Better than ever before innovative technologies allow us to identify forest-related risks and take meaningful actions to address them."*



## The challenges of traceability in the face of consumer demands

Faced with the increasingly demanding pressure from cocoa consumers and civil society organizations to ensure the traceability of products exported to the European Union, the effective implementation and operationalisation of

the unified national cocoa traceability system is becoming an imperative challenge to overcome in the near future, and in a way which of course considers the particularities of the local context.

The final challenge is related to financing the implementation and maintenance of the system, with the support of all, in particular the two CFA signatories of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative.





In 2020, the activities undertaken for social inclusion and community involvement focused on studies and hands-on activities.

### Study activities

The first work stream on community involvement is the operationalisation of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard standards. Initially, the focus was on recruiting a consultant to develop comprehensive operational guidelines.

However, budgetary constraints resulted in a change in approach so that the operationalisation of environmental and social standards now takes place under the specific projects carried out by stakeholders (private sector, technical and financial partners).

With regard to the involvement of communities in the management (preservation and restoration) of natural resources, it should be noted that the previous activities (2019) consisted of the collection and analysis of existing models based

on the two criteria of gender sensitivity and sensitivity to the cause of child protection. In 2020, the analysis of compliance with laws and regulations remained to be done. However, in light of developments (enactment of the new forestry code and finalisation of its two implementing texts, including in particular the decrees relating to community involvement), it seemed appropriate to analyze the new forestry code's approach to community involvement, particularly in terms in gender and child protection. This analysis also made it possible to list all other relevant texts on community involvement in natural resource management.

All the analytical work will serve as a basis for preparing a guide to mainstreaming gender, child protection and compliance with relevant laws and regulations into

the design and implementation of community-based natural resource management and protection models.

CFI has capitalised on the work conducted within WCF to develop a guidance document on community-based participatory diagnosis and planning. It consisted of desk research (on theoretical foundations and best practices) followed by an analysis which in turn led to the drafting of a guide for implementing community-based participatory diagnosis and planning.

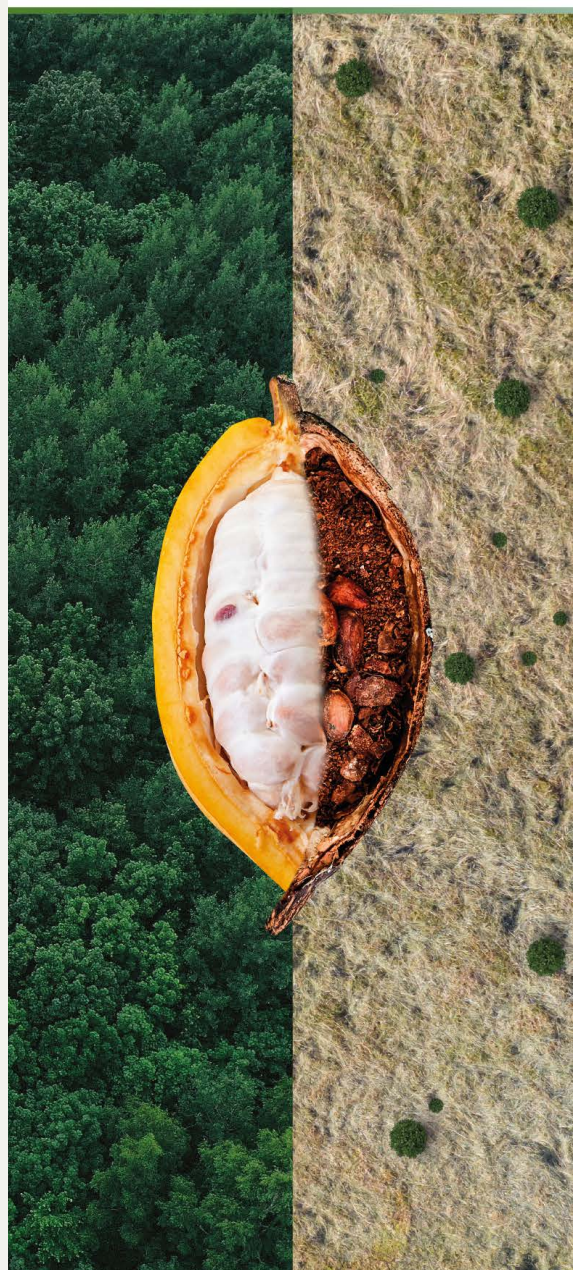
The initial version developed by WCF was fleshed out with the inputs from members of the CFI Social Inclusion thematic group. The final version of the guide is currently being validated and serve as an implementation tool for CFI's CFA.

## V. COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION





## Raising awareness among authorities and communities : a bet that paid off



Avec l'ICF, protégeons la forêt pour un cacao durable.

A communication and awareness-raising strategy was developed to promote CFI and the eight commitments set out in the CFA to authorities and communities.

In early 2020, the CFI Technical Secretariat, in collaboration with a working group composed of partners from the relevant entities in Côte d'Ivoire, worked on finalising the communication and awareness-raising strategy for all stakeholders (including at regional or local level).

The strategy covers key messages around the 8 CFI commitments to promote the Initiative, and the expected benefits for forest protection, sustainable cocoa production and social inclusion in priority regions.

During 2020, the Technical Secretariat and CFI partners worked to increase ownership of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative through the implementation of awareness raising activities at the institutional and community levels. In August and September 2020, the Technical Secretariat organised

four local authority sensitisation workshops in the priority regions of Cavally, Guémon, San Pedro, and Nawa, to introduce CFI, identify ways in which authorities could support the Initiative, identify target communities for future community awareness activities, and collectively identify next steps.

In total, over 270 authorities from the target areas participated in these sessions. In March 2020, the Association Initiatives pour le Développement Communautaire et la Conservation de la Forêt (IDEF), a local NGO specialising in community development and forest conservation, was recruited to carry out pilot awareness raising activities aimed at increasing support for the Initiative among all stakeholders and facilitating the implementation of the scheduled CFI activities.

In November and December 2020, IDEF, supported by the Technical Secretariat, worked on the design and development of relevant communication tools around the 8 CFI commitments and on the planning of awareness raising activities in priority regions.



In December, IDEF performed a reconnaissance mission to the target areas to consult key local stakeholders, identify specific communities in which outreach activities would be carried out and prepare the ground for the scheduled activities.

These CFI-specific actions complement company-led initiatives that help communities to gain decision-making power and actively manage forests and other natural resources. Community-based natural resource management mechanisms (CBNRM) are community entities with

authority over natural resource management. They can be designed with varying levels of entities, legal recognition, purpose and authority, but they generally preside over the environmental and economic impacts of natural resource management, including benefit-sharing arrangements among community members. In 2020, companies supported 90 communities with active forest restoration and protection programmes covering a total of 284 ha under CBNRM.

In total, companies have supported a total of 247

communities and 9,283 ha under CBNRM since 2018.

Many companies are committed to promoting the inclusion of women at the community level and creating employment opportunities for youth in rural communities. These activities are usually linked to broader corporate sustainability programmes. In 2020, there were 115,782 individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities and 2,830 individuals involved in youth-oriented projects and activities in Côte d'Ivoire.



### Sensitization of authorities in the Guémon region







Olivier Zwolsman,  
Responsible Sourcing Manager Cocoa, Ferrero

*"Empowering young people has a dual benefit: building up a skilled farming workforce and setting up young people to become farmers themselves. In addition, programs in Côte d'Ivoire are training young people as 'cocoa techs' to provide expert, often paid, agricultural services to farmers."*

Next steps

Community awareness raising activities were launched in early 2021 and are expected to reach over 10,000 people directly and over 250,000 indirectly across Nawa, San Pedro, Guémon and Cavally. The tools developed through these pilot awareness-raising activities will be shared with signatories, with a view to scaling up community awareness of cocoa deforestation and restoration of degraded land throughout Côte d'Ivoire.



Dr. Leonie Bonnehin,  
Cocoa Agroforestry Head West Africa, Olam Cocoa

*"By involving cocoa growing communities in landscape management, we can empower them to invest in their future. Assisting farmers to secure proof of ownership for their cocoa trees helps boost their confidence to invest in their crop by planting more forest trees. That in turn improves yields and extends the life expectancy of the farm, creating a viable source of income for future generations."*



"People Get Along Better"

Lucie, Cocoa Farmer, Western Côte d'Ivoire



*In this village of Western Côte d'Ivoire, cocoa was considered a man's crop even though women worked on the farms – caring for the trees, weeding, and helping with pods and beans. But things are changing thanks to the Village Savings & Loans Association promoted by a chocolate company as part of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative.*

*villagers like Lucie, a 44-year-old mother of nine school children, were skeptical about joining due to previous bad experiences with other organizations. Robust security measures convinced them to start saving small amounts and they were rewarded after the first cycle. This gave them the confidence to continue.*

*collective income-generating activity. Using the learnings from one of their trainings focused on entrepreneurship and management, they developed a business plan and rented a one-hectare cocoa farm for a period of five years, spreading the cost amongst the 30 group members.*

*When the "Awa" VSLA group was first set up in Kossoyo in 2016, Alongside individual loans, the group decided to do a*

.....

*In the first year, the group only earned about US \$600 from cocoa, which they used to buy fertilizers and hire workers to weed the farm.*

*The rest was divided equally among the group members who had contributed to the startup of the activity. The second year was much more productive, earning them US \$2,000, which they used to reimburse their members for their initial investments and provide them with additional income. They also bought 35*

*new seats and a table for their meetings and hired a permanent laborer to help on the farm.*

*Now the group has started negotiations with the farm owner to expand their plot from one to two hectares. They even hope to buy the farm if they have a successful harvest! They also want to get into agroforestry and plant other tree crops.*

*"We are so happy to have our own farm! It's complicated for women in our village to get a*

*piece of land, so this is really important for us," says Lucie. "Thanks to the VSLA we can save money and decide for ourselves what to do with it. What's more, the men and women in our village are working together and talking more, we see less conflict in the households and people get along better – it's a great reason to continue."*

*The group chose an informal uniform adorned with a flying bird because, for them, the sky is the limit.*





## “Budgeting and Crop Diversification are Life Changing.”

Ardjouma Biago, Cocoa Farmer, Koupella, Côte d'Ivoire



Ardjouma Biago, (in the center of the photo) a 52-year-old farmer, owns a one-hectare cocoa plot in Koupella, Côte d'Ivoire, near

Bouaflé. Ardjouma suffered from poverty and had to borrow constantly because she “did not have the money to eat” or properly feed her family of seven.

To turn this situation around, she joined 164 other women in their efforts to achieve financial literacy, diversify their families' incomes, fight food insecurity, and prevent child malnutrition.

The program, part of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative's inclusion strategy, is composed of three courses: Financial Education, Income-Generating Activities, and Nutrition.

“This new business has already improved my family's quality of life.”

.....

“Since I started budgeting for my family's needs and for our savings, I have noticed I have more money left over, as well as peace of mind.”

The training's financial education modules help participating women improve their position in the household and determine their families' financial goals. Ardjouma was taught to create budgets, and short to long term savings goals based on annual income.

Ardjouma describes that crop diversification, which she learned to implement during her training, was crucial to meeting her daily

savings objectives. She has since given “some of her savings to her son so that he could start a small farm.”

Unpredictable cashflows can have dire consequences for children: a 20-30% stunted growth prevalence exists among cocoa communities.

As a mother of five, Ardjouma took a special interest in the nutrition training where participants were taught to identify and remediate malnutrition in children.

Ardjouma learned how to select certain types of foods in

The training empowers women to participate in their families' income by embracing new activities. Ardjouma learned to calculate profit margins, evaluate market potential, and compute cashflow analyses.

Following this process, she decided to get into the livestock breeding business, and looks forward to securing a three-month loan from a Village Savings and Loans Association supported by the Dutch government.

Follow-up meetings were set with cooperative agents serving as coaches to guide the course participants through their new entrepreneurial ventures.

coordination with her household's revenue flow to optimize meals and nutrition throughout the year. Today, her family enjoys recipes she prepares with ingredients that now grow on her farm such as bananas, peanuts, corn and rice.

Ardjouma Biago's life has changed and she loves to share her experience with her community: “I try to tell the women (...) that budgeting, and crop diversification is life-changing. I also tell them to make sure that their children are hydrated!”



Didier Lohoury Gbogou,  
Head of Cabinet, Ministère des Eaux et Forêts  
Chairman of the CFI Technical Committee



“Social inclusion is one of the key dimensions of the CFI. It aims to involve local communities, taking environmental and social safeguards to mitigate the social and environmental effects of implementing initiatives. Effective involvement and empowerment of

cocoa-producing communities and civil society organisations is crucial to stop deforestation and forest degradation in the cocoa supply chain. However, the challenge lies in raising funds to address the social and environmental impacts of implementing initiatives.”

Traoré Bakary,  
Executive Director of the Association Initiatives pour le développement communautaire et la conservation de la Forêt (IDEF)



“Cocoa farmers and supply chain stakeholders have been very attentive to the CFI's commitments since the launch of community awareness-raising activities in the CFI's priority regions. Following these pilot activities, there will be a need to strengthen this awareness raising in the priority regions, and also to extend it to other cocoa-producing regions in order to

achieve widespread community support for the Cocoa & Forests Initiative.

In this respect, the Sustainable Cocoa Dialogue is an excellent opportunity to promote agroforestry and effective monitoring of the cocoa supply chain through independent observation.”







## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION



### Indicators have been defined and the manual adopted

Government agencies, businesses and civil society organizations followed a participatory process to develop and validate CFI's performance indicators and monitoring-evaluation framework. A monitoring and evaluation procedures manual, which establishes a results-based monitoring and evaluation system, was also developed.

The Cocoa & Forests Initiative's monitoring and evaluation manual is designed to be a consensual background paper and to ensure its appropriate by all stakeholders. Its main purpose is to formalise and harmonise monitoring and evaluation procedures and tools. This manual constitutes the basis for the operationalisation

of the monitoring-evaluation system and provides information on the guidelines for data collection, the method to be used for its collection, analysis and interpretation of technical and financial monitoring needs as well as the evaluation of the results and socio-economic impacts of the Initiative.







# VII. OTHER PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES

The year 2020 witnessed the realization of some and the formulation of other projects, which aim to strengthen the sustainability of the cocoa sector. These include, among others:

- The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' (FAO) "Scaling up cocoa-based food systems with transformative innovations in land use and restoration in Côte d'Ivoire" (SCOLUR-CI) project in the Cavally, Me, Guémon and Indénie-Djuablin regions;
- The Forest Investment Program Phase II (FIP2) has the development objective of conserving and increasing forest stock, and improving access to sources of income from sustainable forest management for selected communities in target areas, through (i) the development and implementation of participatory forest management plans listed with forest-dependent communities in the priority landscape sites of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative; (ii) strengthening the protection of national parks and nature reserves in the said landscape sites and (iii) supporting large-scale reforestation in a landscape area of the Center Region in order

to improve the potential for achieving the SPREF objective of restoring the country's forest cover ;

- The Projet de Développement Intégré de la chaîne de valeur du Cacao (PDIC) aims to support the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of and increase the value-added of the cocoa value chain in Côte d'Ivoire by improving (i) the institutional framework; (ii) the productivity and sustainability of cocoa production systems, market access, and support to producer communities in the project areas; and (iii) marketing, processing and value-addition.

All these projects aim to promote sustainable cocoa production according to the three dimensions of sustainability, namely the economic, social and environmental dimensions.

These projects, which are not listed exhaustively, confirm the validity of the commitment of the Ivorian government and private sector partners to implement CFI.

They also reinforce the dynamics initiated by the Cocoa & Forests Initiative and the synergy of actions

(similar objectives, technical activities, and identical geographical coverage, etc.). CFI has taken an active part in the preparation of these projects.

Consultations will be pursued and strengthened in order to capitalize on CFI's achievements and reinforce synergies of action with them.

In addition, the European Union-Côte d'Ivoire dialogue framework - initiated in late 2020 and officially launched on January 22, 2021 - reinforces the commitments already made on deforestation by CFI by expanding them to the pillars of decent living income for cocoa farmers and the fight against child labor and for human rights.

Indeed, from the discussions initiated since January 22, 2021, it appears that a dialogue is underway in the European Union with a view to adopting regulation on the deforestation component and a directive for the human rights component.

CFI will participate in the "sustainable cocoa" dialogue sessions initiated by the Government and the European Union in order to foster synergies when it comes to deforestation efforts, for the benefit of CFI partners and the European Union.





Adama Touré,  
Head of the Sustainable Development Programme, World Bank

*"The establishment of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) has created a strong momentum around the need to preserve what remains of Côte d'Ivoire's forests after decades of deforestation, the most publicised being that associated with the rapid expansion of cocoa farming. The very recent trend to reduce deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire is encouraging, but still far from solving the magnitude of the problem and halting the encroachment on forests. Reducing deforestation and forest degradation requires*

*the mobilisation of resources to finance the CFI action plans, the implementation of those action plans in a coordinated manner and according to the Initiative's landscape-based approach, and the establishment of effective mechanisms to monitor activities on the ground and measure their impacts. To this end, the World Bank is committed to supporting the Government and the private sector with two new operations under development, including the Forest Investment Program (FIP)."*



Dr Angniman Ackah Pierre,  
Special Advisor, Prime Minister's Office

*"The Pilot phase of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI), which ended in December 2020, has made significant achievements that will be consolidated and enhanced during the second phase covering the period 2021-2025. Congratulations to the Ministère des Eaux et Forêts and the CFI team.*

*The challenge is to continuously improve the coordination of efforts by national authorities (ministries and other government agencies), international organisations, the country's technical and financial partners, the private sector and civil society, which are conducting similar programmes and projects.*

*Within this framework, special attention should be paid to search for synergy of actions and resources, especially with Phase II of the Forestry Investment Programme (FIP) and the Projet de Développement Intégré de la chaîne de valeur du Cacao (PDIC) being prepared with the World Bank.*

*The participatory and inclusive process that presided over the development of the policy and SPREF, the forestry code and the development of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative should be strengthened in order to ensure synergy of efforts and optimisation of resources."*

Jobst von Kirchmann,  
Ambassador of the European Union in Côte d'Ivoire

*"The European Union places great importance to the issue of forest preservation and the fight against deforestation. The commitment of the European institutions and the Member States on this subject is increasing every day in concrete sustained initiatives but also in the rapid transformation of the model of society and consumption.*

*This is the ambition of the "Green Deal" promoted by the European Commission.*

*In this context, we could not remain insensitive to the Cocoa & Forests Initiative, which, in Côte d'Ivoire, has developed a framework for analysis and dialogue that is both relevant and effective in tackling this major issue for both Côte d'Ivoire and the European Union.*

*The forest is crucial to our lives and that is why it is at the heart of our commitments and our constructive participation in this Initiative."*







## VIII. PRIORITIES FOR THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE FOR 2021



### Focus areas for 2021

- Developing and implementing the unified national cocoa traceability system
- Developing the national satellite monitoring and early warning system for deforestation
- Implementing pilot projects based on landscape approaches to rebalance land use
- Building up agroforestry activities
- Implementing forest restoration projects resulting from partnerships with the private sector
- Mobilizing financial and technical resources required for the implementation of the 2021-2025 action plan





A photograph of a rural village scene. A dirt road leads through the center of the image. On the left, there are traditional houses with mud walls and corrugated metal roofs. Some laundry is hanging on a line. On the right, there is a larger building with a corrugated metal roof and a wall made of horizontal wooden planks. In the background, there are several tall palm trees and other lush greenery. A tall solar street light pole stands in the middle ground. The sky is clear and blue. A large red banner with the word "ANNEX" in white capital letters is overlaid on the left side of the image.

# ANNEX



# COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE COMPANY TRACKING TABLES - CÔTE D'IVOIRE

| COMMITMENTS                       |  | ACTIONS |   | INDICATORS  | 2022 TARGET<br>Through Direct Investment               | # DIRECT INVESTMENT<br>Oct. 2019-Sept. 2020 | # TOTAL DIRECT INVESTMENT<br>Since 2018 |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------|---|---|--|---|---|
| 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         | # of cocoa plots mapped in direct supply chain  | Revised indicator: targets will be re-assessed in 2022 | 390,332                                     | N/A                                     |
|                                   |  |         |   | # of farms mapped in direct supply chain  |  | 354,800                                     | N/A                                     |
|                                   |  | 1.2     | Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas   | # of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed                                      | Disclosed by companies                                 |   |   |
| 2                                 | No sourcing of cocoa from National Parks and Reserves through companies' traceable direct sourcing programs  | 2.1     | Implement traceability tools/technology to ensure no cocoa purchases originate from National Parks or Reserves (all forest areas)   | % of directly sourced cocoa traceable from the farm to the first purchase point   | 100%   | 74%   | N/A                                     |
| 3                                 | 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 | 3.1     | 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 | # hectares restored in Classified Forests   | 18,775   | 0   | 0                                       |
| 4                                 | Legal protection and management status for the remaining forests of Côte d'Ivoire in the Rural Domain  | 4.1     | Support farmers with tree registration  | # trees registered  | New indicator: targets will be assessed in 2022        | N/A   | N/A                                     |
|                                   |  | 4.2     | Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation  | # of farmers with land tenure agreements/documentation etc. obtained via company support                                    | New indicator: targets will be assessed in 2022        | 762   | 762                                     |
| 5                                 | Public enforcement of the new Forest Code and its subsequent guidelines, and public sector governance will be strengthened   | 5.1     | Promote and participate in awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on the new Forest Code  | # farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on the new Forest Code, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration | 422,859  | 104,532                                     | 293,927                                 |
| 6                                 | Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration   | 6.1     | Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration  | # individuals receiving PES: new  | N/A  | 7,217                                       | N/A                                     |
|                                   |  |         |   | # individuals receiving PES: total active   | 27,343   | 9,308                                       | N/A                                     |



COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE COMPANY TRACKING TABLES - CÔTE D’IVOIRE

| COMMITMENTS                       |   | ACTIONS |   | INDICATORS   | 2022 TARGET<br>Through Direct<br>Investment     | # DIRECT<br>INVESTMENT<br>Oct. 2019-Sept. 2020 | # TOTAL DIRECT<br>INVESTMENT<br>Since 2018 |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------|---|--|---|--|--|
| FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION |   |         |   |  |   |  |  |
| 7                                 | Public-private collaboration to identify good practices, technical guidance and incentive mechanisms for forest restoration and agro-forestry                 | 7.1     | Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry | # farmers applying agroforestry                        | 3,412,850                                       | 103,841  | N/A  |
|                                   |   |         |   | # multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting | 12,024,206                                      | 3,296,222                                      | 5,235,492                                  |
|                                   |   |         |   | # hectares cocoa agroforestry in development           | 221,553   | 103,840  | 162,704                                    |
|                                   |   | 7.2     | Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)        | # of trees distributed for off-farm planting           | 3,372,850                                       | 105,689  | 197,030                                    |
|                                   |   |         |   | # ha of forest area restored in rural zone             | 61,666  | 6,252  | 6,263                                      |
|                                   |   | 7.3     | Train farmers in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems                              | # farmers trained in CSC best practices                | New indicator: targets will be assessed in 2022 | 89,778   | N/A  |
| 8                                 | Government creation, in collaboration with all stakeholders, of a public-private fund to support financing of protection and restoration of HCV forest areas. | 8.1     | Support the creation of the public-private forest conservation and rehabilitation fund            | \$ contributed to fund                                 | N/A Fund mechanism to be established            | N/A  | N/A  |

All data is based on information compiled from CFI company reports.

Certain indicators are not cumulative in order to avoid double counting.



COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE COMPANY TRACKING TABLES - CÔTE D’IVOIRE

| COMMITMENTS                                     |  | ACTIONS |   | INDICATORS  | 2022 TARGET<br>Through Direct<br>Investment            | # DIRECT<br>INVESTMENT<br>Oct. 2019-Sept.<br>2020 | # TOTAL<br>DIRECT<br>INVESTMENT<br>Since 2018 |
|---|--|---------|---|---|--|---|---|
| SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS |  |         |   |   |  |   |   |
| 9   | Promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow “more cocoa on less land”   | 9.1     | Distribute improved cocoa planting material   | # improved seedlings distributed to farmers   | N/A  | N/A   | N/A   |
|   |  | 9.3     | Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)  | # of farmers reached by GAP training programs   | 463,936  | 329,309   | N/A   |
| 10  | Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers   | 10.1    | Promote farm-level crop diversification   | # individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA's)  | Revised indicator: targets will be re-assessed in 2022 | 52,185  | N/A   |
|   |  | 10.2    | Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry   | # multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting  | Already reported in 7.1                                |   |   |
|   |  |         |   | # hectares of cocoa agroforestry  |  |   |   |
| 11  | Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital and investment funds for production and farm renovation  | 11.1    | Offer financial products to farmers and promote farmer savings  | # individuals in the current reporting year enrolled in a formal financial products and services (loans, insurance, digital payments, and savings [bank/mobile]) with support from companies (excluding cocoa bean pre-financing) | 193,677  | 47,321  | N/A   |
|   |  |         |   | # of members of VSLA groups in the current year   | 143,241  | 47,671  | N/A   |
|   |  |         |   | # of VSLA groups in the current year  | New indicator: targets will be assessed in 2022        | 1,897   | 2,292   |
| 12  | 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. | 12.1    | 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 | # of cocoa plots mapped in direct supply chain  | Already reported in 1.1                                |   |   |
|   |  | 12.2    | Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain  | % of direct sourced cocoa traceable from individual farms to first purchase point   | Already reported in 2.1                                |   |   |



# COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE COMPANY TRACKING TABLES - CÔTE D'IVOIRE

| COMMITMENTS                               |   |      | ACTIONS  |   | INDICATORS   | 2022 TARGET<br>Through Direct<br>Investment | # DIRECT<br>INVESTMENT<br>Oct. 2019-Sept. 2020 | # TOTAL<br>DIRECT<br>INVESTMENT<br>Since 2018 |
|---|---|------|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| SOCIAL INCLUSION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT |   |      |  |   |  |   |  |   |
| 13  | Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes | 13.1 | Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action                                | # farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on the new Forest Code, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration | Already reported 5.1                                   |   |  |   |
| 14  | Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration   | 14.1 | Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management programs for forest restoration/protection          | # of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program  | 1,129  | 90  | 284  |   |
|   |   |      |  | # hectares under CBNRM  | 3,199  | 242   | 9,283  |   |
| 15  | Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive                   | 15.1 | Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are gender and youth sensitive | # of individuals participating in women’s empowerment projects and activities   | Revised indicator: targets will be re-assessed in 2022 | 115,782                                     | N/A  |   |
|   |   |      |  | # of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)   | Revised indicator: targets will be re-assessed in 2022 | 2,830                                       | N/A  |   |

All data is based on information compiled from CFI company reports.

Certain indicators are not cumulative in order to avoid double counting.





World Cocoa  
Foundation



the sustainable  
trade initiative



Ministry of Foreign Affairs

