



Hershey 2019 Annual Report Ghana

1. FOREWORD

In February 2018, Hershey publicly committed to no new deforestation in its cocoa supply chain, effective immediately, and to implementing agroforestry tree planting programs. Hershey also joined the Cocoa Forest Initiative (CFI) to help deliver this commitment in the two largest cocoa-producing countries in West Africa – Ghana and Cote d’Ivoire – and increase Hershey’s forestry commitments with specific actions to end deforestation and to begin restoring forests. The plans focus on sensitive forest areas and are designed to inhibit encroachment on these protected areas by implementing locally tailored development programs. Hershey’s CFI action plans are organized under three strategic pillars: 1. Forest Protection and Restoration, 2. Sustainable Production and Farmers’ Livelihood, and 3. Community Engagement and Social Inclusion.

2. KEY FACTS & FIGURES

Pillar 1: Forest Protection and Restoration narrative

- **86%** of our Cocoa For Good Farmers’ plots (on average 3) have been mapped, covering an area of **21,608** hectares. We confirm zero instances of farm plots located in National Parks or Reserves
- **800,739** number of cocoa seedlings distributed
- **86,000** number of Shade Trees (Multipurpose trees) distributed
- **1,600** farmers trained in Climate Smart Cocoa practices

Pillar 2: Sustainable Production and Farmers’ Livelihoods narrative

- **100%** of cocoa from Cocoa For Good farmers is traceable from farm to first purchase point
- **14,613** farmers trained on Good Agricultural Practices including pruning, mulching, Integrated Crop Pest Management, weeding
- **4,304** farmers applied crop diversification
- **1,345** farmer members grouped into 57 Village Saving and Loans Associations (of which 31 new in 2019). Total savings amounted to **\$87,643** and loans of **\$80,655** at end of 2019

Pillar 3: Community Engagement and Social Inclusion narrative

- Expanded our partnership (2017-2018) with USAID ‘*Supporting Deforestation Free Cocoa” in Ghana (2019-2020)*. Promoting affordable land documentation, landscape management and rehabilitation.

- January 2019, launched our flagship program '*Kakum Cocoa Agroforestry Landscape Program*' (2018-2020) within the **Assin North/South Hotspot Intervention Area**, to apply landscape approaches and community based natural resource management – a landscape with the size equivalent to 20 times of Manhattan.

3. WHAT IS THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE?

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

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

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

The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana establish national strategies, policy environments, and governance structures for CFI implementation. They ensure that CFI is linked to similar initiatives with other commodities, and fully aligned with the national REDD+ strategies and other relevant national strategies and plans. They provide key operational guidance, and baseline economic, environmental, and social data, to help companies identify and plan the most effective and efficient private investment activities for CFI.

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

In March 2019, 34 CFI signatory companies¹, released initial action plans for 2018-2022. These initial plans detail how the private sector will deliver the commitments spelled out in the Frameworks for Action. Each company explained how they will support the Framework objectives, based on their role in the supply chain, their strategic priorities, and their cocoa sustainability goals. WCF published a summary of the initial action plans for the cocoa and chocolate industry ([Côte d'Ivoire](#), [Ghana](#)).

CFI has been supported by several global development partners, including the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the German Federal

¹ Arysta Callivoire, Barry Callebaut, Blommer Chocolate Company, Cargill Cocoa and Chocolate, Cémoi, Chocolats Halba, Cocoonect, Cococo Chocolatiers, ECOM Group, Fazer, Ferrero, General Mills Inc., Godiva Chocolatier Inc., Guittard Chocolate Company, The Hershey Company, Indcresa, Kuapa Kokoo Lindt & Sprüngli Group, Marks & Spencer Food, Mars Wrigley Confectionery, Meiji Co. Ltd., Mondelēz International, Nestlé, Olam Cocoa, PBC Limited, Sainsbury's, SIAT, Sucden, Tesco, Toms Group, Touton, Unilever, Valrhona, and J.H. Whittaker & Sons

Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the Global Environment Facility, and the Green Commodities Program of the United Nations Development Program.

CFI is coordinated closely with a wide range of global and local environmental organizations and partnerships, including the Tropical Forest Alliance, Amsterdam Declaration Partnership, Partnerships for Forests, the Rainforest Alliance, and World Resources Institute.

The industry is committed to ending deforestation and forest degradation throughout the global supply chain. Already in 2018, we have expanded CFI from West Africa to Latin America, with the signing of a new Framework of Action in Colombia in July 2018.

4. WHAT ARE THE KEY COMMITMENTS IN THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE?

Cocoa & Forests Initiative activities proceed from three priorities: (1) forest protection and restoration, (2) sustainable production and farmers' livelihoods, and (3) community engagement and social inclusion.

The first priority is the protection and restoration of forests that have been degraded. To this end, the governments and companies have pledged no further conversion of forest land for cocoa production and have committed to the phased elimination of illegal cocoa production and sourcing in protected areas.

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

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

The next critical priority is sustainable agricultural production and increased farmer incomes. These are essential pre-requisites for reducing pressure for agricultural encroachment into forests and strengthening the resilience of cocoa farmers to climate change.

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

through food crop diversification, agricultural inter-cropping, and development of mixed agroforestry systems and shade-grown cocoa.

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

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

5. HERSHEY COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE RESULTS

1. Pillar 1: Forest Protection and Restoration narrative

Since January 1st 2018 we have communicated to our suppliers and have adapted our sourcing contracts, to not source any cocoa from National Parks and Reserves.

Hershey has been supporting farm mapping and tree planting across our cocoa farming partners for more than two years now. In 2019, we paid to map **26,580** hectares of land and provided **86,000** shade and **800,739** cocoa tree saplings for planting.

We partnered with Sourcemap – a digital data reporting platform that allows satellite mapping of farms and risk assessments. It is our ambition that our future reporting will be entirely digitized.

In 2019, we conducted our first deforestation risk assessment based on polygon data, in our direct sourcing supply chain covering **21,608** hectares, we can confirm none of the farm plots are located in National Parks or Reserves.

In 2019, Hershey launched a new program to help protect the **Kakum Hotspot Intervention Area (HIA)**, one of the target landscapes of the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program (GCFRP), which aims to reduce deforestation and forest degradation using a climate-smart cocoa and landscape governance strategy that coordinates interventions from the farm to landscape scale.

The Kakum Cocoa Agroforestry Landscape Program (located in Ghana in the region of Assin North/South), is an exciting new partnership of The Hershey Company with the Nature Conservation Research Centre (NCRC), Ghana's Forestry Commission, the Ghana Cocoa Board and cocoa supplier Ecom Agrotrade Ltd. The purpose of the program is to transform Ghana's Kakum cocoa-forest landscape – equivalent to **20 times the size of Manhattan** - into a more sustainable cocoa agroforestry system by protecting the forest, enhancing cocoa livelihoods and strengthening the socio-economic and ecological resilience to climate change across the landscape.

In 2019, Hershey received **an award from the Forestry Commission of Ghana** in recognition of the work we have done and continue to do in the **Kakum HIA**.

Agroforestry in 2019

90% of Hershey's global volume comes from certified farmers, promoting via agroforestry shade-grown cocoa in line with certification standards. Our shade tree distribution program focuses on providing farmers with a variety of native tree species that enhance shade and promote greater biodiversity on the farms. In 2019, we distributed **86,000** shade trees to farmers in our program in Ghana.

We are also working with industry and governments to develop guidelines for new and more intensive agroforestry models in Ghana and CDI. These agroforestry models will incorporate other income producing trees (e.g. fruit) and crops into the cocoa farms. In addition, we are exploring how women can take the lead or play a major role in promoting agroforestry in cocoa communities.

Another major milestone is the number of farmers who have benefitted from Climate Smart Cocoa Trainings (Hershey co-developed the curriculum in 2018) promoting regenerative farming. At end of 2019, we trained the first **1,600** farmers within the Assin North/South (Kakum) HIA on Climate Smart Cocoa practices.

*In 2018, Hershey partnered with the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) and USAID (Feed the Future Program) and other cocoa companies to develop a **Climate Smart Cocoa** manual promoting regenerative farming.*

*This manual is now disseminated in 2019 for free via the CocoaLink App to support trainings and the implementation of the CSC approach in Ghana; **CocoaLink App** (downloadable [here](#)) targets youth in rural areas and supports them to access information, knowledge and new networks in an easy manner.*

Pillar 2: Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods

According to Ghana's Lands Commission, less than two percent of farmers have legally documented rights to the land they rely on and are, therefore, reluctant to replace old trees because they fear losing their land as their rights are associated to the trees and not the land on which they grow. The complexity of the tenure system, combined with the prohibitive cost of tenure, forces the farmers to often continue to farm aged and less-productive trees or resort to illegally encroaching into forestry lands and planting new cocoa trees, which can enhance their livelihood, but at the cost of deforestation.

In 2019, we expanded our partnership (2017-2018) with USAID and ECOM Agroindustrial Corp (ECOM) **'Supporting Deforestation Free Cocoa 2019-2020'** in Ghana, promoting affordable land documentation, landscape management and rehabilitation.

Why we invest in land rights & affordable land titling

1. **Increases ownership, safety and bankability**
2. **Results in higher productivity, income and food security**
3. **Halts deforestation and promotes reforestation**
4. **Generates accurate traceability data and farmer profile**



The 2018 pilot helped **190** farmers to obtain land documentation. In 2019, the program built on the learnings of the pilot to design models for upscaling affordable land documentation (**70**) and testing different models, taking into consideration vulnerable groups in the community.

Having secured land rights, the farmers are then supported in developing a viable economic model for rehabilitation of old cocoa trees, to ensure sustainable farmer income through new, complementary crops, as the cocoa trees mature in 3-5 years. We believe this can be a sustainable model to ensure farmer land rights, improve livelihoods and provide long-term financial security for these farmers.

How it works – building a business case for Rehabilitation

- We map the farmers' land and provide documentation of the farmers' claims to the land. That documentation is then certified by the local chief to provide the farmer with a sense of long-term security. The chief is also available to mediate disputes between farmers and landowners when farmers want to begin rehabilitating their farms.
- Farmers are also offered pre-financed rehabilitation services to replant old farms. ECOM cuts the old cocoa trees, treats any diseased trees and stumps, and replants with resilient and more productive hybrids, shade trees, and complementary crops such as maize, vegetables and spices, and plantains to diversify income and provide cash while the new cocoa plants mature.
- ECOM manages the farms for three years, and receives a share of the profits, recouping the cost of ECOM's investment in the farm.

As part of the program to increase investment in the production of quality cocoa in the long term, we also increased investments in trainings in Good Agricultural Practices (**14,613** farmers), and also set up **60** cocoa nurseries within sourcing communities. In 2019, a total of **800,739** improved cocoa seedlings were distributed to cocoa farmers. This is to promote investment in the long-term productivity of high-quality cocoa in environmentally sustainable manner and grow "more cocoa on less land" (intensification).

In 2019, **4,304** farmers applied crop diversification in their farming programs. We also grouped **57** Village Saving and Loans Associations (of which 31 new in 2019) with total of **1,345** farmer members. Total savings amounted to **\$87,643** and loans of **\$80,655** at end of 2019.

Pillar 3: Community Engagement and Social Inclusion

Both the *'Kakum Cocoa Agroforestry Landscape Program 2018-2020'* and USAID's *'Supporting Deforestation Free Cocoa 2019-2020'* in Ghana are only successful through engaging with the local community and leadership. It is essential to engage the community both in program design and thorough decision-making processes. This local engagement helps ensure program adoption and long-term sustainability.

Under USAID's *'Supporting Deforestation Free Cocoa 2019-2020'*:

- Land Governance & land use planning
 - Land Use Planning Diagnostic carried out in April 2019 that analyzed the land use decision making context, tenure situation, resource governance, and land use planning options in the 4 target communities.
 - Design of next phase of work changed to focus on i) education on long term implications of land-use decisions ii) incentives to protect forest and increase carbon stocks; and iv) tree tenure policy reform.
- Affordable land tenure documents
 - Village boundary mapping in 4 target communities
 - Parcel mapping completed for 700 + parcels and mapping of fallow, swamplands, and abandoned and active artisanal gold mining sites.
 - 70 farmers bought a land title document. We are looking what the barriers are in terms of pricing, timing of offering the product and if beans can be used as down payments.
 - In 2019, we piloted the registration of trees (749 trees).
- Farm Rehabilitation Services

Prepared **96** acres of land for rehabilitation for **29** signed-up farmers. Intercropping cocoa trees with plantain and other high value crops (maize, beans, turmeric, okra, chili peppers, and garden eggs) successful. Training by Winrock International in carbon stock measurements applied on rehabilitation plots. Obtained soil scanner. Progress is being made on refining financial and agroforestry model.

Hershey's efforts to promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration, including engagement of local communities and farmers, led to the establishment of active forest restoration and protection program in **31** communities within our Kakum program as part of the Community Based Natural Resource Management Program. Key achievements of this program are:

- More than **370** community leaders (1/3 women) received training on landscape governance and **31** Community Resource Management Committees have been set up across four larger areas (covering **20,500** hectares) to sustainably manage their cocoa farming and lands that surround the Kakum National Park through creation of by-laws, management plans, and monitoring systems in order to protect the forest and its biodiversity, improve farming practices and incomes.
- **415 agro-forest product harvesters** trained (67% women) to diversify income through new forest trees.

- For financial sustainability, created a first-ever **Trust Fund** (managed by local Chiefs) for one of the large areas (initial seed capital of \$17,700 donated by the local Chiefs) allowing for future investments from sustainable harvest revenues from their area of the landscape.

6. LOOKING FORWARD TO 2020 AND BEYOND

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

The Hershey Company has also collaborated with a number of organizations and institutions, both private and government, to align actions on Cocoa and Forest Initiative. Under the Kakum Cocoa Agroforestry Landscape Program, we have collaborated with several organizations in the context of landscape governance and jurisdictional approach; the Nature Conservation and Research Centre (NCRC), Assin South District Assembly, The Forestry Commission of Ghana, Wildlife Services Division, Forest Services Division of the Forestry Commission of Ghana, and Ghana Cocoa Board agencies like Cocoa Health & Extension Division (CHED) and Seeds Production Division (SPD). We also collaborated with **25** Communities and **4** Traditional Stools (Kingdoms) all in the Central Region of Ghana.

All these institutions work together in the landscape to promote conservation, community management of natural resources, reduce deforestation, increase reforestation, and the development of diversified income sources and livelihoods, and most importantly, landscape level management and sustainability. In 2020, we will strengthen and expand landscape governance bodies and continue to build capacity on Climate Smart Cocoa farming and landscape monitoring. We will also partner with other companies working with farmers in the Kakum Landscape on how they can replicate our landscape governance model in new areas towards full coverage of the landscape by 2021. At the same time, we aspire to double the number of women collecting Kombo Nuts as a new income source to 500 women.

- Train farmers on the Climate Smart Cocoa Standard
- Ensure farmers have adopted CSC Best practices
- Support the registration of trees on cocoa farms
- Increase number of farmers with secure Land Titles
- Increase the number of Multipurpose trees distributed to farmers
- Increase number of improved cocoa seedlings to farmers
- Rehabilitate cocoa farms
- Increase the number and percentage of farmers applying crop diversification
- Increase the number of farmers participating in VSLAs
- Increase hectares under Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Program

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ANNEX 1: TRACKING TABLE / GHANA

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target through direct investment	# through direct investment in 2018	# through direct investment in 2019	Total End of 2019
Forest Protection and Restoration						
1. No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies for cocoa production.	1.1 Conduct farm mapping within supply chain to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest land	# farms mapped	100% - 12,000 (farmers)	34,701 (plots)	26,580 (plots)	61,281 (plots)
			Total farmers in the program end of 2019 is 15,753. We have 13,399 farmers mapped end of 2019 (86%)			
2. No production and sourcing of cocoa from National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Wildlife Resource Reserves, except from farms with existing legal status.	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all sourcing areas.	# hectares included in risk assessment	20,000	0	21,608	21,608
	2.1 All farms found in protected areas will be reported to the Government	Yes/No				
3. A differentiated approach for Forest Reserves will be adopted, based on level of degradation; with elimination of sourcing of cocoa in less degraded reserves (Cat.1) as of 31 December 2019; and production and sourcing for a period up to 25 years through MTS in more degraded reserves (Cat. 2).	2.2 Adopt and publish a system for excluding farmers in the supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas.	Yes/No	100%	As of 1st Jan 2018 No Sourcing National Parks & Reserves		
	3.1 End sourcing from all farms identified within Category 1 Forest Reserve areas by 31 December 2019.	Yes/No	100%	100%	100%	100%
4. In highly degraded off reserve forest lands, cocoa production and sourcing will continue, supported by climate smart cocoa and MTS.	3.2 Support farmers in Category 2 Forest Reserve areas in their restoration and reforestation programs	# hectares of Category 2 Forest Reserve areas restored:				
	4.1 Train farmers in off-reserve forest lands in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems	# farmers trained in CSC best practices	12,000	0	1,600	1,600
5. In all areas, a multi-stakeholder landscape approach will be followed, with an initial focus on the six Climate-Smart Cocoa Hotspot Intervention Areas as defined under GCFRP.	4.2 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS				
	5.1 Join one/several HIA(s) in the cocoa-sourcing area	# HIA(s) joined in cocoa sourcing areas	KAKUM HIA	1	1	1
6. Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use, socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, and detailed operational guidelines covering Category 1 and 2 reserves, will all be developed and publicly disclosed.	5.2 Implement GCFRP CSC Good-Practice Guidelines with farmers within the HIAs	# farmers within HIAs have adopted CSC best practices	2,290		1,600	1,600
	6.1 Share maps and data with appropriate government bodies	Yes/No	YES			
7. Land and tree tenure reforms, and benefit sharing arrangement to incentivize land owners and users to retain naturally regenerated trees will be accelerated, including approval of CREMA mechanism.	6.2 Participate in the development of operational guidelines for Category 1 and 2 Forest Reserves	Yes/No	YES	YES	YES	YES
	7.1 Support farmers with tree registration	# trees registered	TBD		749	749
8. Public sector forest law enforcement and governance will be strengthened	7.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	# farmers with secure land titles	1,000	190	70	260
	8.1 Promote awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on forest law enforcement and tree tenure provisions	# farmers reached at awareness events	12,000		3,166	3,166
9. Public-private collaboration to mobilize new sources of funding for forest protection and restoration, and to incentivize farmers adoption of environmentally sustainable cocoa production will be developed.	Amount of \$ mobilized towards forest protection and restoration:		TBD			
	9.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	# hectares with forest protection & restoration financing	TBD		10,000	10,000
10. Public-private collaboration will be enhanced to identify good practices and technical guidance for forest conservation and restoration, shade grown cocoa, and MTS in Forest Reserves.	# farmers participating in PES contracts		TBD			
	10.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	200,000	78,685	86,000	164,685
		# hectares of cocoa agroforestry	12,000			
	10.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# native trees planted off-farm				
10.3 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# hectares of forest area restored					
		# farmers trained in MTS				

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Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target through direct investment	# through direct investment in 2018	# through direct investment in 2019	Total End of 2019
Sustainable Production and Farmer Livelihoods						
11. Promote investment in long-term productivity of high quality cocoa in environmentally sustainable manner and grow "more cocoa on less land."	11.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	# million improved seedlings distributed to farmers	750,000	579,160	800,739	1,379,899
	11.2 Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	# nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings	100	79	60	139
	11.3 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# farmers trained in GAPs	12,000	14,674	14,613	14,613
	11.4 Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	# of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated	675	39.2	300	339.2
12. Develop implementation plans, including mapping of exact areas to intensify establishment of shaded cocoa landscapes in line with GCFRP, with the promotion of Climate Smart Cocoa and the national Climate Smart Cocoa Standard.	12.1 Promote the Climate Smart Cocoa Standard	# of farmers adopting CSC: TBD	12,000		1,600	1,600
13. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers.	13.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting # hectares of cocoa agroforestry	Already reported 10.1			
	13.2 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# farmers applying crop diversification	3,000	2,355	4,304	4,304
14. Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital and investment funds required for production and cocoa farm rehabilitation and renovation.	14.1 Promote expansion of farmer savings	# farmers in supply chain with a savings account	1,200	644	1,345	1,345
		# farmers participating in VSLA groups	1,200	644	1,345	1,345
	End of 2019, 57 VSLA groups (of which 31 new in 2019) with total of 1,345 farmers. Total savings of \$87,643 and loans of \$80,655					
	14.2 Offer financial products to farmers	# farmers offered a financial product	2,400	Farmers are able to pay for inputs. No need for loans or credit		No
15. Improve supply chain mapping, with 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point. An action plan will be developed that maps out key principles, steps, and milestones to achieve this step, encompassing all national and international traders.	15.1 Conduct mapping to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries polygon data	# farms mapped within direct supply chain	Already reported 1.1			
	15.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in 100% of supply chain by end-2019	% cocoa supply traceable from individual farms to first purchase point (direct supply chain)	100% 12,000 (Farmers)	100%	131%	131%
Social Inclusion and Community Engagement						
16. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes.	16.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	# communities with consultation sessions	48		31	31
17. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration.	17.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programs for forest restoration/protection	# cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	26		31	31
		# hectares under CBNRM	15,000		20,500	20,500
18. Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive.	18.1 Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are youth and gender sensitive	# cocoa communities with gender-focused programs	26		20	20
		# cocoa communities with youth-focused programs	TBD		20	20

