



2020
CFI
ANNUAL
REPORT

THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE
COLLECTIVE ACTION TO END COCOA-RELATED
DEFORESTATION

CÔTE D'IVOIRE





FOREWORD

At Hershey, we believe in Shared Goodness and we are committed to improving the wellbeing of cocoa communities. Hershey's commitment to improving cocoa farmer livelihoods and ensuring a long-term sustainable cocoa supply is unwavering. Contributing to solve the many challenges within cocoa production, such as low incomes, poor work conditions as well as environment stewardship remains a core priority at Hershey.

We see forest protection and restoration as a legacy we leave to future generations, for them to prosper in an improved environment in and around their communities. In this process, we find it crucial to empower communities and we promote landscape governance programs to help them manage their natural resources.

As part of our Cocoa & Forests Initiative commitment to transparency we are sharing our annual progress in this report. In this document, we have followed this structure, in line with the pillars of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative: a) Forest Protection and Restoration, b) Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods and c) Community Engagement and Social Inclusion. This progress report focuses on Côte d'Ivoire.



KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

PILLAR 1: FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

43,271 Farmers



140,353 ha

cocoa area certified



249,232

Multipurpose trees distributed



78,942 ha

assessed for location risk and deforestation

582

Farmers engaged in Payment for Environmental Services (PES)



900,000 ha

landscape program in the Nawa region



6,884 ha

mixed agroforestry developed



6,167

farmers trained in Climate Smart Cocoa practices



8,448

farmers participated in environmental awareness events



KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

PILLAR 2: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS

22,311
farmers trained
in Good
Agriculture
Practices
(GAPs)



153
Village Savings
and Loans
Association
(VSLA) groups
set up



3,420
farmers
offered a
financial
product



13,679
farmers
received
on-farm
coaching



4,140
individuals
participating in VSLAs



8,646
individuals participated in
additional IGAs, including farm-
level crop diversification





KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

PILLAR 3: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

3



cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program

595

individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities



46,585

individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities



WHAT IS THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE?

The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and 35 leading cocoa and chocolate companies, representing 85% of global cocoa usage, have joined together in the [Cocoa & Forests Initiative](#) to end deforestation and restore forests areas. Their combined actions play a crucial role in sequestering carbon stocks in West African forests and addressing climate change, in line with the Paris Climate Agreement. The Cocoa & Forests Initiative delivers on Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on Land).

The Cocoa & Forests Initiative is a public private partnership based on frameworks for action ([Côte d'Ivoire](#) and [Ghana](#)) and actions plans for the private sector ([Côte d'Ivoire](#) and [Ghana](#)) and public sector ([Côte d'Ivoire](#) and [Ghana](#)) that spell out commitments to:

- Protect and restore forests,
- Promote sustainable cocoa production and farmers' livelihoods,
- Engage communities and boost social inclusion.

The [World Cocoa Foundation](#) (WCF); [IDH](#), the [Sustainable Trade Initiative](#); and the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana drive the Cocoa & Forests Initiative. The Prince of Wales launched the Initiative in March 2017 and reviewed implementation progress in November 2018.

Deforestation of tropical rainforests is a major issue in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, which together produce nearly two-thirds of the world's supply of cocoa, the main ingredient in chocolate. Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana respectively lost 25% and 8% of their humid primary forest between 2002-2019, with a significant portion of deforestation attributable to cocoa farming expansion.

Cocoa provides income and employment to smallholders in West Africa. An accelerated transition to sustainable livelihoods is essential for ensuring their long-term economic security. Thanks to public and private sector actions, notably through Cocoa and Forests Initiative, this transition is underway, with recent reports (from [Global Forest Watch](#) and the [United Nations](#)) showing that the rate of primary forest loss was halved in both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana from 2018 to 2019.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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





HERSHEY COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE PROGRAMS



PILLAR 1: FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

FARM MAPPING AND MONITORING

One of Hershey's Cocoa For Good Program objectives is to curb deforestation in the supply chain. A key cornerstone of this goal is the mapping of all cocoa farms that are part of our programs. Farm mapping is a lengthy procedure. Farm polygons need to be collected and go through a meticulous process of validation before being considered final. To address this lag, we also collect single GPS waypoints for our immediate monitoring actions in compliance and traceability.

Under our partnership with Sourcemap, we conduct yearly deforestation and location risk assessment in our supply chain. In 2020, this covered **more than 78,942 hectares** in Côte d'Ivoire. Farms supported by Cocoa For Good, showed **a tree cover loss of cultivated cocoa area of 1 % in 2020**. This is lower than the national annual tree cover loss rates of 1.6 % for Côte d'Ivoire (2019 Global Forest Watch).

While we are working toward a commonly accepted definition of deforestation, we use the widely accepted University of Maryland Data (UMD) to carry out our tree cover loss assessments. Here tree cover is defined as all vegetation greater than 5 meters in height, and may take the form of natural forests or plantations across a range of canopy densities. Tree cover loss is defined as "stand replacement disturbance," or the complete removal of tree cover canopy. Tree cover loss may thus be the result of human activities as well as natural causes such as disease or storm damage. Also, fire is another widespread cause of tree cover loss, and can be either natural or human-induced."

Citation: Hansen, M. C., P. V. Potapov, R. Moore, M. Hancher, S. A. Turubanova, A. Tyukavina, D. Thau, S. V. Stehman, S. J. Goetz, T. R. Loveland, A. Kommareddy, A. Egorov, L. Chini, C. O. Justice, and J. R. G. Townshend. 2013. "High-Resolution Global Maps of 21st-Century Forest Cover Change." Science 342 (15 November): 850-53.



So far, **we have mapped 38,563 cocoa plots belonging to 36,094 farmers in our supply chain since 2018.** Using our geospatial satellite monitoring tool with our partner Sourcemap, and cross-validating with our supplier's systems, national forest laws, Rainforest Alliance and CFI, our suppliers reported that **1,160 farmers in 2020 were located in protected areas**, of these:

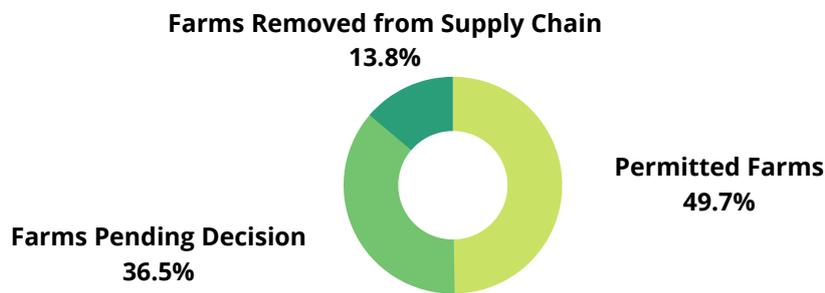
- 577 farm plots were permitted by government to continue farming in compliance with approved guidelines
- 160 farm plots were removed from the Hershey direct supply chain
- 423 farm plots still have a decision pending



cocoa farms GPS mapped in direct supply chain



cocoa farms polygon mapped in direct supply chain



In addition to farm mapping and monitoring, continuous efforts are made to increase awareness of the new Forest Code in Côte d'Ivoire and support its enforcement. This, in addition to the promotion of CFI, remain a significant part of our work. At the end of 2020, **we trained 8,448 farmers (i.e. 20% of CFG farmers) on the new Forest Code, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration.**



AGROFORESTRY & CLIMATE SMART COCOA

In February 2018, Hershey publicly committed to no new deforestation and the promotion of agroforestry. Our statement on agroforestry is part of several commitments, including a new comprehensive environmental policy, signing the UNGC and joining the Science Based Targets Initiative and joining the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI).

In 2019 we also started testing multiple agroforestry models with implementation partners such as Impactum and PUR Projet to learn applicability and practicability. As part of our work to promote agroforestry, we are also working with industry, governments and partners to develop guidelines for new and more intensive agroforestry models in Côte d'Ivoire. To date (2018-2020) **18,018 hectares of modelled cocoa agroforestry** have been developed. 2020 alone, we had a total of 6,884 ha of new agroforestry models in development.

To support our agroforestry program, we also promote tree planting programs off-farm at schools tied to our cocoa-growing communities, resulting into planting more than **9,935 trees in 2020 to give more shade at school yards** and for school gardens.

How it works - High density Agroforestry

Promoting agroforestry systems that hold 100 to 120 trees per hectare

Our agroforestry pilot with PUR Projet plants native and non-native tree species in rows on cocoa farm boundaries or in a mixed cocoa agroforestry system. The project pays specific attention to sensitization and training of farmers, monitoring and maintenance of trees planted and subsequent survival rates. It also establishes market linkages for the commercialization of non-cocoa agroforestry products.

14.3%

farmers trained
in Climate Smart
Cocoa practices



Hershey supported the co-development of the Climate Smart Cocoa curriculum and is now collaborating with GiZ and Farmerline on the development of a French mobile app and contextualised version of the curriculum.

Across the program in Côte d'Ivoire, and to introduce the culture of agroforestry to all our farmers, we have put in place several steps that farmers and farmer groups follow, in line with certification guidance and the Cocoa & Forest Initiative:

1. Our supply chain is 100% certified and sustainable since January 1 2020. The requirements of certification and sustainability standards is to maintain and/or plant shade grown cocoa. Every farmer must have at least 16 trees per hectare, with 3 native species
2. Farmers/farmer groups are trained on agroforestry and multi-purpose tree seedling planting on an annual basis. The certification training models include knowledge on the approved tree species, Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) for the specific tree species, tree handling and planting, and management of trees after planting.
3. Hershey supports farmer groups to develop community multi-purpose tree seedling nurseries or to engage with service providers to have yearly access to multi-purpose trees in Côte d'Ivoire.
4. Hershey is also piloting low, medium and high-density agroforestry models in Côte d'Ivoire with its partners (Impactum, Pur Project, and Farmstrong). These models go beyond the criteria set in certification standards for agroforestry and shade grown cocoa or national guidelines and are in line with CFI consortium criteria which include:



- Conducting an assessment and develop a purposeful plan based upon the needs and capabilities of the farmer and market opportunities
- The plan is developed to deliver the 3 key benefits of agroforestry (productivity, economic, environmental)
- The number of trees selected is sufficient to deliver on these 3 benefits
- Support/technical assistance is provided to ensure trees are planted based on the selected and planned design
- Includes at least 3 different species (non-cocoa)
- The plan takes into consideration any National recommendations. At all times, we reference the CFI Guidelines on Agroforestry in West Africa

LANDSCAPE PROGRAM

In 2020, we partnered on our first landscape program in Côte d'Ivoire, **The Green Nawa Initiative**. The program is led by our partner, FarmStrong Foundation and is funded by a multi-sector consortium of enterprises and Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO). It is set to run through 2023 and has been designed to integrate landscape approaches into agriculture and forestry activities within the Nawa Region's cocoa growing area (approximately **900,000 ha**).

This program tackles the root causes of the issues through a multi-commodity approach (cocoa, coffee, palm, rubber and rice). The activities planned to be undertaken by this partnership include forest restoration, afforestation, agroforestry, creation of green jobs, digital payment systems to farmers, geo-localization of farms, and the use of a sophisticated satellite-based land-use change tools to analyze deforestation. The program is expected to reach 15,000 farmers in 40 communities across the Nawa Region.

The initiative is strictly collaborating with the SODEFOR – the Ivorian Society for Forests' Development – to obtain the authorization to have 3D images of 1,000 hectares of Mount Kourabahi Forêts Classée, in the Nawa Region. LIDAR technology will be used to shoot 3D images of the forest stratification and of existing biomass.

LAND TENURE DOCUMENTATION

Without formal land titles, it is difficult for farmers to make necessary changes on their farms to prevent deforestation and engage in reforestation through agroforestry and climate smart cocoa farming. Lack of land titles also increases the difficulty of obtaining loans, financing, and passing down inheritance to the next generation.

Hershey went into a partnership with several other companies to address land titling documentation issues in Côte d'Ivoire known as the **Côte d'Ivoire Land partnership Program (CLAP)**. The program builds on the experience Hershey has had with promoting affordable land documentation in previous years in Ghana with USAID.

Founding members of the CLAP Consortium

Meridia, AFOR (Ivorian Land Agency), Hershey, Unilever, Barry Callebaut-Cocoa Horizons, and BDSI – Association of the German Confectionery Industry.



In 2020, CLAP launched promoting affordable land tenure documentation as a catalyst for halting deforestation. The affordable, available and accessible land tenure documents are to be government-sanctioned, industry-championed and community-accepted. In 2020 a feasibility study was successfully concluded and shared with interested stakeholders. Over the next three years **(2021-2023) we aim to have 9,000 farmers gain access to a formal and affordable land certificate**. Alongside the implementation, CLAP will also plan for scale-up and seek to attract more partners.

PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

In Cocoa For Good, all farmers are in compliance with certification or supplier sustainability standards which promote agroforestry and shade-grown cocoa, and receive a cash premium to incentivize their efforts. **Payment for Environmental Services (PES)** is an opportunity to recognize and compensate individuals and communities for adopting targeted behaviors that seek to reduce deforestation while supporting the effective management of forests by providing valuable environmental services (conservation, restoration, agroforestry). Compensation should offset and ideally exceed the opportunity and transactional costs of all participating individuals for adopting the targeted behavior.

In 2020, **582 farmers from two farmer groups signed onto the PES program**, after receiving information on PES, required modalities and the conditions in place for obtaining payments.

- As part of the Green Project implemented in collaboration with IMPACTUM, the agreement signed with the farmers involved the planting of a minimum of 30 forest trees per hectare of cocoa farm, and maintenance of the farm and the trees for a period of 3 years. Farmers will receive FCFA 140 per survival plant and a nursery agent or women's group in charge of the tree nursery receives FCFA 100 per plant produced.
- In addition, a partnership with Pur Projet rewards farmers for planting trees and achieving favorable survival rates. FCFA 200 is paid back to the farmers according to the following modality: FCFA 100 paid after first monitoring (carried out 3 months after planting), and FCFA 100 paid after second monitoring (carried out 1 year after planting).



PILLAR 2: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS

FARMER TRAINING

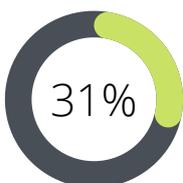
To ensure long-term productivity, resilience, and sustainability of our partnering farmers, we have continued to train our farmers to adopt practices that promote more cocoa on less land as well as income diversification.

To achieve these goals, we have increased investments in farmer trainings in Good Agricultural Practices. We have used different approaches including training on Climate Smart Cocoa (CSC) practices, Farmer Coaching and Farmer Field Schools (FFS). By the end of 2020, we had **trained 6,167 farmers under CSC training, coached 13,679 farmers, and trained 22,311 farmers in FFS.**

INCOME DIVERSIFICATION

To help diversify economic opportunities, we support cocoa community members in developing alternative means of generating income. In 2020, **8,646 farmers (23.4 percent female), were trained in alternative income-generating opportunities** such as soap making and cassava processing.

During the year, **6,218 farmers also received guidance on crop diversification** for growing and developing new foods on their farms. This training supports better nutrition and food security for farmers' families in addition to the added sources of income.



farmers received
individual
coaching
support



farmers trained in
alternative income-
generating
opportunities



VILLAGE SAVINGS AND LOANS ASSOCIATIONS (VSLAs)

Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) are a simple, accessible way to help individuals—especially women—and communities learn about saving, borrowing, and investing responsibly. The group’s members are likely to be either completely unbanked or would be unable to qualify for a loan through traditional financial providers. In VSLAs, loans are based on trust among group members. The groups also create a small solidarity fund that is dispensed either for collective problems (such as repairing a village water pump) or individual emergencies. This led to female financial inclusion, improvement in household living standards, creation of small businesses, and the promotion of a culture of savings.

Through our suppliers and expert partners, we have directly supported the establishment of **153 new VSLAs with 4,140 members (86.57% women)**. At the end of 2020, total savings amounting to **\$416,038 was accrued** (around \$100 per member), including interest. Approximately 86.87% of the savings amount has been loaned to members in 2020. These collective savings have also proven an invaluable source of resilience and security for members during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In collaboration with our partners CARE and Cargill, we are implementing the White House-led Women’s Global Development and Prosperity (W-GDP) Initiative with the creation of 28 VSLAs with 709 members. These groups saved \$31,290 and granted credits amounting to \$14,615 to 369 members. These loans were used as follows: 50% on cocoa farms, 47% on commerce, and 3% on domestic consumption. The average saved per VSLA was \$1,118 (with 25 members each, around \$45 per member). CARE has provided entrepreneurship capacity development training and coaching support services through VSLA promoters.





PILLAR 3: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Hershey is also focused on the development of cocoa communities as a pathway to prospering communities. We promote cocoa farm intensification programs for youth and women. These programs include training of farmers in cocoa GAP, utilization of appropriate technology and the training of farmers in Climate Smart agriculture. We operate youth and gender-sensitive programs including income-generating activities and the development of tree and cocoa seedlings nurseries managed by women and the youth.

As part of our agroforestry pilots, in order to promote community-based management models, we now have a total of **172 hectares of forest restoration and protection under Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)**. Overall, there are **10 communities with active forest restoration and protection programs**.

Information sharing is key to our program. We continue to sensitize our farmers and communities on the importance of CFI and the Forest Code. Through our awareness campaigns, we have **sensitized 8,448 farmers on the importance of protecting the environment and on forest restoration actions**.

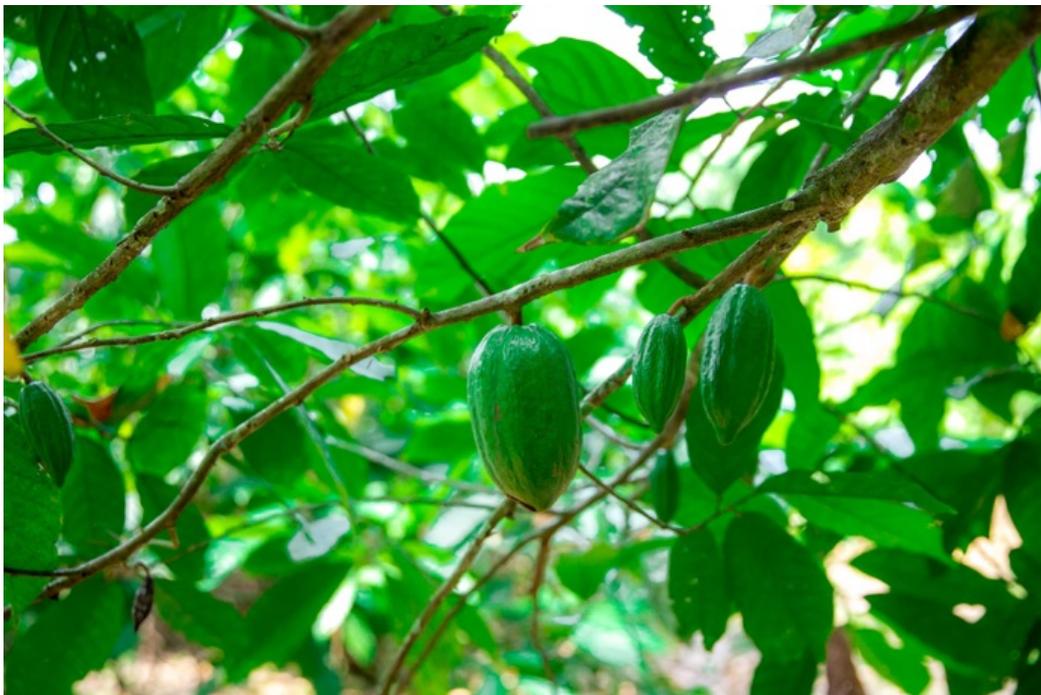
In 2020, **595 individuals benefitted from Youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35) and 46,585 individuals benefitted from women's empowerment and projects and activities**.



LOOKING FORWARD TO 2021 AND BEYOND

We have been working toward achieving our targets for improved environment-friendly cocoa sourcing. In the coming years, we are looking at:

- Scaling up the CLAP Program
- Expanding the distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via mixed agroforestry
- Updating farmer engagement materials and training with the revised Forest Code
- Increasing our support to establishing community-based natural resource management programs for forest restoration/protection and looking into the possibility of engaging in additional landscape efforts.



ANNEX 1: TRACKING TABLE/COTE D'IVOIRE

Commitment	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment (Oct 2019-Sept 2020)	# Total through direct investment (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	38,000	32,193	38,563	Polygon mapped	
		# and % of farms mapped in direct supply chain	100.00%	30,658 70.85%	36,094 83.41%	Polygon mapped	
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	115,000	78,942		2020 - 78,942; 2019 - 32,038	
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%	79.2%	79.2%		
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					
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		8,701	8,701		
			Total	Total	Total		
	4.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	# and % of farmers with land tenure agreements/documentation etc. obtained via company support	M	M	M		
			F	F	F		
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	40,000	8,448		2020 - 8,448; 2019 - 15,455; 2018 - 1,778	
			M	7,937	M		
			F	511	F		
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		585	585		
				537	537		
				48	48		
			Total	Total			
			# Individuals receiving PES: Total Active	M	M		
			Total	3,453	3,453	Mix of high, medium density models	
			# farmers applying agroforestry	M	3,337	3,337	
				F	116	116	
			# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	700,000	249,232	610,312	
			# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	30,000	6,884	18,018	Mix of high, medium density models
7. Public-private collaboration to identify good practices, technical guidance and incentive mechanisms for forest restoration and agroforestry	7.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# of trees distributed for off-farm planting		9,935	39,457		
		# ha of forest area restored in rural zone		-	-		
	7.3 Train farmers in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems	Total	Total	6,167	6,167		
		M	5,796	5,796			
		F	371	371			
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				



ANNEX 1: TRACKING TABLE/COTE D'IVOIRE

Commitment	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment (Oct 2019-Sept 2020)	# Total through direct investment (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	NA			2020 - 22,311; 2019 - 29,496; 2018 - 29,077
	9.3 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# of farmers reached by GAP training programs	25000	22,311		
			M	20,937		
F	1,374					
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)	15,000	8,646		2020 - 8,646; 2019 - 14,214; 2018 - 179
			M	6,615	M	
			F	2,031	F	
	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 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	# and % 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)	6000	3,420		2020 - 3,420; 2019 - 12,663; 2018 - 93
			M	M	M	
			F	F	F	
		# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	6000	4,140		2020 - 4,140; 2019 - 5,426; 2018 - 3,020
			M	556	M	
			F	3,584	F	
# of VSLA groups in the current year		153	349	2020 - 153; 2019 - 107; 2018 - 89		
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 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 2.1			
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	75	3	10	
		# hectares under CBNRM		172	6,253	
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	Total	46,585	46,585	
			M	36,277	36,277	
			F	10,308	10,308	
		# of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)	Total	595	595	
			M	567	567	
			F	28	28	
# Farmers in direct supply/ member sustainability programs			43,271			



ANNEX 2: RESULTS STORY

Farmers plant seeds of change in Côte d'Ivoire

Diagone remembers that when he was younger, there were many large trees on the plantation where his family farmed 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 classified forest “Téné” in Côte d'Ivoire, the SCOOPS-EDIFIE-DOUKOUYA 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.



Photo credit ©PUR Projet- Delphine Dekeister

“It's important to restore the forest to cope with climate change and that's why I'm involved in agroforestry and beekeeping.”



Like many others in Côte d'Ivoire, EDIFIE 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 of how the plantation used to be.

"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."

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