



LINDT & SPRÜNGLI

Cocoa
No-Deforestation & Agroforestry
Action Plan
Progress Report 2019

April 2020

Content

Our Ambition and Commitment	3
Our approach	3
2019 progress on implementation of our No-Deforestation and Agroforestry Action Plan	4
Key indicators	4
Status of Action Plan	5
Our successes	7
Key Challenges and way forward	8
Case Study – No Deforestation in Action – Integrated HCS-HCV in Enchi, Ghana	9
Annex 1: Cocoa & Forest Initiative – Ghana Progress Report 2019	11
Annex 2: Cocoa & Forest Initiative – Côte d'Ivoire Progress Report 2019	18

Our Ambition and Commitment

Through this report we look to share with our stakeholders our progress towards reaching our ambition of a deforestation free cocoa supply chain by 2025. When we speak of our commitment, there are 4 main goals to which we target our activities in ways which are adapted to local contexts:

- 1) No cocoa bean sourcing from protected areas as per local laws
- 2) No expansion of land for cocoa cultivation into areas defined by the High Carbon Stock Approach or equivalent
- 3) Agroforestry systems for cocoa production
- 4) Supporting (community) forest protection and restoration.

Our approach

To operationalize our commitment, we have developed a ►*No-Deforestation & Agroforestry Action Plan*, and more detailed plans for each cocoa origin we are linked to. These Action Plans are incorporated within our sustainability Program for sourcing cocoa beans, the ►*Lindt & Sprüngli Farming Program* which is implemented in partnership with our suppliers. The Action Plan is also implemented in our Programs for traceable / segregated & sustainable cocoa butter.

Because ensuring no deforestation and agroforestry requires commitments from all actors who have an influence

on the forest landscapes in the countries we source from, we are also a member of the ►*Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI)*, an industry wide commitment to stop the conversion of any forest land for cocoa production, to eliminate illegal cocoa production in protected forests, to protect and restore forest land, and to make the cocoa production and farmers' livelihood sustainable.

2019 was a year mainly used to develop procedures, pilot and launch new activities, deepen our understanding, and learn how to best approach each activity.

2019 progress on implementation of our No-Deforestation and Agroforestry Action Plan

Key indicators

To track progress towards our goals we have created indicators related to our No-Deforestation & Agroforestry commitment (see also [page 10](#) in our Action Plan). Following the first year of implementation, this is where we stand:

Indicators from the Sustainability Strategy

Scope: all cocoa sourcing (beans, butter, powder, chocolate) 2019. ICCO conversion rates used.	
% of cocoa (in volume) sourced from farms proven not to be located in protected areas as per local laws ¹	47 %
% of cocoa (in volume) sourced from farmers covered by a “No-Deforestation & Agroforestry Action Plan”	56 %
% of cocoa (in volume) sourced from farmers covered by a fully implemented “No-Deforestation & Agroforestry Action Plan”	0 %
Number of permanent shade trees distributed through sustainable cocoa sourcing Programs	484,332

Output KPIs from Lindt & Sprüngli Farming Program [►Theory of Change](#)

Scope: 92 % of our cocoa bean sourcing supply chain (=from the Lindt & Sprüngli Farming Program). Total number of farmers in Program was 78,425 in cocoa season 2018/2019.	
# of farmers with minimum 25 permanent shade trees per hectare (in GAP score)	10,584
# of farmers proven not to be located in protected areas as per local laws ¹	58,124
# of farmers with minimum 5 permanent shade tree species per hectare	41,711
Average number of permanent shade trees per hectare	13
Average number of shade tree species per hectare	4

Please note that the indicator “# of farmers with minimum 30 % shade cover on cocoa farm” could not be measured yet, as reliable tools/methodologies are not yet available/aligned globally.

Additional indicators for Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire as per the Cocoa & Forests Initiative can be found in Annex [►1](#) and [►2](#).

¹ Please note that this indicator does not mean that the rest of the cocoa/farmers comes from/are in protected areas. Our cocoa supply chain is not yet fully traceable, and GPS mapping of farmers does not yet cover all farmers.

Status of Action Plan

The activities under our Action Plan are structured along the four elements of the Lindt & Sprüngli Farming Program. Due to different local circumstances, the details in the individual origin action plans vary, and focus has to be

put on different activities. In a consolidated form, the next tables summarize the level of progress, as it relates to implementation of the activities within the different Lindt & Sprüngli Farming Program origins (cocoa beans).

fully implemented
 partially implemented
 not yet implemented

Traceability and Farmer Organization

Ensure no cocoa sourcing from protected areas, and no expansion of cocoa cultivation into forests

Activity	Description	Ghana	Ecuador	Madagascar	Papua New Guinea	Dominican Republic
GPS Farm Mapping	Cocoa plots of all farmers are GPS mapped (polygon or point; in buffer zones and close to protected forests always polygon).					
Check legality of farm locations	Farm points/maps are compared with official protected forest maps, and legality of farm location with regards to protected forests checked.					
Follow-up actions of farm mapping and legality check	a) Farmers already in the Program: In case legality check reveals issues, they are reported and solved, together with the respective local authorities/institutions and farmers. b) Farmers newly joining the Program: In case legality check reveals issues, farmers are not allowed to join the Program, and reported to the respective local authorities/institutions.					
Notification when extending farms	All farmers are informed that they have to notify field staff when they extend their farms (either extension of existing farm or establishing new farm), so that farm mapping followed by legality and HCS/HCV area check can be made, and if necessary, farm expansion into forests can be avoided. If internal monitoring or external verification reveals that farmers still expanded into HCS/HCV, or if expansion into HCS/HCV is made without notifying field staff, they are excluded from the Program.					
New farmers joining Program	Farmers that join the Program and passed the legality check, but farm on land that was deforested until 4 years before joining the Program, are prioritized for agroforestry systems.					
Traceability up to Lindt & Sprüngli	Every cocoa bean delivery is traceable up to Lindt & Sprüngli. We receive traceability certificates, indicating locations and farmers behind deliveries. At all levels, cocoa is clearly marked and kept segregated.					

Training and knowledge transfer

Ensure field staff and farmers are capable of implementing our No-Deforestation & Agroforestry commitment

Activity	Description	Ghana	Ecuador	Madagascar	Papua New Guinea	Dominican Republic
Training of field staff	All field staff is trained on the content and implications of this Action Plan.					
Farmer trainings	All farmers are sensitized and trained on: – This Action Plan (content and implications), including the importance of a mid- and long-term view for their farm prosperity – GAP, with focus on higher yield per hectare GEP, with focus on organic farming methods, biodiversity, forest protection – Sustainable intensification, integrated farm management and farm diversification – Agroforestry systems, shade management and climate smart cocoa – Farm renovation and rehabilitation					

Farmer Investments and Community Development
















Increase farmer income, reduce pressure on forests, establish agroforestry systems, protect and restore forests

Activity	Description	Ghana	Ecuador	Madagascar	Papua New Guinea	Dominican Republic
Premiums and productivity	Farmers receive a premium per delivered metric ton of cocoa beans, whenever possible in the form of inputs, tools or services for cocoa productivity improvement. Further, they are thought on, and receive support for producing their own organic inputs. We will also look at if, and how we could include Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) as part of the premium scheme.					
Cocoa seedlings	Farmers have access to improved cocoa seedlings, and receive support in establishing nurseries. Before handing out cocoa seedlings, field staff verifies that they are planted where no deforestation is caused.					
Shade trees	Farmers have access to permanent shade trees to establish agroforestry systems, potentially also through establishing nurseries. We will work on defining shade trees that have additional benefits (e.g. for soil, additional income, biodiversity), are locally accepted, and native.					
Additional income opportunities	Farmers receive training and support for their additional income generation activities. Attention is paid to avoid additional income generation activities that could cause further deforestation.					
(Community) partnerships for forest protection and restoration	We will initiate or participate in projects whereby communities and/or individual farmers located close to protected and other HCS/HCV areas are supported in protecting and (where necessary) managing these areas. Further, we will support reforestation efforts in line with land use planning and landscape approaches to foster resilient and thriving landscapes.					

fully implemented
 partially implemented
 not yet implemented

Verification and Continuous Progress

Make sure we deliver on our commitment, activities can continuously be improved, and ultimately show the intended results.

Activity	Description	Ghana	Ecuador	Madagascar	Papua New Guinea	Dominican Republic
Internal Performance Monitoring	As part of the on-farm internal performance monitoring visits, covering all farmers in the Program, the implementation of this Action Plan (and specifically the adoption of farmers) is monitored on a yearly basis.					
External Assessments	The Earthworm Foundation is assessing the Program in all origin on a yearly basis, including implementation of this Action Plan, and gives recommendations for improvement.					
Satellite Monitoring	We are currently piloting Starling in Ghana, and will see if and how we can use satellite monitoring to monitor our no-deforestation commitment going forward, ideally with a collaborative approach.					

 fully implemented  partially implemented  not yet implemented

Our successes

Overall we are proud of the progress made to date with our suppliers. 2019 was a year to set the basics needed in order to succeed on our path to a No-Deforestation cocoa supply chain by 2025. As such, strong emphasis was placed on ensuring that all field staff working to implement on the ground are trained on the basic concepts behind the Action Plan, as well as the activities to be implemented. The trainings included key principles such as understanding what are High Carbon Stock (HCS) forest areas and High Conservation Value (HCV) areas.

Through the implementation of the Lindt & Sprüngli Farming Program over the years, all our suppliers have robust traceability systems which ensure our cocoa is clearly marked and traceable back to farmers. To build on this traceability, our suppliers have now made important progress in completing GPS mapping of the farmers in our

supply chain. Having full visibility as to where farmers are located is a key step to ensuring that we are not sourcing cocoa from protected areas.

As it relates to transitioning farms to climate-smart production methods, 10,584 (13 %) and 41,711 (53 %) farmers in our Farming Program for cocoa beans have at least 25 shade trees per hectare and at least 5 shade tree species per hectare, respectively. This has also been made possible through the distribution of 371,339 shade trees in the Farming Programs over the past year. Forest trees were further planted in riparian buffer zones. By combining this support with trainings on holistic farm management and climate-smart agriculture, we look to support our farmer base by creating greater economic and productivity resilience for the future.

Key Challenges and way forward

Stemming from our engagement with suppliers over this first year of implementation of our No-Deforestation & Agroforestry Action Plan, and through recommendations after the first external verification of implementation our Action Plan conducted by Earthworm Foundation, we have identified overarching issues common to our supply base:

- Underlying many of the activities in our Action Plan is the need to have visibility of where there are HCS and HCV forests. These are forests which may not be legally protected, yet represent important ecological values which we are committed to protecting.
- Identifying relevant incentive mechanisms for farmers and communities which will lead to their active participation in protection of forest areas as well as restoration of important habitats which may have been degraded.
- In some cases, we have identified farmers who are operating illegally in protected areas. For the 2019 / 2020 cocoa season, we stopped sourcing from those farmers. However, when this occurs we must work closely with our supply partners to clearly understand the context and history behind these farms. We must then engage with local authorities, our suppliers, and farmers to identify context appropriate solutions to implement. Guidelines and next steps are not always clear in these situations.

- Although various satellite monitoring technologies to monitor supply chains for cases of forest encroachment exist, these are not being fully deployed over the supply chains of our suppliers.

Based on these key challenges, 2020 will see us taking steps to find solutions to these through collaborations with our suppliers as well as through our membership in World Cocoa Foundation (WCF; Cocoa& Forests Initiative, Climate Smart Cocoa) and Earthworm Foundation, and our active participation in the working groups of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa (Climate Resilience & Biodiversity and Traceable Cocoa Butter).

Beyond the on-going activities found in the Action Plan, 2020 will see us also:

- Conduct integrated HCS / HCV assessments in other sourcing regions
- Work on improved agroforestry systems, taking into account the different benefits of shade trees, and optimization of the systems (including through dynamic agroforestry approaches)
- Identify and support existing landscape initiatives relevant to our supply chain which will allow us to implement No-Deforestation in partnership with local actors operating in the landscape

No Deforestation in Action – Integrated HCS-HCV in Enchi, Ghana

A key milestone in 2019 was the completion of an integrated HCS/HCV field trial assessment to determine areas with High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) within the Enchi District in Ghana. This assessment was completed in partnership with our supplier and conducted by Earthworm Foundation in line with the ►*High Carbon Stock Approach (HCSA)*.

The objectives of the assessment were to:

- Identify if HCS/HCV values exist on farms of our Program
- Trial the methodology of the HCSA in a cocoa production landscape
- Identify areas for improving the methodology when applied to cocoa production areas
- Test the HCV screening methodology and complement with ground data collection

How the process looked like:

- Building off a land cover map produced by the ►*Starling* service an additional land cover analysis was completed to identify the key land cover classes described by the HCSA methodology
- An initial scoping assessment was completed to rapidly validate the land cover map and commence local community engagement to prepare for the main assessment

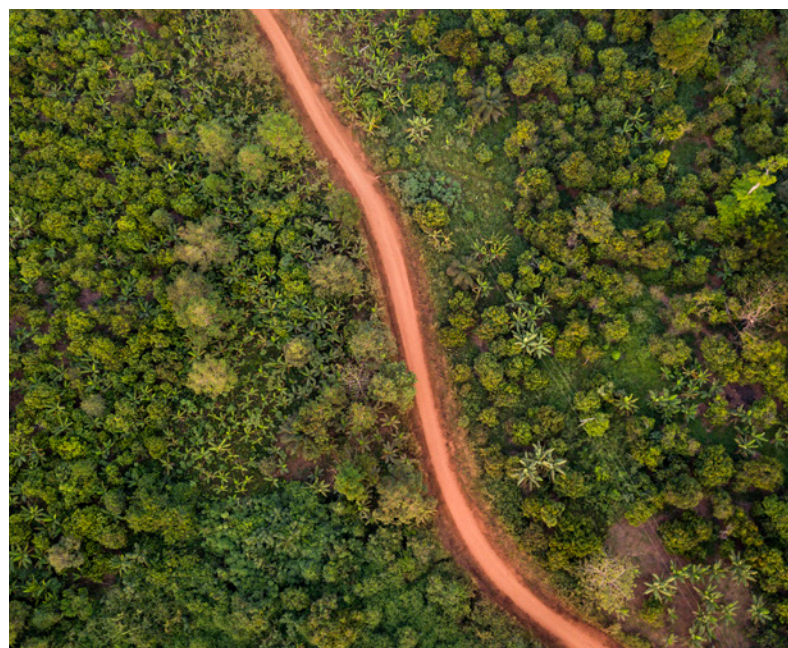
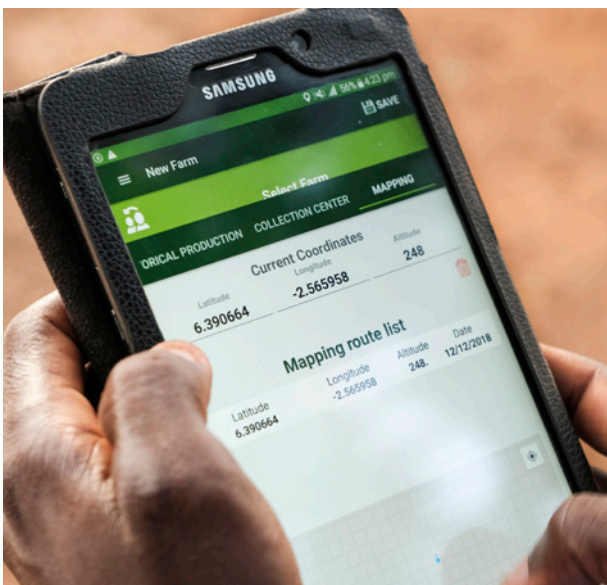
- A three week main assessment was conducted that included the measurement of around 100 samples and the engagement of key local communities to understand their interaction with forest areas in the landscape
- During the main field assessment other key stakeholders were consulted, including national and local government authorities and conservation organisations

Results of the assessment:

- The land cover mapping identified that the cocoa production landscape around the township of Enchi has a patch work of small forest patches that range in size from 0.5 hectares to 273 hectares
- Engagement with local conservation organisations highlighted that even small forest patches can provide key habitat for important amphibians
- Based on the current farm boundary information we have obtained from our suppliers' traceability efforts, we have identified 112 farms that overlap with remaining forest patches in this landscape

Next steps

- We will be taking the necessary steps in working with local stakeholders to put the relevant incentive mechanisms in place to ensure no expansion of land for cocoa cultivation into HCV/HCS. We will further scale up learnings to other origins, and share experiences with key stakeholders such as the local governmental institutions, WCF and other industry players.



Annex 1:

Cocoa & Forest Initiative – Ghana Progress Report 2019

Key Facts & Figures

As part of our commitment to the Cocoa & Forests Initiative, we started integrating the activities as outlined in our [►No-Deforestation & Agroforestry Action Plan](#) into our [►Lindt & Sprüngli Farming Program](#) for cocoa beans, as well as our traceable/segregated cocoa butter Sustainability Programs in Ghana. In 2019, our focus was main-

ly to develop procedures, test activities, learn more, and find out how to best approach each activity. Compared to the targets set, we are on track. Further, we could also achieve progress in areas where targets were not set.

Indicator	2018 / 2019 (cumulated)
Number of farmers trained in CSC best practices	13,197
Number of famers reached at awareness events to educate farmers on forest law enforcement and tree tenure provisions	6,253
Number of multi-purpose trees (i.e. permanent shade trees) distributed for on-farm planting	358,444
Number of farmers trained in Good Agricultural Practices	42,716
Number of farmers applying crop diversification (only through Programs)	978
Number of farmers participating in Village Saving and Loan Associations (only through Programs)	3,928
Number of communities with consultation sessions on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	250

CFI Narrative (text from World Cocoa Foundation)

Foreword

Dear Cocoa & Forests Initiative friends,
Yao Ahou, a cocoa farmer in Ndenou, Lagunes district, Côte d'Ivoire, told us in no uncertain terms: "There is less rain because we cut down all the big trees. We took down all the big trees that could get the steam up in the air to attract the rain. Really, if we could have more of these big trees there, they can cover the cocoa trees, protect them at least against the sun." Yao has put her convictions into practice, and has planted forest trees on her cocoa farm, including a beautiful acacia, which provides shade, a barrier against some insects, fodder for farm animals, soil restoration, and other benefits.

Yao is one among over a million people who are actively involved in the Cocoa & Forests Initiative: from cocoa farmers, to the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana,

and private sector companies. This collective effort today passes a milestone: we are reporting on our first two years of implementation for Cocoa & Forests Initiative interventions.

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

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

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

Third, we have strengthened our partnership with the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and other key stakeholders.

In the past year, governments have delivered on significant commitments in order to catalyze further private sector investment, particularly promulgating new legislation, sharing critical baseline data and maps, adopting social and environmental safeguards, and embracing new forest policies to promote cocoa agroforestry.

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

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

Richard Scobey

President, World Cocoa Foundation

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' 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 time-bound targets required for a deforestation-free and forest-positive supply chain.

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

The Governments have prepared comprehensive National Implementation Plans ([►Côte d'Ivoire](#), [►Ghana](#)) that out-

line public sector priorities, actions and timelines. Since 2017, both governments have fulfilled commitments on the key building blocks for successful CFI implementation, including important revisions to the legal framework for sustainable forest management, adoption of World Bank environmental and social safeguard standards, and preparation and sharing of up-to-date boundary maps of protected areas.

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

On the heels of the 2020 International Day of Forests, CFI companies and the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana [►reported on the first two years of implementation](#). Companies are publishing individual reports on progress and outcomes related to the implementation of their specific actions. The following is the aggregate report of company actions.

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

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

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

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.

Lindt & Sprüngli Cocoa & Forests Initiative Results

Pillar 1: Forest Protection and Restoration Narrative

We do not have a direct supply chain in Ghana, therefore all activities are managed and implemented by our supply chain partners and their respective 3rd parties. GPS polygon mapping had started already some years back, and was completed for all farms of farmers in our sustainability Programs by the end of 2019. These maps were then compared with the protected forests maps released by the Government, and we stopped sourcing from farmers illegally growing cocoa in those areas. These identified farmers are still considered to be part of the Programs, as we await official guidance on: a) what needs to be done with these farmers, and how we can support potential transitions, and/or b) updated forest boundary maps, which might show different legal status of the concerned farms. Farms and farmers found in national parks are shared with the World Cocoa Foundation to verify with the Forestry Commission. Suppliers are also conducting deforestation risk assessments and continue to apply the already existing traceability systems.

To date, more than 13,000 farmers received training on climate smart cocoa, according to the [►manual](#) provided by World Cocoa Foundation and Rainforest Alliance. More than 6,000 farmers were educated on the forest law enforcement and tree tenure provisions.

With the objective to establish agroforestry systems on all farms we source cocoa from, the distribution of shade trees has been accelerated, and more than 350,000 have already been distributed in 2019.

Pillar 2: Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods Narrative

Activities to foster sustainable production and to improve farmer livelihoods continued as usual in our Programs, with some slight changes and improvements.

Between 2018 and 2019, more than 4 million cocoa seedlings have been distributed. Special attention has been paid to farm rehabilitation in order to avoid farm boundary expansion. Also during the last two years, a cumulative total of more than 42,000 farmers have been trained on Good Agricultural Practices. Through our efforts in fostering additional income generation activities, almost 1,000 farmers now apply crop diversification (if figures from 2018 were added, the total would be larger, however we did not previously break down additional income generation activities by type, crop vs. other activities). Almost 4,000 farmers now participate in Village Saving and Loan Associations, which were initiated through the Programs. Cocoa from Programs continues to be 100 % traceable from our warehouses all the way back to farm level.

Pillar 3: Community Engagement and Social Inclusion Narrative

Under this pillar, the communities are supported in taking ownership to ensure forest protection and restoration. Consultation sessions with communities have been conducted, and first community-based natural resource management programs (CBNRM) have started, including some with a gender focus.

Spotlight on Collaborative Approaches

We started evaluating opportunities to participate in landscape approaches within Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIA) in which some of the farmers in our Programs are located. We plan to increase our engagement in these during the following years.

Further, an integrated HCS / HCV field assessment, making use of ►*Starling* basemap technology, is being conducted to determine areas with High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) within the Enchi District. We also participated in several workshops and calls to define and fine tune different activities and objectives of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative, and gave feedback to several guidelines.

Looking Forward to 2020 and Beyond

We will continue the activities we are already working on, while aiming to improve them in the spirit of continuous improvement. Crop diversification and Village Saving and Loan Associations need to be scaled, and farmer trainings in relevant areas accelerated.

As already mentioned above, focus will increasingly shift to contributing to collaborative approaches, such as HIA, CREMAs and other landscape approaches.

Indicator Progress Tracking Table

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target through direct investment	# through direct investment in 2018	# through direct investment in 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	> 105,000	59,016	39,093
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all sourcing areas.	# hectares included in risk assessment	NA		
2. No production and sourcing of cocoa from National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Wildlife Resource Reserves, except from farms with existing legal status.	2.1 All farms found in protected areas will be reported to the Government	Yes/No	Yes	No	Yes
	2.2 Adopt and publish a system for excluding farmers in the supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas.	%	100 %	No	Yes
3. A differentiated approach for Forest Reserves will be adopted, based on level of degradation; with elimination of sourcing of cocoa in less degraded reserves (Cat.1) as of 31 December 2019; and production and sourcing for a period up to 25 years through MTS in more degraded reserves (Cat. 2).	3.1 End sourcing from all farms identified within Category 1 Forest Reserve areas by 31 December 2019.	Yes/No	Yes	No	Yes
	3.2 Support farmers in Category 2 Forest Reserve areas in their restoration and reforestation programs	# hectares of Category 2 Forest Reserve areas restored:			

**NO-DEFORESTATION AND
AGROFORESTRY ACTION PLAN
PROGRESS REPORT 2019**

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target through direct investment	# through direct investment in 2018	# through direct investment in 2019
Forest Protection and Restoration					
4. In highly degraded off reserve forest lands, cocoa production and sourcing will continue, supported by climate smart cocoa and MTS.	4.1 Train farmers in off-reserve forest lands in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems	# farmers trained in CSC best practices	>70,000	0	13,197
	4.2 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS			
5. In all areas, a multi-stakeholder landscape approach will be followed, with an initial focus on the six Climate-Smart Cocoa Hotspot Intervention Areas as defined under GCFRP.	5.1 Join one/several HIA(s) in the cocoa-sourcing area	# HIA(s) joined in cocoa sourcing areas			
	5.2 Implement GCFRP CSC Good-Practice Guidelines with farmers within the HIAs	# farmers within HIAs have adopted CSC best practices			
6. Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use, socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, and detailed operational guidelines covering Category 1 and 2 reserves, will all be developed and publicly disclosed.	6.1 Share maps and data with appropriate government bodies	Yes/No	Yes	No	No
	6.2 Participate in the development of operational guidelines for Category 1 and 2 Forest Reserves	Yes/No			
7. Land and tree tenure reforms, and benefit sharing arrangement to incentivize land owners and users to retain naturally regenerated trees will be accelerated, including approval of CREMA mechanism.	7.1 Support farmers with tree registration	# trees registered	500,000	0	0
	7.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	# farmers with secure land titles		0	79
8. Public sector forest law enforcement and governance will be strengthened	8.1 Promote awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on forest law enforcement and tree tenure provisions	# farmers reached at awareness events	>70,000	0	6,253
9. Public-private collaboration to mobilize new sources of funding for forest protection and restoration, and to incentivize farmers adoption of environmentally sustainable cocoa production will be developed.	9.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	Amount of \$ mobilized towards forest protection and restoration:			
		# hectares with forest protection & restoration financing			
		# farmers participating in PES contracts			
10. Public-private collaboration will be enhanced to identify good practices and technical guidance for forest conservation and restoration, shade grown cocoa, and MTS in Forest Reserves.	10.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	min. 2,000,000	0	358,444
		# hectares of cocoa agroforestry	ca. 100,000	0	14,337
	10.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# native trees planted off-farm			
		# hectares of forest area restored			
	10.3 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS			

**NO-DEFORESTATION AND
AGROFORESTRY ACTION PLAN
PROGRESS REPORT 2019**

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target through direct investment	# through direct investment in 2018	# through direct investment in 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	# improved seedlings distributed to farmers		2,079,725	2,182,296
	11.2 Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	# nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings		175	214
	11.3 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# farmers trained in GAPs	>70,000	16,373	26,343
	11.4 Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	# of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated			
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			
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	Already reported 10.1		
		# hectares of cocoa agroforestry			
	13.2 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# farmers applying crop diversification	17,500		978
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			
		# farmers participating in VSLA groups	17,500	850	3,928
	14.2 Offer financial products to farmers	# farmers offered a financial product			
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	100 %	100 %	100 %

NO-DEFORESTATION AND
AGROFORESTRY ACTION PLAN
PROGRESS REPORT 2019

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	ca. 2,000	0	250
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			5
		# hectares under CBNRM			151
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			6
		# cocoa communities with youth-focused programs			

Annex 2: Cocoa & Forest Initiative – Côte d'Ivoire Progress Report 2019

Key Facts & Figures

As part of our commitment to the Cocoa & Forests Initiative, we started integrating the activities as outlined in our [►No-Deforestation & Agroforestry Action Plan](#) into our traceable/segregated cocoa butter Sustainability Programs in Côte d'Ivoire. We also increased the share of cocoa butter coming from such Programs, and adapted our long-term agreements with suppliers accordingly.

Given the fact that we mostly share these supply chains with other companies, we also aligned our goals and activities with them where possible. Content wise, 2019 was a year mainly used to develop procedures, test activities, deepen our understanding, and find out how to best approach each activity. Compared to the targets set, we are on track.

Indicator	2019
Number of farmers reached at awareness events about the new Forest Code	7,219
Number of multi-purpose trees (i.e. permanent shade trees) distributed for on-farm planting	90,424
Number of farmers trained in Good Agricultural Practices	9,640
Number of farmers applying crop diversification (only through Programs)	2,198
Number of farmers with a savings account (only through Programs)	6,646
Number of farmers participating in Village Saving and Loan Associations (only through Programs)	180
Number of communities with consultation sessions on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	106

CFI Narrative (text from World Cocoa Foundation)

Foreword

Dear Cocoa & Forests Initiative friends,
Yao Ahou, a cocoa farmer in Ndenou, Lagunes district, Côte d'Ivoire, told us in no uncertain terms: “There is less rain because we cut down all the big trees. We took down all the big trees that could get the steam up in the air to attract the rain. Really, if we could have more of these big trees there, they can cover the cocoa trees, protect them at least against the sun.” Yao has put her convictions into practice, and has planted forest trees on her cocoa farm, including a beautiful acacia, which provides shade, a barrier against some insects, fodder for farm animals, soil restoration, and other benefits.

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

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

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

sustainable production with the promotion of cocoa agroforestry, and community engagement.

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

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

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

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

Richard Scobey

President, World Cocoa Foundation

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' 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 time-bound targets required for a deforestation-free and forest-positive supply chain.

The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana establish national strategies, policy environments, and governance structures for CFI implementation. They ensure that CFI is linked to similar initiatives with other commodities, and fully aligned with the national Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategies and other relevant national strategies and plans. They provide key operational guidance, and baseline economic,

environmental, and social data, to help companies identify and plan the most effective and efficient private investment activities for CFI.

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

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

On the heels of the 2020 International Day of Forests, CFI companies and the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana [reported on the first two years of implementation](#). Companies are publishing individual reports on progress and outcomes related to the implementation of their specific actions. The following is the aggregate report of company actions.

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

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

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

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.

Lindt & Sprüngli Cocoa & Forests Initiative Results

Pillar 1: Forest Protection and Restoration Narrative

We do not have a direct supply chain in Côte d'Ivoire, therefore all activities are managed and implemented by our supply chain partners and their respective 3rd parties. GPS polygon mapping has started in 2018, and most suppliers are close to mapping 100 % of the farms in the supply chain. These farm maps are then used to monitor the commitment of "no sourcing from National Parks and Reserves".

While we do not actively participate in the development of new local policies and codes, we mainly support the farmers in our Programs in the implementation of these, with a focus on awareness raising events to promote the new Forest Code, as well as the distribution and planting of trees (on / off cocoa farms).

Pillar 2: Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods Narrative

With the activities in this pillar, the goal is to increase the yield and net income of farmers in order to have a more resilient farmer base and to reduce pressure on forests. Farmers are therefore trained on Good Agricultural, but also Environmental, Social and Business Practices. The farming households are further trained and supported in additional income generation activities, and savings are fostered to stabilize cash flow over the whole year.

Pillar 3: Community Engagement and Social Inclusion Narrative

Under this pillar, the communities are supported in taking ownership to ensure forest protection and restoration. Consultation sessions with communities have been conducted, and first community-based natural resource man-

agement programs (CBNRM) have started. Some of these include a gender and / or youth focus.

Looking Forward to 2020 and Beyond

An immediate next step is to fill the gaps in GPS polygon farm mapping (Pillar 1), to make sure cocoa from protected areas is not included in our traceable / segregated cocoa butter Sustainability Programs. Our supply chain partners

will continue to expand and improve the different activities, with a specific focus on tree distribution and planting, enhancing the livelihoods of farming households, as well as encouraging communities to protect forests.

We will further increase the share of cocoa butter coming from Programs covered by the Cocoa & Forests Initiative, and also start looking at our cocoa powder and chocolate supply chains (both of which represent much lower volumes for us).

Indicator Progress Tracking Table

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment in 2018	# through direct investment in 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 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	# farms mapped	NA		
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	# ha included in deforestation risk assessment	NA		
2. Elimination of cocoa production and sourcing in National Parks and Reserves in line with promulgation and enforcement of national forest policy and development of alternative livelihoods for affected farmers	2.1 Adopt and publish a system for excluding farmers in the direct supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas	Yes/No	Yes		Yes
	2.2 All farms found in National Parks and Reserves reported to government	% farms in Natl Parks & Reserves reported to government			100%
	2.3 Support cocoa farmers' transition to alternative livelihoods	# of total farmers in protected areas receiving assistance for alternative livelihoods			
3. No sourcing of cocoa from National Parks and Reserves through companies' traceable direct sourcing programs.	3.1 Implement traceability tools/technology to ensure no cocoa purchases originate from National Parks or Reserves (all forest areas)	% of direct sourced cocoa is traceable to farm-level	NA		
4. A differentiated approach based on the level of degradation of forests for classified Forests will be developed and translated into a national forest restoration strategy	4.1 Support the restoration of Classified Forests by working with cocoa farmers, the government and the forestry industry to implement contracts for mixed agroforestry as a restoration and livelihoods intervention	# farmer 'agroforestry restoration' contracts signed			1,079
		# hectares restored in Classified Forests			
5. Legal protection and management status for the remaining forests of Côte d'Ivoire in the Rural Domain	5.1 Cooperate with the government on enforcement to prevent deforestation in the legally protected forest estate (rural domain)	# hectares of forest in rural domain protected:			

**NO-DEFORESTATION AND
AGROFORESTRY ACTION PLAN
PROGRESS REPORT 2019**

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment in 2018	# through direct investment in 2019
6. Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use for the different forests, and socioeconomic data on cocoa farmers developed and publicly disclosed, and detailed operational guidelines prepared	6.1 Support the government's forthcoming adaptive management plans for different forest areas to benefit the livelihoods of forest-dependent cocoa communities	Yes/No			
	6.2 Participate in the development and operation of land-use and land-use planning at national and regional levels by sharing existing land use maps with government	Yes/No			
7. Public enforcement of the new Forest Code and its subsequent guidelines, and public sector governance will be strengthened	7.1 Promote and participate in awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on the new Forest Code	# farmers reached at awareness events	18,000		7,219
	7.2 Update farmer engagement materials and training with the revised Forest Code	Yes/No			
8. Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration	8.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	\$ mobilized towards forest protection and restoration:			
		# hectares with forest protection and restoration financing			
		# farmers participating in PES contracts			
9. Public-private collaboration to identify good practices, technical guidance and incentive mechanisms for forest restoration and agro-forestry	9.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	700,000		90,424
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry developed	28,000		4,187
	9.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# native trees planted off-farm			2,553
		# ha of forest area restored			2
10. Government creation, in collaboration with all stakeholders, of a public-private fund to support financing of protection and restoration of HCV forest areas.	10.1 Support the creation of the public-private forest conservation and rehabilitation fund	\$ contributed to fund			
Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods					
11. Promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow "more cocoa on less land"	11.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	# improved seedlings distributed to farmers			
	11.2 Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	# of nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings			
	11.3 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# of farmers trained in GAPs	18,000	9,794	9,640
	11.4 Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	# of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated			

**NO-DEFORESTATION AND
AGROFORESTRY ACTION PLAN
PROGRESS REPORT 2019**

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment in 2018	# through direct investment in 2019
12. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers	12.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# farmers applying crop diversification	11,000		2,198
	12.2 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	Already reported 9.1		
13. Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers’ access to working capital and investment funds for production and farm renovation	13.1 Promote farmer savings	# farmers in supply chain with a savings account	800	545	6,646
		# farmers participating in VSLA groups	3,100	180	180
	13.2 Offer financial products to farmers	# farmers offered a financial product			
14. Improve supply chain mapping, with the goal of 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point. An action plan will be developed for traceability, which will be implemented step-by-step to achieve full traceability and verification, applicable to all by end-2019.	14.1 Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests	# farms mapped within direct supply chain	Already reported 1.1		
	14.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain	% of direct sourced cocoa traceable from individual farms to first purchase point	Already reported 3.1		
Social Inclusion and Community Engagement					
15. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes.	15.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	# communities with consultation sessions	70		106
16. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration	16.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management programs for forest restoration/protection	# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program			109
		# hectares under CBNRM			1,703
17. Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive.	17.1 Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are gender and youth sensitive	# cocoa communities with gender-focused programs			52
		# cocoa communities with youth-focused programs			99