

## Cocoa & Forest Initiative

### Cargill's Action Plan

*Cargill is one of the signatories of The Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) – a public-private partnership launched in 2017 bringing together the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana as well as leading cocoa and chocolate companies committed to end deforestation and restore forest areas. The initiative is led by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), IDH - the Sustainable Trade Initiative, and The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit (ISU).*

Read more about the CFI initiative and Action Plans in [Annex 3](#).

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#### **QUICK READ: 5 THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT OUR CFI ACTION PLAN**

1. Cargill's CFI action plan is part of our broader commitment to [Protect our Planet](#), our goal to eliminate deforestation in our supply chain.
2. Cargill's individual CFI action plan introduces the set of activities we will deliver to achieve CFI goals.
3. Publishing the CFI action plan is part of the accountability measures we have set out in our Protect our Planet Strategic Action Plan.
4. Through our CFI action plan we will introduce a new range of projects into the Cargill Cocoa Promise that scale up our restoration efforts.
5. We are working closely with the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to deliver the national CFI implementation plans.

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#### **CARGILL & THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE (CFI)**

Cargill Cocoa & Chocolate is committed to reducing and, ultimately, eliminating deforestation from our supply chains whilst respecting farmers needs to make a living. Cocoa and chocolate ingredients may be sourced from areas with high deforestation rates. We are working directly with farmers on the ground and applying the latest technologies and innovations to increase transparency.

In 2018, we introduced our [Protect our Planet Strategic Action Plan](#) which provides our approach to achieving our goal of zero deforestation by 2030. The plan integrates environmental best practices across our supply chain to conserve precious natural resources and guarantee the future livelihoods of our smallholder partners. Our approach consists of [five pathways](#) in which cocoa related deforestation can be ended and forests can be restored.

One of these pathways is Transformation, Together.

In 2014, Cargill joined governments, companies and civil society groups in signing the New York Declaration of Forests. Joining the Cocoa & Forest Initiative was a natural extension building on work we at Cargill set out to do. This includes working together with the World Resource Institute (WRI) to assess areas at risk of deforestation.

We believe that the journey towards sustainable business practices is far greater than the actions or interests of any one company. By partnering up with other organizations and taking advantage of our individual strengths we can achieve fundamental and lasting transformation.

In 2017, we joined the CFI initiative because a collective approach will achieve more than going at it alone. All signatories of the CFI occupy different parts of the cocoa supply chain and cocoa sector as a whole. This makes this multi-stakeholder approach so important – we have a different impact in different places leading to broader and more meaningful change.

## Annex 1: Cargill Action Plan table – Ghana

All CFI Action Plans will be updated in 2019 in alignment with Government plans and the availability of operational guidance on land-use of degraded forest areas and finalized boundary maps for protected areas.

	Ghana - Framework Language	Company Actions	#Cargill	Comments
1	There will be no further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations and using methodologies such as High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV) approach) for cocoa production as of 1 January 2018.	1.1 Conduct farm mapping within supply chain to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest land	25000 (100%) farms mapped	
		1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas.	57500 hectares included in deforestation risk assessment	
2	There will be no production and sourcing of cocoa from National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Wildlife Resource Reserves, except from farms with existing legal status, as of 1 January 2018.	2.1 All farms found in protected areas will be reported to the World Cocoa Foundation.	Yes	Subject to accurate and up to date map provided by government
		2.2 A system will be adopted and published for excluding farmers in our supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas.	Yes	
3	A differentiated approach for Forest Reserves will be adopted by Government by 31 December 2018. It will be based on the following categories and will specify the	3.1 End sourcing from all farms identified within Category 1 Forest Reserve areas by 31 December 2019.	Yes	

	<p>number of hectares, timeline, roles and responsibilities, budget and fund-mobilization strategy for each category:</p> <p>- Category 1: The less degraded Forest Reserves (classified as condition 1, 2, and 3 in the national system) will be managed under a strict protection status by 31 December 2019, which will exclude cocoa production and sourcing, timber extraction, or other types of productive and extractive activities. Signatory companies will stop sourcing cocoa from these forests as of 31 December 2019.</p> <p>Category 2: In the more degraded Forest Reserves (classified as condition 4 and 5 in the national system), cocoa production and sourcing will continue for a period up to 25 years (the cocoa tree lifecycle) through the Modified Taungya System (MTS). Government will sign contracts with farmers that include tree benefit sharing arrangements, targeted restoration and reforestation programs with the end goal of progressively restoring the forest to a healthy intact state, and cessation of cocoa farming (but allowing some sustainable economic use of the forest, including non-timber forest products).</p>	<p>3.2 Support farmers in Category 2 Forest Reserve areas in their restoration and reforestation programs</p>	<p>TBD # hectares of Category 2 Forest Reserve areas restored</p>	<p>Subject to government provision of necessary guidelines and standards for implementation</p>
4	<p>In highly degraded off reserve forest lands (which are held under the customary land ownership sector), cocoa production and sourcing will continue, supported by substantial investment and adoption of best practices in climate smart cocoa and MTS.</p>	<p>4.1 Train farmers in off-reserve forest lands in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems</p>	<p>10000 farmers that have adopted CSC best practices</p>	<p>Subject to government provision of necessary guidelines and standards for implementation</p>
		<p>4.2 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)</p>	<p>TBD # farmers that have developed MTS</p>	<p>Dependent on assessment underway in 2018/19</p>
5	<p>In all these areas, a multi-stakeholder landscape approach will form the basis for the interventions, with an initial focus on the six Climate-Smart Cocoa Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIAs) as defined under the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program (GCFRP). The process starts with establishment of consortiums of key stakeholders, followed by development and implementation of integrated landscape management plans with a strong focus on climate-smart cocoa initiatives.</p>	<p>5.1 Implement GCFRP CSC Good-Practice Guidelines with farmers within the HIAs</p>	<p>TBD # farmers with HIAs that have adopted CSC best practices</p>	<p>Subject to government provision of necessary guidelines for implementation</p>
6	<p>Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use for these areas, socio-economic data on cocoa farmers and their communities in these areas, and detailed operational guidelines covering forest management in Category 1 Forest Reserve, and the mixed-use approach in Category</p>	<p>6.1 Share maps and data with appropriate government bodies</p>	<p>N/A</p>	

	2 Forest Reserve, will all be developed and publicly disclosed by Government by 31 December 2018, with input as relevant from the private sector, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders. In particular, this will include the development of a national registry of any farms with legal status in Forest Reserves.	6.2 Participate in the development of operational guidelines for Category 1 and 2 Forest Reserves	Yes	
7	Land and tree tenure reforms, and benefit sharing arrangement to incentivize land owners and users to retain naturally regenerated trees on off-reserve farmlands and in the farming landscape of MTS will be accelerated by Government. This will include approval of the Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) mechanism, which will help secure land owners and users' rights to manage and derive economic benefits from forest resources.	7.1 Support farmers with tree registration	100000 trees registered on cocoa farms	Subject to government provision of necessary guidelines and standards for implementation
		7.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	TBD # and % of farmers in supply chain with secure land titles	
8	Public sector forest law enforcement and governance will be strengthened, including awareness raising campaigns, capacity building of forest institutions and community policing, stronger surveillance and monitoring, and application of stronger sanctions for infringement, covering forest encroachment and degradation from agriculture, logging and galamsey, as of 1 January 2018.	8.1 Promote and participate in awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on forest law enforcement	25000 farmers reached at awareness events	
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. Key opportunities include inter alia, support for innovative financial mechanisms (such as payments for environmental services, carbon finance, and public-private trust funds), implementation of MTS and phased approach to land-use change, alternative livelihoods for cocoa farmers affected by land-use change, development of shade-grown cocoa systems, climate-smart cocoa production.	9.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration via payments for environmental services (PES).	TBD Amount of \$ mobilized forest protection and restoration	
			TBD # of PES contracts, hectares covered, and # of farmer participants	
10	Public-private collaboration, in partnership with local and global experts, 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 Distribute multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via mixed agroforestry	15000 hectares cocoa agroforestry developed	
		10.2 Distribute native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	N/A # native trees provided for off-farm planting	
			N/A # hectares of forest area restored	

		10.3 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	TBD # farmers that have developed MTS	
11	Promote investment in long-term productivity of high quality cocoa in environmentally sustainable manner and grow “more cocoa on less land,” through intensification of farming practices, provision of improved planting materials, introduction of yield-enhancing methods, training in good agricultural practices, crop protection, and crop nutrition and soil fertility. Continued land tenure reform to strengthen farmers’ land and property rights, and development and capacity building of farmers’ organizations, are critical enabling factors for sustainable agriculture development.	11.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	400000 improved seedlings distributed to farmers	
		11.2 Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	5 nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings	
		11.3 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	2500 farmers and organizations trained in GAPs	
		11.4 Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	120 hectares of cocoa rehabilitated	
12	Develop implementation plans, including mapping of exact areas to intensify establishment of shaded cocoa landscapes in line with the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme (GCFRP), with the promotion of Climate Smart Cocoa and the national Climate Smart Cocoa Standard in environmentally suitable areas, with a first focus on Climate Smart Cocoa Hotspot Intervention Areas (CSC HIAs).	12.1 Promote the Climate Smart Cocoa Standard	TBD # of farmers adopting CSC	Subject to government provision of necessary guidelines and standards for implementation
13	Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers, including diversification, agricultural inter-cropping, development of shade-grown cocoa, and other income generating activities designed to boost and diversify household income.	13.1 Distribute multi-purpose trees for on-farm planting	15000 hectares developed into cocoa agroforestry system	
		13.2 Promote farm-level crop diversification	13000 farmers applying crop diversification	
14	Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers’ access to working capital and investment funds required for production and cocoa farm rehabilitation and renovation.	14.1 Promote expansion of farmer savings	TBD # and % of farmers in supply chain with a savings account 12500 farmers participating in VSLA groups	
		14.2 Offer financial products to farmers	5000 farmers in supply chain that took out a loan in past 12 months from company-led credit program	
15	Improve supply chain mapping, with 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point by 31 December 2019. Private sector and Government will develop a joint action plan that maps out key principles, steps, and milestones to achieve this step, encompassing all national and international traders, by 30 June 2018.	15.1 Conduct mapping to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries polygon data	25000 farms mapped within direct supply chain	

	Government will adopt regulations that require verifiable traceability from farm to first purchase point by end-2019, and ensure compliance by national and international traders thereafter. Signatory companies are putting in place verifiable monitoring systems for traceability from farm to first purchase point, operational policies and control systems that effectively monitor the associated risks, including high quality verification, by 31 December 2019.	15.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in 100% of direct supply chain by end-2019	100% cocoa supply traceable to individual farms	
16	Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes under the Framework.	16.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the Frameworks for Action	TBD # of consultation sessions per community and # of participants (male/female & <40yrs)	
17	Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration, including engagement of local communities and farmers in awareness raising campaigns on the status of protected areas and the critical role that forest plays in climate regulation.	17.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programs for forest restoration/protection in cocoa communities	TBD # of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	
			TBD # of hectares under CBNRM	
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 gender and youth sensitive	Yes	
19	For the approach in Forest Reserves, Government will assess and mitigate the social impacts and risks of proposed land-use changes on affected cocoa farmers and their communities, and ensure provision of alternative livelihoods and restoration of standard of living of affected parties, in line with global standards.			
20	Government will prepare operational guidelines covering resettlement and livelihood restoration of any affected parties by 30 June 2018, with input as relevant from private sector, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders, in line with global standards.	20.1 Support the development of operational guidelines on resettlement and livelihood restoration	Yes	

## Annex 2: Cargill Action Plan table – Côte d’Ivoire

All CFI Action Plans will be updated in 2019 in alignment with Government plans and the availability of operational guidance on land-use of degraded forest areas and finalized boundary maps for protected areas.

	Cdi - Framework Language	Company Actions	#Cargill	Comments
1	There will be no further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations and using methodologies such as High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV) approach) for cocoa production.	1.1 Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries polygon data to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests	100% (57534) farms mapped	Full mapping deadline is when all farmers have been mapped. Dynamics of farmer organization require annual updates and mapping of new farmers who join
		1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	187749 hectares included in deforestation risk assessment	
2	Signatory companies and Government commit to the elimination of all cocoa production and sourcing in National Parks and Reserves in line with the promulgation and enforcement of the prevailing national forest policy and the development of alternative livelihoods for affected farmers. A plan of action will be put in place by end-2018 to ensure fulfilment of this commitment.	2.1 A system will be adopted and published for excluding farmers in the direct supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas	Yes	
		2.2 All farms found in National Parks and Reserves will be reported to the Ministry of Water and Forests	TBD % of farms in National Parks and Reserves reported to government	Commitment operational. Farmer list available via Cargill. Transfer to government dependent on agreement and implementation of best practices on social safeguards.
		2.3 Support cocoa farmers' transition to alternative livelihoods via technical assistance for on- and off-farm enterprises	TBD # and % of total farmers in protected areas receiving assistance for alternative livelihoods	Government is creating a survey of what information is necessary from farmers so they can transfer them to a sustainable livelihood elsewhere, we will have to support this info and work along with government
3	Signatory companies commit to no sourcing of cocoa from National Parks and Reserves through their traceable direct sourcing programs, including farmer organizations and cooperatives, by 1 January 2018. A plan of action will be put in place by January 2018 to ensure fulfilment of this commitment.	3.1 Implement traceability tools/technology to ensure no cocoa purchases originate from National Parks or Reserves (all forest areas)	100% of direct sourced cocoa is traceable to farm-level	



4	A differentiated approach based on the level of degradation of forests for the current Classified Forests will be developed by Government and translated into a national forest restoration strategy, by end-2018. The characteristics, the number of hectares, timeline, roles and responsibilities will be progressively specified in the land use plans.	4.1 Support the restoration of Classified Forests by working with cocoa farmers and partnering with SODEFOR and the forestry industry to implement contracts for mixed agroforestry as a restoration and livelihoods intervention	5753 farmers 'agroforestry restoration' contracts signed	Expected based on initial assessments
			18775 hectares restored in Classified Forests	Expected based on initial assessments
5	A legal protection and management status will be given by Government to the remaining forests of Côte d'Ivoire in the Rural Zone, in particular to the sacred forests by 30 June 2018.	5.1 Cooperate with Ministry of Water and Forests on enforcement to prevent deforestation in the legally protected forest estate (rural domain)	TBD # hectares of forest in rural domain protected	
6	Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use for the different forests, and socio-economic data on cocoa farmers and their communities who depend on these forests, will be developed and publicly disclosed by Government by 31 December 2018, and detailed operational guidelines by 30 June 2019, with input as relevant from the private sector, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders.	6.1 Support the government's forthcoming adaptive management plans for different forest areas to benefit the livelihoods of forest-dependent cocoa communities	Yes	
		6.2 Participate in the development and operation of land-use and land-use planning at national and regional levels by sharing existing land use maps with government	Yes	
7	Public enforcement of the new Forest Code and its subsequent guidelines, and public sector governance will be strengthened, including, inter alia, awareness raising campaigns, capacity building of forest institutions, stronger surveillance and monitoring, and application of immediate sanctions for any new infringement, as of the date of promulgation of the new Forest Code but no later than June 2018.	7.1 Promote and participate in awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on the new Forest Code	57534 farmers reached at awareness events	
		7.2 Update farmer engagement materials and training with the revised Forest Code	Yes	
8	Public-private collaboration to mobilize more technical and financial resources for forest protection and restoration, including, inter alia, support for innovative financial mechanisms (the appropriate financing mechanisms will be defined in the operational document) to assure Payment of Environmental Services, alternative livelihoods for cocoa farmers affected by	8.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration such as: new financing mechanisms (to be specified), contribution to conservation funds, development of payments for environmental services (PES) schemes	TBD Amount of \$ mobilized towards forest protection and restoration	
			1878 hectares with forest protection and restoration financing	

	land-use changes, implementation of the current government contractualization approach, and development of mixed agro-forestry systems.		575 farmers participating in PES contracts	
9	Public-private collaboration to identify: good practices, technical guidance and incentive mechanisms for forest restoration, and mixed agro-forestry systems. The Government is developing management models for sustainable agro-forestry development, in consultation with all stakeholders.	9.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via mixed agroforestry	967820 multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	
			24195,5 hectares cocoa agroforestry developed	
		9.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	N/A # native trees planted off-farm	
			N/A # hectares of forest area restored	
10	The Government, in collaboration with all stakeholders, will create a public-private fund to support the long-term financing of the protection and restoration of high conservation value forest areas. All stakeholders will be encouraged to support this fund.	10.1 Support the creation of the public-private forest conservation and rehabilitation fund	TBD \$ contributed to fund	
11	Promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow “more cocoa on less land,” through provision of optimal planting materials, training in good agricultural practices, crop nutrition and soil fertility, crop protection, and development and capacity building of farmers’ organizations, are critical enabling factors for sustainable agriculture development.	11.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	1486826 improved seedlings distributed to farmers	Please note that there will be a period where these services will not be delivered as currently there is a CCC policy in place
			N/A % average productivity improvement on farms receiving improved planting materials	
		11.2 Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	33 nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings	
		11.3 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	57534 farmers trained in GAPs	
			N/A % average productivity improvement on farms trained in GAPs	
11.4 Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	TBD # of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated			

12	Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers, including through food crop diversification, agricultural inter-cropping, development of mixed agro-forestry systems and shade-grown cocoa, and other income generating activities designed to boost and diversify household income.	12.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification	57534 farmers applying crop diversification	
		<i>See Company Action 9.1</i>	967820 multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	
			24195 hectares cocoa agroforestry developed	
13	Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital and investment funds required for production and farm renovation	13.1 Promote expansion of farmer savings	5753 farmers in supply chain with a savings account	
			5753 farmers participating in VSLA groups	
		13.2 Offer financial products to farmers	9210 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. The private sector, in collaboration with the Government, will develop an action plan for traceability with clear timelines, which will be implemented step-by-step to achieve full traceability and verification, applicable to all by end-2019.  Signatory companies are putting in place verifiable monitoring systems for traceability from farm to the first purchase point, operational policies and control systems that effectively monitor the associated risks, including high quality verification.	<i>See Company Action 1.1</i>	57534 farmers mapped within direct supply chain	
		14.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain	100% cocoa supply traceable from individual farms to first purchase point	
15	Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes under the Framework.	15.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	1382 communities with consultation sessions and # of participants per community (male/female & <40yrs)	
16	Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration, including engagement of local communities and farmers in awareness raising campaigns on the status of National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests and the critical role that forest plays in climate regulation, soil fertility and water circulation.	16.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management programs for forest restoration/protection	28 cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	
			TBD # of hectares under CBNRM	
17		17.1 Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification	28 cocoa communities with gender-focused programs	

	Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive.	action plans that are youth and gender sensitive	28 cocoa communities with youth-focused programs	
18	For National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests, Government will assess and mitigate the social impacts and risks of proposed land-use changes on affected farmers and their communities, and ensure provision of alternative livelihoods and restoration of standard of living of affected parties, in line with reasonable standards to be agreed upon.			
19	Government will prepare operational guidelines covering resettlement and livelihood restoration of affected parties by 31 December 2018, with input as relevant from private sector, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders, in line with reasonable standards to be agreed upon.	19.1 Support the development of operational guidelines on resettlement and restoring living standards	Yes	

## Annex 3: Background information

### BOLD PUBLIC-PRIVATE ACTION: 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 new public-private partnership – called the [Cocoa & Forests Initiative \(CFI\)](#) – has been organized by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), IDH - the Sustainable Trade Initiative, and The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit (ISU). The Prince of Wales [launched CFI](#) in March 2017 in London.

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

The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana play a critical leadership role in establishing the national strategy, enabling policy environment, and governance structure for CFI implementation. They ensure that CFI is linked to similar initiatives with other commodities, and fully aligned with the national REDD+ Strategy 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 key public sector priorities, actions and timelines, following extensive consultation with all stakeholders. During the first year of CFI, the Governments have launched work on the key building blocks for successful CFI implementation, including important revisions to the legal framework for sustainable forest management, preparation of up-to-date boundary maps of protected areas, and collection of socio-economic and land use data for the priority investment areas.

Thirty-three companies<sup>1</sup>, accounting for about 85% of global cocoa usage, have now joined CFI. Each company has agreed to prepare a detailed individual action plan that spells out the specific actions it will take in 2018-2022 to deliver the commitments set out in the Framework. Each company will decide for itself how to best support the achievement of the Framework objectives, based on their role in the supply chain, their corporate strategic priorities, and their cocoa sustainability goals.

Almost all companies have now completed initial action plans. These initial plans will be updated and finalized in 2019 after the governments have completed the ongoing legal and operational policy changes, the mapping of protected areas, baseline data collection, and other building blocks needed for full investment programming.<sup>2</sup>

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

CFI is coordinated closely with a wide range of global and local environmental organizations and partnerships, including the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, Amsterdam Declaration Partnership, Partnerships for Forests, the Rainforest Alliance, and World Resources Institute.

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

<sup>2</sup> The actions pending further information are marked "to be determined" in the initial company action plans

## WHAT ARE THE KEY COMMITMENTS IN CFI?

The Frameworks are structured around three critical themes of (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. Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use, socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, and detailed operational guidelines covering forest management and land-use are being developed and will be publicly disclosed.

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 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 have agreed to accelerate 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 will be accelerated through food crop diversification, agricultural inter-cropping, and development of mixed agro-forestry 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 will assess and mitigate 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.