



Cargill
2020 Annual CFI Progress Report

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FOREWORD

Cargill Cocoa & Chocolate is committed to reducing and, ultimately, eliminating deforestation from the cocoa supply chains whilst respecting farmers' need to make a living from cocoa. To achieve this goal, we work closely with local partners on the ground, deploying innovative technologies and encouraging the uptake of new farming methods. This forms part of a [wider Cargill company commitment](#) to helping farming and forests coexist around the world.

Reducing deforestation has been a core focus of our sustainability efforts for several years already. In 2014, Cargill joined global businesses, governments and civil society groups in endorsing the [New York Declaration on Forests](#). In 2017, we committed to the [Cocoa & Forests Initiative](#) (CFI) Joint Frameworks for Action to end cocoa supply chain deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and published our respective [Action Plan](#) for these in 2018. That same year, we reinforced our commitment to [Protect Our Planet](#), as part of a wider reframing of our sustainability goals in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Our Protect our Planet goal is our commitment to reducing our environmental impact, including ending deforestation and promoting reforestation in the cocoa supply chain, in order to secure the future livelihoods and resilience of our smallholder farming partners. The plan outlines concrete actions we are taking to achieve 100 percent cocoa bean traceability in our direct supply chains. It also expands our forest efforts to five origin countries (Brazil, Indonesia, Cameroon, Ivory Coast and Ghana) as well as to the indirect cocoa supply chain.

“We believe that the journey towards a sustainable cocoa sector is far greater than the actions or interests of any one company. Initiatives like the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) are crucial for driving lasting change. By connecting our individual strengths we are all contributing towards achieving our common goal of a fair and secure cocoa supply chain.”

-Taco Terheijden, Director, Cargill Cocoa & Chocolate Sustainability

WHAT IS THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE?

The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and the world's leading cocoa and chocolate companies [signed landmark agreements](#) in November 2017 to end deforestation and promote forest restoration and protection in the cocoa supply chain. This public-private partnership – called the [Cocoa & Forests Initiative \(CFI\)](#) – has been organized by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), IDH - the Sustainable Trade Initiative, and The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit (ISU), in partnership with the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The Prince of Wales [launched CFI](#) in March 2017 and reviewed implementation progress in November 2018. The Frameworks for Action for [Côte d'Ivoire](#) and [Ghana](#) define core commitments, verifiable actions, and timebound targets required for a deforestation-free and forest-positive supply chain.

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

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

In March 2019, 34 CFI signatory companies¹, accounting for about 85% of global cocoa usage, 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. The following is the aggregate annual 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.

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

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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. Already in 2018, we have expanded CFI from West Africa to Latin America, with the signing of a new Framework of Action in Colombia in July 2018.

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.

LOOKING FORWARD TO 2020 AND BEYOND

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

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.

1. **Supply Chain Transparency:** Achieving 100 percent cocoa bean traceability for our direct supply chains. We will map our entire direct cocoa supply chain, using GPS and polygon farm mapping globally, to identify the exact location of the farms and accurately assess farm size. We will also continue to introduce traceability technology to cooperatives and farmers such as a Coop Management System (CMS) and bar-coding of bags enabling us to trace beans back to individual farms. We have already achieved 100 percent traceability for directly sourced cocoa in Ghana using these technologies.
2. **Cargill Cocoa Promise:** Integrating environmental protection projects into our Cocoa Promise program. This includes expanding existing programs related to growing more cocoa on less land, economics and labor issues to include agroforestry, and conservation.
3. **Supplier Engagement:** Committed to managing the risk of deforestation not only in the Cargill Cocoa Promise supply chain, but also within indirect cocoa and chocolate ingredient supply chains. This includes raising standards for third-party suppliers to advance their own transparency and build their capacity to address common challenges.
4. **Transformation, Together:** The journey towards sustainable business practices is far greater than the actions, supported by the World Cocoa Foundation, and the IDH - Sustainable Trade Initiative, to achieve a fair and secure cocoa supply chain. Protect Our Planet also includes collaborative arrangements with (sub)national & landscapes initiatives, and support of stronger legal enforcement mechanisms.
5. **Reporting & Sharing:** We committed to reporting annually to all stakeholders, including customers, CFI, NGOs and others. By sharing progress and learnings with stakeholders around the globe, participants in the cocoa supply chain and beyond can learn from each other on this journey to end deforestation.

Ghana

KEY FACTS & FIGURES – GHANA



CARGILL'S COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE RESULTS – GHANA

Forest Protection and Restoration

Cargill committed to no further conversion of any forest land for cocoa production. To measure progress on our commitment Cargill started mapping the origin of cocoa from our direct sourcing to the farm level. So far, we have mapped over 31,800 cocoa farms in our direct sourcing networks in Cote d'Ivoire with a unique GPS polygon. Currently 71% of farms in our direct sourcing networks in Cote d'Ivoire are mapped.

By using products and data of WRI's Global Forest Watch Pro platform, Cargill developed a methodology to assess past impact and potential for future impact associated with “deforestation-related activities” in our supply chain. We have monitored over 30,000 hectares of cocoa farm area associated to our supply chain and identified suppliers at-risk.

Understanding the full length of our supply chain is also key, for example to uphold our commitment to eliminate cocoa sourcing in National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Wildlife Resource Reserves. Next to farm mapping, we are continuing to expand our cocoa traceability and sustainable certification programs, as well as the technology that underpins them. In Ghana, we have achieved 100% traceability to the farmers in our direct supply chain.

Sustainable production and farmer's livelihoods

Combining insights from GPS farm mapping, deforestation risk assessments and first-mile traceability solutions we prioritize engagements with our suppliers and integrate environmental protection projects in our Cargill Cocoa Promise to reduce pressure for agricultural expansion into new lands and strengthen the resilience of cocoa farmers to climate change.

Across “Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIA's) and beyond, Cargill promoted investment in long-term productivity of cocoa and reached over 27,000 farmers with awareness and training on “Deforestation Free” principles, options for crop diversification, shaded cocoa and Good Agricultural Practices that protect the environment and promote sustainable livelihoods.”

In collaboration with Agro-Eco Louis Bolk Institute, we trained trainers on implementing Climate-Smart Agriculture in Cocoa. Subsequently, through a Farmer Field School approach 11,651 cocoa farmers received more focused training on the application of Climate Smart Agriculture best practices in cocoa production.

To support farmers attaining appropriate shade regimes, in collaboration with the Forestry Commission of Ghana and the Forest Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG) we distributed 52,416 multi-purpose trees for on-farm planting on over 2,900 hectares of cocoa farm land and equipping lead farmers with the right techniques to help farmers in their communities maintaining and growing trees.

Community Engagement and Social Inclusion

While agriculture in general and cocoa production specifically may be one proximate force for deforestation in West Africa, it is a part of a complex causal chain. Stopping deforestation therefore requires action from many actors in cocoa production landscapes, including the government, local communities, producers and processors and civil society organizations.

Throughout our programs, Cargill applies a community-centered approach as a way for enhancing landscape level conservation outcomes while also seeking to improve rural livelihoods. To design and implement our interventions in an inclusive manner, we invest significant time and resources to

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consult and involve appropriate stakeholders such as cooperatives, farming communities, women's and youth groups, and others, through focus group discussions and workshops.

We have continuously engaged over 108 cocoa communities in programs that drive wider community development. This is how we work in close partnership with local people to ensure they feel involved and that we understand what each local community really needs. This understanding is vital because every community is unique.

TRACKING TABLE / GHANA

*A number of activities in the action plan remains "to be determined" pending expected policy developments and/or guidance from Governments.

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target through direct investment	# through direct investment in 2019	# on behalf of clients 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	25000 (100%)	29198	2679
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all sourcing areas.	# hectares included in risk assessment	57500	24030	6162
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	TBD*	TBD*
	2.2 Adopt and publish a system for excluding farmers in the supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas.	Yes/No	Yes	Yes, system in place	Yes, system in place
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	TBD	TBD
	3.2 Support farmers in Category 2 Forest Reserve areas in their restoration and reforestation programs	# hectares of Category 2 Forest Reserve areas restored:	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*
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	10000	10933	718
	4.2 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS	TBD	N/A	N/A

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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	N/A	1	N/A
	5.2 Implement GCFRP CSC Good-Practice Guidelines with farmers within the HIAs	# farmers within HIAs have adopted CSC best practices	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*
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	N/A	N/A	N/A
	6.2 Participate in the development of operational guidelines for Category 1 and 2 Forest Reserves	Yes/No	Yes	TBD*	TBD*
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	100000	TBD*	TBD*
	7.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	# farmers with secure land titles	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*
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	25000	24321	2679
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:	TBD	TBD	TBD
		# hectares with forest protection & restoration financing	TBD	TBD	TBD
		# farmers participating in PES contracts	TBD	TBD	TBD
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 multipurpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	-	52416	N/A
		# hectares of cocoa agroforestry	15000	2912	N/A
	10.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# native trees planted off-farm	N/A	N/A	N/A
		# hectares of forest area restored	N/A	N/A	N/A
	10.3 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*

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Sustainable Production and Farmer Livelihoods					
11. Promote investment in long-term productivity of high quality cocoa in environmentally sustainable manner and grow "more cocoa on less land."	11.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	# million improved seedlings distributed to farmers	4000000	174581	17500
	11.2 Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	# nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings	5	8	1
	11.3 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# farmers trained in GAPs	25000	24321	2679
	11.4 Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	# of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated	120	532	59
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	TBD*	TBD*	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 # hectares of cocoa agroforestry	Already reported 10.1		
	13.2 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# farmers applying crop diversification	13000		TBD
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	TBD	TBD	TBD
		# farmers participating in VSLA groups	12500	0	0
	14.2 Offer financial products to farmers	# farmers offered a financial product	5000	89 (through Doni Doni)	TBD
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%

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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	<i># communities with consultation sessions</i>	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*
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	<i># cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program</i>	TBD	TBD	TBD
		<i># hectares under CBNRM</i>	TBD	TBD	TBD
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	<i># cocoa communities with gender-focused programs</i>	Yes	87 communities supported through community development programs that are gender-sensitive and focus on youth. Needs assessments determine community needs and project scope.	21
		<i># cocoa communities with youth-focused programs</i>	Yes	87 communities supported through community development programs that are gender-sensitive and focus on youth. Needs assessments determine community needs and project scope.	21

FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS IN GHANA

Cargill Cocoa & Chocolate in Ghana is embarking on a number of tailored Cargill Cocoa Promise programs as part of the Protect our Planet sustainability goal. These programs are also helping Cargill deliver impactful contributions to the commitments made under the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI).

These Cargill Cocoa Promise programs include farmer capacity building, provision of desirable shade trees to cocoa farmers as well as a number of community development initiatives. They are designed to help farmers learn about the value of sustainable forest and crop management and how to achieve greater climate resilience of cocoa farms through climate smart cocoa standards to provide capacity building to farmers.

One way in which climate smart standards are shared are through Farmer Field Schools (FFS). Throughout FFS modules community facilitators use a participatory approach to train a group of farmers on the farm for a period of seven months through demonstrations, idea sharing and field practices training for the farmers to be able to make their own judgement on which practices is best for their cocoa farming as a result of climate change .

In collaboration with Agro-Eco Louis Bulk Institute and using the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach to training, 102 FFSs were set up to provide practical training to farmers on adaptive and mitigation practices to reduce the impact of climate change on their cocoa farms.

Akoti, a cocoa farming community in the Sefwi Bekwai District of the Western Region was one of the beneficiary communities of this intervention. With a total of 100 farmers and led by two trained community facilitators, the community set up two FFS plots where practical Climate Smart cocoa practices such as water harvesting, production of



Figure 1 community facilitators receiving training on compost production

compost, integration of shade trees into cocoa systems and irrigation were demonstrated.

In groups of ten farmers, the farmers developed compost sites where they collectively produce compost using cocoa and household waste and distribute same among themselves for application on their farms.

Among these practices, the production and use of compost and integration of shade trees into their farming system was commonly adopted by the farmers.

‘ The climate smart training has been very helpful. Until we received this training, our farms used to be very dry during the dry season. However with the application of the compost we produced, the soil on

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my farm looks wet even in the dry season with my plants producing fresh leaves and pods.” ‘With this practice, my cocoa waste on the farm is positively utilized. I would encourage my farmers to adopt this practice’. - Mr. Abraham Taah, community facilitator and farmer

Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture, yield optimization and sustainable intensification are key strategies part of Ghana’s Cocoa and Forest REDD+ Programme (GCFRP) and to delivering carbon emission reductions resulting from avoided cocoa expansion into forests. This how together with our partners we secure the future Ghana’s forests, make the cocoa sector climate-resilient.



Figure 2 Farmer Field School

Cote d'Ivoire

KEY FACTS & FIGURES - COTE D'IVOIRE

Mapped over 122,000
cocoa farms in the
direct supply chain

Implemented the
Cooperative
Management System
(CMS) in 64% of
cooperatives

Monitored over
355,500 hectares of
cocoa farm area

Reached over 105,000
farmers with training in
Good Agricultural
Practices (GAP)

Engaged suppliers in
improvement programs
for restoring forests

Planted over 280,000
trees across 13,945
hectares of cocoa farm
land

Helped 10 cooperatives
building 16 tree
seedling nurseries

The Cargill 
Cocoa Promise

CARGILL COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE RESULTS - COTE D'IVOIRE

Forest Protection and Restoration

Cargill committed to no further conversion of any forest land for cocoa production. To measure progress on our commitment, Cargill started mapping the origin of cocoa from our direct sourcing to the farm level. So far, we have mapped over 122,000 cocoa farms in our direct sourcing networks in Cote d'Ivoire with a unique GPS polygon. Currently 88% of farms in our direct sourcing networks in Cote d'Ivoire are mapped.

By using products and data of WRI's Global Forest Watch Pro platform, Cargill developed a methodology to assess past impact and potential for future impact associated with “deforestation-related activities” in our supply chain. We have monitored over 355,000 hectares of cocoa farm area associated to our supply chain and identified suppliers at-risk.

Understanding the full length of our supply chain is key, for example to uphold our commitment to eliminate cocoa sourcing in National Parks and Reserves. With Farmforce, we implemented the Cooperative Management System technology in 64% of the cooperatives in our direct sourcing networks. This means that a digital link is established between cocoa bag purchases, unique farm identification codes and GPS farm polygons.

Sustainable production and farmer's livelihoods

Combining insights from GPS farm mapping, deforestation risk assessments and first-mile traceability solutions we prioritize engagements with our suppliers and integrate environmental protection projects in our Cargill Cocoa Promise to reduce pressure for agricultural expansion into new lands and strengthen the resilience of cocoa farmers to climate change.

Across CFI Priority Regions and beyond, Cargill promoted investment in long-term productivity of cocoa and reached over 105,000 farmers with awareness and training on “Deforestation Free” principles, options for crop diversification, shaded cocoa and Good Agricultural Practices that protect the environment.

To support farmers attaining appropriate shade on their farms, with our partner IMPACTUM, we helped 10 cooperatives that operate in San-Pédro and Nawa, building 16 tree seedling nurseries, distributing 262,926 multi-purpose trees for on-farm planting on over 14,000 hectares of cocoa farm land and equipping lead farmers with the right techniques to help farmers in their community maintaining and growing trees.

In collaboration with PUR Projet, we started the implementation of holistic, community-based agroforestry programs in 2 cooperatives in Western Cote d'Ivoire, Cavally and Guémon. We locally employed 2 agroforestry technicians and engaged 205 farmers with planting on average 100 trees per hectare and planting 20,362 trees developing 138.3 hectares of cocoa farm land under agroforestry, while contributing to building an enabling environment to secure tenure, reward ecosystem services, build appropriate market linkages, monitor tree survival and carbon sequestration potential.

Community Engagement and Social Inclusion

While agriculture in general and cocoa production specifically may be one proximate force for deforestation in West Africa, it is a part of a complex causal chain. Stopping deforestation therefore requires action from many actors in cocoa production landscapes, including the government, local communities, producers and processors and civil society organizations.

Throughout our programs, Cargill applies a community-centered approach as a way for enhancing landscape level conservation outcomes while also seeking to improve rural livelihoods. To design and implement our interventions in an inclusive manner, we invest significant time and resources to consult and involve appropriate stakeholders such as cooperatives, farming communities, women's and youth groups, and others, through focus group discussions and workshops.

We have continuously engaged over 19 cocoa communities in programs that seek to protect and restore forests, but drive wider community development with over 59 communities in Cote d'Ivoire. This is how we work in close partnership with local people to ensure they feel involved and that we understand what each local community really needs. This understanding is vital because every community is unique.

TRACKING TABLE / CÔTE D'IVOIRE

*A number of activities in the action plan remains "to be determined" pending expected policy developments and/or guidance from Governments.

Commitment	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment in 2019	# on behalf of clients 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	57534	60901	60849
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	# ha included in deforestation risk assessment	187749	178495	177519
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, system in place	Yes, system in place
	2.2 All farms found in National Parks and Reserves reported to government	% farms in Natl Parks & Reserves reported to government	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*
	2.3 Support cocoa farmers' transition to alternative livelihoods	# of total farmers in protected areas receiving assistance for alternative livelihoods	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*
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	100%	35%	77%
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	5753	TBD	TBD
		# hectares restored in Classified Forests	18775	TBD	TBD

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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:	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*
6. Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use for the different forests, and socio-economic 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	Yes	Yes	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/No	Yes	Yes	Yes
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	57534	49291	56709
	7.2 Update farmer engagement materials and training with the revised Forest Code	Yes/No	Yes	Yes	Yes
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:	TBD	TBD	TBD
		# hectares with forest protection and restoration financing	1878	138	0
		# farmers participating in PES contracts	575	205	0
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	967820	23746	259542
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry developed	24195.5	326	13619
	9.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# native trees planted off-farm	N/A	N/A	N/A
		# ha of forest area restored	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*

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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	1486826	TBD*	TBD*
	11.2 Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	# of nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings	33	TBD*	TBD*
	11.3 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# of farmers trained in GAPs	57534	50411	55589
	11.4 Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	# of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated	N/A	N/A	N/A
12. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers	12.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# farmers applying crop diversification	57534	50411	55589
	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	2072	13499	24661
		# farmers participating in VSLA groups	5753	2380	2563
	13.2 Offer financial products to farmers	# farmers offered a financial product	9210	N/A	N/A
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	1382	TBD*	TBD*
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	28	4	15
		# hectares under CBNRM	TBD	326	13619
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	28	N/A	N/A
		# cocoa communities with youth-focused programs	28	N/A	N/A

FROM ASSESSMENT TO ACTION: COMMUNITY-BASED AGROFORESTRY IN COTE D'IVOIRE

Cocoa trees flourish under very specific conditions. A healthy ecosystem that balances cocoa cultivation and forest conservation is crucial for long-term, sustainable cocoa production. However, when the benefits of forests are not understood, or where Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) are not applied, cocoa farming can jeopardize these conditions. Given these and other factors that can contribute to deforestation, it is vital that we don't just identify at-risk areas, but also understand the underlying causes in order to deploy the right interventions in the right place.

To define how to best work with farmers and farmer organizations to address underlying causes of deforestation, we work closely with partners to understand the local context and then to design targeted and relevant solutions that address the challenges in question.

In Côte d'Ivoire, for instance, field assessments conducted by PUR Projet have been crucial to identifying the wider socio-economic causes of deforestation and forest degradation.

“Our discussions with farmers highlighted a major need for forest ecosystem restoration, revenue diversification and resilience to face the effects of climate change. However, there are a lot of disincentives for cocoa farmers to conserve or plant trees on their farms. Especially the uncertainties around tree tenure, the conflicting relation between cocoa farmers and the timber industry, or the limited knowledge on the importance of forest ecosystems.” – Delphine Dekeister, Cote d'Ivoire Country Manager for PUR Projet.



Figure 1 Farmer of COOPAWEB planting a Framiré tree,, Guemon. ©PUR Projet - Delphine Dekeister

Our experience shows us that a holistic, community-based approach to agroforestry – the integration of trees onto farms or into the wider landscape – can help tackle some of these underlying causes. Besides improving soil fertility and habitats, different tree species grown on cocoa farms can provide alternative sources of income such as fruits, nuts or fibers, and on the longer-term sustainably harvested timber.

Planting trees also helps to stabilize cocoa yields by creating a favorable microclimate and supporting pollination. This triggers a virtuous cycle that increases incomes for individual farmers and improves communities' economic resilience.



Figure 2 Fromager Tree, Cavally Region. ©PUR Projet - Delphine Dekeister

In 2019, our community-based interventions with PUR Projet and other partners in Cote d'Ivoire led to the distribution and planting of over 280,000 multi-purpose trees.

Our agroforestry programs typically involve a preliminary phase where we work with farmers to select appropriate tree species and identify a suitable planting design, after which we order seedlings and organize trainings on tree planting and maintenance. We then

distribute seedlings to farmer communities, who plant and nurture them with help of locally employed agroforestry technicians within the farmer cooperatives.

Cocoa communities have been keen to learn more about how they can restore their lands and make their cocoa production more sustainability through agroforestry.

Mr. Coulibaly Beh Aboubakar, a farmer from COOPAWEB that was one of first in his community to adopt agroforestry, said: *"We used to destroy the trees to establish our cocoa parcels, but after we realized that cocoa trees die with the high temperatures. When we look at parcels where trees remain, they are more productive and they last longer. In my farm, trees will protect the cocoa from the sun, and I also know there will be an increase in income. I am happy and looking forward to see this."*

Throughout this process, our partners at PUR Projet help us remain grounded.

Andrew Nobrega, PUR Projet's Director for North America, notes, *"Engaging cooperatives and farmers from the beginning has been essential. Lack of communications and alignment between all stakeholders can be a major barrier, especially in projects with this scale."* He adds, *"By onboarding communities earlier on to co-design solutions that truly work for them, we're seeing tangible results and creating an enabling environment for sustainable farming practices and ecosystem protection to thrive."*

As well as providing technical assistance to farmers, we aim to achieve wider impact by connecting all stakeholders in the cocoa value chain. Together we are setting out to promote incentive schemes to cover additional labor requirements, support land tenure and advantageous property rights, establish market linkages, and conduct long-term monitoring and assessment. Ultimately, we want to develop viable economic income models for farmers that fully capture benefits of agroforestry.