



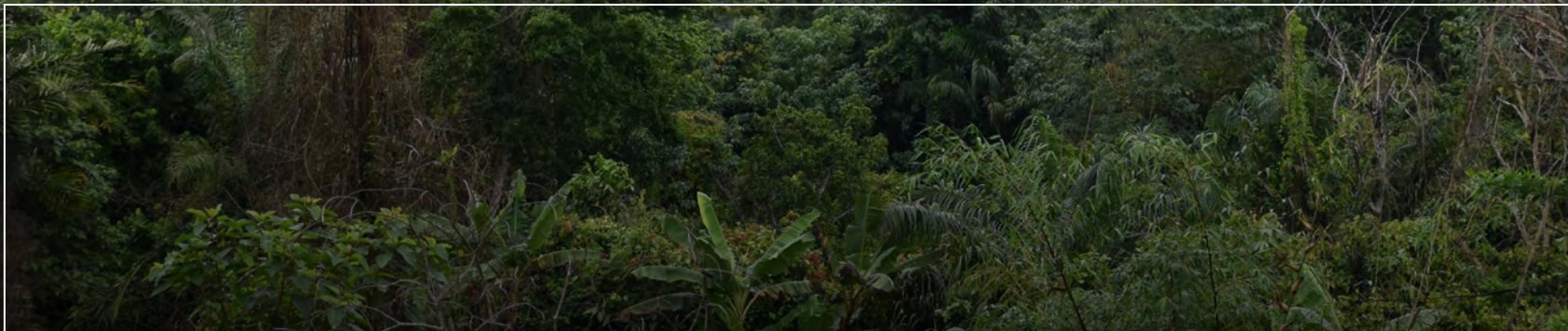
Progress Report
2020



Cocoa & Forests Initiative



Contents



Courtesy of ©PUR Projet - Delphine Dekeister

The Cocoa & Forests Initiative

Collective Action to End Cocoa-Related Deforestation

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

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

- protect and restore forests
- promote sustainable cocoa production and farmers' livelihoods
- engage communities and boost social inclusion

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

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

Cocoa provides crucial employment and income to smallholders in West Africa. An accelerated transition

to sustainable livelihoods is essential for ensuring their long-term economic security. Thanks to public and private sector actions, notably through the Cocoa & Forests Initiative, this transition is under way, with recent reports (from **Global Forest Watch** and the **United Nations**) showing that the rate of primary forest loss was halved in both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana from 2018 to 2019.

To learn more, follow [#cocoaandforests](#) on social media, or visit [cocoaandforests.org](#) and [WorldCocoa.org](#).



Cargill's commitment to a deforestation-free supply cocoa supply chain.

Cargill is committed to transforming our supply chains globally to be deforestation-free by 2030.

This includes taking action now to find solutions for cocoa the most efficient and most effective way possible to achieve this. Cargill's Protect Our Planet Strategic Action Plan is helping us take concrete and time-bound actions and it lays out our overarching approach to achieving this target. It is founded on our belief that farming and forests can and must coexist. Finding solutions for this equation is what we and our partners are striving to achieve.

We are addressing the connected issues affecting natural landscapes, agriculture and farmer resilience in the five countries where we directly source cocoa, as well as within our indirect supply chain.


Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana are among the highest priority regions for cocoa sustainability because these countries are home to vital landscapes that must be protected. Meanwhile, the region has grown rapidly in the last few decades to become a major source of the world's cocoa, and this growth has underpinned many local, rural economies.

In Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, Cargill, in collaboration with its customers, is making strong progress towards delivering our Cocoa & Forests Initiative commitments and targets. Our **initial Cocoa & Forests Initiative action plan** was introduced in 2018—one year after we made our Protect

Our Planet commitment, and four years after Cargill pledged its commitment to the New York Declaration on Forests—and outlines how Cargill contributes to ending deforestation in our supply chain and contribute to restoration of cocoa growing landscapes.



Tree seedlings sprout in a community managed tree seedling nursery. Courtesy of ©PUR Projet - Delphine Dekeister



Beyond Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, Cargill is taking concrete actions to protect the environment, secure the livelihoods of cocoa farmers and ensure a thriving sector for generations to come.

For example, in Cameroon, Cargill, and through its joint venture Telcar, is a signatory to the [Roadmap to Deforestation-Free Cocoa](#). In Indonesia, GPS farm mapping and geospatial insights are helping to identify overlap with boundaries of protected areas, so we can link up farmers with authorities to determine community forest management arrangements under which cocoa production may be permitted. In Brazil, we are partnering with the non-profit organization Imaflores on [two projects in Pará](#) that are expected to help farmers boost production and incomes while restoring degraded areas and protecting lands under the Brazilian Forest Code.

Tackling deforestation is complex, and we must ensure we meet the needs for all stakeholders—including farmers, sourcing communities and consumers—enabling forest protection within sustainable and inclusive development. Lasting solutions to tackling deforestation require long-term cooperation and joint efforts between governments and public administration in producer countries and in destination markets. With the involvement and active support of authorities of both producer and destination countries, private sector initiatives reach more comprehensive and lasting results and benefit from a multiplier effect, achieving better visibility and gaining momentum.

We are scaling our efforts to end deforestation and restore forest areas across sourcing landscapes

Percent of farms in the direct supply chain that are mapped with a GPS polygon

Percent of directly sourced cocoa traceable from the farm to the first purchase point through Cargill's digital first-mile traceability solutions.

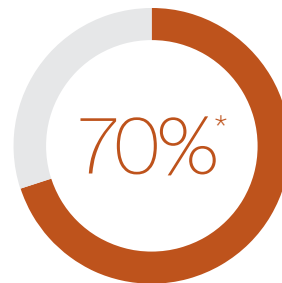
Côte d'Ivoire

99,490

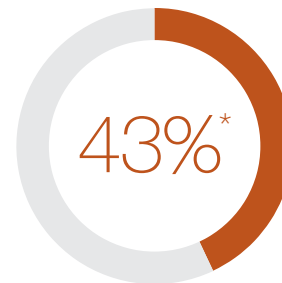
farmers in the direct supply chain (Crop Year 2019-2020) of which

64,925

associated to our customers' sustainable supply chains



*96% are single-point mapped



*In Cote d'Ivoire, 100% of directly sourced sustainable cocoa is traceable from the farm to the first purchase point as per independently verified requirements of leading certification schemes

389,726

multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting, to develop

10,358

hectares of cocoa agroforestry

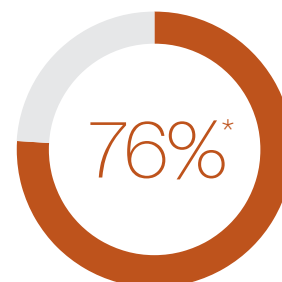
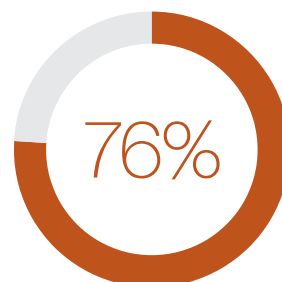
Ghana

23,266

farmers in the direct supply chain (Crop Year 2019-2020) of which

9,887

associated to our customers' sustainable supply chains



*In Ghana 100% of directly sourced cocoa is traceable from the farm to the first purchase point through digital bar-coding technologies"

114,861

multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting, to develop

4,336

hectares of cocoa agroforestry

Protection and Restoration of Forests

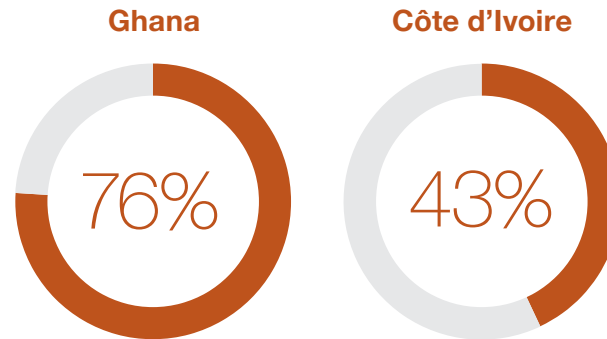
To prevent further conversion of forest land Cargill is deploying innovative technologies, to map farms, trace cocoa, assess deforestation risk, engage suppliers and prioritize actions on the ground.

Mapping farms. In 2019-2020, 69,839 (70%) of farmers in Côte d'Ivoire, **associated to 128 cooperatives**, and 17,671 (76%) farmers in Ghana, **associated to 10 buying stations**, that actively supplied sustainable beans through the Cargill Cocoa Promise Supply Chain Partner Network, were mapped with at least one unique farm boundary polygon.

Cargill worked with Farmforce to transition our farmer-data collection and administration system and models. For the first time, this allows us to connect the dots between farmers administered as part of our direct sourcing networks, their activity status and GPS farm maps. This year we have greater assurance that the plots we mapped can be linked to farmers that supply our sustainable beans in the Crop Year 2019-2020.

Tracing cocoa. Farm mapping is just one element of our efforts to drive first-mile traceability and upholding our CFI commitments.

The Cooperative Management System (CMS) technology in Côte d'Ivoire and barcoding in Ghana are used to trace cocoa from the farm level to the first purchase points (Cooperative). Our CMS system generates transparency towards consumers about where our cocoa comes from by introducing checks and balances. It also facilitates digital premium payments transaction to farmers as a way to increasing two-way transparency.



Sustainable beans* digitally traceable from the farm to the first purchase point

*"Sustainable beans" refers to certified cocoa (beans certified by a third-party body such as UTZ, Fairtrade and Rainforest Alliance) sourced directly from known and trusted partner farmers and farmer organizations in the Cargill Cocoa Promise network. These farmers and farmer organizations benefit from the projects and programs executed as part of the Cargill Cocoa Promise.



Mapped cocoa plots associated with cocoa farmers in Cargill's direct supply chain in Ghana, overlaid with geospatial data on Forest Reserve Boundaries, Primary Forest and Tree Cover Loss against satellite imagery.



No sourcing from National Parks through digital traceability in Ghana

Upon signing the Cocoa & Forests Initiative framework for action, cocoa companies made a clear commitment to prevent sourcing from National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Wildlife Resource Reserves in Ghana.

Operating in these areas may place farmers at higher risk of deforestation and ecosystems degradation.

Innovative digital traceability solutions that combine GPS farm mapping, bar-coding and bean tracking are helping

supply chain actors to uphold this commitment.

Davies, a cocoa buyer operating in Afamu community in Western North region of Ghana, explains how this works:

“One of my responsibilities as a cocoa buyer is to ensure that the cocoa I purchase from farmers in this community is traceable and has not been produced in strict conservation areas.”

Cocoa farmers of the Afamu community deliver their cocoa beans to a community warehouse where their beans are weighed and assigned a bar code.

“Upon cocoa delivery to the community warehouse”, says Davies, “I locate the details of the administered farmer in our transaction platform that corresponds to the farmer’s unique ID card code.”

A solid farmer administration, including unique identification codes and other relevant farm-level data, establishes a system of checks and balances that can help supply chain actors with identifying forest-related risks.

For example, information on the farm size and yield estimates help make sure that volume deliveries do not exceed a farmer’s production potential. Further, the geolocated map of the cocoa plots help assess proximity to Protected Areas or areas with recent forest loss.

“When I confirm that the farmer’s farm is not located in a Protected Area, I proceed to making purchases by weighing the cocoa bag and assigning a unique bar code to the cocoa bag.”, said Davies.

The bar code allows him to trace the cocoa deliveries back to the farm where it was produced, as well further downstream as the cocoa is transported into central warehouses.

“It makes my work easier, especially during certification audits that seek help assure first-mile traceability”

Deforestation Risk Assessment

Cargill integrated the latest [WRI Global Forest Watch data-release](#) in our Deforestation Risk Assessment methodology to quantify deforestation-related risk in our direct sustainable supply chain.

Our findings suggest that **in line with country-level trends in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana**, primary forest loss on farms mapped in our supply chain decreased compared to the previous year.

Since the launch of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative, in 2019, we observed gross primary forest loss in 0.1% and <0.0% of mapped farms associated to our direct sustainable supply chain in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana respectively. This suggests that in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana any recent primary forest loss for the production of cocoa may largely be occurring outside mapped farm bounds and beyond Cargill's direct sustainable sourcing networks.

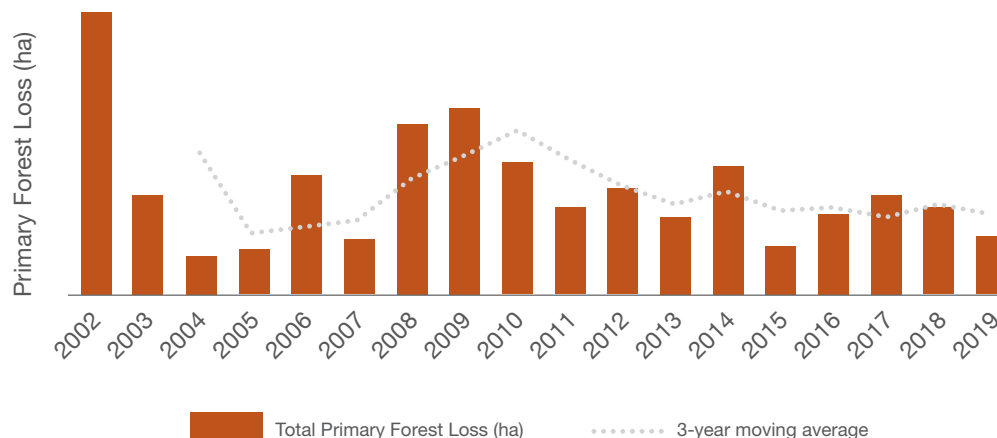
Our insights underline the need for a broad systemic approach to address deforestation, involving governments, civil society and communities.

2019 primary forest loss in 0.1% of mapped farms

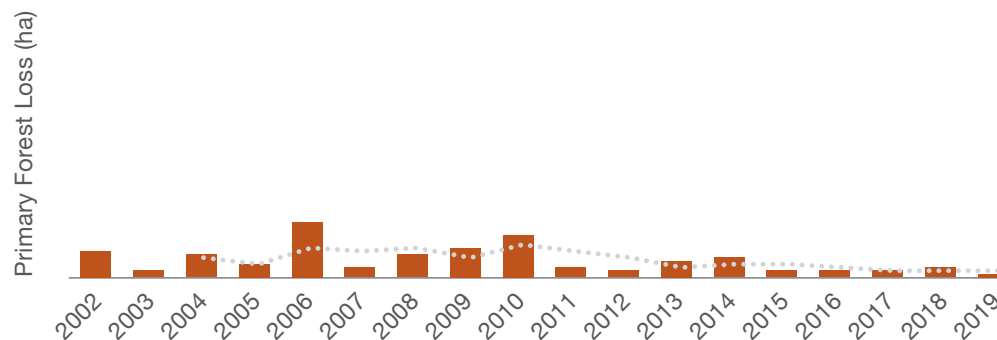
across direct sustainable supply chain in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana

Supply Chain Primary Forest Loss

Côte d'Ivoire



Ghana



In line with country-level trends in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, primary forest loss on farms mapped in Cargill's supply chain decreased compared to the previous year.

¹Primary forests: Turubanova, S., Potapov, P.V., Tyukavina, A. and Hansen, M.C., 2018. Ongoing primary forest loss in Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Indonesia. *Environmental Research Letters*, 13(7), p.074028. Tree cover: Hansen/UMD/Google/USGS/NASA Tree Cover Loss: (earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest) Hansen, M. C., P. V. Potapov, R. Moore, M. Hancher, S. A. Turubanova, A. Tyukavina, D. Thau, S. V. Stehman, S. J. Goetz, T. R. Loveland, A. Kommareddy, A. Egorov, L. Chini, C. O. Justice, and J. R. G. Townshend. 2013. "High-Resolution Global Maps of 21st-Century Forest Cover Change." *Science* 342 (15 November): 850–53. Data available from: earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest.

²This does not include primary forest loss observed beyond mapped farm bounds or loss of forests other than primary forests. Our farm mapping database is associated to our direct supply chain that is certified sustainable and may be positively biased towards farms that comply with no-deforestation principles of third-party certification schemes.



From satellites to the ground. Targeted field visits and context assessments with our partners unraveled the complex causal chain leading to forest loss and showed how difficult it is to attribute forest loss to our supply chain. Agriculture in general and cocoa production specifically may be a relevant proximate force for deforestation, but it is one part of a complex causal chain leading to forest loss.

We also found that in multiple occasions, official data on boundaries of Protected Areas do not reflect local realities.

For example, in Ghana digital shapefiles of the Bia National Park boundaries have geospatial precision issues. While geospatial analysis indicate farms are overlapping with the National Park, local verification confirms that farms operate for the last 25 years on the forest edge and have contributed to forest protection.

The unavailability of quality data on forests and forest-related jurisdictions has important implications for how these farmers and communities can meet international sustainability benchmarks, access sustainable markets and incentives to avoid new encroachment.

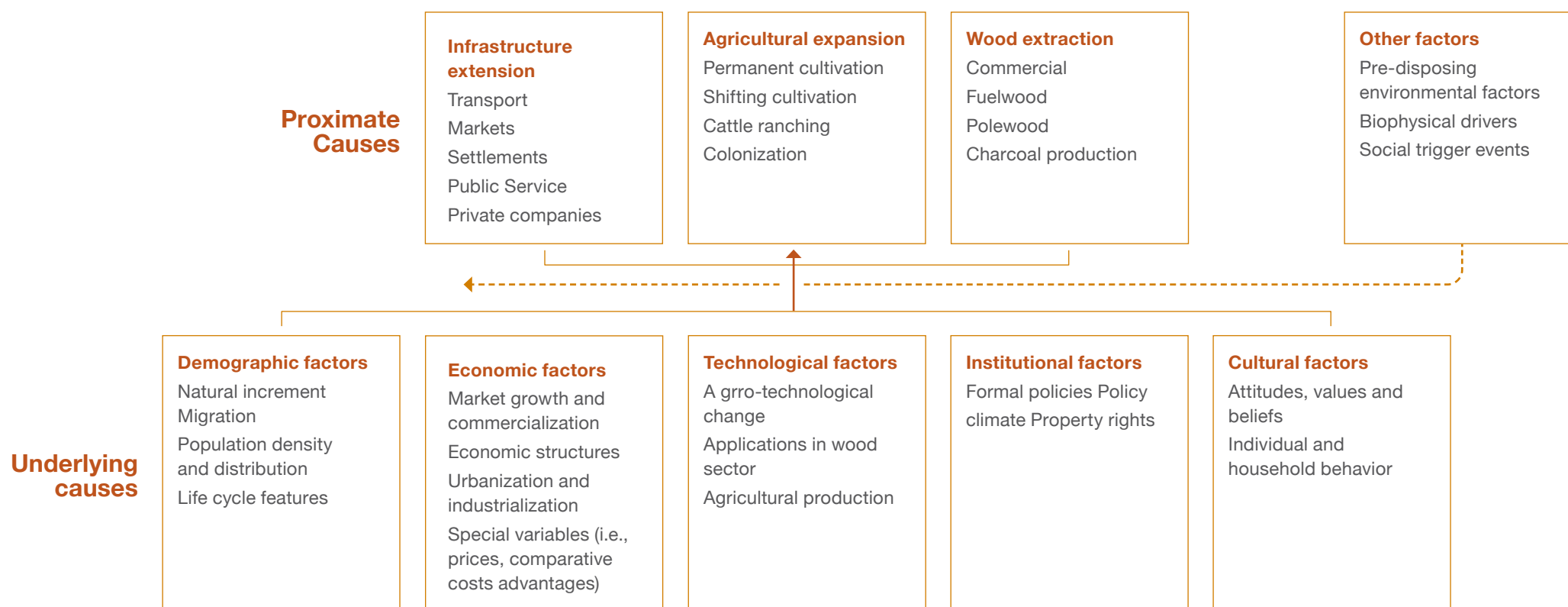
Complex causal chains leading to deforestation.

Our deforestation analyses suggest that cocoa-related deforestation and forest degradation in West Africa is continuous—yet seasonal—and happens at a highly granular scale in landscapes where multiple interacting deforestation drivers are at play, including (commercial) wood extraction, infrastructure extension and agriculture expansion.

To enhance accuracy and better discern deforestation and its drivers, Cargill partnered with Descartes Labs to develop a deforestation alerting system that uses optical and radar imagery to monitor bi-weekly forest loss events (10m resolution) in proximity to mapped cocoa farms.

“Context assessments and engagement with stakeholders on the ground clarify how decades ago Côte d’Ivoire saw a boom in agriculture, logging and forest industries, which created an attractive context for migration. The civil crises, consequent displacement of populations and decline in land productivity in the center region (former cocoa belt) have put forest in the West under high demographic and agricultural pressure.”

Delphine Dekeister, Country Manager PUR Projet



Multiple proximate and underlying causes of forest loss in Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana (Adjusted from Boiko, E., 2019)

Forest First, Prioritizing actions at the farm and forest frontier. Where we identified deforestation risk in our supply chain or future anticipate deforestation risks, with support of our customers we are taking actions on the ground to verify contextual drivers and take appropriate actions.

Côte d'Ivoire

Landscape restoration. Our holistic agroforestry programs contribute to on-farm restoration and have

knock-on effects on forest protection as they contribute to awareness raising, agricultural best practices adoption and community-engagement.

We reinforced our agroforestry partnership with PUR Projet and—despite the global COVID-19 pandemic—reached over 1,600 new farmers in Côte d'Ivoire across nine cooperatives that operate in degraded cocoa-growing landscapes or at the frontiers of important conservation areas, including Reserve de Mabi-Yaya, Parc National du Mont Péko, Dassioko-Sud Foret Classée or Foret Classée de Goin-Débé.

In 2020 we established a partnership through the Beyond Chocolate initiative to help scale this agroforestry work with cooperatives that operate in agricultural enclaves of the Forêt Classée de Rapides Grah, San-Pédro region. Our partnership with Empow'Her complements our integrated approach through the development of women's led micro-enterprises around agroforestry-related activities.

Our joint-analysis with PUR Projet, UNEP and the European Forests Initiative (EFI) yielded important new insights in the potential for agroforestry to significantly shift farmer household income distributions such that more cocoa farmers meet poverty and living income benchmarks.

With our partner, IMPACTUM, we trained farmers on the New Forest Code and supported cooperatives with technical assistance, the establishment of tree seedling nurseries and distribution of 253,338 multi-purpose trees to farmers. Farmers involved benefit from Ecosystems Services Payments (PES) upon achieving positive tree survival rates and are able to cover additional labor investments needed to manage agroforestry.

Transformation, Together. Cargill has joined the SIAT Group to support the Forêt Classée de Goin Debe Partnership for Collaborative Action and submitted a letter of support to the UN-FAO led PROMIRE program proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF—Promoting zero-deforestation cocoa production for reducing emissions in Côte d'Ivoire), which contributed to the successful award of a USD 11.7 M investment.

We are proactively exploring synergies between Cargill's and our customers' Cocoa & Forests Initiative-related investments and ambitions with the mentioned partners and initiatives.



“By modelling cocoa farm economics, the viability of various agroforestry scenarios can be assessed. The results help to understand, monitor and improve the economic impact of agroforestry on cocoa farmers.”

Adeline Dontenville, Land-use finance lead, EFI - EU REDD Facility

Farmers plant seeds of change in Côte d'Ivoire

Diagone remembers that when he was younger, there were many large trees on the plantation where his family farmed cocoa.

“We had good yields,” he said. “But today I have noticed that with the felling of these large trees, production has decreased.”

He is hoping to change this by participating in an agroforestry program through his local cooperative. Located near classified forest “Téné” in Côte d'Ivoire, the SCOOPS-EDIFIE-DOUKOUYA cooperative is known as “EDIFIE.” More than 200 farmers from EDIFIE have participated in the agroforestry program. They are planting trees, starting nurseries and raising awareness about deforestation.



Multi-purpose tree seedlings set for transport to cocoa growing sections. Courtesy of ©Impactum

Like many others in Côte d'Ivoire, EDIFIE farmers rely on cocoa as their main source of income. Deforestation, drought and decreased yields have created challenges and uncertainty. The agroforestry program aims to help by improving cocoa yields and introducing additional ways for farmers to make money, such as beekeeping.

“I decided to join the project because today there is no more forest,” said a farmer named Oulekpo. “It’s important to restore the forest to cope with climate change and that’s why I’m involved in agroforestry and beekeeping.”

With more than 21,000 trees distributed, the cooperative has helped plant more than 171 hectares with eight species of cocoa-friendly trees. Participating farmers are motivated to expand these efforts and persuade others to join.

“I would tell my brothers and sisters to replant the woods because it can help future generations,” said Oulekpo.

Another farmer named Sope is inspired by the healthy forests he has seen and his own memories of how the plantation used to be.

“When I see the damaged trees, it makes me sad,” he said. “Before, there were big trees on the plantation, and it enabled us to resist drought— that’s what motivates me the most. We have to encourage others to join the project.”



Agroforestry technician in the Cavally region demonstrating tree planting best practice to cocoa farmers. Courtesy of ©PUR Projet - Delphine Dekeister.



“Frake” seedlings germinate in a cooperative-led nursery in Centre of Côte d’Ivoire.
Courtesy of ©PUR Projet - Delphine Dekeister.

Ghana

Landscape restoration. In Ghana, Cargill in collaboration with FORIG and the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) distributed over 114,861 multi-purpose trees for on-farm planting to support over 4,836 farmers with the development of cocoa-agroforestry systems. We reached another 1,081 farmers that implemented agroforestry but couldn't meet the 1 ha agroforestry threshold as they operated smaller cocoa plots.

These efforts are complemented by One-To-One farmer coaching in which we integrate bespoke modules to disseminate Climate Smart Cocoa best practice. This includes focused attention on improved cocoa agricultural practices on-farm such as farm establishment, planting material and sources, inputs and pest control, weeding, pruning, shade management and also actions that contribute to prevention of forest degradation and deforestation.

Our teams in Ghana are in regular dialogue with authorities on exploring tree tenure administration opportunities, pending formalized and institutionalized protocols and processes to register ownership of trees.

Further, we conducted feasibility assessments

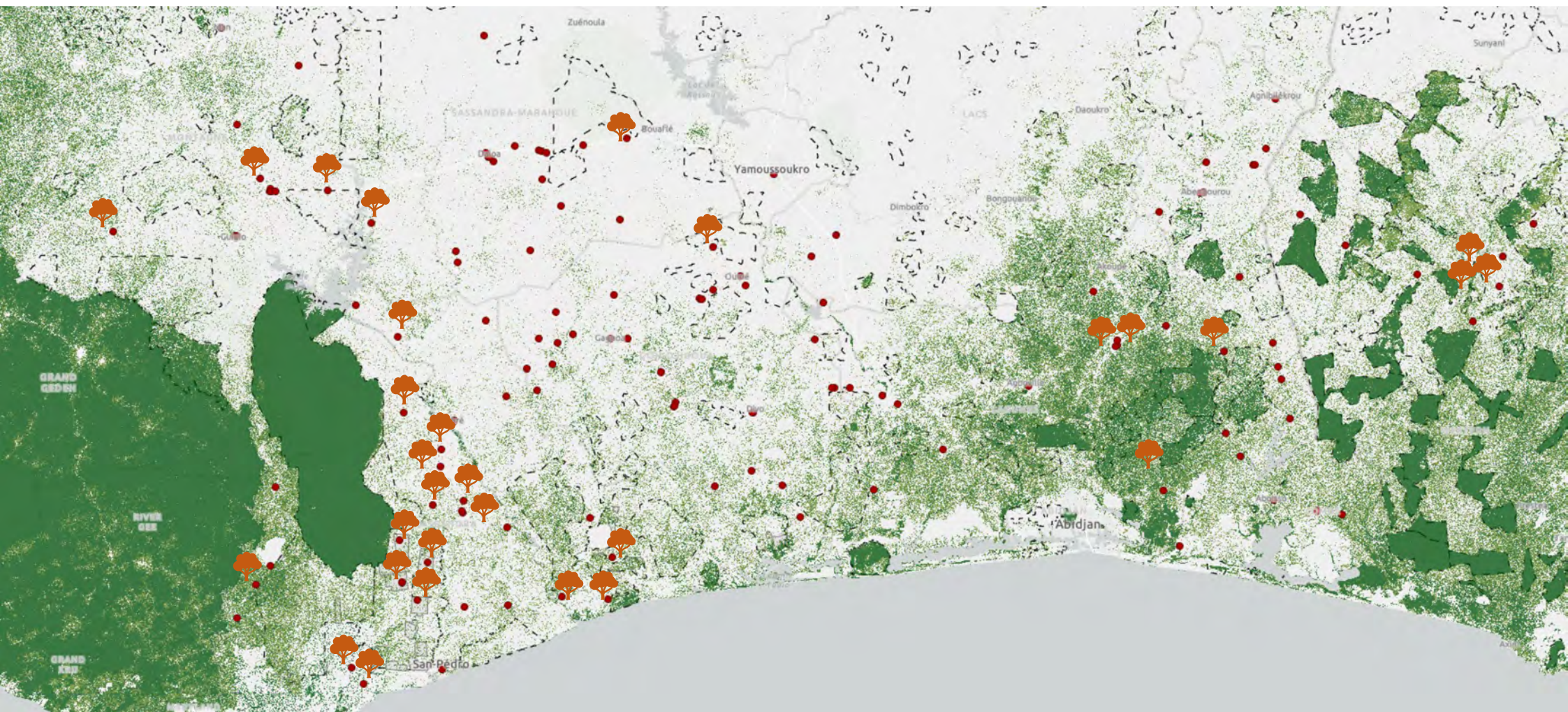
with communities to launch a new community-based agroforestry and reforestation program in the buffer zones of the Afao Hills Forest Reserve. Cargill and PUR Projet's teams are exploring opportunities to strengthen Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA) and associated governance structures.

Transformation, Together. Cargill joined a consortium for landscape scale action facilitated by Proforest that

delivered baseline studies in the Asunafo-Asutifi landscape. Deliverables included a landscape socio-economic and ecological assessment, landscape level HCV-HCSA assessment and landscape land cover analysis that will inform a landscape management and investment plan for the High Impact Area (HIA).



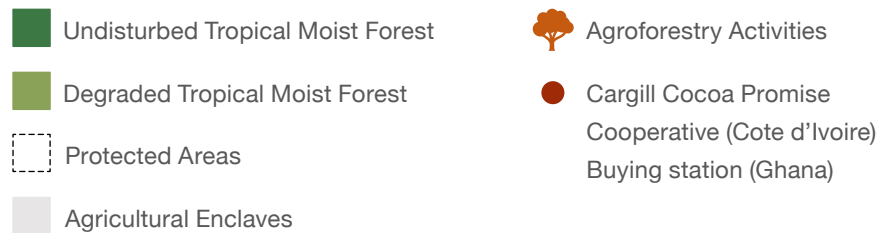
A farmer coach in Ghana works with farmers to disseminate Climate Smart Cocoa best practice.



Agroforestry and Restoration Activities Overview 2019-2020

Prioritizing our actions according to risk.

Where we identified deforestation risk in our supply chain, with support of our customers we are taking actions on the ground to verify contextual drivers and take appropriate actions.



Sustainable Production and Farmer Livelihoods

We promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow “more cocoa on less land.”

Farmer Engagement. Through our farmer training days in collaboration with ANADER in Côte d’Ivoire we reached all farmers in our direct sustainable supply chain with training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP). In Ghana we reach farmers with GAP training through a Farmers Field Schools setup.

Further, both in Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire **One-to-One coaching** takes place on the farm. It is an ongoing process, spanning assessment of the farmer and farm, training and guidance, through to planning of activities and monitoring of adoption and outcomes.

In Côte d’Ivoire we connect cooperatives and farmers with mobile banking service providers so they can access digital savings accounts. All farmers in Cargill’s direct sustainable sourcing networks in Ghana benefit from annual premium payment transactions through digital transactions using mobile banking solutions.

Digital financial services have the potential to increase the speed, security and transparency of transactions. It allows serving farmers in more inclusive and tailored ways, including to enable smallholders in embracing the transition to sustainable agroforestry production models.

Farmers in Côte d’Ivoire are subject to training on agroforestry best practice. Courtesy of ©PUR Projet - Delphine Dekeister.



Social Inclusion and Community Engagement



Action is needed by a range of different actors in different settings, both to create a supportive framework for action by industry and to carry out activities which only governments, or civil society or other bodies can do.

This includes partnerships on the ground with farmers and communities and is why Cargill promotes community-based management models for forest protection and restoration.

For example, with partners such as PUR Project we take a **community-based approach to promoting agroforestry** across 43 communities in Cote d'Ivoire. We work with local authorities and recruit, train and employ local technicians to assist beneficiaries, and put farmers and community members in the driver's seat

of operating tree seedlings nurseries or monitoring tree seedling survival.

Community and women's groups and associations play an important role in managing tree seedlings nurseries and assuring availability of quality agroforestry inputs. Cargill's One-To-One Farmer Coaching applies specific focus on gender-sensitization to ensure farmers are aware of gender roles and identities and help our supply chain activities to be gender and youth sensitive.

Through **Cargill's Community Wellbeing goal** we are further expanding our programming to address Social Inclusion and Community Engagement.

Looking ahead

The cocoa industry has an important role to play in tackling deforestation and has made efforts to do so.

In the year ahead, Cargill will continue implementing our agroforestry partnership with PUR Projet, expand our joint ecosystem restoration efforts to Ghana and reach 2,700 new farmers and across 14 cooperatives in Côte d'Ivoire to promote adoption of cocoa-agroforestry. We will also expand our partner portfolio to engage local partners in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana in ecosystem restoration. Working with our customers and the industry at large is essential to help generating a level-playing field understanding of how deforestation comes about and to onboard the entire value chain in addressing the interconnected issues leading to deforestation.

Cargill is a leading company in applying and sharing our supply chain insights to help accelerate industry collaboration around the effective identification, mitigation and prevention of deforestation risks in cocoa supply chains. For example, next year we will:

- Couple our **deforestation risk assessment** with **strengthened field verification** to build and evidence-base of deforestation drivers, to inform stakeholders and ensure farmers receive the right support to manage their farms in accordance with forest regulation and environmental best practice;
- Translate our insights of primary forest loss in our cocoa supply chain in **Land Use Change (LUC) emissions and associated reduction ambitions**;
- Accelerate our **farm mapping to reach 100%** of farms mapped against high quality standards and scale digital traceability solutions to become the benchmark in technology-driven supply chain management and inspire the development of national traceability systems;



- Help drive the design of **integrated landscape management solutions**, including through the Goin Debe Partnership for Collaborative Action and the UN-FAO led PROMIRE program in Côte d'Ivoire, and the Asunafo-Asutifi HIA Landscape in Ghana;
- Facilitate farmers **access to land tenure** documentation in our supply chain networks through "PAMOFOR" and in collaboration with World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), AFOR, PUR Projet and the World Bank.

We will also continue to promote industry wide deforestation monitoring, dialogue with forest monitoring organizations and encourage harmonization of indicators. This is important so that our stakeholders can learn and understand our collective impact.

There are clearly limits to what the industry can achieve in isolation, particularly in regard to smallholders outside direct supply chains, which underlines the need for a broader systemic approach involving governments, civil society and farming communities.

The complexity of the challenge warrants careful consideration as to the most appropriate, 'smart mix' of tools that would contribute to solving the root causes of the challenge at hand. For that, engagement and dialogue with origin, producing countries, where this challenge and the need for capacity building is most acute, is essential.

A photograph of a cocoa forest. Two people are walking away from the camera down a path covered in fallen leaves. The person in the foreground is wearing a bright pink skirt and a green top. The person behind them is wearing a patterned dress. The forest is dense with trees that have green and some brown leaves, suggesting a tropical environment. The ground is covered in a thick layer of dry, brown leaves.

Transformation, Together

Enhancing existing processes for engagement between producing and consuming countries to develop sustainable commodity supply chains and landscapes, while ensuring economic prosperity and fair and equitable rewards for all is key. For that, continuous dialogue with a reset and shared narrative at government to government level, both in bilateral and multilateral groups needs to be further encouraged. This includes the development of shared roadmaps for key agricultural and forestry commodities in priority landscapes at multi-stakeholder level. To this end, Cargill welcomes the European Commission's efforts on combating deforestation and is interested in participating constructively in this discussion.

The Cocoa & Forests Initiative remains one of the most encouraging examples of public-private partnership and positive interaction between governments, companies and civil society defining core commitments, verifiable actions, and timebound targets required for a deforestation-free supply chain that is forest and people positive.

Cargill is looking forward to collaborate with its partners to help deliver the implementation of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative Framework for Action and support a 'smart mix' of measures; including new partnerships on the ground; action within the European Union to create a clear market demand for sustainable products; action by other consumer countries; and action by financial institutions and their regulators.

Tracking table Côte d'Ivoire

Commitment	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment 2019-2020	# on behalf of clients 2019-2020	# Total through direct investment (since 2018)	# Total on behalf of clients (since 2018)
Forest Protection and Restoration							
1. No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies) for cocoa production.	1.1 Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests 1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	# Farmers (=farms) in the direct sustainable supply chain 2019-2020	n.a.	34565	64925		
		# and % Farms mapped in direct supply chain 2019-2020	57534 (100% of farms mapped in the direct supply chain)	24608 (71%)	45231 (70%)		
		# Cocoa plots mapped	100% of plots mapped	26677	50114		
		# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	187749 (100% of mapped farms are subject to Deforestation Risk Assessment best practice)	71483	149938		
2. No sourcing of cocoa from National Parks and Reserves through companies' traceable direct sourcing programs .	2.1 Implement traceability tools/technology to ensure no cocoa purchases originate from National Parks or Reserves (all forest areas)	% of directly sourced cocoa traceable from the farm to the first purchase point	100%	100% as per third-party verification schemes. 30% digital through CMS.	100% as per third-party verification schemes. 40% digital through CMS.		
3. A differentiated approach based on the level of degradation of forests for classified Forests will be developed and translated into a national forest restoration strategy	3.1 Support the restoration of Classified Forests by working with cocoa farmers, the government and the forestry industry to implement contracts for mixed agroforestry as a restoration and livelihoods intervention	# hectares restored in Classified Forests	18775	tbd	tbd		

4. Legal protection and management status for the remaining forests of Côte d'Ivoire in the Rural Domain	4.1 Support farmers with tree registration	# trees registered	tbd	n.a.	n.a.		
	4.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	# and % of farmers with land tenure agreements/ documentation etc. obtained via company support (M/F)	tbd	n.a.	n.a.		
5. Public enforcement of the new Forest Code and its subsequent guidelines, and public sector governance will be strengthened	5.1 Promote and participate in awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on the new Forest Code	# farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on the new Forest Code, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	57534 (Indicator change)	1180	2538		
6. Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration	6.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	# Individuals receiving PES (M/F)	575	1180	2538	1385	2538
7. Public-private collaboration to identify good practices, technical guidance and incentive mechanisms for forest restoration and agro-forestry	7.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry 7.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation) 7.3 Train farmers in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems	# Farmers applying agroforestry	12000	1180	2538	1494	5963
		# Multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	967820	152234	237492	175980	497034
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	24195.5	1617.7	8740.3	1943.7	22359.3
		# of trees distributed for off-farm planting	tbd	n.a.	see # of multi-purposes trees distributed		
		# ha of forest area restored in rural zone	tbd	n.a.	n.a.		
		# farmers trained in CSC best practices	tbd	16533	43013		

8. Government creation, in collaboration with all stakeholders, of a public-private fund to support financing of protection and restoration of HCV forest areas.	8.1 Support the creation of the public-private forest conservation and rehabilitation fund	\$ contributed to fund	tbd	n.a.	n.a.		
Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods							
9. Promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow “more cocoa on less land”	9.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material 9.3 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# improved seedlings distributed to farmers	1486826	n.a.	n.a.		
		# farmers reached by GAP training program	57534	34677	64925		
10. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers	10.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification 10.2 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA's)	tbd	1351	1516		
		# Multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	Already reported 7.1,	Already reported 7.1,	Already reported 7.1,		
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	Already reported 7.1,	Already reported 7.1,	Already reported 7.1,		
11 Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital and investment funds for production and farm renovation	11.1 Offer financial products to farmers and promote farmer savings	# and % individuals in the current reporting year enrolled in a formal financial products and services (loans, insurance, digital payments, and savings [bank/mobile]) with support from companies (excluding cocoa bean pre-financing)	9210 (Indicator change)	2661	8769		
		# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	5753	761	3218		
		# of VSLA groups in the current year	tbd	34	302	34	302

12. Improve supply chain mapping, with the goal of 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point. An action plan will be developed for traceability, which will be implemented step-by-step to achieve full traceability and verification, applicable to all by end-2019.	12.1 Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests 12.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain	# of cocoa plots mapped in direct supply chain	Already reported 1.1	Already reported 1.1	Already reported 1.1		
		% of direct sourced cocoa traceable from individual farms to first purchase point	Already reported 2.1	Already reported 2.1	Already reported 2.1		
Social Inclusion and Community Engagement							
13. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes.	13.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	# farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on the new Forest Code, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	Already reported 5.1	Already reported 5.2	Already reported 5.3		
14. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration	14.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management programs for forest restoration/protection	# cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	tbd	29	14	33	29
		# hectares under CB-NRM	tbd	n.a.	n.a.		
15. Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive.	15.1 Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are gender and youth sensitive	# of individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities	tbd	34565	64925		
		# of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)	tbd	n.a.	n.a.		

Tracking table Ghana

Commitment	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment 2019-2020	# on behalf of clients 2019-2020	# Total through direct investment (since 2018)	# Total on behalf of clients (since 2018)
Forest Protection and Restoration							
1. No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies for cocoa production.	1.1 Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests 1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	# Farmers (=farms) in the direct sustainable supply chain 2019-2020	n.a.	13379	9887		
		# and % Farms mapped in direct supply chain 2019-2020	25000 (100% of farms mapped in the direct supply chain)	9956 (74%)	7715 (78%)		
		# Cocoa plots mapped	100% of plots mapped	18846	15040		
		# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed		19450	14753		
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 Implement traceability tools/technology to ensure no cocoa purchases originate from National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Wildlife Resource Reserves (all forest areas)	% of directly sourced cocoa traceable from the farm to the first purchase point	100%	74%. 100% as per third-party verification schemes and digital through bean tracking.	78%. 100% as per third-party verification schemes and digital through bean tracking.		
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 Support farmers in Category 2 Forest Reserve areas in their restoration and reforestation programs	# hectares of Category 2 Forest Reserve areas restored:	tbd	n.a.	n.a.		

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	15978	11566		
	4.2 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS	tbd	n.a.	n.a.		
5. 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.	5.1 Support farmers with tree registration	# trees registered	100000	n.a.	n.a.		
	5.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation						
		# and % of farmers with land tenure agreements/ documentation etc. obtained via company support	tbd	n.a.	n.a.		
6. Public sector forest law enforcement and governance will be strengthened	6.1 Promote awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on forest law enforcement and tree tenure provisions	# farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on forest policy/law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	25000	11367	11566		
7. 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.	7.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	# Individuals receiving PES (M/F)	tbd	n.a.	n.a.		

8. 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.	8.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry 8.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation) 8.3 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# Farmers applying agroforestry	12000	2513	1242	7013	1242
		# Multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	n.a.	67485	47376	119901	47376
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	15000	2682.4	1653.5	5594.4	1653.5
		# of trees distributed for off-farm planting	tbd	n.a.	n.a.		
		# hectares of forest area restored off-reserve	tbd	n.a.	n.a.		
		# farmers trained in MTS	tbd	n.a.	n.a.		
Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods							
9. Promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow “more cocoa on less land”	9.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material 9.3 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# improved seedlings distributed to farmers	4000000	92039	54112	266620	71612
		# farmers reached by GAP training program	25000	19180	12819		
10. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers	10.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification 10.2 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA's)	tbd	2015	4400		
		# Multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	Already reported 8.1	Already reported 8.1	Already reported 8.1		
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	Already reported 8.1	Already reported 8.1	Already reported 8.1		

11. Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital and investment funds required for production and cocoa farm rehabilitation and renovation.	11.1 Promote expansion of farmer savings	# and % individuals in the current reporting year enrolled in a formal financial products and services (loans, insurance, digital payments, and savings [bank/mobile]) with support from companies (excluding cocoa bean pre-financing)	5000	19198	12819		
		# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	12500	2625	566		
		# of VSLA groups in the current year	tbd	113	25	113	25
12. 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.	12.1 Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests 12.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain	# of cocoa plots mapped in direct supply chain	Already reported 1.1	Already reported 1.1	Already reported 1.1		
		% of direct sourced cocoa traceable from individual farms to first purchase point	Already reported 2.1	Already reported 2.1	Already reported 2.1		
Social Inclusion and Community Engagement							
13. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes.	13.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	# farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on the new Forest Code, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	Already reported 6.1	Already reported 6.1	Already reported 6.1		

14. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration	14.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programs for forest restoration/protection	# cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	tbd	n.a.	n.a.		
		# hectares under CB-NRM	tbd	n.a.	n.a.		
15. Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive.	15.1 Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are gender and youth sensitive	# of individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities	tbd	1430	0		
		# of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)	tbd	218	0		