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Cocoa & Forests Initiative

2022 Progress Report and Updated Action Plan

Cargill® Helping the world *thrive*

Content Table

The Cocoa & Forests Initiative:

Collective Action to End Cocoa-Related Deforestation

The governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and 36 leading cocoa and chocolate companies, representing 85% of global cocoa usage, joined together in the Cocoa & Forests Initiative to end deforestation and restore forest areas. Their combined actions play a crucial role in protecting and restoring biodiversity, 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. King Charles III (then known as 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 26% and 9.3% of their humid primary forest between 2002 and 2020, with a significant portion of deforestation attributable to cocoa farming expansion.

Cocoa provides crucial income to communities in rural West Africa, but farmers are too often faced with poverty. Poverty is one of the causes of deforestation. Accelerating a transition to sustainable livelihoods is essential for farmers' economic security and a healthy planet.

The Cocoa and Forests Initiative is an example of successful collaboration between cocoa origin governments and cocoa supply chain companies working together with cocoa producing communities to strengthen the sustainability of the cocoa sector by ending deforestation, promoting reforestation and improving sustainable livelihoods for cocoa farmers and their communities.

To learn more, follow #CocoaAndForests on social media, or visit **CocoaAndForests.org** and **WorldCocoa.org.**

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

Our strategic action plan is grounded in our belief that farming and forests can and must coexist

At Cargill, we believe it is our responsibility to drive change across the cocoa sector. Our approach is grounded in a holistic view of cocoa sustainability. We aim to connect every dot in the supply chain and use cutting-edge digital technologies to create full transparency. We work with our partners towards one common cause: a thriving cocoa sector that benefits all.

Cargill is committed to transforming our global supply chains and making them deforestation-free by 2030. Cargill's 2018 Protect Our Planet Strategic Action Plan lays out our overarching approach towards achieving that goal in our cocoa supply chain, along with tangible, time-bound action steps.

Our strategic action plan is grounded in our belief that farming and forests can and must coexist. Our actions toward creating a deforestation-free supply chain include:

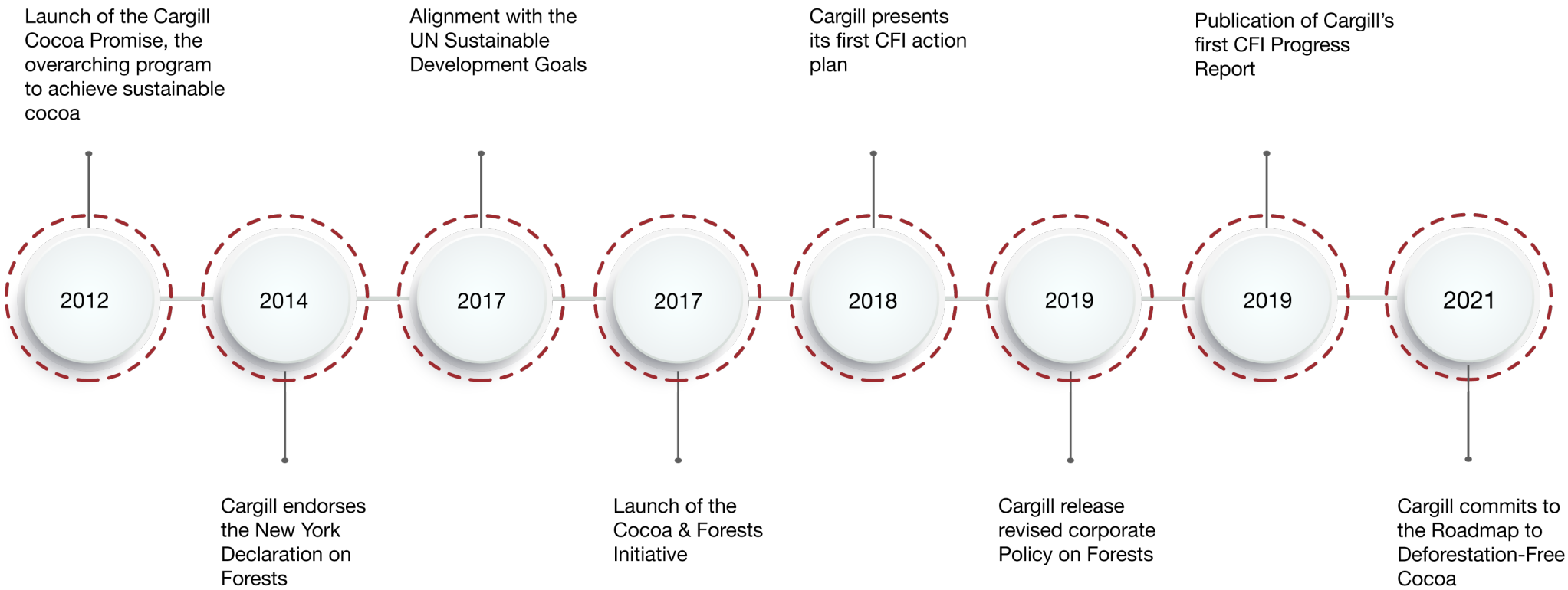
- Achieving 100% traceability through GPS mapping.
- Advancing programs to grow more cocoa on less land.
- Helping farmers adopt agroforestry and conservation practices.

This is a complex equation, but we and our partners are determined to change it. Together, we are addressing the interconnected issues affecting natural landscapes and farmers in Brazil, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Indonesia, and Ecuador – the six countries where we source cocoa directly – as well as in our indirect supply chain.

Among these countries, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana are the highest priority regions for cocoa sustainability. Both are home to vital landscapes that must be protected. At the same time, over the last few decades, they have become the most prominent source of the world's cocoa. This rapid growth has confirmed the need to act.
In those countries, we are addressing that challenge through the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI). Our initial CFI action plan was introduced in 2018, following Cargill's Protect Our Planet strategic action plan, and our 2014 endorsement of the New York Declaration on Forests. It outlines how Cargill is working toward ending deforestation in our cocoa supply chain and contributing to the restoration of cocoa-growing landscapes.

Today, in collaboration with our partners in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, we are making strong progress towards delivering on these commitments.

Taking steps toward sustainable cocoa



Tackling carbon emissions in our cocoa business

Eliminating deforestation is a key priority

Cocoa is a particularly climate-sensitive crop. Small climate changes can have a significant impact on the cocoa supply and the farmers who produce it. At the same time, we know the supply chain contributes to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. For that reason, addressing climate change ranks among our top priorities.

As part of our journey toward full transparency, we have assessed our cocoa supply chain's total GHG emissions footprint (Scopes 1, 2, and 3), and that of our cocoa products. Our calculations are based on recognized benchmarks set by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP), and our comprehensive deforestation assessment methodology.

Our scope 3 emissions – meaning from our cocoa supply chain – account for more than 95% of the carbon footprint. With deforestation accounting for 66% of the cocoa & chocolate business of Cargill's carbon footprint at the baseline in 2020, eliminating deforestation is a critical area to progress.

Learn more.

2022 Progress Report:

Our commitment to action

We are steadily making progress on our commitment to ending deforestation in our cocoa supply chain. Year by year, we work to improve the ways we identify and eliminate risk, and help farmers improve their livelihoods. What follows is an overview of what we did on the ground in 2022.

Photo Credit: @Hussein Makke / Unforeseen Studio

1.

GPS Polygon mapping

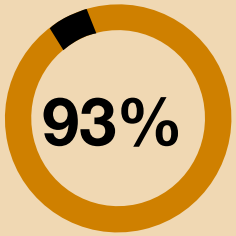
You can't find deforestation risk if you don't know where to look

The first step toward eliminating risks is knowing where to look. We are using digital GPS devices to collect information about farm boundaries and create polygon maps of the farms from which we source cocoa. These maps help us understand each farm's precise perimeter and size.

Mapping progress

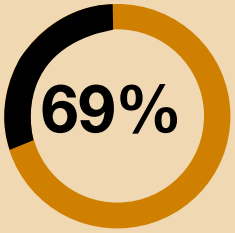
In Côte d'Ivoire:

of farmers in the direct sustainable supply chain had a GPS polygon map for all plots

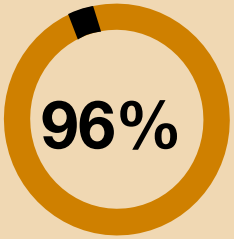


had at least one GPS polygon map

In Ghana:



of farmers in the direct sustainable supply chain had a GPS polygon map for all plots



had at least one GPS polygon map

We use geospatial analysis to identify common data quality issues and ensure continuous improvement of our GPS Polygon Mapping data quality. This can include identifying overlapping farms, farms in urban areas, or geometry errors such as polygon self-intersections or spikes. We are working with partners such as first-mile data provider Farmforce to continue optimizing our mapping capabilities so that we can assure the plots we mapped are linked to the farmers who supply our sustainable cocoa beans. Additional studies on the quality of our geolocation data conducted with our partner Meridia, a high-quality field data solutions provider, have led to further recommendations for improvement of our mapping capabilities, for example on the strengthening of our quality control process flows.

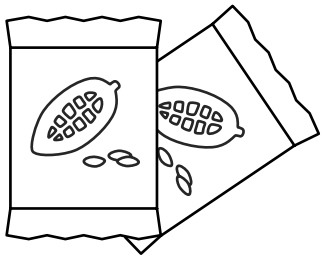
2.

Digital first-mile traceability

Once we've mapped the farms, the next step is tracing the cocoa that enters our supply chain back to its origination point. This allows us to confirm that it comes from the farms we are monitoring.

Using digital tracing systems, we have achieved significant progress in both countries covered by our CFI commitment:

Ghana

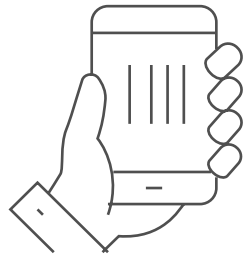


Cocoa bags are traced by a barcode system through our License Buying Company (LBC) purchases.

70% Directly sourced cocoa traceable farm to the first point of purchase

100% of directly sourced volumes are administered in our digital first-mile traceability system, but parts may not have yet been linked to polygon-mapped farms as per WCF definition.

Côte d'Ivoire



Farmer organizations are deploying a digital management system that creates a digital link between unique farmer IDs, farm locations, and cocoa bag purchases.

90% Directly sourced cocoa traceable farm to the first point of purchase

100% of directly sourced volumes are administered in our digital first-mile traceability system, but parts may not have yet been linked to polygon-mapped farms as per WCF definition.

3.

Forest monitoring

Overlaying our farm maps with satellite data, we can detect forest cover loss

Cargill uses geospatial data based on satellite imagery to determine where forests remain and where forest loss has taken place. Our approach is built on geographic information systems (GIS) software tools, as well as geospatial data and the analytical methods made available by the World Resources Institute (WRI) in its Global Forest Watch platform.

By overlaying farm maps with geospatial satellite data, our teams can detect forest cover changes on our cocoa suppliers' farms, as well as in nearby forests and protected areas. The data also tells us which farms are closest to remaining forests and protected areas boundaries, and thus present higher future deforestation risks.

Across more than 331,000 hectares of mapped farmland associated with our direct sustainable supply chain in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, we observed gross primary forest loss in <0.01% of the area since 2014. This gives us greater confidence that these lands have not been deforested following that industry-standard base year.

Cocoa-related primary forest loss may still occur outside mapped farm boundaries and beyond Cargill's direct sustainable sourcing networks. Efforts to prevent future deforestation must prioritize the forest frontier where agricultural expansion is at risk of encroaching on remaining forests. This requires law enforcement and further multi-stakeholder collaboration at the landscape level to protect the remaining forests.

4.

Field verification

On-the-ground audits offer clarity when remote data is not enough

Despite its obvious visual advantages, satellite-based data often fails to provide conclusive insights into the drivers of deforestation and hence limited direction on how to address the problem. In response to indications of primary forest loss in our supply chain, we partnered with independent verification services provider Bureau Veritas to conduct additional field verification.

Only in Côte d'Ivoire, we selected a representative sample of primary forest loss incidences to verify in the field. We combined our forest monitoring insights with detailed risk assessments to select 65 farms where indications of primary forest loss had been detected during visits of trained auditors. The auditors found that on 42% of these selected plots, signs of deforestation as of 2014 could be confirmed. On 11% of plots, deforestation occurred in neighboring parcels not directly associated with Cargill's supply chain.

Leading drivers of deforestation and forest degradation included farm expansion for cocoa, but also commercial wood and fuelwood extraction, mining, and land conversion for rubber production or subsistence crops.

Photo Credit: @Hussein Makke / Unforeseen Studio

5.

Forest conservation and restoration

By using our data-driven insights, we can holistically address the interconnected issues affecting natural landscapes, agriculture, and farmer resilience, and help establish a more sustainable and secure cocoa supply for generations to come.

Partnering to protect the Dassioko forest

Together, we're preserving a crucial coastal rainforest

In April 2022, Cargill and the Ivorian Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF) signed a memorandum of understanding, agreeing to conserve and restore the classified Dassioko forest. This 12,540-hectare area, in the Gboklè region, holds some of the last remaining tracts of high-conservation-value coastal rainforest in the country.

Partnering with the specialized advisory company Proforest, we started conducting an ecological and socio-economic baseline study of the area. A forest management plan based on this study will be implemented going forward.

Agroforestry keeps forests and cocoa-growing communities stronger together

Agroforestry increases soil fertility, biodiversity, and farmers' incomes

Balancing cocoa production with forest and ecosystem protection is one of the most pressing challenges facing our sector. Forest integrity is threatened by a wide range of factors, including logging and farmland expansion. One way to change that equation is by promoting agroforestry.

Photo Credit: @Hussein Makke / Unforeseen Studio

Agroforestry is the integration of trees into the agricultural landscape. Cocoa trees can perform better under shade cover. Among the benefits of agroforestry are ecosystem improvements including increased soil fertility, biodiversity, and carbon storage, as well as socioeconomic advantages for farmers, such as stable yields and diversified income sources.

In recent years, Cargill has partnered with PUR, Agromap, and Impactum to advance agroforestry in cocoa-growing communities with focused attention to those that operate in ecologically sensitive areas. 2021-2022 results included:

Côte d'Ivoire

1.25 million
multi-purpose trees planted in cocoa farms.

13,456 new
farmers implementing cocoa-agroforestry.

Ghana

177,595
multi-purpose trees distributed to farms.

4,507 new
farmers implementing cocoa-agroforestry.

Connecting the dots between agroforestry and land rights

Land rights is a key factor in how farmers make decisions that affect their farming practices and outcomes. Their willingness to embrace sustainable approaches such as agroforestry depends on how secure they feel in their ownership over the land and trees they cultivate.

In 2022, Cargill joined the Côte d'Ivoire Land Partnership (CLAP), a partnership between high-quality field data solutions provider Meridia, the Ivorian government, the German Cooperation (implemented by GIZ GmbH), and cocoa industry companies. This initiative aims to deliver land rights documents to cocoa smallholders. In Côte d'Ivoire, where accurate maps and land registries often do not exist, offering an end-to-end solution for land and property documentation can be crucial to farmers' long-term success.

How CLAP aims to deliver 10,000 land rights documents to farmers by 2024

Once their rights are secured, farmers are more likely to intensify production within property lines rather than in new, forested areas

Imagine pouring all your energy into your family's small business without having the paperwork to prove you own it. Every day, you work as hard as you can, but the worry that it could all be taken away plagues your mind constantly.

For many cocoa farmers in Côte d'Ivoire, that situation is a daily reality. The Côte d'Ivoire Land Partnership Program (CLAP), which connects private companies, donors, and implementation partners, is working to bring them relief. Fixing land ownership issues is often cumbersome and expensive, but for cocoa farmers, it can make all the difference. That's why CLAP aims to deliver more than 10,000 land rights documents to farmers by 2024.

With their land rights in order, farmers will have a firmer grip on their economic prospects. They'll be able to invest with confidence and professionalize their operations.

"We believe programs like CLAP – combined with other training resources that Cargill and our partners provide – can help farmers build a stronger future for themselves and a more vibrant cocoa sector overall," said Gerald N'Zouba, Cargill's landscape coordinator in Côte d'Ivoire.

But that's not the only upside. Solving land rights issues also helps protect forests. Once their rights are secured and their farms' boundaries mapped, farmers are more likely to intensify production within property borders and grow more on the same amount of land rather than spreading into new, forested areas.

Within the framework of an ongoing pilot project in western Côte d'Ivoire, CLAP aims to deliver 1,000 documents to farmers, while building best practices and making them scalable.The first 130 land rights documents received by farmers, in early 2022, cover over 580 hectares. More than 40% of the beneficiaries are women.

"With this program, I feel like we are reaching one of the root causes of low yields for farmers, while also providing incentives for farmers to embrace agroforestry," Gerald said.

Learn more

Photo Credit: @Hussein Makke / Unforeseen Studio

Raising awareness through theater

Audiences were entertained while learning about their land rights

No matter how good a policy is, if people don't know about it or the why, it will do little to stop deforestation.

Case in point: Côte d'Ivoire's 2019 Forest Code, which explicitly addressed tree ownership for the first time and takes the right of the landowner into account. Before 2019, people could own land with trees if they had a land title, or be offered temporary control over the land, but they still needed permission to cut trees. Just like secure land rights are a key predictor of higher productivity and lower pressure on forests, secure tree ownership can incentivize the adoption of agroforestry practices.

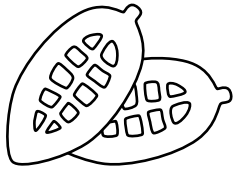
However, a community study we conducted with our partner PUR reveals that 89% of producers do not know the Forest Code. At the same time, half indicated that they have been involved in conflicts with wood extraction industries laying claim on commercially valuable trees on the land they cultivate.

To improve environmental sensitization and inform people about the Forest Code and the benefits of agroforestry, Cargill and PUR joined up with the multimedia company Alma Production, which created an awareness-raising theater tour. For 10 days, actors and musicians roamed around the Bloléquin Region in the west of the country to deliver a one-hour piece that tells the story of cocoa producers and their journey fighting illegal wood cutters. While being entertained, audiences also learned and were informed about different environmental and social topics.

"If it happens to me again, I'll approach the village chief, we go to the field where they illegally cut trees, take pictures of their actions and then we expose them to the sub-prefect," said Alassane Nana, a cocoa farmer that was part of the audience in one of the performances.

Photo credit: POYO CREATIVE LAB

In 2022, 6,173 people from 10 communities related to the COOPAWEB cooperative attended the play.



Tracking Tables CFI Progress 2022

CFI Company Progress Report for Ghana

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment (Oct 2021-Sept 2022)	# On behalf of clients (Oct 2021-Sept 2022)	# Total through direct investment (since 2018)
Forest Protection and Restoration						
1. No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies for cocoa production.	1.1 Conduct farm mapping within supply chain to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest land	# of cocoa plots mapped in direct supply chain	Revised indicator: Targets will be re-assessed in 2022.	17 792	43 740	
		# and % of cocoa farms mapped in direct supply chain		5870 (80%)	11946 (65%)	
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all sourcing areas.	# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	Reported by companies			
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		80%	66%	
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:				
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	10 000	8 434	17 384	
	4.2 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS				
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				
	5.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	# and % of farmers with land tenure agreements/documentation etc. obtained via company support				
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		1 835	2 672	
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: New		-	1 064	
		# Individuals receiving PES: Total Receiving		-	1 656	
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	# farmers applying agroforestry	New indicator: Targets will be assessed in 2022.	1 835	2 672	
		# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting		49 847	127 748	218 028
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	15 000	2 318	3 595	10 505
	8.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# of trees distributed for off-farm planting				
		# hectares of forest area restored off-reserve				
	8.3 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS	Already reported 4.2			

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment (Oct 2021-Sept 2022)	# On behalf of clients (Oct 2021-Sept 2022)	# Total through direct investment (since 2018)
Sustainable Production and Farmer Livelihoods						
9.Promote investment in long-term productivity of high quality cocoa in environmentally sustainable manner and grow "more cocoa on less land."	9.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	# improved cocoa seedlings distributed to farmers	4 000 000	-	242 757	312 946
	9.2 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# of farmers reached by GAP training programs	25 000	7 303	18 515	
10. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers.	10.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	Already reported 8.1			
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development				
	10.2 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA's)	Revised indicator: Targets will be re-assessed in 2022.			
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	5 000	7 303	18 515	
		# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	12 500	4 136	4 986	
		# of VSLA groups in the current year	New indicator: Targets will be assessed in 2022.	276	288	
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.	12.1 Conduct mapping to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries polygon data	# farms mapped within direct supply chain	Already reported 1.1			
	12.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in 100% of supply chain by end-2019	% cocoa supply traceable from individual farms to first purchase point	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 forest policy/law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	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	# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program		-	16	2
		# hectares under CBNRM		-	1 791	-
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 youth and gender sensitive	# of individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities	Revised indicator: Targets will be re-assessed in 2022.	4 136	4 986	
		# of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)	Revised indicator: Targets will be re-assessed in 2022.			

CFI Company Progress Report for Côte d'Ivoire

Commitment	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target (through direct investment)	# through direct investment (Oct 2021-Sept 2022)	# On behalf of clients (Oct 2021-Sept 2022)	# Total through direct investment (since 2018)
Forest Protection and Restoration						
1. No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies) for cocoa production.	1.1 Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests	*# of cocoa plots mapped in direct supply chain*		*23 130*	*88 752*	
		# and % of farms mapped in direct supply chain	*57 534*	*19864 (91%)*	*77269 (90%)*	
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	*# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed*	*Disclosed by companies*			
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*		*91%*	*90%*	
3. A differentiated approach based on the level of degradation of forests for classified Forests will be developed and translated into a national forest restoration strategy	3.1 Support the restoration of Classified Forests by working with cocoa farmers, the government and the forestry industry to implement contracts for mixed agroforestry as a restoration and livelihoods intervention	*# hectares restored in Classified Forests*				
4. Legal protection and management status for the remaining forests of Côte d'Ivoire in the Rural Domain	4.1 Support farmers with tree registration	*# trees registered*				
	4.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	*# and % of farmers with land tenure agreements/documentation etc. obtained via company support*				
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*	*57 534*	*2 463*	*9 648*	
6. Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration	6.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	*# Individuals receiving PES: New*		*178*	*2 711*	
		# Individuals receiving PES: Total Active	*575*	*509*	*7 473*	
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	*# farmers applying agroforestry*		*3 808*	*9 648*	
		# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	*967 820*	*186 313*	*1 073 412*	*725 821*
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	*24 195*	*5 037*	*25 796*	*16 947*
	7.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	*# # of trees distributed for off-farm planting*			*4 500*	
		# ha of forest area restored in rural zone			*6*	
	7.3 Train farmers in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems	*# farmers trained in CSC best practices*		*30 216*	*77 168*	

Commitment	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target (through direct investment)	# through direct investment (Oct 2021-Sept 2022)	# On behalf of clients (Oct 2021-Sept 2022)	# Total through direct investment (since 2018)
Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods						
9. Promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow "more cocoa on less land"	9.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	*# improved seedlings distributed to farmers*	N/A			
	9.3 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	*# of farmers reached by GAP training programs*	*57 534*	*21 940*	*85 444*	
10. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers	10.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification	*# individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA's)*		*1 148*	*5 786*	
	10.2 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	*# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting*	*Already reported 7.1*			
		# hectares of cocoa agroforestry				
11 Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital and investment funds for production and farm renovation	11.1 Offer financial products to farmers and promote farmer savings	*# and % individuals in the current reporting year enrolled in a formal financial products and services (loans, insurance, digital payments, and savings [bank/mobile]) with support from companies (excluding cocoa bean pre-financing)*	*9 210*	*3 113*	*20 525*	
		# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	*5 753*	*1 928*	*8 644*	
		# of VSLA groups in the current year		*89*	*346*	*187*
12. Improve supply chain mapping, with the goal of 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point. An action plan will be developed for traceability, which will be implemented step-by-step to achieve full traceability and verification, applicable to all by end-2019.	12.1 Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests	*# of cocoa plots mapped in direct supply chain*	*Already reported 1.1*			
	12.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain	*% of direct sourced cocoa traceable from individual farms to first purchase point*	*Already reported 2.1*			
Social Inclusion and Community Engagement						
13. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes	13.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	*# farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on the new Forest Code, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration*	*Already reported 5.1*			
14. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration	14.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management programs for forest restoration/protection	*# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program*		*6*	*59*	*61*
		# hectares under CBNRM		*243*	*2 025*	*243*
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*		*3 076*	*14 430*	
		# of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)		*-*	*475*	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CFI 2.0 Action Plan

CFI 2.0 context:

We have reached an important milestone for The Cocoa & Forests Initiative with the successful completion of the collaboration's first phase. Over the past five years, the signatory governments and companies have made significant progress towards eliminating deforestation and restoring forest areas. Building on this partnership, there is a strong commitment from the companies and government, and other stakeholders, towards the continued and growing success of CFI.

Both private sector and the governments agree that for CFI 2.0 (2023-2025) to be successful, we must accelerate and scale impact on the ground by building collective action and co-investment in priority landscapes in addition to supply-chain investments. Therefore, the focus of CFI 2.0 is to also implement public-private collaborations in priority landscapes to improve livelihoods, conserve forests and restore degraded area, thereby protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services, reducing and sequestering carbon, and establishing zero-deforestation landscapes. CFI 2.0 will also play a key role in building alignment with EU (and potentially other) due diligence legislation on deforestation.

The Governments have adopted comprehensive plans (Côte d'Ivoire National Action plan (French and English), Ghana National Implementation Plan) for CFI 2.0 that outline key public sector priorities, actions and timelines in line with this common goal. The CFI signatory companies have developed new action plans that set their targets for CFI 2.0 (2023-2025) in alignment with the national plans and Frameworks for Action.

Cargill's vision for the Cocoa & Forests Initiative 2.0

The Cocoa & Forests Initiative remains one of the most encouraging examples of public-private partnership to create a forest- and people-positive, deforestation-free cocoa supply chain. Within its framework, governments, private businesses, and civil society made core commitments supported by verifiable actions and timebound targets – and delivered measurable progress.

Now is the time to enhance existing processes and strengthen engagement between producing and consuming countries, in an inclusive manner. Continuous intergovernmental dialogue can lead to the development of shared roadmaps for key agricultural and forestry commodities in priority landscapes.

In the current context, Cargill welcomes the proposed European Deforestation Regulation (EUDR). It can be an important contribution to a deforestation-free cocoa supply chain when supported by an effective enabling environment in cocoa-producing countries and supported by cocoa sector-specific guidelines.

Based on our four-year journey towards delivering on our CFI commitments, we draw lessons that must be taken on board to produce sector-specific guidance toward the effective implementation of the regulation:

- **Applying GPS polygons:** Without polygon mapping, it is not possible to ascertain a farm's true shape and size. Polygons provide more options for compliance verification, traceability management, and value creation for farmers. GPS point-based analysis would require the creation of virtual polygons such as circles to check overlaps with deforestation incidences and can skew the accuracy of deforestation risk analysis.

- **Updating and publishing forest data:** To ensure a level playing field, forest data must be public and accurate. Data currently available for legally protected areas in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana are often outdated or flawed. This inhibits meaningful assessments of private companies' supply chain data and may lead to false conclusions.

- **Defining deforestation:** While definitions of forests and deforestation have evolved in regulatory texts, it remains to be determined how these definitions can be expressed in geospatial tools to identify and monitor non-compliance risk.

- **Setting field verification guidelines:** Remote analysis is not always enough to determine deforestation-related non-compliance. Field verification offers more clarity on deforestation drivers and appropriate mitigation measures. Further guidance is needed to determine which level of verifiable information constitutes legal compliance.

- **Calibrating appropriate supplier engagement:** Deforestation on and around cocoa farms can happen for many reasons and at different scales. Balancing forest conservation with farmer livelihoods requires clear protocols for supplier engagement, retention, suspension, and, if necessary, exclusion.

- **National traceability systems:** Farm-level traceability today varies based on the sourcing model. Supply chain transparency is needed to mitigate deforestation risks across a broader scope of flows. National traceability systems will be critical to achieving necessary visibility.

- **Prioritizing forest frontiers:** Just a handful of districts and municipalities account for most of the deforestation in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Effective mitigation must prioritize the forest frontier, where primary and remaining forests interface with commodity production and deforestation risk is the highest. European Forest Partnerships can play a role in strengthening forest conservation and management.

Cargill looks forward to working with our partners to continue delivering the implementation of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative Framework for Action, including through the release of a new Cocoa & Forests Initiative 2.0 Company Action Plan for 2023-2025.


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Overview of Cargill's Action Plan

We will continue to evolve the use of technological solutions and promote agroforestry. We know it is not a substitute for protecting native forests in the first place. To this end, we will actively engage with other companies, governments, and NGOs in collective efforts that connect sustainability issues in an entire region (or landscape) and look for solutions that tackle multiple social, environmental, and economic challenges.

Amongst others, we will continue investing in and driving activities such as:

1. Digital first-mile traceability solutions.
Strengthen and elaborate our digital first-mile traceability solutions with partner farmer organizations, including the collection of quality geo-localization data through GPS polygon mapping and deployment of leading deforestation-monitoring technologies to monitor deforestation risks in our direct supply chains. We will continue to work collaboratively to drive the adoption and harmonization of nationally governed systems.

2. Agroforestry.
Scale and solidify our support to farmers to increase access to inputs and know-how to implement agroforestry and other environmentally friendly farming best practices. Assist farmers and communities in ecologically sensitive areas to rehabilitate environmental services.

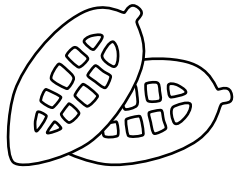
3. Reducing GHG emissions.
Connect the dots between our efforts to reduce and eliminate deforestation and restore cocoa and forest landscapes with our ambitions to reduce GHG emissions in line with the Paris Climate Agreement.

4. Coaching efforts.
Evolve our approach to offer tailored one-to-one coaching to cocoa farmers, including focused attention on climate-smart cocoa practices that help them adapt to a changing climate.

5. Protecting and conserving forests.
Collaborate in partnership with other actors of the industry to leverage Cargill's connection to farmers and farmer organizations towards protecting and conserving remaining forests. Examples of these collaborations are our partnership with the Ministry of Water and Forests in Côte d'Ivoire to protect and restore the Dassioko Foret Classée and our engagements in landscape-level efforts under the Ghana Cocoa and Forest REDD+ program.

Now is the time for even more collaborative action, creating mechanisms that **value and protect the forests** that are still standing and rewarding farmers and others for contributing towards that goal. It can be done. We look forward to playing our part in the next phase of progress toward a thriving, **deforestation-free cocoa sector.**

Cargill® Helping the world thrive



Action Plan 2023-2025 Tables

World Cocoa Foundation

CFI Company Action Plan for Côte d'Ivoire (Suppliers)

			Targets						
Commitment	**Actions**	**Indicator**	***# through direct investment (Oct 2022-Sept 2023)***	***# on behalf of clients (Oct 2022-Sept 2023)***	***# through direct investment (Oct 2023-Sept 2024)***	***# on behalf of clients (Oct 2023-Sept 2024)***	***# through direct investment (Oct 2024-Sept 2025)***	***# on behalf of clients (Oct 2024-Sept 2025)***	***TOTAL # through direct investment (Oct 2022-Sept 2025)***
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	***# and % of farms mapped in direct supply chain***	*26000 (90%); Map and maintain farmer base at 90% polygon mapped. Strengthen data quality control and remapping rigor.*	*104000 (90%); Map and maintain farmer base at 90% polygon mapped. Strengthen data quality control and remapping rigor.*	*28000 (95%);Map and maintain farmer base at 95% polygon mapped. Strengthen data quality control and remapping rigor.*	*112000 (95%); Map and maintain farmer base at 95% polygon mapped. Strengthen data quality control and remapping rigor.*	*30000 (100%); Map and maintain farmer base at 100% polygon mapped. Strengthen data quality control and remapping rigor.*	*120000 (100%); Map and maintain farmer base at 100% polygon mapped. Strengthen data quality control and remapping rigor.*	
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	***# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed***	*72800 hectares; subject all mapped polygons to deforestation risk assessment best practice*	*291000 hectares; subject all mapped polygons to deforestation risk assessment best practice*	*78400 hectares; Subject all mapped polygons to deforestation risk assessment best practice*	*313600 hectares; Subject all mapped polygons to deforestation risk assessment best practice*	*84000 hectares; Subject all mapped polygons to deforestation risk assessment best practice*	*336000 hectares; Subject all mapped polygons to deforestation risk assessment best practice*	
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***	*90% of sustainably produced cocoa in direct supply chain coverage digital first-mile traceability*	*90% of sustainably produced cocoa in direct supply chain coverage digital first-mile traceability*	*95% of sustainably produced cocoa in direct supply chain coverage digital first-mile traceability*	*95% of sustainably produced cocoa in direct supply chain coverage digital first-mile traceability*	*100% of sustainably produced cocoa in direct supply chain coverage digital first-mile traceability*	*100% of sustainably produced cocoa in direct supply chain coverage digital first-mile traceability*	***100% of sustainably produced cocoa in direct supply chain coverage digital first-mile traceability***
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***	*Deliver landscape baseline study towards restoration and protection of Dassioko Classified Forest in partnership with Proforest*	*n.a.*	*100 hectares of degraded forest in Dassioko Classified Forest Restored*	*n.a.*	*2000 hectares of degraded forest in Dassioko Classified Forest Restored*	*n.a.*	***2100 hectares***
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***	*not applicable, dependent on formal governance or protocols for tree registration*						
	4.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	***# and % of farmers with land tenure agreements/documentation etc. obtained via company support***	*1000 farmers obtained land tenure documentation (through Cote d'Ivoire Land Partnership (CLAP)*	*n.a.*	*5000 farmers*	*n.a.*	*5000 farmers*	*n.a.*	***11000 farmers***
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***	*5 000*	*10 000*	*6 000*	*12 000*	*6 000*	*12 000*	
6. Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration	6.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	***# Individuals receiving PES: New***	*1 250*	*2 500*	*1 500*	*3 000*	*1 500*	*3 000*	***4 250***
		# Individuals receiving PES: Total Active			*2 750*	*5 500*	*4 250*	*8 500*	
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	***# farmers applying agroforestry in devlopment***	*5 000*	*10 000*	*6 000*	*12 000*	*6 000*	*12 000*	
		# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	*450 000*	*900 000*	*540 000*	*1 080 000*	*540 000*	*1 080 000*	***1 530 000***
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	*11 500*	*23 000*	*13 800*	*27 600*	*13 800*	*27 600*	***39 100***
	7.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	***# # of trees distributed for off-farm planting***	*Cargill's action plan focuses on scaling cocoa-agroforestry and contributions to restoration of forest reserves. We may set off-farm restoration and reforestation targets (rural zone) over the implementation period*						
		# ha of forest area restored in rural zone	*Cargill's action plan focuses on scaling cocoa-agroforestry and contributions to restoration of forest reserves. We may set off-farm restoration and reforestation targets (rural zone) over the implementation period*						
	7.3 Train farmers in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems	***# farmers trained in CSC best practices***	*26 000*	*104 000*	*28 000*	*112 000*	*30 000*	*120 000*	
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 government led public-private forest conservation and rehabilitation fund	***$ contributed to fund***	*Not applicable, no fund established as yet*						

World Cocoa Foundation

CFI Company Action Plan for Côte d'Ivoire (Suppliers)

Commitment	Actions	Indicator	Targets: # through direct investment (Oct 2022-Sept 2023)	# on behalf of clients (Oct 2022-Sept 2023)	# through direct investment (Oct 2023-Sept 2024)	# on behalf of clients (Oct 2023-Sept 2024)	# through direct investment (Oct 2024-Sept 2025)	# on behalf of clients (Oct 2024-Sept 2025)	TOTAL # through direct investment (Oct 2022-Sept 2025)
Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods									
9. Promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow "more cocoa on less land"	9.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	***# improved seedlings distributed to farmers***	*Not applicable, recurring ban on cocoa farm rejuvenation support by decree Conseil Café Cacao*						
	9.2 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	***# of farmers reached by GAP training programs***	*26 000*	*104 000*	*28 000*	*112 000*	*30 000*	*120 000*	
10. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers	10.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification	***# individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA's)***	*1 200*	*2 300*	*1 200*	*2 300*	*1 200*	*2 300*	
	10.2 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	***# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting***	*Already reported 7.1*						
		# hectares of cocoa agroforestry in development							
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)***	*10000 new farmers*	*n.a.*	*10000 new farmers*	*n.a.*	*10000 new farmers*	*n.a.*	
		# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	*1 900*	*8 700*	*1 900*	*8 700*	*1 900*	*8 700*	
		# of VSLA groups in the current year	*90*	*350*	*90*	*350*	*90*	*350*	
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	***# and % of farms mapped in direct supply chain***	*Already reported 1.1*						
	12.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain	***% of direct sourced cocoa traceable from individual farms to first purchase point***	*Already reported 2.1*						
Social Inclusion and Community Engagement									
13. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes.	13.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	***# farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on the new Forest Code, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration***	*Already reported 5.1*						
14. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration	14.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management programs for forest restoration/protection	***# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program***	*24*	*48*	*29*	*57*	*29*	*57*	***81***
		# hectares under CBNRM	*5 333*	*10 667*	*6 400*	*12 800*	*6 400*	*12 800*	***54 400***
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***	*All projects implemented Cargill take into account gender and youth*						
		# of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)	*All projects implemented Cargill take into account gender and youth*						

World Cocoa Foundation

CFI Company Action Plan for Ghana (Suppliers)

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	Targets						
			# through direct investment (Oct 2022-Sept 2023)	*# on behalf of clients (Oct 2022-Sept 2023)*	*# through direct investment (Oct 2023-Sept 2024)*	*# on behalf of clients (Oct 2023-Sept 2024)*	*# through direct investment (Oct 2024-Sept 2025)*	*# on behalf of clients (Oct 2024-Sept 2025)*	*TOTAL # through direct investment (Oct 2022-Sept 2025)*
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	***# and % of farms mapped in direct supply chain***	*9900 (90%); map and maintain farmer base at 90% polygon mapped. Strengthen data quality control and remapping rigor.*	*23100 (90%); map and maintain farmer base at 90% polygon mapped. Strengthen data quality control and remapping rigor.*	*10500 (95%); Map and maintain farmer base at 95% polygon mapped. Strengthen data quality control and remapping rigor.*	*25000 (95%); Map and maintain farmer base at 95% polygon mapped. Strengthen data quality control and remapping rigor.*	*11200 (100%); Map and maintain farmer base at 100% polygon mapped. Strengthen data quality control and remapping rigor.*	*27000 (100%); Map and maintain farmer base at 100% polygon mapped. Strengthen data quality control and remapping rigor.*	
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all sourcing areas.	*# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed*	19602 hectares; subject all mapped polygons to deforestation risk assessment best practice	*45738 hectares; subject all mapped polygons to deforestation risk assessment best practice*	*21384 hectares; subject all mapped polygons to deforestation risk assessment best practice*	*49500 hectares; subject all mapped polygons to deforestation risk assessment best practice*	*22968 hectares; subject all mapped polygons to deforestation risk assessment best practice*	*53460 hectares; subject all mapped polygons to deforestation risk assessment best practice*	***22968 hectares; subject all mapped polygons to an annual deforestation risk assessment best practice***
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***	*90% of sustainably produced cocoa in direct supply chain coverage digital first-mile traceability*	*90% of sustainably produced cocoa in direct supply chain coverage digital first-mile traceability*	*95% of sustainably produced cocoa in direct supply chain coverage digital first-mile traceability*	*95% of sustainably produced cocoa in direct supply chain coverage digital first-mile traceability*	*100% of sustainably produced cocoa in direct supply chain coverage digital first-mile traceability*	*100% of sustainably produced cocoa in direct supply chain coverage digital first-mile traceability*	
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***	*Start pilot*	*n.a*	*50 hectares (pilot)*	*n.a*	*450 hectares (pilot)*	*n.a*	***500 hectares***
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*	*9 900*	*23 100*	*10 500*	*25 000*	*11 200*	*27 000*	
	4.2 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	*# farmers trained in MTS*	*Start pilot*	*n.a*	*50 farmers*	*n.a*	*450 farmers*	*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*	Dependent on Forestry Commission to come with up protocols and governance that facilitate tree registration						
	5.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	*# and % of farmers with land tenure agreements/documentation etc. obtained via company support*	*n.a (Evaluating scoping opportunities)*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*n.a*	*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*	*1 500*	*3 500*	*2 000*	*4 500*	*2 500*	*5 500*	
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: <u>New</u>*	*100*	*1 000*	*200*	*1 250*	*300*	*1 500*	***600***
		# Individuals receiving PES: <u>Total Receiving</u>			*300*	*2 250*	*600*	*3 750*	
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	*# farmers applying agroforestry*	*1 500*	*3 500*	*2 000*	*4 500*	*2.500*	*5 500*	
		# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	*114 000*	*266 000*	*152 000*	*342 000*	*190 000*	*418 000*	***456 000***
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	*4350*	*10150*	*5800*	*13050*	*7250*	*15950*	***17 400***
	8.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	***# of trees distributed for off-farm planting***	Cargill's action plan focuses on scaling cocoa-agroforestry and contributions to restoration of forest reserves. We may set off-farm restoration and reforestation targets (rural zone) over the implementation period.						
		# hectares of forest area restored off-reserve							
	8.3 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	*# farmers trained in MTS*	Already reported 4.2						

World Cocoa Foundation

CFI Company Action Plan for Ghana (Suppliers)

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	Targets						
			# through direct investment (Oct 2022-Sept 2023)	# on behalf of clients (Oct 2022-Sept 2023)	# through direct investment (Oct 2023-Sept 2024)	# on behalf of clients (Oct 2023-Sept 2024)	# through direct investment (Oct 2024-Sept 2025)	# on behalf of clients (Oct 2024-Sept 2025)	TOTAL # through direct investment (Oct 2022-Sept 2025)
Sustainable Production and Farmer Livelihoods									
9.Promote investment in long-term productivity of high quality cocoa in environmentally sustainable manner and grow "more cocoa on less land."	9.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	*# improved cocoa seedlings distributed to farmers*	*240 000*	*560 000*	*240 000*	*560 000*	*240 000*	*560 000*	***720 000***
	9.2 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	*# of farmers reached by GAP training programs*	*9 900*	*23 100*	*10 500*	*25 000*	*11 200*	*27 000*	***31 600***
10. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers.	10.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	***# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting***	Already reported 8.1						
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development							
	10.2 Promote farm-level crop diversification	*# individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA's)*	*5 200*	*755*	*8 000*	*1 200*	*10 000*	*2 000*	
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)*	*500 new (9.900 total)*	*1.800 new (23.100 total)*	*600 new (10.500 total)*	*1.900 new (25.000 total)*	*700 new (11.200 total)*	*2000 new (27.000 total)*	
		# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	*4 000*	*5 000*	*4 000*	*5 000*	*4 000*	*5 000*	
		# of VSLA groups in the current year	*260*	*280*	*260*	*280*	*260*	*280*	***780***
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,	12.1 Conduct mapping to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries polygon data	*# farms mapped within direct supply chain*	Already reported 1.1						
	12.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in 100% of supply chain by end-2019	*% cocoa supply traceable from individual farms to first purchase point*	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 forest policy/law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration*	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	*# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program*	1	16	2	18	3	20	***6***
		# hectares under CBNRM	100	*1 600*	*200*	*1 900*	*300*	*2 200*	*600*
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 youth and gender sensitive	*# of individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities*	All projects implemented Cargill take into account gender and youth						
		# of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)	All projects implemented Cargill take into account gender and youth						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