



Mondelēz
International



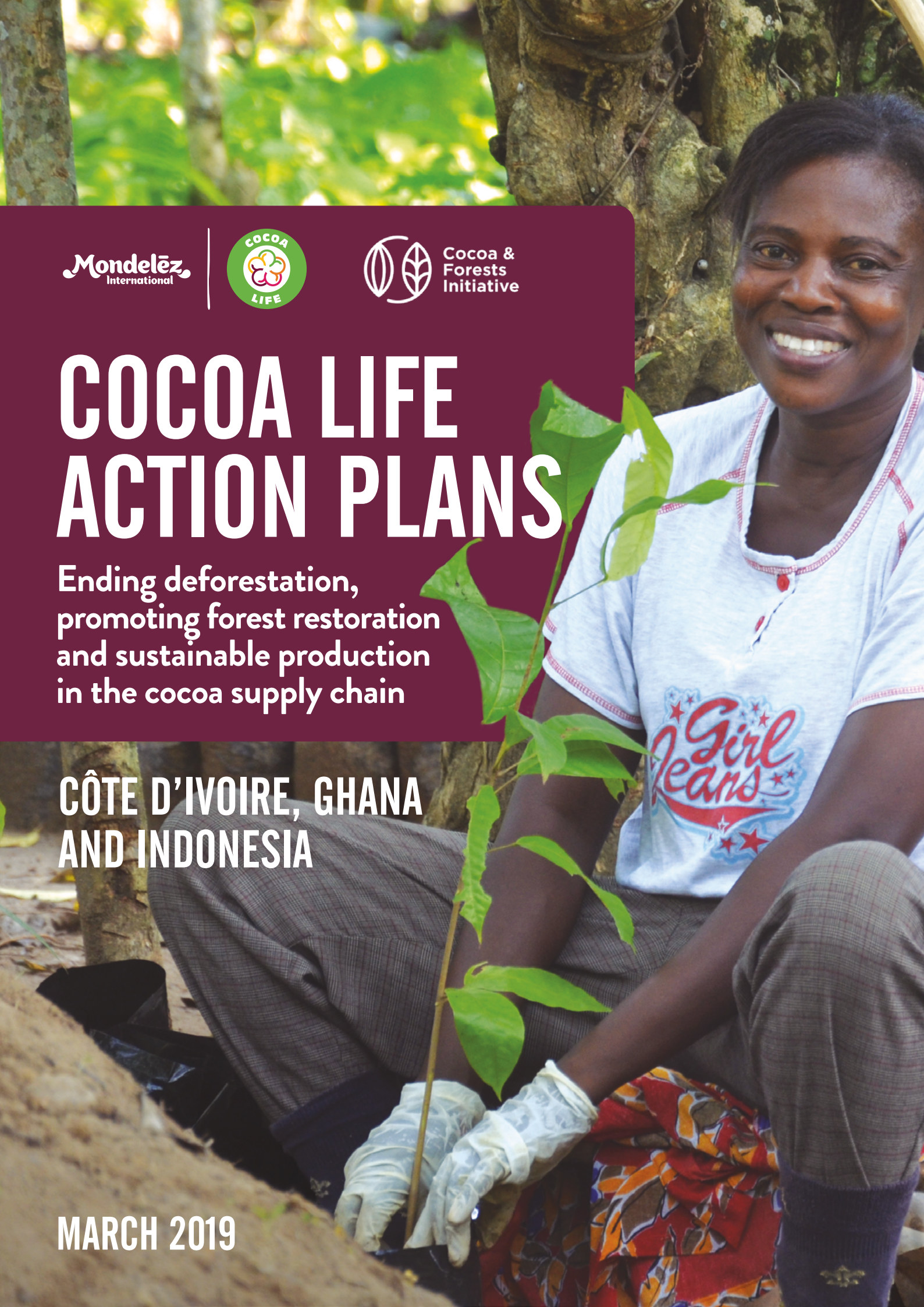
Cocoa &
Forests
Initiative

COCOA LIFE ACTION PLANS

Ending deforestation,
promoting forest restoration
and sustainable production
in the cocoa supply chain

CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GHANA
AND INDONESIA

MARCH 2019





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See annex attached for Cocoa Life communities and partners



MONDELÉZ INTERNATIONAL AND THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE

In 2015, Mondelez International (Mondelez) became the first company to raise the issue of deforestation in the cocoa industry at COP21 in Paris. Following this, in March 2017 we became a founding member of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI), in which 12 leading cocoa and chocolate companies came together to reduce deforestation in the cocoa supply chain (see chapters 5 & 6).

The following November we joined the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana in signing the CFI's Frameworks for Action: landmark agreements to end deforestation and promote forest restoration and protection in the cocoa supply chain.

As part of the commitments made in the Frameworks, we are now publishing Action Plans outlining how Cocoa Life is working to protect forests in the cocoa regions Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and are going beyond our commitment by publishing our Indonesia plans too.



MONDELÉZ INTERNATIONAL'S VISION FOR THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE

At Mondelēz, our purpose is to empower people to snack right. That means leading the future of snacking around the world by offering the right snack, for the right moment, made the right way.

Our Sustainable and Mindful Snacking strategy is how we will deliver snacks 'the right way', creating a positive impact for people and planet. It is made up of two key focus areas: making snacks the right way, using less energy, water and waste, with ingredients that are sustainably sourced, produced and delivered, with positive impact along the supply chain; and empowering people to choose the right snack for them, for the right moment. Through this strategy, Mondelēz's sustainability efforts support the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

We are passionate about chocolate. Cocoa is the essence of our chocolate and vital to our business, so we ensure it is made right: sustainably produced and sourced. That's why we created Cocoa Life. Cocoa Life invests directly in tackling the root causes of the complex challenges cocoa farmers face.

With our teams on the ground and our partners, Cocoa Life empowers cocoa farmers and their families to create lasting change. We ensure they are better equipped to reach a thriving livelihood, and help them to see cocoa farming as a resilient business (see our 2017 Progress Report [here](#)).

The environment, meaning maintaining cocoa ecosystems and protecting the landscape, has been a key focus for Cocoa Life since launching in 2012. Recognizing that climate change affects all aspects of cocoa farming, we made it a cross-cutting theme within our program. We also set out our position on climate change in a position paper ([here](#)) and published a joint discussion paper with the UN Development Program (UNDP): Forest Friendly Cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire ([here](#)).

We are also the first chocolate maker to have signed a Memorandum of Understanding ([MOU](#)) with the governments of Ghana (Forestry Commission) and Côte d'Ivoire (Ministry of Environment). Thanks to these agreements, in Côte d'Ivoire we went on to launch the first pilot to introduce payment for environmental services (PES) to farmers, under the UN's Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) program (read more [here](#)).

Deforestation is a threat to the cocoa sector and so tackling deforestation is a key priority to us. We are committed to reducing to zero any deforestation risks within our supply chain. We now need to move even faster with collective action to drive forward the movement for lasting change – that is why we actively support the CFI.

Cocoa Life has a three-pillared approach to forest protection and reforestation: Protect, Produce, People. These pillars are closely aligned with the CFI's pillars of Forest Protection and Restoration, Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods, and Social Inclusion and Community Engagement. In line with the CFI Frameworks, we have structured this Action Plan according to the CFI's three pillars.



OVERVIEW OF COCOA LIFE ACTION PLANS

Mondelēz will deliver the key activities set out in these Action Plans over a five year period (2018-2022), through the Cocoa Life program. We will ensure that funds are made available to implement these activities across Cocoa Life's operational areas. Partnerships are a key principle of Cocoa Life, and so relevant partnerships, both public and private, have been forged to effectively and efficiently implement the key activities.

Our Action Plans for Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana were developed through an all-inclusive, consultative process ensuing validation by all stakeholders. Private and public sector organizations as well as civil society organizations participated in the Action Plan development. This collaborative approach was chosen to ensure co-ownership for the implementation of the plans by all participating organizations.





GENERAL NOTES ABOUT OUR ACTION PLANS:

- We believe that interventions funded and implemented under Cocoa Life provide communities with the right bodies to address key topics such as stopping expansion into protected areas, agroforestry, forest protection and conservation.** All Cocoa Life partnered communities have a Community Development Committee and have activated Community Action Plans (CAPs). Farmers have also benefited from training in good agricultural and environmental practices. Our focus will now be on ensuring the integration of the priorities from these local Action Plans into the CAPs.
- Collaboration is needed across the sector to agree ways to map farms, monitor deforestation risk in cocoa farming landscapes, and build assessment capacity.** Conducting an area risk assessment can be a very complex task and, to date, we don't have an aligned approach across the CFI signatories. At Mondelēz, we have mapped farms to Global Forest Watch (GFW) and consider a buffer of 100 meters around each farm. In addition, we have already started to conduct land-use planning using satellite images, ground truthing and validation with local authorities. This allows us to have a landscape approach for our risk assessment. As we operate in multiple landscapes and as completing such work takes time, we have decided to start with high risk areas before rolling out to all the landscapes where we have a presence with Cocoa Life. We also hope to see strong collaboration between companies and governments to share assessments so we can cover all landscapes in an efficient way.
- Understanding where and under which conditions cocoa is produced is critical and the most efficient way to achieve this is to map and monitor farms with GFW.** Satellite monitoring is relatively quick to establish and enables land-use monitoring and interventions to be targeted on farms expanding into the forest. Physical traceability between farm and first buyer is also necessary but it takes longer to establish and does not assure land-use on its own. Current physical traceability systems do not really operate to farm level and so add little value. While we look forward to receiving guidance from governments on traceability requirements, it is for these reasons that we have decided to focus now on the shape mapping of all farms in our program. **Farmers identified as operating in protected areas will be removed from our supply chain with immediate effect. This will be done in partnership with governments, and with the right social safeguards in place.** We also require our suppliers to keep track (often through farmers' organizations) of volumes being delivered into our supply chain and this is independently verified by FLOCERT.
- We know that agroforestry practices can make farms more resilient to the impact of climate change, and diversify farmers' sources of income. However, we understand that agroforestry needs to make economic sense for farmers and currently comes with complexities such as tree ownership.** Based on strong experience we have built in India and Brazil, our agri-research team is currently working on several pilots to gain a better understanding and improve recommendations and support given to farmers.
- Through Cocoa Life, we have planted more than 1 million economic trees on cocoa farms in Ghana. We know that for the farmers to reap all the benefits of these trees, they must own them. We have therefore been working with UNDP to register these trees;** an extremely challenging job due to a complex process. The same applies to land tenure. We need all stakeholders to see land and tree ownership as a priority and simplify processes in the near future.
- An implementable Action Plan needs to be supported by a budget. Mondelēz will allocate budget to its Action Plan when the plan is finalized; there are some actions which can be found in the detailed plans for Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana that make accurately costing the plan challenging at present.





PRIMARY ACTIVITIES AND INVESTMENTS



Forest Protection and Restoration

Aligned to our Protect pillar

We're committing to map 100% of Cocoa Life registered farms by the end of 2019, to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest land – and our ultimate goal is to source all of Mondelez's cocoa sustainably, mainly through Cocoa Life. Understanding where, by whom and under which conditions cocoa is produced is critical for changing farmer behavior around deforestation, and as one of the world's largest chocolate makers, we can create positive impact at scale. Cocoa Life has already commenced mapping farms within its program and this action will be deepened in order to map all farms in the program. The mapping will be done by hiring geospatial experts and collaborating with partner suppliers. Mapping has been institutionalized within Cocoa Life and seeks to ensure that Mondelez will not source cocoa beans from farms located in the forest.



Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods

Aligned to our Produce pillar

We help farmers grow more cocoa on less land by encouraging and incentivizing agroforestry practices and intensification (activities to improve farmers' productivity and ultimately income). We can see agroforestry is a part of the solution: producing the same volume of cocoa from less land will leave farmers room for crop diversification, and stop farm expansion into protected areas. However, we know farmers need higher income and incentives to adopt these practices. A pilot we conducted in the Nawa Region in Côte d'Ivoire demonstrated this. **We have therefore started to introduce PES – a payment given to farmers for adopting agreed agroforestry practices. We're committing to further introduce PES within the Cocoa Life program** (in a number of different forms). By 2022, we aim to have 33,000 farmers and participating in PES contracts. This will require considerable funding and so we call on the signatories of the CFI common Framework to join forces to attract investors and donors.



Social Inclusion and Community Engagement

Aligned to our People pillar

We are establishing and/or supporting Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) - referred to as CREMA in Ghana - programs for forest restoration/protection in cocoa communities. Deforestation can't be addressed through cocoa farmers alone. We need to involve families and communities to put structures in place that protect forests. **Cocoa Life will continue with its CAP and Community Development Committee approach that is in place in all our communities**, as well as develop and manage CBNRM programs to restore and conserve forests. Forest fringe communities are also being trained to manage natural resources carefully. In partnership with Forestry Commission, these forest fringe communities are effective in managing the forest resource.

The following pages outline our Action Plans for Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Indonesia, organized according to the CFI's three pillars. These plans have been developed with the participation of key Cocoa Life partners (supplier companies and NGOs) and government experts, with the technical assistance of our in-country teams.



KEY DATA POINTS

BY 2022, WE WILL REACH:



2,184
communities

164,600
farmers

IN THE THREE COUNTRIES COVERED BY THESE PLANS

KEY DATA POINTS



OUR ACTION PLANS		TARGETS BY 2022			
COMPANY ACTION	TARGET INDICATOR (CFI)	GHANA	CÔTE D'IVOIRE	INDONESIA	TOTAL
COCOA LIFE PROGRAM OVERALL					
	# of communities	450	1,400	334	2,184
	# of farmers	45,000	72,000	47,600	164,600
1) FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION					
Avoid sourcing from protected areas	# farms mapped	60,000	96,000	47,600	203,600
	# hectares mapped	75,000	192,000	38,080	305,080
Promotion of reforestation & restoration programs	# hectares of forest area restored	100	2,500	0	2,600
	# of farmers participating in PES contracts	10,000	20,000	3,000	33,000
	# native trees planted off-farm	25,000	2,500,000	234,267	2,759,267
2) SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS					
Provision of improved planting materials/cocoa farm habilitation	# improved cocoa seedlings distributed to farmers	12,500,000	TBD*	4,118,439	16,668,439*
	# of multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	500,000	1,500,000	70,280	2,070,280
Training in Good Agricultural Practices, soil fertility, land tenure reform	# of farmers trained (coached) in GAPs	45,000	72,000	47,600	164,600
Crop diversification/agricultural inter-cropping, and development of mixed agroforestry systems and shade-grown cocoa	# hectares cocoa agroforestry developed	7,245	21,739	9,520	38,504
	# of farmers applying crop diversification	45,000	72,000	33,320	150,320
	% of farmers applying crop diversification	100%	100%	70%	
Financial inclusion	# of farmers in supply chain with a savings account	31,500	18,000	37,128	86,628
	% of farmers in supply chain with a savings account	70%	25%	78%	
3) COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION					
Community-based management models for forest protection and restoration	# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	450	800	30	1,280
Forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification Action Plans that are youth and gender sensitive	# of cocoa communities with gender and youth focused programs	100%	100%	100%	

*Data to be determined as we're awaiting government alignment



CÔTE D'IVOIRE

BY 2022, WE WILL REACH:



1,400
communities



72,000
farmers

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

For the first three years, we are focussing on areas we operate in that have the highest risk of deforestation

Nawa is our first priority region and we will start work in San Pedro during 2019 and Guemon in 2020.

Beyond these regions we will expand the successful models in other hotspots starting in 2021, and the targeted regions will be determined in consultation with the relevant government and Cocoa Life engaged partners.

Mondelēz is an active member of the CFI Country Technical Committee and Steering Committee in Côte d'Ivoire. We have a close working relationship with government agencies (Ministry of Environment) with which we have a cooperation MOU, and the Ministry of Forests, with which we have developed a good technical support relationship through the Forestry Development Corporation (SODEFOR), and the Forest Service.

This Action Plan is pending important background information to be provided by the government required by the companies to finalize their individual Action Plans (such as boundary maps for protected forests, and updated operational guidance about land-use in degraded forest areas). The Action Plans will be finalized on these points in mid-2019 once the government has provided the necessary data.



Protection and restoration of forests

Farm mapping

As stated earlier, we are currently mapping farms in the program and estimate we will map 96,000 farms in Côte d'Ivoire by 2022. Including a buffer of 100 meters, this will represent close to 192,000 hectares. We will also request and support government landscape mapping and promote the formation of regional landscape mapping and planning structures that will address deforestation at regional levels, with a particular focus on protected areas. We will join forces with other CFI stakeholders to provide data and develop proposals for mapping critical elements of the CFI approach in our supply chain. Mondelēz will also work with its implementing partners to conduct mapping and evaluation of high-value forest areas. We will develop baselines for forest cover in our sourcing landscapes and conduct deforestation risk assessments. In order to be cost-effective at scale, Mondelēz will actively seek to develop pre-competitive collaboration with other industry and government stakeholders to develop regional landscape maps and land-use plans.

Enforcement actions to prevent deforestation

Mondelēz will report any farm located in restricted areas, and farms mapped in the protected areas will be removed from our supply chain.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE



PES incentives for agroforestry and reforestation

We will create and offer incentives for preventing deforestation. This includes incentivizing farmers engaged in forest protection through PES, and setting up (or use of existing) community institutions to create programs that provide technology, services, and payments for actions reducing deforestation. All these interventions will be coordinated with the government REDD+ team, which will provide technical, monitoring and evaluation support to our implementing partners.

By the end of 2022, 20,000 farmers will be engaged in PES based agroforestry activities. By the end of 2018, nearly 153,200 hectares were mapped across a total of 36,000 farms, and 903 farmers signed PES agreements.

Forest restoration

Forest restoration action will include off-farm and on-farm activities. Off-farm interventions will primarily comprise of reforestation of community forests, distribution of native tree species and supporting the financing of community-led/landscape level reforestations. On-farm interventions will primarily include the distribution of shade trees within cocoa farms. To make these sustainable, Mondelēz will support the training and promotion of young entrepreneurs who will provide services such as seedling production, replanting, and other farm intensification services such as spraying and pruning.

By the end of 2022, 2,500 hectares of degraded forests will be restored and 2.5 million native trees will be planted off-farm.

Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods

Mondelēz will continue to support farmers to produce more cocoa from less land by increasing farm productivity. This will include training in Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), yield-enhancing farming methods and facilitating access to inputs such as fertilizers. This way we can help farmers expand their yield without cutting the forest, whilst freeing up land for diversification opportunities. Mondelēz intends to have over 70,000 farmers registered with Cocoa Life by 2022. By the end of 2018, we already had 40,769 farmers registered in the program.

Agroforestry and training

We will continue to run trials in Côte d'Ivoire to understand and develop appropriate agroforestry models for smallholders. The Cocoa Life program is also moving towards offering tailored support adapted to the physical and environmental conditions of the farm. This includes the introduction of farm development plans where farmers agree a three-year plan laying out interventions to take place each year. In some cases we go a step further and recommend inputs based on soil sampling.

Mondelēz and its agri-research team will work with its partner companies to update the Cocoa Life GAPs training curriculum to include the latest best practice and GEP topics. We'll standardize our farm management plans and support this activity with Cocoa Life demonstration plots showing the benefits of these approaches.

Farmers involved in community initiatives will be assisted in the use of economic shade trees/ agroforestry.

Improved planting materials

Mondelēz will continue, as part of the core Cocoa Life program, to facilitate access to improved planting materials, pending the lifting of the productivity enhancing interventions by the Conseil Café Cacao. This will include activities such as establishing cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material; working with farmer organizations to organize the distribution of the improved cocoa seedlings/budwood materials; financing improved planting material distributors and/or distribution points; and, with the objective of diversifying crops and facilitating the establishment of nurseries for alternative crop planting materials.

Access to inputs

Access to inputs (crop protection, soil nutrition, soil fertility) will also be pursued in partnership with suppliers and financial institutions. These activities will consist of distributing agro-inputs through distribution points; providing savings and loans services; and promoting the use of barrier crops/trees to protect farms against diseases such as CSSVD.

Land certification

We will seek to improve farmer income by helping farmers secure the land they grow cocoa on, facilitating access to land certificates, and through partnerships with government and NGOs involved in delivering these certificates.

Building financial capacity

Mondelēz will continue to support the professionalization of Farmer Organizations (FOs) through capacity-building, access to management and economic development tools and fostering their governance capacity. The creation of new FOs will be encouraged and preference sourcing will be allocated to well-performing FOs to boost their financial capacity. Training on business skills and accounting will be provided to farmers and leaders of their organizations.

In cocoa households, we will continue to promote and facilitate access to alternative diversified income activities, especially on farms through financial/business training, access to micro-lending and savings, and crop diversification. To sustain these livelihoods initiatives, Cocoa Life will expand its financial inclusion services to reach out to individual farmers involved in forest restoration activities. These activities will include training for financial literacy, support the formation of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), and work with partner financial institutions to develop and offer adapted financial products to farmers.



1.5M

multi-purpose trees
distributed for on-farm
planting by 2022

Community Engagement and Social Inclusion

Community and district level structures

Our interventions for community engagement and social inclusion are the cornerstone of our Cocoa Life program. We work with NGOs, community leaders, women associations, and local government agencies to develop consensual CAPs, which lay out all priority activities as perceived and needed by the cocoa farmers and their communities. Once approved by all stakeholders, these CAPs serve as foundations for program design and implementation over renewable periods of three years. To ensure these CAPs are owned by the community, we facilitate the establishment of Community Development Committees. These committees are formed by elected members, representing all groups of the community. By the end of 2022, we intend to have 1,400 communities enrolled in the program, with a similar number of Community Development Committees and CAPs in place. By the end of 2018, we had 598 communities enrolled.

Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)

We will promote the creation of Community-Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) mechanisms – plans developed with the cocoa-growing communities partnered with Cocoa Life determining forest restoration and conservation actions. Based on the findings and recommendations from our landscape mapping, we will develop, in partnership with community leaders and farmer organizations, appropriate farmer-centered responses for forest restoration/protection. There will be a focus on agroforestry models adapted to the farming and economic conditions of the target communities. To maintain momentum, our implementing partners will organize regular awareness-raising events on forest protection/restoration. We will also support government initiatives on landscape governance, and collaborate with and/or finance program impact evaluation studies with local universities and/or NGOs.

Labor-oriented programs/activities

These activities fall under our core Cocoa Life program and align with the reforestation/forest protection activities defined in land-use plans. Like in cocoa farms, child labor monitoring and remediation will be extended to reforestation activities including on-farm agroforestry interventions and off-farm collective reforestation and conservation activities.

Gender-oriented programs/activities

As a core theme of the program we look to empower women in community decision-making and facilitate access to alternative livelihoods. These activities will be developed relating to forest restoration and protection initiatives within targeted communities, especially those engaged in collective reforestation. For instance, we will continue to support VSLAs engaged in nurseries and plant distribution.

Young farmer-oriented programs/activities

We will promote natural resources related to entrepreneurship among youth in cocoa growing communities, which will involve the use of improved nurseries, the use of digital and other technologies in cocoa farms, and the promotion of youth participation in farmer GEP/GAPs training.





GHANA

BY 2022, WE WILL REACH:



450
communities



45,000
farmers

GHANA

Forest Protection and Restoration

Farm mapping

Based on the data sourced from our mapping activity outlined earlier, Cocoa Life will immediately end relationships with any farmers whose farms are found in the protected forests. In addition, farmers who report relatively high tonnages compared with their farm sizes will be investigated to establish the sources of the cocoa beans.

Cocoa Life is committed to sharing these maps with Forestry Commission (FC) to compare, improve or develop new land-use plans. Cocoa Life is also committed to sharing relevant mapping data more widely in order to support its regulatory role in the sector, and is open to joining public sector initiatives to manage the landscapes.

Cocoa Life has already mapped 80% of farms registered with Cocoa Life (39,936 farms). In total, this is 45,950 hectares of mapped land. Preparations are already underway to map 100% of farms in the supply chain by the end of 2019. This will help with conducting deforestation risk assessments as we will overlay our maps with data from GFW to determine the sensitivity of the environment within which the farms lie. Farms found in the forests will officially be reported to FC through World Cocoa Foundation (WCF).

UNDP is the main implementing partner for delivering on Cocoa Life’s environment approach in Ghana. With this partner, we have built capacity and knowledge within communities, training local trainers on forest laws, tree tenure regulations and tree registration. In turn, farmers and communities contribute to forest resources protection.

CAPs have been developed by all 450 Cocoa Life communities. These act as a partnership endorsement for communities and put the structures in place to deliver the various activities outlined. A counterpart Community Adaptation Action Plan (CAAP) has been developed in partnership with the Forest Trust. It will consciously include actions needed to adapt to climate change. The community as a whole will be expected to develop and implement the actions committed to, meaning both the CAP and CAAP will be owned by the communities.





On-farm agroforestry and off-farm reforestation

About 1.1 million economic tree seedlings have been distributed to Cocoa Life partner farmers. This is one of Cocoa Life’s flagship projects and will continue to run, with a target of distributing over 500,000 multi-purpose tree seedlings by 2022 for on-farm planting. Farmers are trained in the importance, economic and environmental benefits of this agroforestry tree planting approach. This training has been critical to its success, because an understanding of the benefits has encouraged farmers to not be deterred by difficulties associated with planting trees on cocoa farms.

Cocoa Life and UNDP also sought to understand how farmers could register their trees. As the regulator of the sector, FC submitted a registration form for review by the sector players. With FC having approved the form and the processes for tree registration, Cocoa Life has started the process of registering planted trees that are a year or more old. Trees have been distributed to over 12,000 farmers, with species including *Cedrella odorata*, *Terminalia superba*, *Terminalia ivorensis*, *Khaya ivorensis*, *Mansonia*, *Albizia* and *Mahogany*.

Cocoa Life will also extend its tree planting project to the forest reserves, undertaking enrichment planting (which introduces valuable species to degraded forests) and restoration. This will begin in the Asunafo North District, given the CREMA is already in place here. Cocoa Life will combine this with PES, meaning farmers will receive in kind and monetary payments for planting and managing the planted trees. We aim to target 10,000 farmers from 50 communities with PES, to undertake 100 hectares of enrichment planting with 25,000 native tree seedlings distributed to them by Cocoa Life as a starting point.

Coordinate with National REDD+ programs

Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program (GCFRP) is a National REDD+ program that has identified ecologically sensitive areas – referred to as Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIA) – where partner companies act to manage the landscape.

Cocoa Life has adopted one of the HIAs in the Asunafo North District. In partnership with FC, UNDP and Ghana Cocoa Board, we have a number of interventions underway –

including managing the established Community Resource Management Area (CREMA - Ghana’s equivalent of CNRBM) which comprises of 36 forest fringe communities; and trains farmers in GEPs. We will also conduct a landscape assessment in order to design a comprehensive Landscape Management Plan. Through consultation with relevant local, public and private partners, a charter will be developed and a consortium formed to manage the landscape. All structures should be in place and running by the first quarter of 2020.

Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods

Training farmers in GAPs and GEPs

Training of cocoa farmers in GAPs and GEPs is critical for farmers to adopt best practice processes. To effectively roll out such training, Cocoa Life has facilitated the creation of farmer cooperatives. Currently, over 38,000 farmers in 450 communities across six regions of Ghana have received training, helping farmers become more productive, to grow more cocoa on less land. The farmers are also able to make informed technical decisions based on the results of their mapped farms. To promote adoption, Cocoa Life has also established a cocoa demonstration farm per community in all 450 partner communities – this shows farmers the benefits of taking up best practices.

Presently, Cocoa Life is embarking on providing one-to-one coaching for farmers leading to the development of Farm Development Plans. This is a tailor-made service that seeks to address each farmer's needs with positive effect on adoption. By the close of 2022, all 45,000 partner cocoa farmers will have their individual Farm Development Plan.

Starting in 2019, Cocoa Life will promote the growing of climate smart yams, allowing farmers to diversify their sources of income and create greater food security. Farmers who adopt GEPs will be incentivized by receiving in kind support to produce the climate smart yams.

Financial capacity building

Training is an important aspect of the Cocoa Life program because it makes cocoa farming a viable business of choice for farmers and can act as a shock absorber to keep them financially stable. Training provided to farmers includes basic numeracy and literacy skills; basic business management; financial management; farm diversification; and off-farm revenue generation such as soap-making, animal rearing, and baking.

Improved planting materials

A healthy cocoa tree starts as a healthy seedling which is why Cocoa Life liaises with COCOBOD's Seed Production Division (SPD) to access hybrid cocoa pods for the establishment of seedling nurseries. Some seedlings are raised in a modern facility and mature seedlings distributed to farmers, reducing the transportation cost to farmers. In some cases, pods are directly received by the farmers in the communities to grow community nurseries. Local capacity will continue to be built to ensure the sustainability of accessing improved seedlings.

It is targeted that 12.5 million hybrid cocoa seedlings will be distributed to farmers by 2022. The seedlings are accessed by farmers to rehabilitate diseased, moribund and aged farms. They are also used to start new farms on fallow lands.

Inputs and mechanization

Fertilizers, agro-chemicals and tools for farm work are crucial to a healthy cocoa farm. Farmers have been trained in the importance of investing in their farms and they benefit from subsidized fertilizer programs. Cocoa Life was the first sustainability program to promote mass usage of motorized pruners among cocoa farmers, whilst providing access to mechanized tools such as spraying machines, motorized pruners and weed control trimmers. Mechanization also promotes cocoa farming among women and the next generation of cocoa farmers.

Promote expansion of farmer savings

Financial independence is critical for the adoption of GEPs, which is why the establishment of VSLAs is one of Cocoa Life's flagship activities. VSLAs encourage savings and provide access to loans. Whilst open to all, they particularly encourage women to be financially independent, enabling them to partake in decision making in the home, support their children in their education and buy farm inputs to adopt climate smart farm practices. Cocoa Life VSLAs are in action in 342 communities with 8,000 members. We have a target to reach 31,500 community members by 2022, and will ensure that all operational communities benefit from VSLAs.





Social Inclusion and Community Engagement

Community and district level structures

Cocoa Life puts the structures in place to facilitate effective delivery of forest protection interventions. The program facilitates the establishment of registered farmer organizations in the communities, with a district level administrative body (Cooperative Farmer Unions). The program builds community capacity through Community Animators, who can mobilize community members to address forest conservation issues, whilst CAP Implementation Committees, amongst others, demand development from the government and enable communities to lead their own development.

What's more, Cocoa Life program fundamentals such as CAPs embed forest protection and restoration within community governance. CAPs stipulate that they are to be implemented by the communities to ensure their development socially, economically and environmentally. During the development of CAPs, Cocoa Life officers sensitize communities to realize their role in forest protection and restoration. This way communities determine their own key forest protection and restoration actions, because communities are better placed to effectively protect and restore degraded forests if they have a decision-making role. By 2022, all the CAPs will be reviewed and strengthened to include at least one environmentally related project in communities located in sensitive environments.

Young farmer-oriented programs/activities

With the average age of cocoa farmers in Ghana being over 50 years old, young farmers are the future of cocoa growing. We therefore need to make it a career of choice for young people. Through Cocoa Life, young people have been trained in pruning, nursery set-up and management, spraying and more to provide these services to the cocoa farmers for a fee as part of organized 'farm service gangs'. Not all of these young people are cocoa farmers – some are attracted to cocoa farming through this training, and eventually acquire land to grow cocoa; for others who are already cocoa farmers, their desire to continue as farmers strengthens when they see the extra revenue they can make thanks to the training. Cocoa farmers – with a particular focus on young farmers – are trained and supported in complementary livelihoods including animal rearing, food crop production, bakery, soap and batik making. Start-up kits have also been provided to some of these young people so they can put the training into practice. We also make a conscious effort to create more opportunities for young farmers within the cooperative farmer organizations, the communities and the cocoa supply chain.


All of this will have a positive influence on adoption of GEPs and forest protection as aged farmers and those who find these practices daunting are likely to take up the support of 'farm service gangs'. What's more, reducing poverty reduces the pressure on forests, so creating opportunities for young farmers is positive for forests.

Gender-oriented programs/activities

Women’s empowerment and gender issues are a cross-cutting theme of our program. With partners, we have developed capacity in communities to champion women’s empowerment and gender equality issues, as well as with implementing partners to ensure these topics are mainstreamed in all training. Meanwhile VSLAs have encouraged a savings culture and created financial independence.



We’ve seen the positive impact of these actions: women willingly competed with men and have been elected to executive positions in the farmer organizations; women are now active participants in meetings. Critically, women have a role within decision-making in families. This decision-making power is translating into a positive impact for forests: in the area of forest protection, empowered women are ensuring that the forest is managed sustainably, especially during the harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFPs). They also have multiple income streams, so their utilization of the forest is reduced or even avoided. And women are able to encourage their households and both men and women in the communities to take positive actions relating to forest protection and restoration. Therefore, we are continuing our efforts to deepen the impact of women’s empowerment.



100%
of cocoa communities will have active forest restoration and protection programs by 2022

Community Resource Management Areas (CREMA)

Cocoa Life will continue to conserve forests and maintain agricultural landscapes using CREMAs. In establishing a CREMA, the forest fringe communities are learn what it involves and its importance. A CREMA is only duly constituted when the sector Ministry, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, issues an official Certificate of Devolution of rights over natural resource management to the local CREMA.

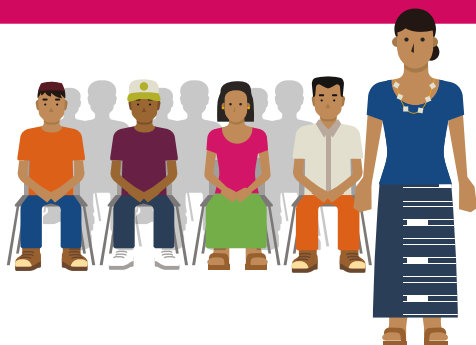
In view of this, the Asunafo North CREMA is fully constituted with legal backing. Cocoa Life will continue to support the CREMA by continuous capacity building in 2019. Though the Pra-Subri CREMA in the Wassa East district is yet to be issued with Certificate of Devolution, it has advanced in its establishment. The CRMC, CEC and draft constitution are in place. The goal is to have its Certification of Devolution in the year 2020. With preparatory work commencing in 2020, the Juabeso-Bia landscape CREMA is targeted to receive Certificate of Devolution in 2021.

Cocoa Life’s approach of establishing CREMAs is geared towards ensuring that no further forest degradation happens in the forest reserves within its supply chain as a result of partner farmers. Additionally, the CREMAs are established to support the restoration of the forest reserves. We will continue to implement interventions like CREMA and a host of complementary interventions such as farm mapping, deforestation risk assessment, tree distribution and farmer training within its supply chain.



INDONESIA

BY 2022, WE WILL REACH:



334
communities



47,600
farmers

INDONESIA

Forest Protection and Restoration

Farm mapping

Cocoa Life has already commenced and will continue mapping farms in its program. To understand the real situation in cocoa producing areas, in 2017, Cocoa Life Indonesia worked with the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) to conduct a deforestation risk assessment and deforestation baseline for cocoa-producing regions across Indonesia.

This covered four provinces (seven districts) of Cocoa Life program areas namely Lampung, West Sumatera, South Sulawesi and South-East Sulawesi. About 20,593 hectares of cocoa farms were included in the deforestation assessment. The study showing the risk of cocoa linked deforestation was found to be low, whilst limited risk of cocoa driven deforestation was found around the Cocoa Life farms.

Based on CIAT's cocoa areas mapping outcome study in 2019, Cocoa Life will request that the government of South and South-East Sulawesi share their landscape maps with us, so we can understand which areas we should focus our efforts in. We will also sign a MOU with the government on data, in support of a deforestation program that prevents encroachment activities into protected land that aligns with the government's own strategy.

On-farm agroforestry and off-farm reforestation

Since 2015, Cocoa Life has collaborated with the government to give farmers access to more than 54,000 free native tree seedlings from the government. The native tree seedlings were distributed and planted on-farm and off-farm where they were needed, and regular monitoring took place after the first year to see the survival rate. Continuing this activity, we are aiming to distribute more than 230,000 seedlings in total by 2022, of which around 30% will be on-farm economic/shade trees to support our activity promoting agroforestry practices and increase carbon stock on cocoa farm.

Furthermore, Cocoa Life will work with expert partners such as PUR Project to define the most appropriate agroforestry models and carbon sequestration. We are anticipating that 9,500 hectares of cocoa farms partnered with Cocoa Life will be operating an agroforestry scheme by the end of 2022.

We understand forest restoration and protection activities have to benefit farmers. We plan to incentivize farmers through a community level PES model. The PES will be linked into third parties such as government, private, or NGOs with a relevant interest, especially a clean water service or a water generator company. This activity aims to cover approximately 3,000 beneficiaries.

Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods

Promote expansion of farmer savings

As in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, we see financial independence as critical for the adoption of GEPs. For this reason, we continue to operate the Cocoa Life flagship VSLAs, encouraging women to be financial independent. We are aiming for 78% of our community members to have a savings account through a VSLA. VSLAs have become an alternative source of funding for farmers to buy fertilizer with.

Increasing farmer productivity

Cocoa Life has initiated a scheme with the national fertilizer company in Indonesia to enable access to affordable cocoa-specific fertilizer, helping increase productivity, while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions from soil tillage. To have significant result, we are aiming to provide 28% of farmers access to cocoa-specific fertilizer. We are also moving towards one-to-one farmer coaching, resulting in individual farm management plans. This coaching is designed to help farmers understand how to better manage their farms professionally, whilst helping us learn more about issues on farms – enabling us to innovate with better technology and solutions, such as fertilizing tools.

A recent climate smart cocoa (linked to GEPs) piloting project with CIAT is starting to see farmers adopt these practices. Findings from this project are also helping us to develop new GAPs and GEPs.



We plan to deliver training – and expect to see a high rate of adoption – for at least 47,600 farmers across Indonesia, including 28,560 farmers whose farms need rehabilitation and renovation activity by 2022. For Rehabilitation and Renovation, we will continue to deliver training and support farmers with agricultural inputs, such as superior seedlings and access to fertilizer.

In three years of program implementation up to 2018, we have distributed 1,483,439 superior top grafted cocoa seedlings across Indonesia from 81 nurseries, to support Rehabilitation and Renovation for farms. The activity will be continuing until 2022 to deliver 4,118,439 cocoa seedlings for farmers across 114 nurseries. While we are delivering cocoa seedlings, we also provide knowledge to farmers on how to manage nurseries as professional farmers. On cocoa seedlings marketing, together with our partners we are engaging with the Ministry of Agriculture on replanting programs. We are also facilitating farmers in accessing free multi-purpose tree seedlings from the government as an alternative planting material and potential income for farmers under our agroforestry scheme/model.

Financial capacity building

One of the core elements of the Cocoa Life program is providing training to help farmers to improve their business and financial management skills. We are aiming to reach 1,500 farmers groups with such training by 2022. This will encourage alternative income generating activities and notably enable women to actively participate.

We are also continuing to support approximately 70% of farmers in planting complimentary crops on their cocoa farms such as coconut trees.

Social Inclusion and Community Engagement

Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)

Cocoa Life will continue to enable farmers and villagers to participate in community/village planning and development meetings, integrating with existing Development Planning Deliberations (called Musrembang), and developing Climate Village Programs (ProKlim). These structures put in place capacity to respond to climate change with activities including forest conservation, land management, and reducing emissions from agricultural activities. ProKlim refers to community participation in environmental protection or local community action responding to climate change through adaptation and mitigation, and as part of the National movement on Community Based Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change.

We continue to collaborate with the Forestry and Environment Department, Central Management of Regional River Flow and NGOs partner in 30 villages across three provinces in South Sulawesi, Lampung and South East Sulawesi on these activities.

We will continue to focus on child labor activity to ensure there will be no child labor in our supply chain, which is fully integrated with existing national child protection schemes, namely Integrated Community Base Child Protection (Perlindungan Anak Terpadu Berbasis Masyarakat/PATBM).

Furthermore, we will deliver training and awareness about child labor to stakeholders involved in forest protection and restoration, such as Forestry and Environment Department, Central Management of Regional River Flow and community members involved in the ProKlim PES program.



78%
of farmers will
have a savings
account by 2022

Young farmer-oriented programs/activities

Cocoa Life will continue to promote young farmers' participation in GAP/ GEP training, and introduce digital technology to sell their services on cocoa farm maintenance. Good cocoa farming maintenance will increase productivity and prevent farmers from expanding their farms, especially into forests. The digital technology (called SIKAP/Cocoa Information system for youth) can be accessed by farmers/ users through an application. We are piloting the implementation of SIKAP with more than 150 farmers.



BOLD PUBLIC-PRIVATE ACTION: THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE

The governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and the world's leading cocoa and chocolate companies signed landmark agreements in November 2017 to end deforestation and promote forest restoration and protection in the cocoa supply chain.

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

The Frameworks for Action for Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana define core commitments, verifiable actions, and time bound targets required for a deforestation-free and forest-positive supply chain.

The governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana play a critical leadership role in establishing the national strategy, enabling policy environment, and governance structure for CFI implementation. They ensure that CFI is linked to similar initiatives with other commodities, and fully aligned with the national REDD+ Strategy and other relevant national strategies and plans. They provide key operational guidance, and baseline economic, environmental, and social data, to help companies identify and plan the most effective and efficient private investment activities for CFI.

The governments have prepared comprehensive national implementation plans (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana) that outline key public sector priorities, actions and timelines, following extensive consultation with all stakeholders. During the first year of CFI, the governments launched work on the key building blocks for successful CFI implementation, including important revisions to the legal framework for sustainable forest management, preparation of up-to-date boundary maps of protected areas, and collection of socio-economic and land-use data for the priority investment areas.

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

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



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

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



WHAT ARE THE KEY COMMITMENTS IN CFI?

The frameworks are structured around three critical themes of (1) forest protection and restoration, (2) sustainable production and farmers' livelihoods, and (3) community engagement and social inclusion.

The first priority is the protection and restoration of forests that have been degraded. To this end, the governments and companies have pledged no further conversion of forest land for cocoa production, and have committed to the phased elimination of illegal cocoa production and sourcing in protected areas.

Both countries are introducing a differentiated approach for improved management of forest reserves, based on the level of degradation of forests. Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use, socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, and detailed operational guidelines covering forest management and land-use are being developed and will be publicly disclosed.

To ensure effective implementation and monitoring of these commitments, companies have pledged to develop verifiable monitoring systems for traceability from farm to the first purchase point for their own purchases of cocoa, and to work with governments to ensure an effective national framework for traceability encompassing all traders in the supply chain.

The next critical priority is sustainable agricultural production and increased farmer incomes. These are essential pre-requisites for reducing pressure for agricultural encroachment into forests and strengthening the resilience of cocoa farmers to climate change.

The governments and companies have agreed to accelerate investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in order to grow more cocoa on less land. Key actions include: provision of improved planting materials, training in GAPs, soil fertility, land tenure reform, and capacity-building of farmers' organizations. Sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers will be accelerated through food crop diversification, agricultural inter-cropping, and development of mixed agroforestry systems and shade-grown cocoa.

The final area of focus is strong community engagement and social inclusion, with a particular focus on women and youth. The governments and companies have committed to full and effective consultation and participation of cocoa farmers in the design and implementation of key actions, and promotion of community-based management models for forest protection and restoration. The governments will assess and mitigate the social impacts and risks of any proposed land-use changes on affected communities.

The set of public-private actions represent unprecedented commitments on forest protection and restoration, and sustainable cocoa production and farmer livelihoods. These combined actions, which are aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement, will play a crucial role in sequestering carbon stocks and thereby addressing global and local climate change.





GLOSSARY

COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE (CFI)

A collective group of companies, industry and governments to end deforestation and promote forest restoration and protection in the cocoa supply chain.

CLIMATE SMART YAMS (CSY)

Cocoa Life will promote the growing of yam alongside cocoa, allowing farmers to diversify their sources of income and create greater food security. This is a form of agroforestry.

COCOA SWOLLEN SHOOT VIRUS DISEASE (CSSVD)

Prevalent in West Africa, this disease infects cocoa trees, reducing cocoa yield in the first year and usually killing the cocoa tree within two to three years of infection.

COMMUNITY-BASED NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (CBNRM)

These are plans developed with the cocoa-growing communities in partnership with Cocoa Life to determine forest restoration and conservation actions.

COMMUNITY ACTION PLANS (CAPs)

These plans are developed and implemented by the communities to ensure their development socially, economically and environmentally. Communities determine their community development actions – including forest protection and restoration – to encourage ownership and because communities are better placed to effectively protect and restore degraded forests if they have a decision-making role.

COMMUNITY ADAPTATION ACTION PLAN (CAAPs)

These plans act as a counterpart to CAPs and consciously include actions needed to adapt to climate change. The community as a whole is responsible for developing and implementing the actions.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES (CODEC)

These are established through facilitation by Cocoa Life to ensure that CAPs are owned by the community. These committees are formed by elected members, representing all groups of the community. The CODEC can be seen as the platform in community and representing the community with which stakeholders will interact.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREAS (CREMA)

CREMAs are an institutionalized form of CBNRM in Ghana that utilizes community-based decision making for landscape-level planning and benefit-sharing at the local and regional levels for a defined area of land. Developing and managing CREMAs falls under the jurisdiction of the Wildlife Division of the Forestry Commission.

CROP DIVERSIFICATION

Growing a variety of crops on a farm and also off farm, not just one. This expands production related activities and also reduces risk to farmers by allowing them to spread their income-generation over multiple crops.

ECONOMIC / SHADE TREES

Shade trees are an important part of sustainable cocoa farming; they safeguard cocoa against too much sunshine and heat with a positive influence on long term productivity, help safeguard biodiversity, and can provide additional income for farmers.

FARM INTENSIFICATION SERVICES

Services such as seedling production, replanting, spraying and pruning, to help farmers grow more cocoa on less land – ultimately increasing their net income.

FARM MANAGEMENT PLANS / FARM DEVELOPMENT PLANS (FDP)

Cocoa Life, through its implementing partners, provides one-to-one coaching to farmers, where together they agree on a three-year plan laying out interventions to take place each year. These plans seek to help farmers understand how to better manage their farms professionally, whilst helping Cocoa Life learn more about issues on farms.

FARM MAPPING

Farm mapping is usually done by people walking around the farm with a GPS device to delimit the borders. It helps us understand farm sizes and locations. Understanding where and under which conditions cocoa is produced allows prevention of farms expanding into the forest.

FRAMEWORKS FOR ACTION

CFI's landmark agreements to end deforestation and promote forest restoration and protection in the cocoa supply chain.



GLOSSARY

GHANA COCOA FOREST REDD+ PROGRAM (GCFRP)

A national REDD+ program in support of the UN's REDD program to reduce emissions from deforestation. The GCFRP has identified ecologically sensitive areas in Ghana – referred to as Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIA) – where partner companies act to manage the landscape.

GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (GAPS)

Cocoa Life farmers receive training in good agricultural practices - yield-enhancing farming methods and facilitating access to inputs such as improved planting material and fertilizers.

GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES (GEPS)

Cocoa Life farmers receive training in good environmental practices – best practice principles to farm sustainably and care for the environment.

INPUTS

Fertilizers, agro-chemicals and tools for farm work that are crucial to a healthy cocoa farm.

PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (PES)

Economic incentives offered to farmers for adopting agreed agroforestry practices but also forest protection and reforestation.

VILLAGE SAVING AND LOANS ASSOCIATIONS (VSLAs)

A flagship activity of Cocoa Life, their purpose is to encourage savings and access loans for cocoa farmers. Members of a VSLA make small, regular monetary contributions to a shared pool, from which they may each take out low-interest loans. At the end of a one-year cycle, the sum of the pool is shared out among members based on contributions made, and a new contribution cycle begins.

