COCOA LIFE'S COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE 2025 PROGRESS REPORT

REFLECTING ON OUR PARTNERSHIPS

JUNE 2026

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FOREWORD: REFLECTING ON OUR LONG-TERM COLLABORATION AND PROGRESS WITH THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE

By Cedric Van Cutsem, Senior Director Cocoa Life, Mondelēz International

COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE

We have reached an important milestone with the completion of phase two of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI). Collaborating with our partners, we have made progress towards our ambition to help address deforestation and help restore forest areas in cocoa growing areas.

CFI has provided the framework for sector collaboration between governments, companies, and organisations across the supply chain. The initiative has supported efforts to bring the cocoa sector together to work towards positive impact on the communities and landscapes where cocoa is grown.

So much has changed since the CFI targets were first set. The world is a different place, our operating environment has shifted, partnerships have developed and priorities have been reevaluated.

I believe our journey so far has put us in a strong position for the future. We have remained committed to our ambition for a deforestation-free supply chain. We have continued to invest, innovate, scale and help drive progress in cocoa-producing regions, alongside our CFI partners. However, this reflection is not only about our successes over the years, but all the initiatives that have been tried and tested, informed our approach, enabled us to scale effective initiatives, and allowed us to make – sometimes tough – decisions along the way.

The EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), which mandates deforestation-free supply chains, comes in addition to other requirements in both cocoa-consuming and -producing countries. With many of the original CFI ambitions around addressing deforestation becoming mandatory through these regulations, the founding CFI partners need to collaborate to define the future ambitions of CFI.

While incoming regulations are expected to provide more transparency and promote stronger due diligence across the supply chain, cocoa-producing regions are still up against a convergence of challenges, and farmer livelihoods are at risk.

- Climate change and disease are impacting harvests, resulting in production shortfalls.
- A lack of access and investment for resources such as improved seedlings, labor and training is increasingly impeding cocoa farm productivity and could affect farming household livelihoods.
- Supply chains are less stable which could lead to extreme volatility, both in terms of production and prices.

We remain focused on our efforts to support a more thriving cocoa sector, even as we face these interconnected systemic challenges that are further complicated by environmental changes, price volatility, and new regulations. There are new challenges and new opportunities, but we have the experience and learnings to navigate them.

- We have a deeper understanding of the root causes of the issues that farming communities face, which allows us to use insights to evolve our trainings and initiatives.
- We have implemented innovations, improved coordination, and reduced duplication to strengthen our partnerships and support sector progress.

We continue to work with partners in the cocoa sector and beyond to contribute to defining new CFI ambitions, with the aim of considering and supporting stakeholders and encouraging the collective action needed to advance these goals.

OUR PROGRESS

Launched by Mondelēz International (MDLZ) in 2012, Cocoa Life's core ambitions have always been to help support farmers' livelihoods, help address deforestation, help empower cocoa communities and help secure a more sustainable supply of cocoa.

By the end of 2025, Mondelēz International reached the goal of sourcing ~100%[7] of the cocoa volumes for our chocolate brands through the Cocoa Life program, working with around 257,000[8] registered farmers in approximately 2,700[9] communities. Despite a constantly shifting operating environment, we have stayed on track towards our goals; building momentum, investing in the program and scaling initiatives that worked.

We've achieved this progress through a strong ecosystem of collaborations that scale programs which aim to address deforestation, strengthen the resilience of the cocoa supply chain and unlock new opportunities for cocoa communities. Working closely with sector partners has allowed us to have ongoing constructive dialogues on the challenges we aim to help solve and share learnings in CFI working groups and reports.

Mondelēz International has also continued to focus on accelerating climate action efforts, achieving a ~21% reduction in end-to-end GHG emissions across our value chain compared to 2018.[11] This has been achieved with the help of Cocoa Life's actions to help protect and restore forests in cocoa regions.

MDLZ'S STRATEGIC APPROACH TO CLIMATE CHANGE

At Mondelēz International, our climate strategy focuses on key areas where we believe we can deliver greater long-term business growth while having a positive impact. Our company's approach to climate change aims to be comprehensive, focused on measuring and reducing our environmental impacts in our value chain across our three major emission sources:

- Land conversion, including deforestation
- Emissions related to farming practices
- Fossil fuel use across logistics, manufacturing and packaging

OUR NET ZERO STRATEGY & COCOA

Our net zero strategy was designed to combine two main approaches: climate mitigation through carbon reduction, and climate adaptation by helping build more resilient value chains. We believe both are key to help create long-term value.

Similar to other food manufacturers, about 72%[12] of our footprint is driven by raw materials. Cocoa and dairy are the two largest contributors to our footprint followed by: palm oil, sugar, wheat, other oils, nuts, and all other ingredients.

LAND CONVERSION

Our aim is to seek no deforestation across our primary commodities, in accordance with SBTi guidance and with implementation timings of applicable regulations.

Land conversion driven by agricultural production generates emissions and is a key focus within our climate strategy. We aim to take an integrated approach to managing land conservation across our value chain.

We set the focus of our Deforestation Position across our primary commodities: cocoa, palm, soy and paper. We also encourage our suppliers to take steps to end deforestation in their supply chains.

One of the cocoa sector's key environmental challenges is deforestation driven by agricultural expansion. Land conversion associated with this expansion may be a significant source of carbon emissions.

It was in 2015 that Mondelēz International first raised the issue of cocoa-driven deforestation at COP21 in Paris. Two years later, we became a founding member – alongside the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, as well as other chocolate and cocoa companies – of the Cocoa and Forests Initiative (CFI). CFI is a public-private partnership to help address deforestation and restore forests in cocoa-growing areas in line with our Deforestation Position.

Find out more on our progress on page 9.

EMISSIONS RELATED TO FARMING

To help improve agricultural resilience and reduce carbon, we're working to transform agricultural production by advancing agroforestry landscapes, protecting biodiversity, and implementing regenerative farming practices across our key ingredients[22]. This involves participation in sector-wide initiatives and coalitions with multiple stakeholders.

Through Cocoa Life, we are working with partners and governments to help farmers grow more resilient farms through trainings on agricultural and environmental practices. These trainings are designed to raise awareness, to build farming skills and to encourage activities that help increase cocoa yields while avoiding farm expansion into protected areas. We also help promote agroforestry techniques through planting non-cocoa trees to protect crops from excessive sun and heat. These trees also promote biodiversity and can provide farmers with additional income.

COCOA LIFE'S APPROACH TO AGROFORESTRY

Carbon removals are also key to meeting our carbon objectives as we cannot rely only on carbon reduction. We continue to remain in line with the GHG protocol and continue our efforts while we wait for the launch of the revised GHG Protocol's Land Sector and Removals (LSR) guidance. We have started a carbon booster project focusing on carbon removals to help sequester carbon from the atmosphere and have a bigger positive climate impact. This project focuses on agroforestry and in particular tree planting to sequester carbon. We launched this project in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, India, Indonesia and Brazil in 2023 and in Nigeria and Cameroon in 2024. While we continue to plant trees, we also see climate challenges such as the unpredictable weather patterns caused by climate change (delayed rainy season, stronger rains) creating a risk to the good execution of the project (monitoring and planting) and to tree mortality.

We also use field monitoring for tree survival rates to confirm they are still sequestrating carbon. As we continue to rely on tree planting in the coming years, we intend to assess how to monitor tree survival leveraging remote sensing data to support the field monitoring.

Building on our work from 2022, we're continuing to expand our list defining customized emission factors that will help us to understand our carbon emissions intensity, which helps to quantify the carbon reductions resulting from the Cocoa Life program. In doing so, we're using data to translate our interventions in deforestation prevention as well as farming practices and in the future plan to also include the data on agroforestry into custom emission factors. In our major sourcing countries, this approach is resulting in lower emissions per ton of product than we would obtain with generic emission factors.

Find out more on our progress on page 10.

CFI FRAMEWORK AND COCOA LIFE'S INTEGRATED APPROACH

At MDLZ, we support the CFI's ambitions and work towards its goals through the Cocoa Life program. Cocoa Life's integrated approach and climate strategy, "Protect, Produce, People", aligns with the CFI's three-pillared framework:

CFI PILLAR 1: PROTECT

FOREST PROTECTION & RESTORATION

We're helping to protect forests by scaling farm mapping and distributing trees for on- & off-farm planting, as well as expanding agroforestry, to help promote a wide range of environmental, social, and economic benefits. This also includes distributing cocoa seedlings, as well as expanding the Payments for Environmental Services (PES) program. Additionally, the Modified Taungya System (MTS) helps to restore degraded forests and diversify farming to include planting food crops, which helps to improve the livelihoods of the farmers.

CFI PILLAR 2: PRODUCE

MORE SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION & FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS

As part of Cocoa Life, we believe that profitable farming businesses can lead to more financial resilience. We're helping farming communities to grow more profitable cocoa businesses to help improve their livelihoods. This includes training farmers in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), on income-generating opportunities and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA), through which communities can save money together and take small loans from those savings, helping to tackle gender inequalities and build financial resilience and household income.

CFI PILLAR 3: PEOPLE

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & SOCIAL INCLUSION

Part of our integrated approach with Cocoa Life also focuses on helping to support cocoa communities (communities engaged through implementing partners where farmers registered or participating in the Cocoa Life Program reside). We facilitate investments to help build capacity in communities so they can shape their own future and make decisions that reflect their diverse needs.[14] This includes women's empowerment projects and building Community Action Plans (CAP), which provide a detailed roadmap for community activation.

OVERVIEW OF OUR ACTION PLANS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

PHASE ONE

OCTOBER 2018 - SEPTEMBER 2022

Our action plans focused on laying the foundations and forging partnerships through pilot initiatives in West Africa (Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire). We successfully piloted our Payments for Environmental Services (PES) program in both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, and the Modified Taungya System (MTS) in Ghana. We also helped scale farmer trainings, farm mapping and tree distribution on- and off-farms.

PHASE TWO

OCTOBER 2022 - SEPTEMBER 2025

We continued our approach of piloting, learning, and scaling – investing in innovative partnerships with the potential to help move cocoa forward. We connected key stakeholders to pilot and scale landscape-wide environmental initiatives and helped drive innovation through advanced farm mapping technology, agroforestry techniques and on- & off-farm tree planting. The program has focused on scaling up what works, working collaboratively in landscapes and identifying new partnership opportunities with the ambition to help make transformational impact.

OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT (October 2022 - September 2025) across Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire

PILLAR 1: FOREST PROTECTION & RESTORATION

Farms mapped in direct supply chain: Total Active	~225,000[1]
Hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	~480,000[1]
Multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting (via agroforestry)	~3,485,000[4]
Trees distributed for off-farm planting (reforestation)	~1,044,100[4, 17]

PILLAR 2: MORE SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION & FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS

Farmers provided with technical assistance (based on plans) to professionalize & optimize cocoa farming practices	~307,500[4]
Individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities	~159,600[4]

PILLAR 3: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & SOCIAL INCLUSION

Individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities	~190,500[4]

COCOA LIFE'S 2025 CFI PROGRESS

This report provides an update on Cocoa Life's key activities during the CFI reporting period from October 2024 to September 2025. It shares insights into the key initiatives undertaken by the Cocoa Life program as we continued making meaningful progress since the last reporting period. Initiatives have been conducted in collaboration with our network of sector-wide partners to help support farming communities as we seek to help restore forests and address deforestation.

KEY PROGRESS IN GHANA AND CÔTE D'IVOIRE DURING THIS PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 2024 TO SEPTEMBER 2025 INCLUDES:

- 225,000[1] farms mapped
- 480,000[1] hectares with deforestation risk assessments
- 1,143,000[1] multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting via agroforestry

KEY INITIATIVES HIGHLIGHTED IN THIS REPORT:

UNDERSTANDING OUR IMPACT ON FORESTS

- Farm Mapping
- Measuring Deforestation

SUPPORTING MORE SUSTAINABLE COCOA FARMING PRACTICES

- Agroforestry innovation through the Carbon Booster Project
- Payments for Environmental Services (PES)
- Modified Taungya System (MTS)
- The Asunafo-Asutifi Landscape Partnership
- Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
- Conditional Cash Incentives (CCI)
- Empowering women through Village Savings & Loan Associations (VSLA)

UNDERSTANDING OUR IMPACT ON FORESTS

FARM MAPPING

We apply farm mapping to monitor deforestation in cocoa communities. Only by understanding where and under which conditions cocoa is produced can we help identify and address deforestation risks, and adopt tailored approaches to conserve the surrounding forests. For example, when monocrops of aging cocoa trees result in low productivity, smallholder farmers may make illegal incursions into forests to reach more fertile soil.

From the outset of the program, we have seen the value in farm mapping as a means of assessing deforestation risks in our supply chain, and gaining a deeper understanding of community needs and farm boundaries. Through partnering with the World Cocoa Foundation community, we have been able to share learnings and encourage the adoption of the technology by other chocolate manufacturers, among whom it was not common practice before. Over time, we have been able to scale our farm mapping scope considerably.

> **AT MERIDIA, WE ASSESS THE IMPACT OF COCOA LIFE FARM PLOTS ON NATURAL FORESTS BY CROSS-REFERENCING FIELD DATA WITH PUBLIC DATASETS AND REGULATORY-RELEVANT MAPS. THIS PROCESS IDENTIFIES POTENTIAL DEFORESTATION EVENTS, INCORPORATES AI VISUAL INSPECTIONS FOR CORROBORATION, AND CATEGORIZES RISKS TO SUPPORT COCOA LIFE COMMUNITIES IN ACHIEVING DEFORESTATION-FREE COMPLIANCE.**
>
> **Vivian Ribero**
> VP Methodology and R&D
> Meridia

MEASURING DEFORESTATION

Our risk assessment process has evolved throughout the years. It began with in-house assessments and has evolved into a multi-stakeholder process where we have developed deforestation-free assessment protocols in collaboration with other organizations.

We now work with Meridia, an AgTech company specialized in field data solutions within complex agri-commodity supply chains, that provides the technology needed to verify deforestation-free commodities. They help us understand the impact on natural forests of Cocoa Life farmers and communities. Meridia verifies supply-chain field data against publicly available and regulatory-relevant datasets from the selected cut-off date to identify potential deforestation events on mapped farm polygons.

Overall results in West Africa (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria) show approximately 1.2% deforestation on or closely around Cocoa Life registered farms[13]. The satellite monitoring results show near no deforestation on or closely around Cocoa Life registered farms in Côte d'Ivoire (~1.4%), Ghana (~0.9%), and Nigeria (~1.5%) since 2018[13]. Based on those insights, we intend to engage with supply chain partners to help identify potential high-risk areas, help prevent future deforestation, and help rehabilitate impacted areas as appropriate.

In 2025, we engaged with suppliers to better understand what triggered previous potential deforestation events in Nigeria. The Cocoa Life country team visited some of the major potential deforestation risk farms/areas. The results of the field visits and discussions with suppliers suggested that most alerts were false positives, which were ruled out based on further diligence. In the minority of cases where deforestation events were confirmed, it triggered a suspension and discussions with suppliers to understand why the deforestation occurrence was missed in their deforestation risk assessment process. Based on those learnings, we were able to improve our deforestation monitoring tools with our partners and service providers.

IN THE CFI REPORTING PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 2024 TO SEPTEMBER 2025, WE MAPPED:

147,000[3]
farms in Côte d'Ivoire

78,000[2]
farms in Ghana

SUPPORTING MORE SUSTAINABLE COCOA FARMING PRACTICES

AGROFORESTRY INNOVATION THROUGH THE CARBON BOOSTER PROJECT

In addition to helping diversify farmers' income and supporting biodiversity, agroforestry can contribute to carbon removals. Our Carbon Booster Project is focused on carbon removals to help sequester carbon from the atmosphere aiming to have a bigger positive climate impact. This project focuses on agroforestry, and in particular tree planting, to sequester carbon. We launched this project in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, India, Indonesia and Brazil in 2023 and in Nigeria and Cameroon in 2024.

We currently use field monitoring for tree survival rates to confirm the permanence of the sequestered carbon by the growing trees. As we scale tree planting in the coming years, we intend to assess how to monitor tree survival leveraging remote sensing data to support the field monitoring. We are collecting field data on tree planting, species, and survival rates to follow protocols, such as the GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Standard (GHGP LSRS).

In multiple regions across Ghana, we are working to incorporate at least 80 shade trees per hectare of cocoa farm, approximately four times more than what is typically found in standard agroforestry projects. This approach is designed to help farms become more resilient to a changing climate.

The average number of recommended shade trees per hectare is usually ~15-18, with the maximum usually at ~35-40. Cocoa farmers positively embrace the strategy, with new farmers interested in signing up. The approach of prioritizing more trees per hectare has meant that the target number of hectares with agroforestry has not been achieved, while the number of trees planted has exceeded the target.

KEY CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS:

Increasingly erratic weather, particularly droughts, has made it difficult to plan tree planting.

- Improved weather data could support tree planting planning. However, this technology is expensive and not always reliable in the context of a changing climate.

During the rainy season, when most roads are not passable, it is difficult to access farming communities. This causes delays to tree distribution and impacts seedling health.

- We aim to distribute the seedlings earlier in the season, and work to produce the seedlings at a community level.

Farmers often don't have the time or labor to plant the seedlings they receive.

- The involvement of cooperatives in the implementation of agroforestry initiatives is key for the success of each tree planting campaign, farmer involvement and relationship building.
- Farmers now receive support with the creation of community groups conducting the planting which has helped to speed up the delivery of seedlings to the plots and has improved the tree survival rate.

There was limited interest from farmers to plant timber trees, which play a crucial role in providing canopy cover to cocoa trees, as well as an additional source of income.

- The Ivorian Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF) rolled out mass awareness campaigns in partnership with trainers to provide information on the benefits of timber (e.g. wood to build houses and furniture). This has helped encourage involvement in the project and helped increase the farmer willingness to plant timber trees on their farms. Since then, we have seen higher demand.

As agroforestry is not yet a widespread practice in the area, a number of farmers require more training to know how to care for their trees.

- The distribution of seedlings to farmers should be accompanied by technical (capability building) and financial support over a minimum of three years to help increase the survival rate.
- Trainers can provide support and guidance for how to prune trees by removing unnecessary branches to build a good canopy structure.

CARBON BOOSTER BENEFITS ON BIODIVERSITY

As part of the Carbon Booster Project in Ghana, around 80 shade trees and approximately 10 fruit trees (of five different species each) are maintained per hectare of each cocoa farm. Helping farmers to integrate these varied species can help reduce the effects of monoculture cocoa, which has been seen to deplete biodiversity. The shade trees that are planted are from native species, which help contribute towards local wildlife conservation by providing habitats and overall increasing chances of survival. Planted shade trees are all deep-rooted. This root system helps reduce soil erosion, maintain soil health and support a diverse array of plants and microorganisms.

High-risk areas in the cocoa farms have thoroughly considered tree planting design. For instance, when a cocoa farm has a body of water in it, additional shade trees are planted along the water course to help regulate the water cycle by increasing water retention in the soil. This aims to benefit aquatic species and surrounding ecosystems. The planting design fosters a mix of three main categories of trees: fast-growing shade species, slow-growing shade species, and fruit trees. This mix helps maintain moisture levels, encourage the growth of understory plants, and create microhabitats for insects (particularly pollinators), fungi, and small animals, enriching the cocoa farm ecosystem. The implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in the agroforestry scheme promotes better cocoa health, reducing the use of pesticides that might kill important insects.

> **I AM VERY PROUD OF WHAT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO ACCOMPLISH IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF IMPLEMENTING THE CARBON BOOSTER PROJECT, ESPECIALLY THIS YEAR, BECAUSE DESPITE THE CHALLENGES AND OUR ANNUAL PLANTING TARGET WITH AGROMAP DOUBLING FROM ~350,000 TO ~750,000 TREES, WE SEE GOOD PROGRESS TOWARDS OUR GOALS. THE STRONG RELATIONSHIP WE HAVE ESTABLISHED WITH FARMERS, COOPERATIVES, TRADERS, AND THE PAYMENT FOR PLANTING HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO ACHIEVING THIS.**
>
> **IN ADDITION TO THIS, THE PES PAYMENT CARRIED OUT IN 2025 FOR TREES PLANTED IN 2024, BASED ON THE SURVIVAL RATE, WILL INCREASE FARMERS' INTEREST FOR TREE PLANTING AND ENCOURAGE THEM TO TAKE CARE OF THE TREES DURING THE 2026 CAMPAIGN. WE HAVE ALSO DEVELOPED WITH OUR IMPLEMENTING PARTNER AGROMAP; A ROBUST STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR DATA COLLECTION, CLEANING, AND STORAGE TO ENSURE DATA QUALITY.**
>
> **Kassin Emmanuel**
> Head of R&D Côte d'Ivoire
> Mondelēz International

SUPPORTING MORE SUSTAINABLE COCOA FARMING PRACTICES CONT'D

PAYMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (PES)

Since 2018, we have been piloting the PES program to help communities better understand the importance of forest protection and provide incentives for community members to adopt our programs, including enhanced environmental practices. Our innovative PES program pays farmers in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire a combination of financial and in-kind incentives – from forest conservation to carbon sequestration to planting non-cocoa trees on their farms via agroforestry.

This program was the first of its kind, introduced to the cocoa sector by MDLZ in 2018, and helps to balance environmental priorities with economic realities. It also acknowledges the benefits of forest-friendly practices and innovations tailored to local needs, including through farmer incentives.

As PES is performance-based, technicians make visits to the participating farmers to monitor their tree mortality, as well as provide guidance for how to improve their practices. The payments are linked to the survival rates of the trees and the level of forest protection.

> **ONCE WE BETTER UNDERSTOOD HOW FORESTS HELP TO PREVENT DROUGHT AND PROTECT OUR FARMS FROM EXCESSIVE SUNLIGHT, WE WERE ABLE TO ACHIEVE A HIGHER SURVIVAL RATE BY TAKING CARE OF THE TREES WITH IMPROVED IRRIGATION AND WEEDING AROUND THEM. THROUGH PES WE GAINED ACCESS TO EQUIPMENT TO HELP WITH FARMING WORK AND BEEN ABLE TO COVER LABOR COSTS.**
>
> **Warmé Abdoulaye and Sana Yacouba**
> Farmers from Scela Cooperative
> Lôh Djiboua, Côte d'Ivoire

FOREST RESTORATION PROJECT HANDOVER

In 2024, MDLZ started to collaborate with AGROMAP as its implementing partner on activities related to forest protection and restoration in Côte d'Ivoire. As MDLZ's collaborator, AGROMAP carries out all stages of on-farm (agroforestry) and off-farm (reforestation) tree planting, including farmer and community awareness on sustainable tree planting practices and tree ownership according to the Forest Code.

To date, 37 plots have been monitored and have a simplified management plan in place. The Ivorian Ministry of Water and Forests (MINEF) is expected to conduct long-term follow-ups with the producers to ensure that these restored plots are maintained over extended periods.

SUPPORTING MORE SUSTAINABLE COCOA FARMING PRACTICES CONT'D

MODIFIED TAUNGYA SYSTEM (MTS)

The Modified Taungya System (MTS) is an evolved forest restoration approach which allows farmers to cultivate food crops alongside new tree seedlings in degraded forest reserves, while sharing future timber benefits with the state. Approximately 40% of timber revenues will go to farmers, with the remaining ~60% split among the Forestry Commission, the local community, and the traditional authority.

MTS was developed as an extension of PES to encourage the restoration of degraded forests by rethinking tree ownership. The ownership of the trees is transferred from a single entity (the government) to collective owners (farmers, local communities, government, and landowners), empowering community members and putting them in the driving seat as co-managers of forest reserves.

Bordering communities are assigned areas of degraded forest to plant new tree seedlings, which can help reforestation while farmers can benefit from growing food crops until the tree canopy closes. This means cocoa farmers have the opportunity to potentially earn more money from their MTS food crops than cocoa-only crops. This could help increase and/or diversify farmer household income, which in turn, could provide community support as an economic shock absorber. Through MTS, farmers are also provided with tangible support to grow these food crops, including seedlings and tools.

IN THE CFI REPORTING PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 2024 TO SEPTEMBER 2025 ACROSS GHANA:

150[2, 20]

farmers were trained in MTS

> **INCREASED FOREST RESTORATION THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF THE MTS MODEL HAS GIVEN US ACCESS TO MORE FERTILE LAND TO GROW FOOD CROPS AS AN ADDITIONAL LIVELIHOOD OPTION DURING THE COCOA OFF-SEASON. I AM HAPPY TO BE PART OF THE COMMUNITY OF MEMBERS CONTRIBUTING TO THE RESTORATION OF OUR DEGRADED FORESTS. BEING PART OF THIS INITIATIVE BRINGS ME SO MUCH FULFILMENT.**
>
> **Theresah Mawusi**
> Anwianwia Community
> Asunafo North District, Ahafo Region, Ghana

Despite its successes, MTS faces challenges, particularly during the early and mid-stages of plantation development when farmers' food-cropping rights decline and timber benefits are still far in the future. This creates livelihood gaps that often lead to poor maintenance, encroachment, and re-degradation of restored areas.

PES offers an opportunity to address this gap by providing performance-based financial incentives to farmers and communities for maintaining forest ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, fire prevention, biodiversity conservation, and watershed protection. Integrating PES with MTS could potentially strengthen long-term forest restoration outcomes while improving livelihoods.

As part of the PES package, participating farmers are paid a performance-based annual cash incentive to help hire labor and pay for other related expenses required to maintain the plots. So far, participating farmers in the Ayum and Pra-Suyhen Forest Reserves have benefited from cash payments based on the number of trees planted and nurtured for at least one year. Surviving trees are counted on each plot to determine the cash payment each farmer receives.

SUPPORTING MORE SUSTAINABLE COCOA FARMING PRACTICES CONT'D

THE ASUNAFO-ASUTIFI LANDSCAPE PARTNERSHIP

As we seek forest protection and restoration, we work with farming communities, peers, sector partners and governments to drive solutions on a landscape level. This includes participating in selected stakeholder landscape initiatives, such as the Asunafo-Asutifi landscape partnership in Ghana. This alliance was formed in 2020, facilitated by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) and made up of eight cocoa and chocolate companies, including Mondelēz International which has taken a meaningful role from the beginning.

The initiative seeks to address deforestation in what is known as the Asunafo-Asutifi Hotspot Intervention Area (HIA), one of the six landscapes under the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program (GCFRP). The area has been prioritized for collective action as part of the CFI Framework for Action and National Implementation Plan. About 10% of national cocoa output comes from this area, which suffers from deforestation as a result of expansive agriculture along with mining and illegal logging.

> **STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE IN COCOA SUPPLY CHAINS REQUIRES INDUSTRY TO WORK TOGETHER BEYOND INDIVIDUAL SOURCING FOOTPRINTS AND INVESTING COLLECTIVELY AT LANDSCAPE LEVEL. THE ASUNAFO–ASUTIFI PARTNERSHIP DEMONSTRATES HOW PRE-COMPETITIVE COLLABORATION BETWEEN BRANDS, TRADERS, RETAILERS & LOCAL INSTITUTIONS, WHILST REMAINING ANCHORED IN COMMUNITY-LED GOVERNANCE, CAN ALIGN INVESTMENT, ADDRESS SHARED RISKS AND DELIVER LONG-TERM RESILIENCE FOR BOTH COCOA-GROWING COMMUNITIES AND SUPPLY CHAINS.**
>
> **Jo Ennion**
> Head of Environment
> Sainsbury's

> **AS PART OF COCOA LIFE, WE BELIEVE IN THE IMPORTANCE OF SECTOR-WIDE COLLABORATION TO HELP PROTECT THE FOREST AND LIFT THE PEOPLE AT SCALE. WITH A STRONG FOCUS ON IMPROVING LANDSCAPE GOVERNANCE AND WITH A BOTTOM-UP INCLUSIVE APPROACH AND CAPACITY-BUILDING COMPLEMENTED BY PROFOREST'S STRONG PRESENCE AND INVOLVEMENT IN THIS LANDSCAPE, WE BELIEVE THE PROJECT WILL FULLY ENGAGE REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS AND COMMUNITIES FOR A LONG-LASTING IMPACT ON FORESTS. FOCUSING FIRST ON THE FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION, THE PARTNERSHIP WITH SAINSBURY'S, BARRY CALLEBAUT AND PROFOREST IS SET-UP TO WELCOME MORE INTERESTED COMPANIES AND INVESTORS TO HELP FUND OTHER CHALLENGES SUCH AS COCOA PRODUCTIVITY.**
>
> **Nathalie Faulkner**
> Cocoa Life Sustainability & Data Manager and CFI Lead
> Mondelēz International

So far, the initiative has completed socio-economic and ecological assessments to establish baselines and formulate support activities. In connection with this project, we have been working with Barry Callebaut, Sainsbury's and Proforest to develop plans that we launched in 2025.

As the cocoa sector works to design more landscape approaches that benefit farmers, communities and the environment, we hope to scale up interventions over the next three years and leverage learnings from the Asunafo-Asutifi collaboration for future projects. By working collaboratively with local communities, the Forestry Commission, and private sector partners, we aim to strengthen governance systems, restore degraded areas, and empower farmers with the knowledge and tools they need to comply with global sustainability standards.

LANDSCAPE FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS PROJECT (C4SL)

In the Ashanti Region in Ghana, we are using satellite monitoring to help the community respond to forest threats, evaluate eligibility for pay-out at the end of the year, and to quantify ecosystem services preserved by community conservation efforts. The monitoring system is made up of three components: use of the deforestation monitoring tool, participatory design with local community, and engagement of public authorities.

The ambitions for this project include:

- Lower transaction and implementation costs of a program to help achieve conservation of carbon stocks in biomass, water quality and quantity, and habitats for biodiversity.
- Providing a results-based-reward to the community that helps motivate the conservation action and simultaneously helps improve livelihoods of community members.

The community-based PES model developed under the Landscape for Sustainable Livelihoods (C4SL) pilot project in Ghana has reduced the deforestation growth curve by over 70% compared to business-as-usual which means the conservation of about 7,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent together with improved water recharge and hectares of protected biodiversity.

SUPPORTING MORE SUSTAINABLE COCOA FARMING PRACTICES CONT'D

GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (GAP)

As part of Cocoa Life, we believe that profitable farming businesses can lead to more financial resilience. We work with suppliers and NGOs to provide support to farmers, including farmer trainings, incentives and purchasing practices. Good Agricultural Practices are the basic practices that cocoa farmers are expected to adopt as a requirement of the program to help improve their cocoa farm productivity and generate income from additional businesses.

The Cocoa Life R&D team has updated the productivity playbook as a guide to outline the relevant practices and training topics that are most effective in increasing farm productivity according to the individual farmer's needs and socio-economic conditions. In addition, the productivity training modules were developed to help upskill farmers on agroforestry techniques such as weeding, spraying, fertilizer application, pruning and shade management.

As part of the GAP trainings, Farm Development Plans (FDP) were designed to provide a highly tailored coaching option to support farmers' needs. This people-centric approach allows trainers to engage with farmers one-to-one instead of in a group setting and means they can build personalised productivity plans together based on their farm size, their knowledge in cocoa farming, financial status, or labor capabilities.

CONDITIONAL CASH INCENTIVES (CCI)

Improved agricultural practices have the potential to help farmers increase the cocoa volume they harvest and their income. However, getting professional support and paying for it is beyond the means of many. This is why Cocoa Life launched a new pilot project to provide certain incentives to help encourage farming families to consider professional labor support that could potentially improve good agricultural practices. Under the pilot project, the participating family would receive funds to help cover professional labor support, with a portion remaining for investment in other household or farm needs. Participating households can also receive an incentive to help send children to school. By the end of 2025, the pilot had generated interest from approximately 7,200 interested farming households, contracted with approximately 5,500 professional labor interventions, and paid benefits to approximately 4,400 households. We plan to use the information from this pilot to assess future activities and implementation models, such as those involving suppliers or farmer cooperatives.

IN THE CFI REPORTING PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 2024 TO SEPTEMBER 2025:

We provided GAP trainings to around

19,800[2] farmers in Ghana

45,100[3] farmers in Côte d'Ivoire

6,100[2] individuals in Ghana

5,100[3, 14] individuals in Côte d'Ivoire

participated in additional Income Generating Activities

SUPPORTING MORE SUSTAINABLE COCOA FARMING PRACTICES CONT'D

EMPOWERING WOMEN THROUGH VILLAGE SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS (VSLA)

As part of the Cocoa Life program, we believe that when women rise, cocoa thrives. In cocoa-growing communities, women farmers typically have lower incomes and less access to financing, inputs and land ownership than men.

To help address gender inequality, Cocoa Life partners with NGOs that have technical expertise in gender-based issues to help implement women's empowerment initiatives including gender sensitization training, VSLAs and efforts to improve women's access to farming, financial training and income diversification.

As part of a VSLA, people can save money together and take small loans from those savings. In addition to helping strengthen community members' savings culture, financial literacy and management skills, VSLAs have been shown to help empower women economically; many VSLA participants are women who choose to invest in their own farms and additional businesses, as well as their children's education.

IN THE CFI REPORTING PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 2024 TO SEPTEMBER 2025:

Participants in women's empowerment projects and activities

29,300[2] in Ghana

43,600[3] in Côte d'Ivoire

Members of VSLA groups

23,700[2] in Ghana

14,600[3, 14] in Côte d'Ivoire

Mondelēz International, in partnership with CARE International, launched the Opportunities for Entrepreneurship Pathways (OP-EN) initiative to create new business opportunities for VSLAs in cocoa communities. Leveraging CARE's expertise, the program aims to develop and implement best-in-class entrepreneurship models, mobilize multi-stakeholder collaborations, and expand its reach beyond initial pilots in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana to other cocoa-growing regions. In 2025, CARE introduced advanced business and finance training for VSLA members across 50 micro-businesses, covering topics such as profitability, business management, and digital literacy. Additionally, a partnership with Advans and Lendwithcare in Côte d'Ivoire provided affordable micro-loans to participating VSLAs, with further funding support from Beyond Chocolate and other private sector partners, helping to scale and sustain the initiative.

APPENDIX

ABOUT THE COCOA & FOREST INITIATIVE

THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE: COLLECTIVE ACTION TO END COCOA-RELATED DEFORESTATION

The governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and about 35 leading cocoa and chocolate companies, representing 85% of global cocoa usage, joined together in the Cocoa & Forests Initiative to help 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 contributes to 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 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.

To learn more, follow #CocoaAndForests on social media, or visit Cocoa & Forests Initiative.

The World Cocoa Foundation (WCF); IDH, the Sustainable Trade Initiative; and the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana drive the Cocoa & Forests Initiative. The Prince of Wales (now King Charles III) launched the Initiative in March 2017.

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. According to Global Forest Watch, between 2002 and 2023, Côte d'Ivoire lost ~28% and Ghana ~13% of their humid primary forest, with a large portion of this loss attributable to cocoa farming expansion.

A comprehensive analysis is required to determine the exact contribution of cocoa production to deforestation. WCF, CFI members, and partners are working together on science-based methods to determine the share of cocoa production to overall deforestation rates with a high level of accuracy in cocoa producing countries. Data reliability and a good knowledge of the cause and location of deforestation is essential to develop effective and adequate mitigation measures and ensure that WCF members and partners are compliant with regulations such as the EUDR.

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.

World Cocoa Foundation

Cocoa & Forests Initiative

THREE PILLARS OF CFI

CFI PILLAR 1: PROTECT
FOREST PROTECTION & RESTORATION

The first priority is the protection and restoration of forests that have been degraded. To this end, the governments and companies have pledged no further conversion of forest land for cocoa production and have committed to the phased elimination of illegal cocoa production and sourcing in protected areas. Both countries are introducing a differentiated approach for improved management of forest reserves, based on the level of degradation of forests. In 2019, the government of Côte d'Ivoire adopted and published a new forest code which, among other things, put forth policies for the promotion of cocoa agroforestry to restore degraded land, improve forest cover, and promote sustainable livelihoods and agriculture in the classified forests and rural zones. Both governments have shared maps on forest cover and land-use, and continue to update the maps, including socio economic data on cocoa farmers, to inform private sector investments. Companies have made significant investments in the promotion of cocoa agroforestry and the restoration of degraded forests. To ensure effective implementation and monitoring of these commitments, companies have pledged to develop traceability from farm to the first purchase point for their own purchases of cocoa. They also work with governments to ensure an effective national framework for traceability encompassing all traders in the supply chain and to anticipate forthcoming due diligence legislation. The companies will similarly share information with the national satellite monitoring platforms to effectively monitor progress on CFI, as well as proactively address threats of new deforestation.

CFI PILLAR 2: PRODUCE
MORE SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION & FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS

The next critical priority is sustainable agricultural production and increased farmer incomes. These are essential pre-requisites for reducing pressure for agricultural encroachment into forests and strengthening the resilience of cocoa farmers to climate change. The governments and companies are accelerating investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in order to grow "more cocoa on less land." Key actions include provision of planting materials for the promotion of cocoa agroforestry, training in good agricultural practices, soil fertility, land tenure reform, and capacity building of farmers' organizations. Sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers are being accelerated through food crop diversification, agricultural inter-cropping, and development of mixed agroforestry systems and shade-grown cocoa.

CFI PILLAR 3: PEOPLE
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & SOCIAL INCLUSION

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

CFI GOALS AND PROGRESS DATA FOR CÔTE D'IVOIRE

	CFI Progress[3, 17] (October 2024 - September 2025)	Goals (October 2024 - September 2025)	CFI Progress[6] (October 2022 - September 2025)	Goals (October 2022 - September 2025)
FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION				
Farms mapped in direct supply chain: Total Active	147,000	117,000		
Hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	370,000	365,000		
Hectares restored in Forest Reserve (Forêts Classée)				
Farmers informed, trained, and/or consulted on the new Forest Code, forest policy, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	37,000[15]	34,000		
Individuals receiving incentives to protect and restore forests and/or adopt agroforestry (e.g., PES): New	0[16]	6,000	4,800[16]	12,000
Individuals receiving incentives to protect and restore forests and/or adopt agroforestry (e.g., PES): Total Active	0[16]	14,000		
Farmers applying agroforestry: New	8,500			
Farmers applying agroforestry: Total Active	11,400			
Farmers provided with technical assistance to adopt and expand agroforestry	8,500	35,000		
Multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	787,000	418,000	1,860,000	1,259,000
Hectares cocoa agroforestry: New	23,700	16,000	79,200	48,000
Hectares cocoa agroforestry: Total Active	32,700			
Trees distributed for off-farm planting	64,100	220,000	484,000	792,000
Farmers provided with technical assistance to be more resilient to climate change and reduce and remove carbon emissions on farm (e.g., CSC)	27,100[15]	34,000		
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS				
Farmers provided with technical assistance (based on plans) to professionalize & optimize cocoa farming practices	45,100	66,000		
Individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGAs)	5,100[14]	34,000		
Individuals provided with technical assistance (based on plans) to increase income from non-cocoa sources / IGAs	5,100			
Individuals provided with technical assistance to save money and access finance	21,400[14]	34,000		
Members of Village Savings & Loans Association (VSLA) groups in the current year	14,600[14]	34,000		
VSLA groups in the current year	550[14]	1,700		
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & SOCIAL INCLUSION				
Cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program (CBNRM): New		200	260	700
Individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities	43,600	34,000		
Individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (15-35 years old)	5,300			

CFI GOALS AND PROGRESS DATA FOR GHANA

	CFI Progress[2, 17] (October 2024 - September 2025)	Goals (October 2024 - September 2025)	CFI Progress[5] (October 2022 - September 2025)	Goals (October 2022 - September 2025)
FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION				
Farms mapped in direct supply chain: Total Active	78,000	65,000		
Hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	110,000[18]	135,000		
Hectares restored in Forest Reserve (Forêts Classée)	130	10	460	460
Farmers informed, trained, and/or consulted on the new Forest Code, forest policy, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	16,800	20,000		
Individuals receiving incentives to protect and restore forests and/or adopt agroforestry (e.g., PES): New	390	50	5,000	100
Individuals receiving incentives to protect and restore forests and/or adopt agroforestry (e.g., PES): Total Active	530	220		
Farmers applying agroforestry: New	1,000			
Farmers applying agroforestry: Total Active	53,200	30,000		
Farmers provided with technical assistance to adopt and expand agroforestry	1,000			
Multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	356,000	300,000	1,625,000	1,100,000
Hectares cocoa agroforestry: New	6,100[19]	15,000	17,100[19]	47,000
Hectares cocoa agroforestry: Total Active	145,000			
Trees distributed for off-farm planting	150,000	137,000	560,000	411
Farmers provided with technical assistance to be more resilient to climate change and reduce and remove carbon emissions on farm (e.g., CSC)	7,400	10,000		
Farmers trained in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	150[20]	220		
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS				
Improved cocoa seedlings distributed to farmers	6,000[21]	900,000	1,464,000[21]	2,700,000
Farmers provided with technical assistance (based on plans) to professionalize & optimize cocoa farming practices	19,800	20,000		
Individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGAs)	6,100	55,000		
Individuals provided with technical assistance (based on plans) to increase income from non-cocoa sources / IGAs	6,100			
Individuals provided with technical assistance to save money and access finance	24,100	44,400		
Members of Village Savings & Loan Association (VSLA) groups in the current year	23,700	44,000		
VSLA groups in the current year	510	1,600		
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & SOCIAL INCLUSION				
Cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program (CBNRM): New		70		
Individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities	29,300	43,000		
Individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (15-35 years old)	250	10,000		

GLOSSARY

Agroforestry

Farmers are encouraged to plant non-cocoa trees alongside cocoa crops on their farms. This supports soil quality, encourages diversification, and provide new sources of income.

Additional income generating activities (IGAs)

People engaged in additional income generating activities have started their own business to earn an additional income in addition to their cocoa farming businesses.

Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI)

A public private partnership designed to help address deforestation and restore forest areas.

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.

Crop diversification

Growing a variety of crops on-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 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 and therefore monitor that there is no expansion into protected areas. 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.

Good agricultural practices (GAPs)

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

Inputs

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

Landscape approaches

A landscape approach is a multi-stakeholder effort to promote a sustainable landscape across a large area of land. It aims to go beyond the farm gate to a wider geographic area of land and forests reaching more communities

Modified Taungya System (MTS)

The Taungya is a system whereby farmers are given the right to cultivate agricultural crops during the early stages of forest replantation. In 2002, the government of Ghana — through the Forestry Commission — reviewed this practice, relaunching it as the Modified Taungya System (MTS). The new approach considered the financial benefits for farmers and other stakeholders, rethinking tree ownership. The ownership of the trees is transferred from a single entity (the government) to collective owners (farmers, local communities, government, and landowners), empowering community members and putting them in the driving seat as comanagers of forest reserves.

Multi-purpose trees

Tree species that are included on cocoa farms for primary purposes beyond providing shade. They may be chosen to provide economical and/or ecological benefits to the farm. This may include tree crops such as fruit, oil palm, medicinal and/or timber trees for later harvest.

Payments for environmental services (PES)

Payments for Environmental Services –innovative financial incentives offered to farmers for adopting agreed agroforestry practices but also forest protection and reforestation.

Shade trees

Non-cocoa trees distributed to provide additional sources of income and shade to help cocoa grow.

Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLA)

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.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This Cocoa & Forests Initiative Progress Report is part of our wider ambition to provide transparent and measurable information for our stakeholders on our goals, policies, initiatives, and programs through voluntary sustainability reporting.

Website references throughout this document are provided for convenience only. We assume no liability for any third-party content contained on the referenced websites.

Unless otherwise stated, the disclosures in this document:

- Cover the reporting period from January 1 to December 31 of the stated year
- Reflect data from four regions including North America, Latin America, Europe, and Asia, Middle East & Africa (AMEA)
- Includes manufacturing facilities under our direct and indirect control

Information about our CFI-specific goals, unless otherwise stated, covers the annual cocoa season reporting period from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025.

Unless otherwise specified, general exclusions include:

- Stand-alone entities not included in financial or non-financial reporting data (e.g., Venezuela)
- External manufacturing sites, co-packers, and vendors with no direct purchases from Mondelēz International
- Joint ventures or stand-alone companies owned by Mondelēz International but operating independently unless Mondelēz International owns more than 50% of the outstanding shares
- Acquisitions made since 2018, until fully integrated into the Mondelēz International reporting structure
- Developed-market gum brands, which were divested as of October 1, 2023, in the United States, Canada and Europe

The development of sustainability reporting requires the use of estimates, judgments, and assumptions that may affect the reported figures at the date of publication during the reporting period. Historical, current, and forward-looking sustainability-related information and statements may be based on standards for measuring progress that are still developing, internal controls, and processes that continue to evolve, and assumptions that are subject to change in the future. Estimation is used in the reporting of some sustainability data points.

Due to rounding, numbers presented in this report may not add precisely to the total provided and percentages may not reflect the absolute figures. As used in this Report, parentheses represent negative numbers.

ABOUT OUR SUSTAINABILITY GOALS

The Company's goals are aspirational in nature and are not intended to create legal obligations or rights. We caution you that this information is approximate, that these statements and information are not guarantees of future performance, nor promises that our goals will be met, and are subject to numerous and evolving risks, external factors and uncertainties that we may not be able to predict or assess. In some cases, we may adjust our commitments or goals or establish new ones to reflect changes in our business, operations or plans.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

We discuss our sustainability goals and programs in detail in our annual Snacking Made Right reports available on our website. We provide a Non-Financial Datasheet and consider the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) reporting frameworks as guidelines that are applied where relevant. We also provide our annual CDP disclosure. Find out more at Sustainability Reporting & Disclosures.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Report contains forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact are "forward-looking statements" for purposes of federal and state securities laws, including any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management; any statements regarding our environmental, social and governance and sustainability strategies, goals, policies, initiatives and programs; any statements concerning proposed new products, services or developments; any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance; any statements of belief or expectation; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing or other future events.

Forward-looking statements may include, among others, the words, and variations of words, "will," "may," "expect," "would," "could," "might," "intend," "plan," "believe," "likely," "estimate," "anticipate," "objective," "predict," "project," "drive," "seek," "aim," "target," "remain," "potential," "commitment," "outlook," "continue," "strive," "ambition" or any other similar words or expressions.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in any of our forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results or outcomes could differ materially from those projected or assumed in any of our forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to change and to inherent risks and uncertainties such as changes in consumer demand and product pricing, changing weather patterns, and evolving laws and regulations, many of which are beyond our control and are amplified by ongoing macroeconomic volatility and uncertainty.

Please also see our risk factors, as they may be amended from time to time, set forth in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including our most recently filed Annual Report on Form 10-K and subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. There may be other factors not presently known to us or which we currently consider to be immaterial that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements we make. We disclaim and do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement in this report, except as required by applicable law or regulation.

The information included in, and any issues identified as material for purposes of, this report is not an indication such matters are material to the Company, our operations, business, strategy, or financial performance, or to our stakeholders, for purposes of our SEC or other mandatory reporting purposes. In the context of this disclosure, the term "material" is distinct from, and should not be confused with, such term as defined for SEC or other mandatory reporting purposes.

ENDNOTES

[1] Reported information for the period from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025 covers Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire unless otherwise stated. This data is provided by third parties. Reported information based on latest estimate.

[2] Reported information for the period from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025 covers Ghana unless otherwise stated. This data is provided by third parties. Reported information based on latest estimate.

[3] Reported information for the period from October 1, 2024 to September 30, 2025 covers Côte d'Ivoire unless otherwise stated. This data is provided by third parties. Reported information based on latest estimate.

[4] Reported information for the period from October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2025 covers Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire unless otherwise stated. This data is provided by third parties. Reported information based on latest estimate.

[5] Reported information for the period from October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2025 covers Ghana unless otherwise stated. This data is provided by third parties. Reported information based on latest estimate.

[6] Reported information for the period from October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2025 covers Côte d'Ivoire unless otherwise stated. This data is provided by third parties. Reported information based on latest estimate.

[7] We aim to regularly and transparently report our progress. You can find additional details on Mondelēz International's goals and reported information within the About This Report section of our 2025 Snacking Made Right Report.

[8] Reported information covers Brazil, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, and Nigeria. This data is provided by third parties. Reported information is verified by an independent third-party and available in our Sustainability Reporting & Disclosure Reporting Archive.

[9] Reported information covers Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, India, Indonesia, and Nigeria. Reported information is verified by an independent third-party and available in our Sustainability Reporting & Disclosure Reporting Archive.

[10] Participating farmers are registered with Cocoa Life, but they are independent, are not employed by Mondelēz International or any affiliated entity, and are not limited to supplying cocoa to Mondelēz International. Additionally, Mondelēz International does not own or operate Cocoa Life farms. Cocoa Life communities are communities engaged through implementing partners where farmers registered or participating in the Cocoa Life program reside.

[11] We aim to regularly and transparently report our progress. You can find additional details on Mondelēz International's goals and reported information within the About This Report section of our 2025 Snacking Made Right Report.

[12] In the reporting year, our annual GHG emissions were accounted following the GHG Protocol Corporate Standards and using the operational control approach. Reported information following Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) guidelines for near-term target excludes Capital Goods, Upstream Transportation and Distribution of Raw Materials, Employee Commuting, Downstream Transportation at Customer, and End of Life Treatment. The long-term target excludes these same categories, except for Upstream Transportation and Distribution of Raw Materials and Employee Commuting. The footprint includes all acquisitions and divestitures as of December 31, 2025, except for Evirth. For more details, please see the Carbon Accounting Manual. Reported information is verified by an independent third-party and available in our Sustainability Reporting & Disclosure Reporting Archive. In the context of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), an "absolute target" refers to a reduction in total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by a specific percentage or amount, measured against a baseline year, rather than a reduction per unit of production or activity.

[13] Reported information for West Africa includes Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria.

[14] The communities that joined the program by 2025 received support from our NGO partners in accordance with community assessments in areas such as community planning, household micro-finance opportunities, and potential labor risks, which include child labor. The support provided by NGO partners followed roadmaps for community development planning and aimed at enabling communities to advocate for their needs, secure funding and drive positive change. Based on several years of implementing community activities and the progress toward helping advance community development processes, some of our longest standing relations with some communities came to an end in 2025.

[15] Q4 2025 data was included because of a technical issue in a supplier's Q3 2025 reporting.

[16] PES were paid in Q4 2025 which is not within the scope of this reporting period (October 2024 to September 2025). Therefore, no progress is reported.

[17] For certain indicators, no progress is reported in part because our program shifted priorities in 2025 to focus on on-farm activities (e.g. agroforestry) to support carbon goals and help strengthen farmers' climate resilience.

[18] The target area was defined based on the number of farms mapped and average farm size from farmer self-declaration. The self-declarations were higher than the farm size extracted from our latest farm polygon data.

[19] The way we implement agroforestry in Ghana is with dense agroforestry with more trees planted per hectare (~80 trees/ha) than in usual projects (~30 trees/ha). This is the reason why we delivered more trees than targeted with a lower area coverage.

[20] Only farmers in the rural forest communities can participate in the project. Participation has been stagnant due to the distances from the forest reserves to the communities. Some farmers manage multiple plots in the forest.

[21] This activity is not delivered by Cocoa Life anymore as COCOBOD is distributing the cocoa seedlings.

[22] Regenerative Agriculture is a holistic approach to farming which aims to produce high-quality crops while also restoring the natural rhythm of our surrounding ecosystem.

You can find additional details on Mondelēz International's ESG goals and reported information within the About This Report section of our 2025 Snacking Made Right Report.