



2020
CFI
ANNUAL
REPORT

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

GHANA





FOREWORD

At Hershey, we believe in Shared Goodness and we are committed to improving the wellbeing of cocoa communities. Hershey's commitment to improving cocoa farmer livelihoods and ensuring a long-term sustainable cocoa supply is unwavering. Contributing to solve the many challenges within cocoa production, such as low incomes, poor work conditions as well as environment stewardship remains a core priority at Hershey.

We see forest protection and restoration as a legacy we leave to future generations, for them to prosper in an improved environment in and around their communities. In this process, we find it crucial to empower communities and we promote landscape governance programs to help them manage their natural resources.

As part of our Cocoa & Forests Initiative commitment to transparency we are sharing our annual progress in this report. In this document, we have followed this structure, in line with the pillars of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative: a) Forest Protection and Restoration, b) Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods and c) Community Engagement and Social Inclusion. This progress report focuses on Ghana.



KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

PILLAR 1: FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

15,464 Farmers



22,609 ha

cocoa area certified



252,665

cocoa seedlings distributed



10,422 ha

assessed for location risk, and deforestation

67,000

Multipurpose trees distributed



118,000 ha

landscape program in Kakum HIA



622

farmers supported with land title documentation



3,524

farmers trained in Climate Smart Cocoa practices



749

certificates delivered, registering ownership of 7,383 trees




KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

PILLAR 2: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS

10,463
farmers trained
in Good
Agriculture
Practices
(GAPs)




82
Village Savings
and Loans
Association
(VSLA) groups



15,461
farmers
offered a
financial
product




3,719
farmers
received
on-farm
coaching



1,806
individuals
participating in VSLAs



2,471
individuals participated in
additional IGAs, including farm-
level crop diversification



KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

PILLAR 3: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

13



cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program

4



Community Resource Management Associations (CREMAs) established

12,320



individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities

913



Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) harvesters trained for income diversification

270



elected leaders (25% women) serving across community governance bodies

5,071

community members trained on landscape governance.



WHAT IS THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE?

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

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

- Protect and restore forests,
- Promote sustainable cocoa production and farmers' livelihoods,
- Engage communities and boost social inclusion.

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

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

Cocoa provides income and employment to smallholders in West Africa. An accelerated transition to sustainable livelihoods is essential for ensuring their long-term economic security. Thanks to public and private sector actions, notably through Cocoa & Forests Initiative, this transition is underway, with recent reports (from [Global Forest Watch](#) and the [United Nations](#)) showing that the rate of primary forest loss was halved in both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana from 2018 to 2019.



WHAT ARE THE KEY COMMITMENTS IN THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE?

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

Both countries are introducing a differentiated approach for improved management of forest reserves, based on the level of degradation of forests. In 2019, the government of Côte d'Ivoire adopted and published a new forest code which, among other things, put forth policies for the promotion of cocoa agroforestry to restore degraded land, improve forest cover, and promote sustainable livelihoods and agriculture in the classified forests and rural zones. The Ivorian government is currently finalizing the operational decrees that provide further guidance on the new forest policies. Both governments have shared maps on forest cover and land-use, and are currently updating the maps, including socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, which will further inform private sector investments.

To ensure effective implementation and monitoring of these commitments, companies have pledged to develop verifiable monitoring systems for traceability from farm to the first purchase point for their own purchases of cocoa, and to work with governments to ensure an effective national framework for traceability encompassing all traders in the supply chain. The companies will similarly share information with the national satellite monitoring platforms (in development) to effectively monitor progress on CFI, as well as proactively address threats of new deforestation.

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

The governments and companies are accelerating investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in order to grow “more cocoa on less land.” Key actions include provision of improved planting materials, training in good agricultural practices, soil fertility, land tenure reform, and capacity building of farmers’ organizations. Sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers are being accelerated through food crop diversification, agricultural inter-cropping, and development of mixed agroforestry systems and shade-grown cocoa.

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





HERSHEY COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE PROGRAMS



PILLAR 1: FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

FARM MAPPING AND MONITORING

One of Hershey's Cocoa For Good Program objectives is to curb deforestation in the supply chain. One key cornerstone of this goal is the mapping of all cocoa farms that are part of our programs. Farm mapping is a lengthy process. Farm polygons need to be collected and go through a meticulous process of validation before being considered final. To address this lag, we also collect single GPS waypoints for our immediate monitoring actions in compliance and traceability.

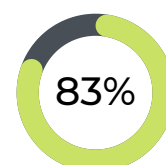
Under our partnership with Sourcemap, we conduct yearly deforestation and location risk assessment in our supply chain. In 2020, this covered more than 10,422 hectares in Ghana. Farms supported by Cocoa For Good, showed **an annual tree cover loss of cultivated cocoa area of 1 % in 2020**. This is lower than the national annual tree cover loss rates of 1.3 % for [Ghana \(2019 Global Forest Watch\)](#).

So far, we have **mapped 19,309 cocoa plots belonging to 12,859 farmers** in our supply chain since 2018. Using our geospatial satellite monitoring tool with our partner Sourcemap, and cross-validating with our supplier's systems, national forest laws, Rainforest Alliance and CFI, our suppliers reported that 468 farm plots in 2020 were located in protected areas. Decision is pending whether farm locations are permitted or need to be removed from the supply chain. Our local supplier is engaging with authorities.

The promotion of CFI and the enforcement of forest laws in Ghana remains a significant part of our work. At the end of 2020, we trained **237 farmers on law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration**.

While we are working toward a commonly accepted definition of deforestation, we use the widely accepted University of Maryland Data (UMD) to carry out our tree cover loss assessments. Here tree cover is defined as all vegetation greater than 5 meters in height, and may take the form of natural forests or plantations across a range of canopy densities. Tree cover loss is defined as "stand replacement disturbance," or the complete removal of tree cover canopy. Tree cover loss may thus be the result of human activities as well as natural causes such as disease or storm damage. Also, fire is another widespread cause of tree cover loss, and can be either natural or human-induced."

Citation: Hansen, M. C., P. V. Potapov, R. Moore, M. Hancher, S. A. Turubanova, A. Tyukavina, D. Thau, S. V. Stehman, S. J. Goetz, T. R. Loveland, A. Kommareddy, A. Egorov, L. Chini, C. O. Justice, and J. R. G. Townshend. 2013. "High-Resolution Global Maps of 21st-Century Forest Cover Change." *Science* 342 (15 November): 850–53.



cocoa farms polygon mapped in direct supply chain



AGROFORESTRY & CLIMATE SMART COCOA

In February 2018, Hershey publicly committed to no new deforestation and to the implementation of agroforestry models. Our statement agroforestry is part of several commitments, including a new comprehensive environmental policy, signing the UNGC and joining the Science Based Targets Initiative and joining the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI).

Across the landscape program Ghana, and to introduce the culture of agroforestry to all our farmers, we have put in place several steps that producers and coops follow, in line with certification guidance and the Cocoa and Forest Initiative:

1. Our supply chain is 100% certified and sustainable since January 1 2020. The requirements of certification and sustainability standards is to maintain and/or plant shade grown cocoa. Every farmer must have at least 16 shade trees per hectare, with 3 native species.
2. Farmers/farmer groups are trained on agroforestry and multi-purpose tree seedling planting on an annual basis. The certification training models include knowledge on the approved tree species, Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) for the specific tree species, tree handling and planting, and management of trees after planting.
3. Hershey supports farmer groups to develop community multi-purpose tree seedling nurseries or to engage with service providers to have yearly access to multi-purpose trees in Ghana.
4. Hershey is also piloting a higher density agroforestry model in Ghana with ECOM and NCRC. These higher density pilots go beyond the criteria set in certification standards for shade grown cocoa or national guidelines, and is in line with CFI consortium criteria.

CRITERIA FOR AGROFORESTRY MODELS

- Conducting and assessment and develop a purposeful plan based upon the needs and capabilities of the farmer and market opportunities
- The plan is developed to deliver the 3 key benefits of agroforestry (productivity, economic, environmental)
- The number of trees selected is sufficient to deliver on these 3 benefits
- Support/technical assistance is provided to ensure trees are planted based on the selected and planned design
- Includes at least 3 different species (non-cocoa)
- The plan takes into consideration any National recommendations, and references the CFI Guidelines on Agroforestry in West Africa

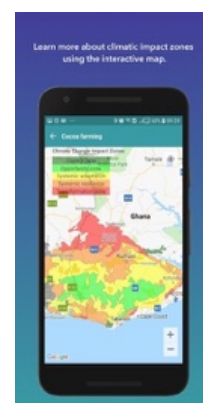


USING MOBILE TECHNOLOGY TO ADVANCE CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE

CocoaLink, a mobile app launched by Hershey and Farmerline in 2018, builds on the success of the initial voice messaging service and is freely available through the Google Play store. Through gamification and social media interaction, the CocoaLink app enables youth, extension agents and farmers with smartphones to access market and weather information as well as training on a range of topics, including sustainable cocoa production, agribusiness and income diversification.

The app includes the Climate Smart Cocoa Curriculum developed through a consortium led by World Cocoa Foundation. In addition, it provides an interactive Cocoa Zones map, which was created by CIAT (International Centre for Tropical Agriculture), with cocoa production data gathered from the consortium's CSA project pilot in Ghana. The map breaks down the main cocoa growing areas into five Climate Change Impact Zones and informs users about the characteristics of each zone. Users are able to know the current climate conditions, the impact of climate change and the adaptation measures to take at farm level in each zone.

The CocoaLink app can be accessed for free and is available for anyone to adopt and offer to farmers and extension agents.



LANDSCAPE PROGRAM

The Kakum Cocoa Agroforestry Landscape Program (located in the Assin South/North Districts of the Central region- Central Zone A HIA) began in 2018 as a Hershey partnership with Nature Conservation Research Centre (NCRC), Ghana's Forestry Commission, the Ghana Cocoa Board and our supplier, Ecom Agrotrade Ltd. The purpose of the program is to transform the cocoa-forest landscape into a more sustainable cocoa agroforestry system by promoting and supporting community-led landscape management, spreading climate smart cocoa growing practices and increasing the farmers' know-how on income generating activities. Learnings from this program have been integrated by NCRC into a [report](#), which aims to attract new companies to join landscape programs in Ghana and initiate landscape programs in Côte d'Ivoire.

The Kakum Cocoa Agroforestry Landscape Program has seen several major milestones this year. **Two new Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) have been developed and added to the program, making a total of 4 in the landscape.** Each CREMA now has a Trust Fund to ensure sustainability of its programs. We have **trained 20 community members as patrol team members** who will be responsible for patrolling the Kakum Forest Reserve.

We **welcomed another partner (Lindt & Sprüngli) to the Consortium to increase financial support and sustainability of the landscape program.** This will allow for additional sub-HIAs to be developed.



Other key impacts of the Kakum landscape Program are:

- Conducted analysis to set Kakum landscape forest baseline for monitoring deforestation and degradation. The assessment was completed in order to generate land use & land use change maps, forest degradations of Kakum (2000-2015) & deforestation emission estimates for public use. Some of the results of the assessment include **an average amount of degradation being 1,130 ha per year and an average annual deforestation rate (2000-2015) of 1.8%**.
- 4 Community Resource Management Associations (CREMAs) have now been established of which 3 have set up their Governance structures. Constitutions and regulations have been developed and Executives have been elected to manage their sub-landscapes.
- In order for the CREMAs to become financially self-sustaining, two more Trust Funds have been established for another large area of Kakum (JABDA sub area). The total of three Trust Funds receive money from the sale of Kombo Nuts, which allows for continuous investment to support community action plans of the CREMAS. **The three CREMA Trust Funds have raised seed capital of GHS 240,000 (USD 41,000+).**
- Developed a Kombo Nut (Non-Timber Forest Products) value chain with strong market demand and **trained 913 farmers (58.5% female) in sustainable Kombo Nut harvesting and drying.** So far, over 3,100 kg of Kombo Nuts have been purchased from 256 farmers (74% female) as part of an initial pilot. On average, Kombo nut harvesters earned additional income of approximately \$16 each, with total purchase value of about \$3,900, and \$1,140 paid into CREMA Trust Funds. Subsequently, a purchase agreement has been signed with 2 companies for purchase of 13,000 kg of Kombo Nut in 2021.
- As part of the Consortium, the Forest Services Division (FSD) of the Forest Commission replanted/reforested the fringes of the Kakum Forest which had been degraded due to windstorm and illegal logging. **The FSD planted a number of trees to cover the area of 1,076 hectares.**
- In 2020, we **trained 3,524 farmers within the Assin North/South (Kakum) HIA on Climate Smart Cocoa practices**, representing 22.8% of our Cocoa For Good supported farmers in Ghana.



PILLAR 2: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS

FARMER TRAINING

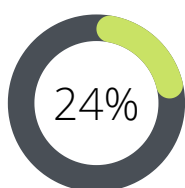
To ensure long-term productivity, resilience, and sustainability of our partnering farmers, we have continued to train our farmers to adopt practices that promote more cocoa on less land as well as income diversification. To achieve these goals, we have increased investments in farmer trainings in Good Agricultural Practices. We have used different approaches including training on Climate Smart Cocoa (CSC) practices, Farmer Coaching and Farmer Field Schools (FFS). By the end of 2020, we had **trained 3,524 farmers under CSC training, coached 3,719 farmers, and trained 10,463 farmers in FFS.**

COCOA PRODUCTIVITY

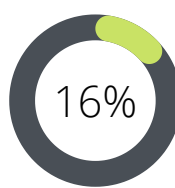
A total of **252,665 improved cocoa seedlings were distributed to cocoa farmers in 2020.** The aim is to help farmers and communities to produce more cocoa on less land and with less inputs. We have done this through building the entrepreneurial spirits of the farmers by allowing the farmers to set up and manage group and community nurseries. We have **established 34 community nurseries.**

INCOME DIVERSIFICATION

To help diversify economic opportunities, we support cocoa community members in developing additional means of generating income. In 2020, **2,471 individuals (46.3 percent female), were trained in additional income-generating opportunities** such as soap making and cassava processing. During the year, **869 farmers also received guidance on crop diversification** for growing and developing new foods on their farms. This training supports better nutrition and food security for farmers' families in addition to the added sources of income.



farmers received
individual coaching
support



individuals trained in
additional income
generating activities



VILLAGE SAVINGS AND LOANS ASSOCIATIONS (VSLAs)

Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) are a simple, accessible way to help individuals—especially women—and communities learn about saving, borrowing, and investing responsibly. The group’s members are likely to be either completely unbanked or would be unable to qualify for a loan through traditional financial providers.

In VSLAs, loans are based on trust among group members. The groups also create a small solidarity fund that is dispensed either for collective problems (such as repairing a village water pump) or individual emergencies.

Hershey now directly supports 82 active VSLAs with 1,806 members. In 2020, **31 new Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) were set up with 747 members**. At the end of the year, they **saved \$52,122**. These collective savings have also proven an invaluable source of resilience and security for members during the COVID-19 pandemic.

LAND AND TREE TENURE

Without formal land titles, it is difficult for farmers to make necessary changes on their farms to prevent deforestation and engage in reforestation through agroforestry and climate smart cocoa farming. Lack of land titles also increases the difficulty of obtaining loans, financing, and passing down inheritance to the next generation.

We have an ongoing partnership with the [USAID Integrated Land and Resource Governance \(ILRG\) Project](#) (2018-2021) that supports communities in Ghana to reduce deforestation by clarifying and documenting land rights as well as through improving land use planning practices through agroforestry.



Photo credit: Meridia



Through our engagement with ILRG and our supplier ECOM in 2020, key outcomes have included:

- **622 farmers (157 females and 465 males) have obtained land title documentation** to their cocoa farms
- **749 certificates registering ownership of 7,383 shade trees** were delivered to farmers
- Tested a land tenure strengthening model, with results captured in a [report](#) on the Viability of a Cost Recovery Model for Farm Level Tenure Documentation and Tree Tenure Registration
- Testing a cocoa farm rehabilitation model, with latest results captured in a [report](#)

Learnings from the project have been used to inform USAID's new strategy on [land and tree tenure reform](#) to promote cocoa agroforestry.

The scale up program (2018-2021) has continued to offer pre-financed rehabilitation services to replant old cocoa farms. ECOM removes the overaged cocoa trees, treats any diseased trees and stumps, and replants with resilient and more productive hybrids, shade trees, and complementary crops such as maize, vegetables and spices, and plantain to diversify income and provide cash while the new cocoa plants mature. ECOM manages the farms for three years, giving a share of the profits back to the farmers, and at the same time recouping the cost of their investment in the farm.





PILLAR 3: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Hershey is also focused on the development of cocoa communities as a pathway to prospering communities. We promote cocoa farm intensification programs for the youth and women. These programs include training of farmers in cocoa GAP, utilization of appropriate technology and the training of farmers in Climate Smart agriculture. Additionally, we have income-generating activities to promote women's economic empowerment.

As part of promoting community-based management models for protecting and restoring forests, we have been implementing the Kakum Cocoa Agroforestry Landscape Program in Ghana. As part of the program, we have implemented a Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) model for protection and restoring forests in the Kakum landscape. Currently, the CBNRM approach covers **an area of 20,500 hectares, with a total 44 communities benefitting from active forest restoration and protection programs**. 32 Community Resource Management Committees have so far been established to sustainably manage their cocoa farming and lands surrounding the Kakum National Park.

507 farmers/Community Resource Management Association (CREMA) leaders (32% women) have been trained on HIA Governance, Land Tenure and Environmental laws, and 5,071 community members (32% women and 20% youth) have been trained on landscape governance.

Information sharing is key to our program. We continue to sensitize our farmers and communities on the importance of CFI and the Forest Code. Through our awareness campaigns, **237 farmers were sensitized on the importance of protecting the environment and on forest restoration actions.**

In 2020, **12,320 individuals benefitted from women's empowerment and projects and activities.**



LOOKING FORWARD TO 2021 AND BEYOND

We have been working hard to work toward achieving our targets for an improved environment-friendly cocoa sourcing. In the coming years, we are looking at:

- Training farmers on the Climate Smart Cocoa Standard and supporting them to adopt CSC best practices
- Increasing the hectares under Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Program
- Continue developing market demand for Non-Timber Forest Products



ANNEX 1: TRACKING TABLE/GHANA

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment (Oct 2019-Sept 2020)	# Total through direct investment (since 2018)	
Forest Protection and Restoration						
1. No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies for cocoa production.	1.1 Conduct farm mapping within supply chain to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest land	# of cocoa plots mapped in direct supply chain		9,620	19,309	Polygon mapped
		# and % of cocoa farms mapped in direct supply chain	12,000, 100%	2,221 14.4%	12,859 83.2%	Polygon mapped
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all sourcing areas.	# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	20,000	10,422		2020 - 10,422; 2019 - 11,009
2. No production and sourcing of cocoa from National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Wildlife Resource Reserves, except from farms with existing legal status.	2.1 Implement traceability tools/technology to ensure no cocoa purchases originate from National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Wildlife Resource Reserves (all forest areas)	% of directly sourced cocoa traceable from the farm to the first purchase point	100%	59.20%	59.20%	
3. A differentiated approach for Forest Reserves will be adopted, based on level of degradation; with elimination of sourcing of cocoa in less degraded reserves (Cat.1) as of 31 December 2019; and production and sourcing for a period up to 25 years through MTS in more degraded reserves (Cat. 2).	3.1 Support farmers in Category 2 Forest Reserve areas in their restoration and reforestation programs	# hectares of Category 2 Forest Reserve areas restored:		741	741	
4. In highly degraded off reserve forest lands, cocoa production and sourcing will continue, supported by climate smart cocoa and MTS.	4.1 Train farmers in off-reserve forest lands in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems		12,000	3,524		2020 - 3,524; 2019 - 1,600
		# farmers trained in CSC best practices	M	2,362		
			F	1,162		
		Total	Total	Total		
	4.2 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS	M	M	M	
			F	F	F	
5. Land and tree tenure reforms, and benefit sharing arrangement to incentivize land owners and users to retain naturally regenerated trees will be accelerated, including approval of CREMA mechanism.	5.1 Support farmers with tree registration	# trees registered		7,383	8,132	2020 - 7,383; 2019 - 749
			1,000	622; 4%	882	2020 - 622; 2019 - 260
	5.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	# and % of farmers with land tenure agreements/documentation etc. obtained via company support	M	465	M	
		F	157	F		
6. Public sector forest law enforcement and governance will be strengthened	6.1 Promote awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on forest law enforcement and tree tenure provisions	# farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on forest policy/law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	12,000	237		2020 - 237; 2019 - 3,166
			M	155	M	
			F	82	F	
7. Public-private collaboration to mobilize new sources of funding for forest protection and restoration, and to incentivize farmers adoption of environmentally sustainable cocoa production will be developed.	7.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration			Total	Total	
		# individuals receiving PES: New		M	M	
				F	F	
			Total	Total		
		# individuals receiving PES: Total Receiving	M	M		
8. Public-private collaboration will be enhanced to identify good practices and technical guidance for forest conservation and restoration, shade grown cocoa, and MTS in Forest Reserves.	8.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# farmers applying agroforestry	Total	Total	Total	
			M	M	M	
			F	F	F	
		# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	200,000	67,000	231,685	
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	12,000			High density Pilot under development
	8.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# of trees distributed for off-farm planting				
		# hectares of forest area restored off-reserve		1,076	1,076	
8.3 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS		Already reported 4.2			



ANNEX 1: TRACKING TABLE/GHANA

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment (Oct 2019-Sept 2020)	# Total through direct investment (since 2018)		
Sustainable Production and Farmer Livelihoods							
9. Promote investment in long-term productivity of high quality cocoa in environmentally sustainable manner and grow "more cocoa on less land."	9.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	# improved cocoa seedlings distributed to farmers	750,000	252,665	1,632,554	2020 - 10,463; 2019 - 14,613; 2018 - 14,674	
	9.2 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# of farmers reached by GAP training programs	M	10,463			
			F	6,518	M		
				3,945	F		
10. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers.	10.1 Support distribution and planting of multipurpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	Already reported 8.1			2020 - 2,471 ; 2019 - 4,304 ; 2018 - 2,355	
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development					
	10.2 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA's)	3,000	2,471			
			M	1,327	M		
			F	1,144	F		
11. Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital and investment funds required for production and cocoa farm rehabilitation and renovation.	11.1 Promote expansion of farmer savings	# and % individuals in the current reporting year enrolled in a formal financial products and services (loans, insurance, digital payments, and savings [bank/mobile]) with support from companies (excluding cocoa bean pre-financing)	2,400	15,461	15,461		
			M	M	M		
			F	F	F		
					1,200	1,806	2,092
					M	488	
			F	1,318			
		# of VSLA groups in the current year		82	88	New VSLAs in 2020 - 31 groups with 747 members; 2019 - 87 groups with 1,346 members	
12. Improve supply chain mapping, with 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point. An action plan will be developed that maps out key principles, steps, and milestones to achieve this step, encompassing all national and international traders.	12.1 Conduct mapping to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries polygon data	# farms mapped within direct supply chain	Already reported 1.1				
	12.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in 100% of supply chain by end-2019	% cocoa supply traceable from individual farms to first purchase point	Already reported 2.1				
Social Inclusion and Community Engagement							
13. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes.	13.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	# farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on forest policy/law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	Already reported 6.1				
14. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration.	14.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programs for forest restoration/protection	# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	26	13	44		
		# hectares under CBNRM	15,000	20,500	20,500		
15. Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive.	15.1 Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are youth and gender sensitive	# of individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities	Total	12,320	12,320		
			M	6,404	6,404		
			F	5,916	5,916		
		# of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)	Total	0	Total		
			M	0	M		
		F	0	F			
# Farmers in direct supply/ member sustainability programs			15,464				



ANNEX 2: RESULTS STORY

Communities driving climate action in Ghana

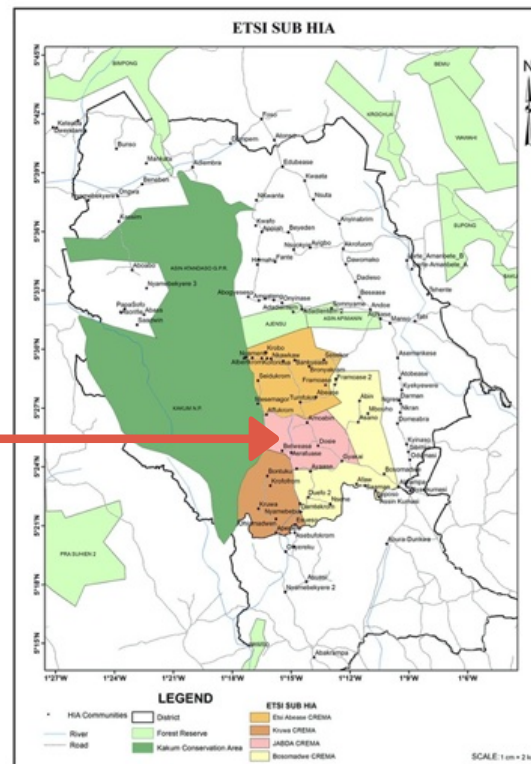
Adwoa is a Chief Farmer in Assin Amoaben, a community of about one thousand people located on the eastern side of Kakum National Park in Ghana's Central Region.

In 2018, a project was launched to develop a landscape-wide governance system, commonly called a CREMA (community resource management area), to help the local communities and farmers manage their cocoa farms using climate-smart practices, improve incomes, and protect and conserve the remaining tropical forests in the landscape.

Adwoa is part of the JABDA CREMA, which is named after its five main communities—Jakai, Amoaben, Betwease, Dossi and Asaratuase.



Photo credit: NCRC



“ I have a lot of knowledge about cocoa farming, which I share with other farmers ”

In 2019, Adwoa was nominated to the CREMA Executive Council, where the other CEC members elected her to be its Treasurer. It is no surprise that Adwoa's fellow CREMA members selected her for a position of high responsibility—leadership comes naturally to her. According to Adwoa, “I have a lot of knowledge about cocoa farming, which I share with other farmers.”

Over the past two years, Adwoa and the other CREMA leaders have been involved in many workshops and meetings to talk about how they can change their cocoa farming practices and improve land management to better adapt to the changing climate. Adwoa is now helping to share this information and learning more.



“I advise my fellow women in the community who are facing difficulties in cocoa farming that the CREMA is good. The CREMA has given me a lot of new knowledge about cocoa farming.” When asked to explain some of the new practices, Adwoa does not hesitate, “Previously, we cut down old plantain stalks around the farm and piled them at a place to rot. But now we have learnt that when we cut the plantain stalks into disks and place them around the cocoa trees it helps improve productivity during dry periods.”

Adwoa also explains that many farmers thought that shade trees would compete with or even kill the cocoa trees, but now that view is changing. “Since the CREMA came, we are more aware that when we leave trees in our farms it is beneficial to us. And in the future, if you are building your house, you can go for a permit from the CREMA to fell a tree to use for roofing the house. So, because of the CREMA, I have gotten a lot of benefits, and my fellow women have also learnt a lot of good farming practices from the CREMA.”



*Adwoa at a meeting of fellow CREMA leaders (front row, center)
Photo credit: NCRC*

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