

The Cocoa & Forests Initiative: Collective Action to End Cocoa-Related Deforestation

CFI: Collective Action to End Cocoa-Related Deforestation

The governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and 35 leading cocoa and chocolate companies, representing 85% of global cocoa usage, 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.

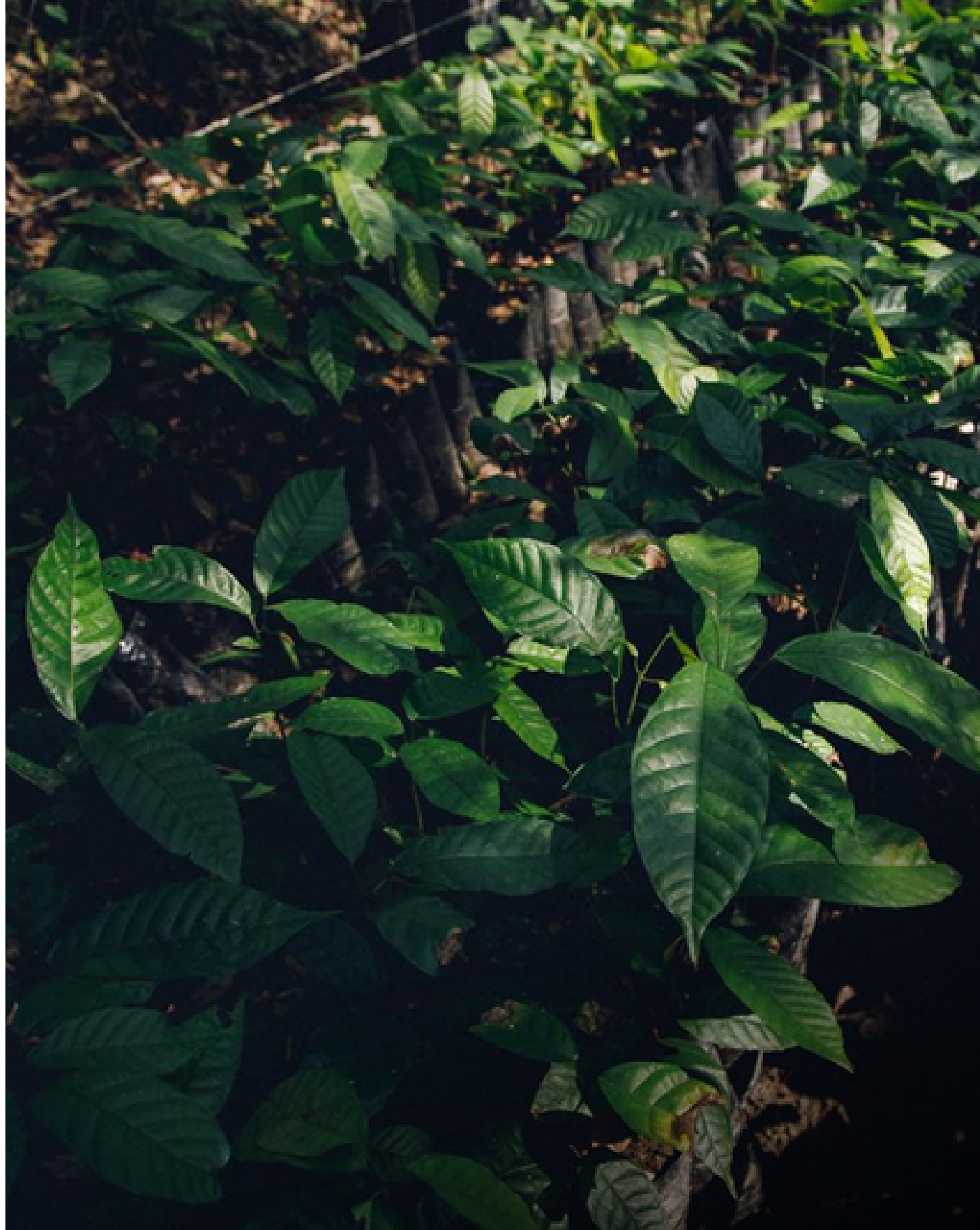
To learn more, follow #CocoaAndForests on social media, or visit **Cocoa & Forests Initiative**.

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.



In the season of 2024/2025 ECOM Cote d'Ivoire and its partners ensured;

The distribution of 945,942 multi-purpose shade trees for on-farm planting to promote agroforestry

- 65,910 farmers actively applying agroforestry
- 33,923 farmers received technical assistance (based on plans) to increase income from non-cocoa sources
- 285,998 Ha underwent Deforestation Risk Assessments
- 63,470 farmers received technical assistance to be more resilient to climate change and reduce and remove carbon emissions on farm
- 28,048 individuals participating in women's empowerment projects

In the season of 2024/2025, ECOM Ghana and its partners ensured;

- The distribution of 744,997 multi-purpose shade trees for on-farm planting to promote agroforestry
- 12,924 farmers actively applying agroforestry
- The distribution of 263,301 high-tech improved cocoa seedlings
- 6,011 farmers received technical assistance (based on plans) to increase income from non-cocoa sources
- 105,997 Ha underwent Deforestation Risk Assessments
- 19,149 farmers received technical assistance to be more resilient to climate change and reduce and remove carbon emissions on farm
- 8,968 individuals participating in women's empowerment projects

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.

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.

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.



Ghana CFI Results Story – Forest Protection & Agroforestry (Hweremoase, Ghana)

At 31, Siddiq Abubakar Arhinful, a cocoa farmer from Hweremoase in the Ashanti Region of Ghana, is already thinking beyond today's harvest. For him, farming cocoa is about securing his families future.

A father of a 16-year-old, Siddiq manages a 3.69-hectare cocoa farm and is an ECOM-registered farmer who also serves as a Purchasing Clerk. This role places him at the intersection between ECOM and farmers in his community, giving him a unique platform to be a leader in the community.

Siddiq faces growing uncertainty. "The weather is not the same as before," he explains. "Sometimes there is delay, sometimes they are too heavy. You can no longer predict the season." Changing rainfall patterns and declining soil fertility were beginning to affect his cocoa trees and yields. "I depend on this farm for my livelihood," Siddiq says. "If the farm suffers, my family suffers too."

Through agroforestry training and support, Siddiq began integrating shade trees and improved land management practices into his cocoa farm. At first, he was unsure. "I used to think cocoa alone was enough," he admits. "But I learned that the trees help protect the cocoa and the soil."

As he applied these practices, he began to observe visible changes on his farm. The environment became cooler, the soil retained more moisture, and his cocoa trees appeared healthier. "Now when I walk on my farm, I can see the difference," Siddiq says. "The trees give life back to the land."

Beyond his own farm, Siddiq continues to share what he has learned with other farmers in Hweremoase, encouraging them to adopt agroforestry practices. He receives seedlings in bulk and distributes them to farmers, encouraging them to plant and nurture them on their farms. "When other farmers visit, I show them what I am doing," he says. "If we all protect our farms, our community will benefit. I see it as my responsibility to help other farmers adopt these practices," he explains. "When they plant the trees and take care of them, it strengthens all our farms and our community."

The transformation has also influenced his outlook and confidence. Siddiq now sees his farm as a long-term investment that requires care, planning, and sustainable practices. "I am not just farming for today," he explains. "I am farming for the future of my children."

Although challenges such as climate uncertainty remain, Siddiq is convinced that sustainable practices are the way forward. "We cannot control the climate," he says, "but we can change how we farm."

His message to fellow farmers and stakeholders is clear: "When we take care of the land, the land takes care of us. Agroforestry is not just good for cocoa – it protects our income, our families, and our future."



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Ghana CFI Result Story – Forest Protection & Restoration Pillar

Kobina Miakoh is a 48-year-old farmer from Asikuma in Ghana's Central Region. A registered ECOM farmer and a father of four, he manages a 6.81-acre cocoa farm, carefully measured and GPS-mapped. "When I started farming, the rainy season was predictable," Kobina explains. "Now the rains delay or fall heavily within a short period, and the dry season is longer and hotter." These changes have affected his cocoa production. Flowers sometimes drop before forming pods, and young plants struggle during extended dry spells. Heavy rain also increases erosion.

In response, Kobina has transformed his farm into a climate-smart agroforestry system. He has increased shade tree cover, carefully managing spacing to regulate temperature and conserve soil moisture. "The shade trees reduce heat stress and keep moisture in the soil," he says. "Agroforestry is not a project for me — it is my long-term strategy."

Unpredictable weather has also increased black pod disease and capsid attacks. With training and technical guidance from ECOM field officers, Kobina now uses improved disease management practices, including timely pruning to improve airflow, proper shade regulation, and regular farm sanitation. "Before, we didn't manage diseases this way," he notes. "Now my farm is healthier because the tree cover is balanced and the air moves freely."

Beyond his own farm, Kobina understands the broader challenge of deforestation. Through cooperative and certification trainings, he has learned about forest protection policies, farm boundary mapping, and the risks of expanding cocoa into protected areas. "Deforestation reduces rainfall and harms biodiversity," he says. "I am committed to zero deforestation farming."

GPS mapping of his farm has strengthened this commitment. Knowing his exact boundaries helps him plan tree density, comply with certification standards, and avoid encroachment into forest reserves. He also maintains buffer zones near water bodies and plants indigenous species alongside timber trees such as Ofram and Mahogany, as well as fruit trees like Coconut and Plantain. These trees provide shade, food security, biodiversity benefits, and additional income.



Although he does not receive direct payments for protecting trees, Kobina values the seedlings, training, and technical support he receives. With recognized land rights and the process underway to register his trees under Ghana's tree tenure system, he is motivated to invest for the long term. "Secure land and tree ownership encourage me to plant more," he says.

Kobina believes the future of cocoa in Ghana depends on climate-smart agroforestry. "My farm shows that productivity and environmental protection must go together," he says. "Climate change is real, but we are not helpless. When we plant and protect trees alongside our cocoa, we protect our farms, our incomes, and our children's future and ultimately the wellbeing of our communities and our planet."



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Translations done by the ECOM team. Text was edited for clarity of the reader except for direct quotes.

3. Community Engagement

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.

We partner with organizations in 33 cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection programs - Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM). A collaborative effort from both private and government stakeholders convened by the Nature Conservation Research Centre (NCRC) to promote conservation through the sustainable use of natural resources, enable communities to generate income that can be used for rural development, and promote democracy and good governance in local institutions. This work ensures resources in these communities are properly managed for future generations.

In order to stay resilient to climate change, we have implemented training to 40,680 farmers on climate smart cocoa (CSC) to build their capacity to climate related risks.



"Now I don't rely only on income from cocoa for my family upkeep, I get additional funds from my okra farm which has really eased the stress which used to be on me and my household during the off-season of cocoa. I am also able to reinvest in my cocoa fields with some of the funds I save".

56-year-old Seth Asuo Prah from Asankragwa District, Ghana.

L'Initiative Cacao et Forêts : Action collective pour mettre fin à la déforestation liée au cacao

Les gouvernements de Côte d'Ivoire et du Ghana et 35 grandes entreprises du cacao et du chocolat, représentant 85% du commerce mondiale du cacao, unissent leurs forces dans le cadre de l'**Initiative Cacao & Forêts**, pour aider à mettre fin à la déforestation et restaurer les zones forestières. Leurs actions combinées jouent un rôle crucial dans la protection et la restauration de la biodiversité, la séquestration de stocks de carbone dans les forêts d'Afrique de l'Ouest et la lutte contre le changement climatique, conformément à l'Accord de Paris sur le climat. L'Initiative Cacao & Forêts contribue aux objectifs de développement durable 13 (Lutte contre les changements climatiques) et 15 (Vie terrestre).

L'**Initiative Cacao & Forêts** est un partenariat public-privé basé sur des cadres d'action commune (**Côte d'Ivoire** et **Ghana**) et des plans d'action pour le secteur privé et le secteur public (Côte d'Ivoire et Ghana) qui précisent des engagements à :

- protéger et restaurer les forêts,
- promouvoir la production durable de cacao et les moyens de subsistance des agriculteurs,
- impliquer les communautés et stimuler l'inclusion sociale.

Pour en savoir plus, suivez **#CacaoEtForêts** sur les réseaux sociaux ou visitez **Initiative Cacao & Forêts**.

La **Fondation mondiale du cacao** (WCF); **IDH, l'Initiative pour le commerce durable**; et les gouvernements de la Côte d'Ivoire et du Ghana conduisent l'Initiative Cacao & Forêts. Le prince de Galles (maintenant le Roi Charles III) a lancé l'Initiative en mars 2017.

La déforestation des forêts tropicales humides constitue un problème majeur en Côte d'Ivoire et au Ghana, qui produisent ensemble près des deux tiers de l'offre mondiale de cacao, principal ingrédient du chocolat. Selon Global Forest Watch, entre 2002 et 2023, la Côte d'Ivoire a perdu 28 % de sa forêt primaire humide et le Ghana 13 %, une part importante de cette déforestation étant attribuable à l'expansion de la cacaoculture.

Une analyse approfondie est nécessaire pour évaluer avec précision la contribution de la production de cacao à la déforestation. Les membres du WCF, de l'ICF ainsi que leurs partenaires collaborent au développement de méthodologies scientifiques permettant de mesurer, avec un haut niveau de précision, la part de la cacaoculture dans les taux globaux de déforestation des pays producteurs de cacao. Des données fiables et une compréhension précise des causes et des zones touchées par la déforestation sont essentielles pour mettre en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation adaptées et efficaces, tout en garantissant la conformité des acteurs du secteur avec des réglementations telles que l'EUDR.

Le cacao constitue une source de revenus essentielle pour les communautés rurales d'Afrique de l'Ouest. Pourtant, de nombreux producteurs restent confrontés à la pauvreté, un facteur qui contribue indirectement à la déforestation. Accélérer la transition vers des moyens de subsistance durables apparaît donc comme une priorité afin de renforcer la sécurité économique des producteurs tout en préservant les écosystèmes forestiers.

La première priorité reste toutefois la protection et la restauration des forêts dégradées. Dans cette perspective, les gouvernements et les entreprises se sont engagés à mettre fin à la conversion des terres forestières pour la production de cacao et à éliminer progressivement la production ainsi que l'approvisionnement illégaux de cacao provenant des zones protégées.

Les deux pays ont adopté une approche différenciée pour améliorer la gestion des réserves forestières, fondée sur le niveau de dégradation des forêts. En 2019, la Côte d'Ivoire a notamment adopté un nouveau code forestier prévoyant des politiques de promotion de l'agroforesterie cacaoyère afin de restaurer les terres dégradées, renforcer le couvert forestier et encourager une agriculture plus durable dans les forêts classées et les zones rurales.

Les gouvernements ont également partagé des cartes du couvert forestier et de l'utilisation des terres, régulièrement mises à jour avec des données socio-économiques sur les producteurs de cacao afin d'orienter les investissements du secteur privé. De leur côté, les entreprises ont investi dans le développement de l'agroforesterie cacaoyère et la restauration des forêts dégradées.

Afin d'assurer un suivi efficace de ces engagements, les entreprises se sont engagées à renforcer la traçabilité du cacao, de la parcelle jusqu'au premier point d'achat. Elles collaborent également avec les gouvernements pour mettre en place un cadre national de traçabilité couvrant l'ensemble de la chaîne d'approvisionnement et anticiper les futures réglementations en matière de diligence raisonnable.

Enfin, les entreprises partageront des données avec les plateformes nationales de surveillance par satellite afin de suivre les progrès de l'ICF et de lutter plus efficacement contre les risques de nouvelle déforestation.

La priorité essentielle suivante est la production agricole durable et l'augmentation des revenus des producteurs. Ce sont des conditions préalables essentielles pour réduire la pression de l'empiètement agricole sur les forêts et renforcer la résilience des cacaoculteurs au changement climatique. Les gouvernements et les entreprises accélèrent les investissements dans la productivité à long terme du cacao afin de cultiver «plus de cacao sur moins de terres». Les actions clés comprennent la fourniture de matériel végétal pour la promotion de l'agroforesterie, la formation aux bonnes pratiques agricoles, la fertilité des sols, la réforme du régime foncier et le renforcement des capacités des organisations de producteurs. Les moyens de subsistance durables et la diversification des revenus des producteurs sont accélérés grâce à la diversification des cultures vivrières, aux cultures intercalaires et au développement de systèmes agroforestiers mixtes et de cacao cultivé à l'ombre.

Le dernier domaine d'intérêt est un fort engagement communautaire et l'inclusion sociale, avec un accent particulier sur les femmes et les jeunes. Les gouvernements et les entreprises se sont engagés à consulter et à faire participer pleinement et efficacement les producteurs de cacao dans la conception et la mise en œuvre des actions clés, et à promouvoir des modèles de gestion communautaire pour la protection et la restauration des forêts. Les gouvernements ont adopté des garanties sociales et environnementales et évaluent et atténuent les impacts sociaux et les risques sur les communautés affectées de tout changement proposé dans l'utilisation des terres.

Côte d'Ivoire CFI Result Story – Forest Protection & Restoration Pillar

Dans le village de Tigorikro, situé dans la région de l'Indénie-Djuablin en Côte d'Ivoire, vit M. Tambirga Ardjuman, un producteur de cacao de 40 ans. Exploitant 3,7 hectares de cacao, marié et père de trois enfants, il incarne une nouvelle génération d'agriculteurs résilients. Membre de la coopérative SCANFI, située dans l'est de la Côte d'Ivoire, M. Tambirga a refusé de céder aux bouleversements climatiques et environnementaux qui fragilisent sa profession. Face au changement climatique, aux maladies du cacao et au défi de la déforestation, il a su innover et devenir un exemple pour toute sa communauté.

L'histoire de M. Tambirga est celle d'un producteur résilient et en constante évolution. Au fil des années, il a su s'adapter aux changements climatiques, améliorer la santé de son exploitation, diversifier ses sources de revenus et s'affirmer comme un leader au sein de sa communauté. Aujourd'hui, sa plantation est plus résiliente, plus productive et plus durable, et son engagement inspire de nombreux producteurs de sa localité.

Les sections ci-dessous présentent sept domaines clés dans lesquels des actions ont déjà été mises en œuvre ou nécessitent encore des améliorations afin de renforcer son système de production et de soutenir sa durabilité à long terme.

1. Adaptation au changement climatique

Au fil des années, M. Tambirga a observé de profondes perturbations climatiques.

Les saisons des pluies sont devenues plus courtes et irrégulières, tandis que les périodes de sécheresse s'allongent et s'intensifient. Cette situation affectait gravement sa plantation :

- Baisse de la production ;
- Stress hydrique des cacaoyers ;
- Chute de fleurs et de cabosses.
-

Pour faire face à ces conditions, M. Tambirga a commencé à planter plus d'arbres et diversifié les espèces dans sa parcelle. Il explique, "Avant, les saisons étaient régulières. Aujourd'hui, tout a changé. L'agroforesterie m'a aidé à stabiliser mon sol et à protéger mes cacaoyers du soleil brûlant."



Photos 1 et 2 : Vue du planteur et ses enfants heureux.



Photos 3,4,5,6 : Vue du planteur dans sa plantation en train de planter un jeune arbre forestier en compagnie de l'Agronome de ZAMACOM.

2. Santé des plantations et lutte contre les maladies

Comme beaucoup d'agriculteurs, M. Tambirga a vu augmenter les maladies telles que le swollen shoot et la pourriture brune. Avant, il utilisait des méthodes traditionnelles, parfois inefficaces. Mais avec l'appui des formations reçues, il a adopté de meilleures pratiques: Elagage régulier, meilleure gestion de la densité, traitement phytosanitaire ciblé, et introduction d'arbres pour favoriser un microclimat stable.

Il témoigne, "L'agroforesterie n'est pas seulement une technique. Elle protège mes plantes, attire les oiseaux utiles et améliore la qualité du sol."

3. Sensibilisation sur la déforestation

M. Tambirga avait déjà entendu parler de la déforestation, mais c'est après avoir participé à plusieurs sessions de sensibilisation qu'il a pleinement pris conscience de la gravité du problème. Il se souvient : « Lors des échanges avec l'agronome de ZAMACOM, on nous a montré comment la disparition des forêts affecte les précipitations, les sols et même nos revenus. J'ai compris que protéger les arbres, c'est protéger mon avenir. »

4. Mesure exacte de sa parcelle

Récemment, des Agents Techniques de Durabilité (ATD) sont venus cartographier précisément son exploitation. M. Tambirga connaît désormais la superficie exacte de sa plantation, ce qui facilite la planification de ses activités, l'accès aux programmes de certification ainsi que le suivi de sa production.

5. Diversification des cultures

En plus du cacao, M. Tambirga cultive maintenant plusieurs arbres :

- Framiré
- Bois Bété
- Avocatier
- Oranger

Ces arbres lui apportent :

- Des revenus complémentaires ;
- De l'ombre ;
- Une meilleure fertilité des sols ;
- Des produits alimentaires pour sa famille.



Photo 7 : Vue du planteur qui examine ses cabosses.



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Photos 9,10 et 11 : Vue de la plantation, d'arbres forestiers, fruitier plantés et suivi par le producteur



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Photo 8 : Vu d'échange du planteur avec d'autre membre de la Coopérative et l'Agronome

6. Paiements pour les arbres forestiers

M. Tambirga ne reçoit actuellement aucun revenu supplémentaire pour la protection ou la plantation d'arbres forestiers. Il entretient et protège ses arbres avec ses propres moyens et, jusqu'à présent, n'a bénéficié d'aucun programme de prime, d'incitation financière ou de soutien direct dans ce domaine.

7. Participation à la restauration des forêts et engagement communautaire

À ce jour, le producteur ne participe pas encore à une initiative structurée de protection ou de restauration des forêts. Aucun projet spécifique, groupe communautaire organisé ou programme dédié à la restauration forestière ne lui a encore été présenté de manière concrète.

Sa communauté n'a pas non plus été directement consultée sur les enjeux liés à la déforestation, bien qu'elle ait bénéficié de sessions de sensibilisation et de formations sur la protection et la restauration des forêts. Actuellement, les membres de la communauté veillent de manière informelle sur les forêts situées à proximité de leurs exploitations. À son niveau, le producteur contribue également à leur préservation en participant à des activités de plantation d'arbres.

Cependant, il n'existe pas encore de mécanisme collectif clairement structuré permettant d'organiser des actions communes ou de prendre des décisions concertées. Comme il l'explique : « Nous devons travailler ensemble. C'est l'union qui permet de sauver nos forêts et d'améliorer nos conditions de vie. »

Le producteur reconnaît néanmoins que la protection des forêts est essentielle pour préserver l'humidité, stabiliser le climat, maintenir la fertilité des sols et assurer la durabilité des cultures. Son expérience met ainsi en évidence la nécessité de renforcer la sensibilisation, la formation, la mobilisation communautaire ainsi que la mise en place de programmes locaux structurés afin de permettre aux producteurs de s'engager plus efficacement dans la protection et la restauration des forêts.

Pour lui, l'enjeu est clair : « Si la forêt disparaît, nos cultures ne survivront pas. Protéger la forêt, c'est protéger nos enfants. »

Traductions réalisées par l'équipe ECOM. Le texte a été édité pour plus de clarté, à l'exception des citations directes.



Annex

Annex 2: Action Plan Table

Côte d'Ivoire

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	Oct 2024–Sept 2025 target	# through direct investment Oct 2024 – Sept 2025	# on behalf of clients Oct 2024–Sept 2025	# through direct investment since 2022
Forest Protection And Restoration						
1. No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies) for cocoa production.	1.1 Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests	# and % of farms mapped in direct supply chain	41,025 ; 100%		112,657; 99%	
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	64,614		285,998	
2. No sourcing of cocoa from National Parks and Reserves through companies' traceable direct sourcing programs .	2.1 Implement traceability tools/technology to ensure no cocoa purchases originate from National Parks or Reserves (all forest areas)	% of directly sourced cocoa traceable from the farm to the first purchase point	100%		100%	
3. A differentiated approach based on the level of degradation of forests for classified Forests will be developed and translated into a national forest restoration strategy	3.1 Support the restoration of Classified Forests by working with cocoa farmers, the government and the forestry industry to implement contracts for mixed agroforestry as a restoration and livelihoods intervention	# hectares restored in Classified Forests	110		63,470	
5. Public enforcement of the new Forest Code and its subsequent guidelines, and public sector governance will be strengthened	5.1 Promote and participate in awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on the new Forest Code	# farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on the new Forest Code, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	31,025		60,095	
6. Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration	6.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	# Individuals receiving PES: total active	0		6,374	
		# Individuals receiving PES: Total new	0		4,223	
7. Public-private collaboration to identify good practices, technical guidance and incentive mechanisms for forest restoration and agro-forestry	7.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# farmers applying agroforestry	17,000		50,526	
		# multi-purpose trees distributed for onfarm planting	310,000		945,942	10,646
	7.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	17,000		99,703	
		# of trees distributed for off-farm planting	99,000		-	
	7.3 Train farmers in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems	# farmers trained in CSC best practices	31,025		63,470	
Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods						
9. Promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow "more cocoa on less land"	9.3 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	Farmers provided with technical assistance (based on plans) to professionalize & optimize cocoa farming practices	41,025		29,333	
10. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers	10.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA's)	5,500		20,557	
11 Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital and investment funds for production and farm renovation	11.1 Offer financial products to farmers and promote farmer savings	# and % individuals in the current reporting year enrolled in a formal financial products and services (loans, insurance, digital payments, and savings [bank/mobile]) with support from companies (excluding cocoa bean pre-financing)	4,500		1,479	
		# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	3,000		28,048	
		# of VSLA groups in the current year	150		1,068	
Social Inclusion and Community Engagement						
15. Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive.	15.1 Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are gender and youth sensitive	# of individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities	3,000		28,048	
		# of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15–35)	500		0	

Annex 2.1: Action Plan Table

Ghana¹

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	Oct 2024–Sept 2025 target	# through direct investment Oct 2024 – Sept 2025	# on behalf of clients Oct 2024–Sept 2025	# through direct investment since 2022
Forest Protection And Restoration						
1. No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies) for cocoa production.	1.1 Conduct farm mapping within supply chain to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest land	# and % of farms mapped in direct supply chain	75,000 ; 100%		87994; 100%	
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all sourcing areas.	# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	96,000		105,997	
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	1		1	
4. In highly degraded off reserve forest lands, cocoa production and sourcing will continue, supported by climate smart cocoa and MTS.	4.1 Train farmers in off-reserve forest lands in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems	# farmers trained in CSC best practicess	22,000		19,149	
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 (HP-11)	67,500		37,621	
7 . Public-private collaboration to mobilize new sources of funding for forest protection and restoration, and to incentivize farmers adoption of environmentally sustainable cocoa production will be developed.	7.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	# Individuals receiving PES: New	700		0	
		# Individuals receiving PES: Total Receiving	300		0	
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	8,000		9,417	
		# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	550,000		744,997	500,000
	8.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# hectares of cocoa agroforestry in development	9,000		10,797	122
		# of trees distributed for off-farm planting	2,000		163,692	
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	210,000		263,301	900
	9.2 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	Farmers provided with technical assistance (based on plans) to professionalize & optimize cocoa farming practices	60,000		4,509	29,333
10. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers.	10.2 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA’s)	8,500		3,424	20,557
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)	10,000		12,684	
		# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	10,000		12,684	
		# of VSLA groups in the current year	550		460	
Social Inclusion and Community Engagement						
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	40		14	
		# hectares under CBNRM	70,000		685	

¹ Our supply chain in Ghana has declined over time due to a combination of commercial and supply chain dynamics that were not anticipated when the targets were originally set. As a result, the scale of our operations was smaller than expected, which contributed to us undershooting the majority of our targets.



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