

ofi cocoa 2022 Cocoa Forest Initiative Progress Report and CFI 2.0 action plans



**Protecting
and restoring
forests at a
landscape
level**

1. Foreword



In 2017, the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) united leading cocoa and chocolate companies and the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana behind a shared goal to eliminate deforestation and restore degraded forests. Since then, CFI has helped to drive collective action and investment. From improved traceability and addressing deforestation risks, to new government policies that can help to address some of the root causes.

In our own direct supply chain across nine countries, we have achieved 100% deforestation monitoring, and now we're taking it one step further by polygon mapping the farms in our global sustainability programs, with 79% already complete and 82% in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. This extra layer of insight is helping us act to prevent deforestation by giving cocoa communities the training and support they need to protect forests. We have also championed climate-smart practices and distributed hundreds of thousands of trees for agroforestry, which not only increases tree cover but also helps farmers to grow and diversify their incomes in a way that is good for nature. Since 2019, we've been ramping up our tree planting, but we wanted to have a better understanding of how these trees were performing. This is why we're conducting a tree survival audit. And we're now using learnings from some of the initial data we've gathered to understand the optimal time of year for planting to increase survival rates.

Now, we enter the second phase of CFI, or [CFI 2.0](#). We've developed new action plans for 2023-2025 to increase our impact and further the collective ambition of CFI to eliminate deforestation in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. We'll achieve this by taking a whole landscape approach, which means thinking beyond the cocoa farmers in our supplier network and considering the full picture, from how we support the different communities living in that landscape to how we protect biodiversity and ecosystems, capture carbon, and work towards zero-deforestation landscapes.

I'm excited by the renewed commitment of CFI 2.0 to accelerate and scale impact on the ground and what it means for the future. At **ofi**, we've seen the incredible potential of taking a landscape approach. Our work with [The United States Agency for International Development \(USAID\)](#) and the Rainforest Alliance in the Resilient Ecosystems and Sustainable Transformation of Rural Economies (RESTORE) project is bringing together community members, local farmers, civil society, and local government to transform the landscape. And by working together in this way, we can drive change on a greater scale than any of us could do alone.

*Andrew Brooks, Head of Cocoa Sustainability, **ofi***

2. Our progress in 2022

Côte d'Ivoire

- Distribution of **1,009,519** multi-purpose trees, for on-farm restoration via agroforestry (**147,399** on behalf of **ofi** and **862,120** on behalf of customers)

Forest protection and restoration

- Supported the distribution of **1,009,519** multi-purpose trees for on-farm planting (**147,399** on behalf of **ofi** and **862,120** on behalf of customers) we also work with private nurseries to guarantee the quality of forest seedlings and to help improve survival rates.
- Trained and supported **30,266** farmers on agroforestry in cocoa farms (**4,235** on behalf of **ofi** and **26,031** on behalf of customers).
- Supported **48,686** farmers adopt Good Agricultural Practices such as pruning, weeding, pest and disease control, and composting.
- Developed **46,152** hectares under agroforestry by forest trees planting (**7,053** on behalf of **ofi** and **39,099** on behalf of customers).
- Conducted mapping of **106,754** cocoa plots to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, classified forests, national parks or reserves (**14,691** on behalf of **ofi** and **92,063** on behalf of customers).



"I was relieved to receive support from the VSLA to help my child's medical bills when they suddenly fell ill. The VSLA has really helped me and many others in my community, by providing a social safety net, particularly in times of uncertainty". - Ouedraogo Madeline, Member of VSLA, Côte d'Ivoire

Read more farmer case studies in the appendix.

Sustainable production and farmer livelihoods

- Trained **48,686** farmers in Good Agricultural Practices (7,266 on behalf of **ofi** and 41,420 on behalf of customers).
- **1,673** farmers and community members engaged in activities to diversify their farms and generate additional sources of income (**1,673** on behalf of customers).
- 11,249 farmers in managed programs are equipped with bespoke Farm Development plans.

Social inclusion and community engagement

- **3,040** women from cocoa-growing households are part of a Village Savings and Loans Association (on behalf of **ofi**).

Ghana

Forest protection and restoration

- Supported the distribution of **317,921** multi-purpose trees, for on-farm restoration via agroforestry (**76,925** on behalf of **ofi** and **240,996** on behalf of customers).
- Conducted mapping on **51,007** farms to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, classified forests, national parks or reserves (**10,462** on behalf of **ofi** and **40,545** on behalf of customers).

Sustainable production and farmer livelihoods

- Trained **19,561** farmers in Good Agricultural Practices (**2,865** on behalf of **ofi** and **16,696** on behalf of customers).
- **8,812** farmers applying agroforestry techniques (**1,375** on behalf of **ofi** and **7,437** on behalf of customers).
- **343** farmers participating in additional income-generating activities (**3** on behalf of **ofi** and **340** on behalf of customers) and **529** receiving training from **ofi** that promotes income-generating activities.
- **17,716** individuals enrolled in formal financial products and services (**7518** on behalf of **ofi** and **10198** on behalf of customers).

Social inclusion and community engagement

- **13,025** farmers informed, trained, or consulted on forest policy and law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration (**1,796** on behalf of **ofi** and **11,229** on behalf of customers).
- **2,578** women participating in empowerment projects and activities (**275** on behalf of **ofi** and **2,303** on behalf of customers).

3. Behind the figures

Since joining as a signatory to CFI when it was launched in 2017, **ofi** has been taking action to tackle deforestation and work with farming communities that depend on cocoa for their livelihoods, both in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, as well as across our global cocoa supply chain.

In this report, we outline the actions we have been taking to address some of the root causes of deforestation and provide an update on our latest progress to achieve the CFI goals. The work we are doing with CFI contributes towards [Cocoa Compass](#), our sustainability ambition to work with partners to create a future where farmers can earn a living income, child labor is eliminated, and the natural world is protected by 2030.

Taking a landscape approach

Whilst continuing the adoption of on-farm agroforestry, the underlying theme of the next phase of CFI (CFI 2.0) is protecting and restoring forests at a landscape level. This means not just looking at individual supply chains and initiatives in isolation but considering the landscape as a whole and viewing all parts of it – from the environment to the communities living in it – holistically.

That's why in 2022, we announced that we were embarking on a new landscape partnership with USAID and the Rainforest Alliance in West Africa. The RESTORE project is a new five-year partnership focused in the Sui River landscape in Ghana and two landscapes in Côte d'Ivoire: the south landscape adjacent to the Taï National Park and the eastern landscape near the Bossematie natural reserve.

The selected landscapes are critical areas for conservation where the partnership is working to protect forest habitat and biodiversity, reduce deforestation, and increase the storage of carbon in trees within cocoa farms and the surrounding area. RESTORE is also an [ofi AtSource](#) Infinity project, meaning it provides a triple positive impact by creating living landscapes where prosperous farmers, thriving communities, and healthy ecosystems can coexist. Change at this scale cannot be delivered by a single business or organization alone; that's why we're collaborating with our customers, governments, donors, and other stakeholders, with the aim to deliver mutually beneficial outcomes for communities, the private sector, and the environment in West Africa.

The project aims to support 15,000 cocoa farmers in total and encourage the active participation of 50% of women and youth to actively participate in landscape management board action plans to conserve the forest. The project's four main objectives are:

1. Increase tree cover on and off farms in cocoa-producing landscapes by working with cooperatives and local governments.
2. Support the restoration of degraded landscapes by producing community-led landscape management plans.
3. Provide farmers with training on climate-smart and regenerative agriculture and sustainable production practices, with a particular focus on coaching and supporting women and young people.
4. Empowering farmers and community members to diversify their incomes and helping women to identify alternative income streams, enabled through tools such as the Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) to reduce the pressure on forests near protected areas.

This project builds on our previous work in the Sui River with the UK Government's Partnerships for Forests and the Rainforest Alliance.





We're already starting to see an impact through the RESTORE project. In Ghana, we have provided training for over 232 farmers on the benefits of tree planting and conservation, and we've established 10 VSLA groups in the communities in the Sui River as a part of our efforts to empower women. In Côte d'Ivoire, we're working with communities to set up landscape management boards and map the farms and boundaries of the local villages to provide extra land security. And we're providing training on how to maintain the trees to ensure their longevity so farmers can continue to benefit from them.

We are also applying a landscape approach to other projects. In Ghana, we are working on a multi-stakeholder [landscape project in Asunafo Asutifi](#), facilitated by the World Cocoa Foundation and the non-profit organization Proforest. The project, first launched in 2018, aims to develop a climate-smart cocoa landscape that benefits the local population, including improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers by helping to increase their cocoa yields, all while keeping the forests standing.

By collaborating with other CFI partners, we have provided financial and technical support to commission an assessment led by Proforest, to determine the social, economic and ecological status of the landscape and shape the development of management plans for the landscape. Knowledge sharing and training are key parts of the project. The goal is for all parties to feel empowered to manage the natural resources in the most responsible and sustainable way.

Protecting and restoring forests

One of the key goals for CFI 2.0 is to strengthen supply chain mapping and enhance traceability at the farm level. This is a critical tool for creating a deforestation-free cocoa supply chain. We've now achieved 100% deforestation monitoring in our global, direct supply chain and are refining our approach even further by not only mapping the landscape surrounding a cocoa farm, but also tracing its perimeter using GPS polygons. This gives us a clearer view of where we need to act and when.

Over the past year, we've continued supporting cocoa farming communities in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire to protect and restore forests. We distributed 1.3 million trees to farmers that they can use to create agroforestry systems that restore land and increase tree stock by planting fruit and shade trees alongside cocoa crops.

RESTORE aims to have 5,000 hectares of ecologically important land outside of farms and protected areas in the project landscapes actively restored. Farmland in these landscapes will have a 15% denser tree cover compared to baseline assessments, with the additional forest cover extending the natural life of the farm and the revenue for the farmer. In Ghana, 232 farmers have already received training on the benefits of tree planting and conservation on their farms and are putting this into action.

Promoting sustainable production and farmer livelihoods

To tackle deforestation, we need to look at some of the root causes – one being low farmer incomes as a result of poor crop yields. That's why we're continuing to help farmers to increase their yields as well as diversify their incomes, so they are less reliant on cocoa alone. We're doing that through a combination of bespoke Farm Development Plans (FDPs) that provide each farmer with tailored advice and support, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) training, and agricultural inputs such as fruit trees to plant as part of agroforestry.

We're also helping farmers and communities to expand their skills beyond cocoa farming. In Ghana, for example, we're providing training to women, which will open up business opportunities beyond cocoa, from plantain trading and soap making to bread baking and vegetable and snail farming. The cocoa season is short, so equipping women with the tools and knowledge to generate other sources of income is a powerful way to improve livelihoods and support entrepreneurial development.



"I can make four times my usual quantity, depending on the demand. I have been able to pay off my loans, save money and run my business smoothly.

The VSLA has been very helpful to me, and the loans I've acquired haven't just been for my soap-making business but have also supported my farming business." - Agnes Yeboah, cocoa farmer in Nyinahin, Ghana.

Read more farmer case studies in the appendix.

Engaging communities and boosting social inclusion

Thriving landscapes depend on thriving communities. We're working to help cocoa farming communities build the resources they need for long-term stability. That means helping to protect children and facilitate access to education, and families can access loans and savings that give them financial security.

The Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) work by pooling the savings of the community so members can take out loans to cover vital expenses like medical costs and school fees. Over 3,300 women are members of the VSLAs we have helped to set up across Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire and can access support to expand their farms, invest in new business ventures and cover additional expenses and support their families in times of difficulty.

As a signatory to the [UN Women's Empowerment Principles](#), we've been promoting gender equality in our supply chain for many years. In Ghana, our approach was recently commended by [Oxfam](#). It identified that, out of the four companies highlighted in its research, only **ofi** is directly working to sensitize traditional authorities, family heads, and general community members to help women access farmland. It also said further research is required to demonstrate that our interventions are translating to increased incomes for women and men.

4. Looking to the future: 2022 and beyond

CFI 2.0 context

Completing the first phase of the Cocoa & Forests Initiative marks an important milestone. Together, over the past five years, we have taken important steps towards tackling deforestation and restoring forest areas in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. We remain committed to building on this partnership and growing the success of CFI. This means looking beyond supply-chain investments to accelerate and scale impact on the ground through collective action and investment with our customers, partners, and governments.

The focus of CFI 2.0 is to implement collaborative and transformative projects in priority landscapes to improve livelihoods, conserve forests and restore degraded areas. CFI 2.0 will also play an important role in aligning and strengthening the industry's actions with the EU due diligence legislation on deforestation.

The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana also have a significant role to play. They continue to work on plans for outlining public sector priorities, actions, and timelines to support the goals of CFI 2.0.

ofi's overall vision for the future Cocoa & Forests Initiative 2.0

Cocoa-growing communities rely on thriving landscapes to prosper. Only by ensuring landscapes are protected can we create a more positive future for cocoa, where farmers earn a living income, and the natural world is protected. Being part of CFI is a way to help us to achieve this at scale in two of the biggest cocoa-producing countries in the world. And it plays an important part in Cocoa Compass – our sustainability ambition for the future of cocoa.

CFI 2.0, like Cocoa Compass, considers the full picture of how we support the different communities living in that landscape to thrive. We have set challenging and measurable 2030 goals:

- Improving cocoa farmer livelihoods and enabling 150,000 cocoa farmers to achieve a defined living income level.
- Eliminating child labor in our supply chain.

Ensuring all children of cocoa farmers in our direct supply chain have access to education.

- Protecting forests through a net increase in tree carbon stock.
- Mitigating our environmental impact through a 30% reduction in natural capital costs across our supply chain, from farm to factory.





Overview of ofi's action plan

ofi's CFI 2.0 action plan sets out our key activities and areas for investment from 2023-2025 as we work to fulfill our CFI commitments.

At the heart of this action plan is a commitment to protecting and restoring forests at a landscape level, considering the landscape as a whole– from the environment to the communities living in it. The RESTORE project with USAID and the Rainforest Alliance in West Africa will be a key focus over the next five years, helping us to drive change for farmers, communities, and the planet, at scale.

Our actions will focus on scaling the planting of trees to promote agroforestry, restore forest cover and capture carbon. We'll also be prioritizing supporting cocoa farmers to improve the productivity and sustainability of their farms. And harnessing the power of data and technology to track where our cocoa is coming from, as well as assess and improve the effectiveness of our sustainability initiatives.

The following plans have been developed by **ofi**, in line with the priorities set out by the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, to address the most pressing landscape needs and challenges and maximize the effectiveness of our actions.

Primary activities and investment

Protecting and restoring forests

We have already mapped 100% of the farms in our global direct supply chain for deforestation monitoring to make sure our cocoa isn't coming from protected areas. Now, we are refining our approach further by polygon mapping the farms in our global direct supply chain which includes farms in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. This means not only mapping the landscape surrounding a cocoa farm but also tracing its perimeter using GPS polygons. This advanced mapping allows us to trace directly sourced cocoa from the farm to the first purchase point and ensure it has been grown within farm boundaries, not in protected forests nearby.

Next, we aim to have 100% of our direct supply chain in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire under agroforestry management by 2025.

To reach this goal, we will continue to promote on-farm agroforestry projects. For example, by scaling up the distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees. Our target is to plant a minimum of 20 trees per hectare for agroforestry. In Ghana, we plan to increase the number of cocoa communities in our supply chain active in natural resource management, such as in restoration and protection programs to encourage farmers to conserve and protect the landscape for future generations. We're supporting them to acquire land and register their trees from the 2023/24 crop season. This is important because securing proof of ownership encourages farmers to invest in their crops and plant more forest trees.



“Implementing these agroforestry techniques was the best decision I’ve ever made. The benefits have been huge for me. During the dry seasons, the shade trees I’ve planted now prevent the cocoa trees on my farm from the scorching effects of the sun” Aduhene Rockson
Cocoa Farmer in the Bia-West District, Ghana

Read more farmer case studies in the appendix.

We have also piloted a more intensive model of agroforestry that can accelerate the rate of tree planting. As part of our CFI 2.0 2025 action plan, we’re now looking to implement this new approach in both Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire. We are currently in discussion with several customers and partners about combined agroforestry and greenhouse gas reduction projects, working with multiple cooperatives across West Africa. Within the framework of this project, we’re aiming for more than 1 million trees to be planted and maintained on cocoa plots for 25 years, sequestering carbon to support SBTi Scope 3 targets.

We are using data to help us understand the impact of projects like these; for example, conducting an audit of our tree planting and applying learnings to enhance survival rates. And we are rolling out a pilot Digital Supply Engagement (DSE) system, a tool used to share data and collaborate with suppliers. We can also use this as a compliance and auditing tool to follow up with farmers who have received seedlings to see how they are maintaining them and whether they are applying GAP techniques. Currently, 412 purchasing agents in Ghana are registered on DSE, and we plan to reach even more farmers in more communities by 2025.

And we are exploring ways to build on existing data sources to overlay information on the geolocation and the species of trees, providing additional insight into the effectiveness of tree planting on farms.

Promoting sustainable production and farmer livelihoods

We will continue with our ambition to help cocoa farmers achieve a living income by providing GAP training, Farm Development Plans, agricultural inputs and training in alternative livelihood activities to diversify and increase yields. We are also looking at ways we can extend our reach and scale. This will be an important part of the RESTORE partnership with USAID and the Rainforest Alliance, and our customers. We will prioritize income-generating activities for women and young people, such as soap-making, beekeeping, and vegetable growing.

We are now planning to roll out a more intensive agroforestry model in West Africa. This scales up the number of trees up to 70 per hectare, diversifying the types planted, such as fruit, food crops, biomass trees, and palm or coconut trees on the cocoa farms we work with. Introducing biomass trees will help maintain soil fertility and reduce the need for pesticides, helping to improve yields.

This not only means that there will be more trees supporting carbon sequestration, but there will also be a larger supply of food and fruit crops, helping farmers gain additional sources of income. In Ghana, the sustainability team has been trained on this model by non-profit ECOTOP used in the implementation by Fairtrade and Kuapa. We now plan to start a pilot with five farms in Assin Fosu, in the Assin Central Municipal District.



I'm proud to say that my cocoa farm is doing better, with healthier pods. Before, I struggled to produce many cocoa beans, but pruning has helped me increase my yield from approximately 1,700kg on my 3.5 ha cocoa farm, to up to 2,200kg". Brou Affoué Delphine, Cocoa farmer, Côte d'Ivoire

Read more farmer case studies in the appendix.

Engaging communities and boosting social inclusion

In both Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, we will continue to develop inclusive governance and increase the participation of women and youth in land management board action plans in the RESTORE project landscapes. To support women's participation in forest protection and sustainable livelihood activities, we'll establish more Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) to help local communities save and take out loans to cover unexpected costs like medical costs and school fees. And we will also help our VSLA groups to secure a partnership link with financial institutions like banks, insurance firms, and credit unions. This will enable members of the VSLA groups to have a record of their credit history, helping them access loans from these institutions. It will also help expose the groups to investment opportunities and the safekeeping of their contribution.

Appendix

1. Our CFI impact stories

Côte d'Ivoire

Ouedraogo Madeline

Member of the Woman Led VSLA, Côte d'Ivoire



Ouedraogo Madeline, 43, is the wife of a cocoa farmer in a village in Duekoué, Côte d'Ivoire, and an active member of the local woman-led Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA).

During the cocoa growing season, Madeline regularly participates in cocoa harvesting activities alongside her husband, including breaking cocoa pods, fermenting the beans, and cleaning the field. But once the harvest season ends, Madeline and other cocoa-growing families face the lean season, when they must live off this income until the next harvest. In this period, to support their families with food, children's education, and medical support, women often seek alternative sources of income.

The women-led VSLA set up by **ofi** in Madeline's village offers her and many cocoa families peace of mind during this time. Being a member of the association, Madeline contributes a weekly fee as her savings, and in return, she has access to loans. Madeline continuously invested her savings for 52 weeks, and by the end of the year, she received 35% interest.

"I was relieved to receive support from the VSLA to help my child's medical bills when they suddenly fell ill. The VSLA has really helped me and many others in my community, by providing a social safety net, particularly in times of uncertainty".

Madeline borrowed USD 82.10 to start a small cocoa trading business, which made a profit. She also allocated part of the loan to buy crop seeds, such as chilies, to further diversify her income.

The VSLA also organizes a fund sourced from contributions made by its members, for community solidarity. Other members can use this to assist them in times of difficulties, such as family sickness and other emergencies.

Brou Affoué Delphine

Cocoa farmer, Côte d'Ivoire



Brou Affoué Delphine, 41, is a cocoa farmer in Brunokro, in the central west of Côte d'Ivoire. She has been a member of the CANS farmer group since 2018, and in 2020 joined the Rainforest Alliance (RA) certification project.

When Delphine was younger, she recalls that her village enjoyed better rainy seasons. But nowadays, rain is becoming increasingly sparse, and the region has been experiencing severe droughts, which has started to impact cocoa farms.

Delphine has witnessed her cocoa plants, which are increasingly exposed to the sun, start to perish, as the length of the dry season increases. In 2020, Delphine took part in **ofi**'s agroforestry training and accepted forest trees distributed by her farmer group CANS. Delphine has planted 40 forest trees across her cocoa farms.

Thanks to the good survival rate, the trees are now providing excellent shade for her cocoa plants. She hopes they will continue to protect her crops, help to restore rainfall, and increase her yields. In addition to agroforestry activities, Delphine has joined the pruning program introduced by her farmer group, CANS and **ofi**.

***“At first, I was unsure about cutting my cocoa trees, but now, after two years of pruning my cocoa plot, I’m proud to say that my cocoa farm is doing better, with healthier pods. Before, I struggled to produce many cocoa beans, but pruning has helped me increase my yield from approximately 1,700kg on my 3.5 ha cocoa farm, to up to 2,200kg.*”**

Now, thanks to the additional income, I can carry out maintenance on my cocoa farm and support my husband with home management, such as paying for children’s school fees and specific medical prescriptions for my family members.

My advice to all farmers would be to embrace the benefits of sustainability activities, prune their cocoa farms and continue planting trees to preserve the long-term viability of their cocoa production.”

Ghana

Aduhene Rockson

Cocoa Farmer in the Bia-West District, Ghana



Aduhene Rockson, 58, is a cocoa farmer in the Bia-West District of Ghana, and a big advocate for the impact of agroforestry in his cocoa-growing area and beyond. Cocoa farms in the Bia-West District have previously been full of surrounding trees. But more recently, illegal logging has led to deforestation in the area. This, on top of lower rainfalls and cocoa trees damaged by heavy storms, has had a huge impact on cocoa productivity.

But in 2015, Aduhene started participating in an **ofi** agroforestry program. He received training on the importance of integrating shade trees on farms and adopting climate-smart agriculture practices. He was later supplied with 30 shade trees of six different species, to plant on his 1.2-hectare cocoa farm, along with additional food crops like¹⁵ avocado.

***“Implementing these agroforestry techniques was the best decision I’ve ever made. The benefits have been huge for me. During the dry seasons, the shade trees I’ve planted now prevent the cocoa trees on my farm from the scorching effects of the sun. The cocoa trees, which usually had pale and wrinkled leaves during the dry season, now always look green and healthy. And the soil around the areas with shade feels moist. My cocoa trees have never been better!*”**

Over the past three years, the number of cocoa beans produced from my trees has continued to grow. And on top of that, members of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) tell me I am contributing immensely to carbon reduction. This brings me a lot of joy knowing that I’m making the world a better place for my children and future generations.”

After seeing the positive impacts on Aduhene's farm, other farmers in the area have also now started practicing similar cocoa-agroforestry models on their plots.

Sylvester Yaw Asiamah

Cocoa Farmer and Beekeeper in the Juaboso District, Ghana



Sylvester Asiamah, 41, a farmer from the Juaboso District in Ghana, participated in an **ofi** additional livelihood enterprise program, to learn about finding another source of income, to support his family and the farm management activities.

In 2015, Sylvester received training on beekeeping and decided to take up the practice, starting with only two beehives he financed by himself. After six years, Sylvester harvested 301 liters of pure honey from his 30 beehives, in the 2021 harvest season, and made a total revenue of USD 1,538.

"I'm really passionate about beekeeping, and I'm looking at expanding it on an even bigger scale.

I'm also now offering training to other farmers interested in beekeeping in my area, so they can learn the trade and reap the rewards I have".

In the 2022-2023 season, Sylvester invested in extra 20 beehives, bringing his total number of beehives to 50. And he is looking to expand even further, with hopes to reach 70 beehives soon. With the money he earns from his beekeeping and the sale of pure honey, Sylvester finances the education of his four children. He then invests 20% of his income from honey sales back into managing and growing his cocoa farm.

Agnes Yeboah

Cocoa farmer and soap maker in Nyinahin, Ghana



Agnes Yeboah, 54, owns a cocoa farm in the Hwidiem Community in the Nyinahin, with her husband.

Over the past few years, Agnes realized that, outside of the cocoa growing season, things become more difficult financially. Agnes had already acquired the skill of soap making through an **ofi** additional livelihood training program but wasn't using it.

She decided to take up soap making in addition to her farming business but finding the capital to fund her new venture was difficult. After several attempts to acquire loans from her family and friends, Agnes joined the Yie Yo VSLA group in her community, formed by **ofi**. Hearing how quickly loans could be accessed got her excited, and she did not hesitate to join when a new cycle began.

"I can make four times my usual quantity, depending on the demand. I have been able to pay off my loans, save money and run my business smoothly.

The VSLA has been very helpful to me, and the loans I've acquired haven't just been for my soap-making business but have also supported my farming business."

She applied for a small loan to help with the startup cost of purchasing palm oil and soda ingredients to make the soap. As she started selling the soap, Agnes began to make a profit, which she saw as encouraging. Over the last few years, she has expanded her business and has taken on further loans to acquire more raw materials. She is now making a comfortable profit after sales and is starting to distribute in larger quantities.

2. CFI 2022 Progress Data Table - Côte d'Ivoire

Indicator	2022 Target	# Through direct investment (Current reporting year)	# On behalf of clients (Current reporting year)	# Through direct investment (Since 2018)
FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION				
# of cocoa plots mapped in direct supply chain	37,944	14,691	92,063	
# of farms mapped in direct supply chain		12,202	77,575	
# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	135,849	39,847	293,987	
# metric tons of directly sourced cocoa traceable from the farm to the first purchase point (target is 100%)		11,287	84,155	
# hectares restored in Forest Reserve / Forêts Classée		0	0	0
# trees registered				
# of farmers with land tenure agreements/documentation obtained via company support		0	0	0
# farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on the new Forest Code, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	35,625	6,707	38,341	
# individuals receiving PES: New	0	0	4,155	0
# individuals receiving PES: Total Active	0	0	4,155	
# farmers applying agroforestry		4,235	26,031	
# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	317,000	147,399	862,120	599,139
# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	10,566	7,053	39,099	23,468
# of trees distributed for off-farm planting	49,000	0	6,562	0

Indicator	2022 Target	# Through direct investment (Current reporting year)	# On behalf of clients (Current reporting year)	# Through direct investment (Since 2018)
# hectares of forest area restored off-reserve / in rural zone	49	0	13	0
# farmers trained in CSC best practices		6,707	38,341	
# of farmers trained in Modified Taungya System (MTS)				
\$ contributed to fund				
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOOD				
# improved cocoa seedlings distributed to farmers				
# of farmers reached by GAP training programs	35,625	7,266	41,420	
# individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA's)	24,937	0	1,673	
# of individuals in the current reporting year enrolled in a formal financial products and services with support from companies	35,624	0	5,772	
# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	24,937	3,299	29,878	
# of VSLA groups in the current year		114	1,094	
SOCIAL INCLUSION AND COMMUNITY				
# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program (CBNRM)		0	0	0
# hectares under CBNRM		0	0	0
# of individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities		3,061	26,971	
# of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (15-35 years old)		2,354	13,660	

3. CFI 2022 Progress Data Table – Ghana

Indicator	2022 Target	# Through direct investment (Current reporting year)	# On behalf of clients (Current reporting year)	# Through direct investment (Since 2018)
FOREST PROTECTION AND RESTORATION				
# of cocoa plots mapped in direct supply chain	0	12,864	47,909	
# of farms mapped in direct supply chain	37,000	10,462	40,545	
# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	24,500	37,540	101,763	
# metric tons of directly sourced cocoa traceable from the farm to the first purchase point (target is 100%)		15,438	63,158	
# hectares restored in Forest Reserve / Forêts Classée	0	0	0	0
# trees registered				
# of farmers with land tenure agreements/documentation obtained via company support	0	0	0	0
# farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on the new Forest Code, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	15,000	1,796	11,229	
# individuals receiving PES: New		0	0	0
# individuals receiving PES: Total Active	0	0	0	
# farmers applying agroforestry	20,833	1,375	7,437	
# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	500,000	76,925	240,996	402,969
# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	20,833	5,582	16,495	17,909
# of trees distributed for off-farm planting	0	11,708	0	11,708

# hectares of forest area restored off-reserve / in rural zone	0	0	0	0
# farmers trained in CSC best practices	33,050	9,309	34,507	
# of farmers trained in Modified Taungya System (MTS)				
\$ contributed to fund				
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND FARMERS' LIVELIHOOD				
# improved cocoa seedlings distributed to farmers	3,700,000	0	522,809	1,149,021
# of farmers reached by GAP training programs	32,250	2,865	16,696	
# individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA's)	33,000	3	340	
# of individuals in the current reporting year enrolled in a formal financial products and services with support from companies	33,000	7,518	10,198	
# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	35,000	486	3,554	
# of VSLA groups in the current year	600	17	128	
SOCIAL INCLUSION AND COMMUNITY				
# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program (CBNRM)	200	29	70	179
# hectares under CBNRM	0	4,629	9,443	16,323
# of individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities	150	275	2,303	

4. CFI Supplier Action Plan for Ghana

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	Targets						TOTAL # through direct investment (Oct 2022-Sept 2025)
			# through direct investment (Oct 2022-Sept 2023)	# on behalf of clients (Oct 2022-Sept 2023)	# through direct investment (Oct 2023-Sept 2024)	# on behalf of clients (Oct 2023-Sept 2024)	# through direct investment (Oct 2024-Sept 2025)	# on behalf of clients (Oct 2024-Sept 2025)	
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	8129 100%	55496 100%	8535 100%	58512 100%	8535 100%	58512 100%	
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all sourcing areas.	# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	34,736	121451	35142	126639	35142	126639	
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%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. In highly degraded off-reserve forest lands, cocoa	4.1 Train farmers in off-reserve forest lands in CSC	# farmers trained in CSC best practices	8,129	55496	8535	58512	8535	58512	

production and sourcing will continue, supported by climate-smart cocoa and MTS.	production including cocoa agroforestry systems								
	4.2 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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	0	0	1000	0	3000	0	4000
	5.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	# and % of farmers with land tenure agreements/ documentation etc. obtained via company support	0	0	500 6%	0	500 6%	0	1000 12%
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	8,129	55496	8535	58512	8535	58512	
7. Public-private collaboration to mobilize new sources of funding for forest protection and restoration, and to incentivize farmers adoption of environmentally sustainable cocoa production will be developed.	7.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	# Individuals receiving PES: <u>New</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		# Individuals receiving PES: <u>Total Receiving</u>	0	0	0	0	0	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	1000	33975	1400	11595	1700	12290	
		# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	70,000	365000	100000	490000	120000	490000	290,000
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	1,000	33975	1400	11595	1700	12290	4,100
	8.2 Support distribution and planting of native	# of trees distributed for off-farm planting	0	0	15,000	0	20,000	0	35,000

	trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# hectares of forest area restored off-reserve	0	0	10	0	20	0	30
	8.3 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS	Already reported 4.2						
\$ Contribution for Pillar									
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	30,000	420000	50,000	440000	50,000	440000	130,000
	9.2 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# of farmers reached by GAP training programs	8,129	55496	8535	58512	8535	58512	
10. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers.	10.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting # hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	Already reported 8.1						
	10.2 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA's)	1350	10810	1500	13885	2100	13885	
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)	4065	8535 15%	4267 50%	10210 17%	4267 50%	10210 17%	
		# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	486	8035	750	8120	750	8120	
		# of VSLA groups in the current year	17	301	30	290	30	290	77

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						
₹ Contribution for Pillar									
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	29	49	40	55	40	55	109
		# hectares under CBNRM	4629	5663	6000	5797	6000	5797	16629
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	1,350	8879	1500	8964	2100	8964	
		# of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)	60	1778	65	1826	65	1826	

5. CFI Supplier Action Plan for Cote d'Ivoire

Commitment	Actions	Indicator	Targets						TOTAL # through direct investment (Oct 2022-Sept 2025)
			# through direct investment (Oct 2022-Sept 2023)	# on behalf of clients (Oct 2022-Sept 2023)	# through direct investment (Oct 2023-Sept 2024)	# on behalf of clients (Oct 2023-Sept 2024)	# through direct investment (Oct 2024-Sept 2025)	# on behalf of clients (Oct 2024-Sept 2025)	
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	1539 / 95%	129338 / 99%	16267 / 100%	135214 / 100%	16267 / 100%	135214 / 100%	
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
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	94	99	100	100	100	100	100%

<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p># hectares restored in Classified Forests</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<p>4. Legal protection and management status for the remaining forests of Côte d'Ivoire in the Rural Domain</p>	<p>4.1 Support farmers with tree registration</p>	<p># trees registered</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<p>4.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation</p>	<p># and % of farmers with land tenure agreements/ documentati on etc. obtained via company support</p>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<p>5. Public enforcement of the new Forest Code and its subsequent guidelines, and public sector governance will be strengthened</p>	<p>5.1 Promote and participate in awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on the new Forest Code</p>	<p># farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on the new Forest Code, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration</p>	4,879	38,703	5,099	40,422	5,099	40,422	
<p>6. Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration</p>	<p>6.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration</p>	<p># Individuals receiving PES: New</p>	0	4,154	0	4,154	0	150	0
		<p># Individuals receiving PES: Total Active</p>	0	4,305	0	4,305	0	301	
<p>7. Public-private collaboration to identify good practices, technical guidance and incentive mechanisms for forest restoration</p>	<p>7.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry</p>	<p># farmers applying agroforestry</p>	1,867	16,895	2,400	17,850	1,922	18,643	
		<p># multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting</p>	126,049	901,425	160,923	1025330	133,155	101,306	420,127
		<p># hectares cocoa agroforestry</p>	5,636	42,823	7,067	48,194	5,896	47,610	18,599

and agro-forestry		<i>in development</i>							
	7.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# of trees distributed for off-farm planting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		# ha of forest area restored in rural zone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	7.3 Train farmers in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems	# farmers trained in CSC best practices	4,879	38,703	5,099	40,422	5,099	40,422	
8. Government creation, in collaboration with all stakeholders, of a public-private fund to support financing of protection and restoration of HCV forest areas.	8.1 Support the creation of the government led public-private forest conservation and rehabilitation fund	\$ contributed to fund	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
\$ Contribution for Pillar			222,879.15		294,932.30		290,426.83		808,238.28

Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods

9. Promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow "more cocoa on less land"	9.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	# improved seedlings distributed to farmers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	9.3 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# of farmers reached by GAP training programs	4,879	45,418	5,099	47,137	5,099	47,137	
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)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	10.2 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting # hectares of cocoa agroforestry in development	Already reported 7.1						

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)	1,399	7,051	250	3,750	1,199	3,750	
		# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	825	6,425	250	4,376	1,199	3,750	
		# of VSLA groups in the current year	33	257	10	175	48	150	
12. Improve supply chain mapping, with the goal of 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point. An action plan will be developed for traceability, which will be implemented step-by-step to achieve full traceability and verification, applicable to all by end-2019.	12.1 Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests	# and % of farms mapped in direct supply chain	Already reported 1.1						
	12.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain	% of direct sourced cocoa traceable from individual farms to first purchase point	Already reported 2.1						
\$ Contribution for Pillar			1,927,382.23		1,927,382.23		1,927,382.23		5,782,146.69

Social Inclusion and Community Engagement										
13. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes.	13.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	# farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on the new Forest Code, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	Already reported 5.1							
14. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration	14.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management programs for forest restoration/protection	# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		# hectares under CBNRM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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	1,119	5,641	659	3,301	959	2,901		
		# of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)	312	3,758	312	3,778	312	3,778		