



Annual Progress Report 2022 and Action Plan 2023-2025 by Meiji - Ghana -

1. INTRODUCTION

Meiji has proceeded with various activities as a signatory of the Cocoa & Forests Initiatives (CFI) according to Action Plan 2022.

This report consists of Annual Progress Report 2022 and Action Plan 2023-2025.

It shows Meiji's key activities to end cocoa-related deforestation and forest degradation in Ghana.

2. THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE: 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 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 delivers on Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on Land).

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

- protect and restore forests,
- promote sustainable cocoa production and farmers' livelihoods,
- engage communities and boost social inclusion.

To learn more, follow #CocoaAndForests on social media, or visit [CocoaAndForests.org](#) and [WorldCocoaFoundation.org](#).”

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

Deforestation of tropical rainforests is a major issue in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, which together produce nearly two-thirds of the world's supply of cocoa, the main ingredient in chocolate. [Côte d'Ivoire](#) and [Ghana](#) respectively lost 26% and 9.3% of their humid primary forest between 2002 and 2020, with a significant portion of deforestation attributable to cocoa farming expansion.

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.

The Cocoa and Forests Initiative is an example of successful collaboration between cocoa origin governments and cocoa supply chain companies working together with cocoa producing communities to strengthen the sustainability of the cocoa sector by ending deforestation, promoting reforestation and improving sustainable livelihoods for cocoa farmers and their communities.

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

Cocoa & Forests Initiative activities proceed from three priorities: (1) forest protection and restoration, (2) sustainable production and farmers' livelihoods, and (3) community engagement and social inclusion.

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

Both countries are introducing a differentiated approach for improved management of forest reserves, based on the level of degradation of forests. 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.

2022 PROGRESS REPORT

4. FACTS & FIGURES

Meiji joined the CFI in 2017 to support the purpose of its establishment and contribute as a member of the industry.

Since then, we have been involved in a variety of activities.

In 2022, we have increased the directly sourced cocoa beans traceable to 47% (targeted for 100% by 2025) and simultaneously promoting farm-mapping to 88% (targeted for 100% by 2025) in direct supply chain.

Under the circumstances, we improved access to agronomic knowledge and extension services such as GAPs training and additional livelihoods.

We also increased access to multi-purpose trees on-farm planting.

In addition, we started supporting VSLA groups for providing access to basic financial services and promoting self-reliance of communities.

5. MEIJI'S COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE PROGRESS IN GHANA

Our sustainability programs are carried out in 7 districts (Assin North, Adanshi North, Ahafo Ano North, Bogoso, Wasa Akropong D, Dunkwa and Assin Fosu) including 168 communities.

In 2022, we invested in sustainable agricultural intensification to grow “more cocoa on less land”, with focused on:

- Mapping of 5,068 farms within direct supply chain and developing 1032 cocoa agroforestry farms.
- Training 3,883 farmers in off-reserve forest land in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems and the latest Good Agriculture Practice (GAPs).
- Distribution and planting of 17,000 shade tree seedlings for on-farm restoration.

TRACKING TABLES

CFI Company Progress Report for Ghana

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment (Oct 2021-Sept 2022)	# Total through direct investment (since 2018)
Forest Protection and Restoration					
1. No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies) for cocoa production.	1.1 Conduct farm mapping within supply chain to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest land	# of cocoa plots mapped in direct supply chain # and % of cocoa farms mapped in direct supply chain	-	5,068	
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all sourcing areas.	# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	-	-	-
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	-	47%	
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:	-	-	-
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 practices	4,000	3,883	
	4.2 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
	5.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	# and % of farmers with land tenure agreements/documentation etc. obtained via company support	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
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> # individuals receiving PES: <u>Total Receiving</u>	-	-	-
	8.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# farmers applying agroforestry # multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting # hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	-	1,032 112,860 1,037	
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.	8.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# of trees distributed for off-farm planting # hectares of forest area restored off-reserve	-	-	2,000 -
	8.3 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS	Already reported 4.2	-	-
	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	200,000	-	203,384
	9.2 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# of farmers reached by GAP training programs	4,000	3,883	
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)	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-
		# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	-	60	
		# of VSLA groups in the current year	-	2	8
12. Improve supply chain mapping, with 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point. An action plan will be developed that maps out key principles, steps, and milestones to achieve this step, encompassing all national and international traders.	12.1 Conduct mapping to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries polygon data	# farms mapped within direct supply chain	Already reported 1.1	-	-
	12.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in 100% of supply chain by end-2019	% cocoa supply traceable from individual farms to first purchase point	Already reported 2.1	-	-
Social Inclusion and Community Engagement					
13. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes.	13.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	# farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on forest policy/law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	Already reported 6.1	-	-
14. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration.	14.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programs for forest restoration/protection	# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	-	-	-
		# hectares under CBNRM	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
		# of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)	-	-	-

RESULT STORIES

Since 2019 when we launched our CFI Action Plan, we have been working on various sustainability programs in Ghana. The main activities are training farmers regarding the latest Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), and distribution of hybrid cocoa seedlings, agricultural inputs and equipment, which contribute to the “Stainable Production and Farmer Livelihoods” programs in CFI. We have also distributed multipurpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry, and enhanced farmer awareness of how important it is to protect off-reserve forest lands, in terms of “Forest Production and Restoration”.

We are regularly visiting societies in Western and Central Region where we are carrying out CFI programs, and having interaction with farmers whom we are providing supports. When our team visited there, we received lots of positive comments from farmers, and this reinforced our trust in the Action Plan:



Supporting Agroforestry & Forest Protection Committees in Assin Ahuntam Society

Arthur Ebenezer is a 35-year-old cocoa farmer from Assin Ahuntam located in the central region of Ghana. A father of 3 children, Arthur is actively engaged as a member of his community's Child Protection and Forest Protection Committees.

Arthur explains the reasons why he decided to take such an active role in addressing the issues of child labor, climate change and deforestation:

"Thanks to training on agroforestry and how to grow Climate Smart Cocoa, I am aware that cutting down trees can have negative impacts on our community. It is important that all community residents understand that when you cut a tree down, you should plant another one as a replacement, to improve the biodiversity of our soil. Trees also have the power to change weather patterns and improve the climate conditions surrounding us and our cocoa farms.

*To lead by example, I have adopted agroforestry on my own cocoa farm. I have planted a diversity of tree species including Ofram (*Terminalia superba*), Wawa or Obeche (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*), Mahogany (*Khaya species*) and Banana. The banana tree releases water during the dry season which helps cocoa trees grow. I also get fruit from the banana plant which contributes to my survival. I take good care of these trees so that they can benefit the cocoa farm and myself."*

Arthur's Forest Protection Committees counts 7 members who are continuously raising awareness for trees planting and forest protection in Assin Ahuntam. Committee members also monitor that the rules to protect wildlife, water bodies and trees are observed by the community and report any infringements to the appropriate authorities. They check that chemical spraying is performed according to the rules and that shade trees are planted properly to boost the adoption of agroforestry practices. However, their most important role remains educational:

"We usually explain the benefits brought by forests and trees to society in general and to increase cocoa productivity. This is also to encourage youth to choose cocoa production as a line of work. I have taught my children and many other kids in the community about the advantages of trees as I integrate this topic in my teaching as a Child Protection Committee member.

We also use church time, when all congregants are together, as an opportunity to sensitise everyone and get them involved in trees' planting."



Promoting Agroforestry in Konsimwa Society

Meiji has been promoting agroforestry for several years and we visited Konsimwa society in central region to know the progress of it. We found there many kinds of cash crop such as plantain, papaya, orange, palm and etc. In addition, we confirmed that multi-purpose tree we donated are growing well. The farmer explained to us that the reasons for promoting agroforestry are forest conservation, response to climate change, and improvement of air conditioning. He also says the trees provide good shade and protect the soil from rain during the rainy season.



CSC training in Wassa Akropong Society

19 farmers joined CSC training to understand the importance of shade trees which grows together with cocoa trees in Wassa Akropong society. In total, 335 farmers in all sourcing farmers groups have been trained in CSC practices in 2022. During training session, famers actively exchanged their challenges and discuss finding solutions. Farmers have gained deep understanding on the role of shade trees and share its benefit to neighbors in communities. The training has been providing continuously and targets 100 % of farmers in sourcing areas would be trained by 2023.



CFI Mapping in Wowoso Society

Mapping activity is taking to progress toward achieving the CFI commitments include both conduct farm mapping within supply chain to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest land and deforestation risk assessments in all mapped areas. Through this work, Meiji aims at eliminating deforestation associated with expanding cocoa plantations and protecting and restoring forests. It also helps 100% of our cocoa supply to be traceable from individual farms to first purchase point as well. One of our suppliers in this area have conducted risk assessments of 1,088ha farms mapped to date with experts of third parties and the governmental institutions.

CFI 2.0 ACTION PLAN

6. CFI 2.0 CONTEXT

We have reached an important milestone for The Cocoa & Forests Initiative with the successful completion of the collaboration's first phase. Over the past five years, the signatory governments and companies have made significant progress towards eliminating deforestation and restoring forest areas. Building on this partnership, there is a strong commitment from the companies and government, and other stakeholders, towards the continued and growing success of CFI.

Both private sector and the governments agree that for CFI 2.0 (2023-2025) to be successful, we must accelerate and scale impact on the ground by building collective action and co-investment in priority landscapes in addition to supply-chain investments. Therefore, the focus of CFI 2.0 is to also implement public-private collaborations in priority landscapes to improve livelihoods, conserve forests and restore degraded area, thereby protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services, reducing and sequestering carbon, and establishing zero-deforestation landscapes. CFI 2.0 will also play a key role in building alignment with EU (and potentially other) due diligence legislation on deforestation.

The Governments have adopted comprehensive plans (Côte d'Ivoire National Action plan ([French](#) and [English](#)), [Ghana National Implementation Plan](#)) for CFI 2.0 that outline key public sector priorities, actions and timelines in line with this common goal. The CFI signatory companies have developed new action plans that set their targets for CFI 2.0 (2023-2025) in alignment with the national plans and Frameworks for Action.

7. MEIJI'S OVERALL VISION FOR THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE 2.0

Meiji is committed to the CFI's collaborated approach between the government and private sector to end deforestation in Ghana and to promote more sustainable livelihoods and communities. Despite the significant achievement of the past six years by the CFI, further investments in the next 3 years(2023-2025) are required to move on to the next phase.

We must continue to strive for complete provenance of all cocoa no matter where it is grown or by whom. Our efforts focus on getting to 100% traceability in our direct supply chain.

While establishing traceability, we carry out activities to address environmental issues from three priorities: (1) forest protection and restoration, (2) sustainable production and farmers' livelihoods, and (3) community engagement and social inclusion.

8. OVERVIEW OF COMPANY ACTION PLAN

In 2022, we carried out our sustainability programs in 7 districts including 168 communities. Over the next 3 years, we'll expand our procurement area and increase the number of communities in which we conduct our activities. It would bring the directly sourced ratio to 100% in 2025.

Meiji invests in sustainable agricultural intensification to fulfill CFI commitments to end deforestation and forest degradation in Ghana, focused on improving access to agronomic knowledge and extension services such about CSC training and additional livelihoods.

9. PRIMARY ACTIVITIES AND INVESTMENTS

We place the highest priority on traceability, which is the first step to fulfill CFI commitments to end deforestation and forest degradation in Ghana. We conduct mapping 100% of farm to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest land in direct supply chain and support farmers.

- Training 7,225 in off-reserve forest land in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems and the latest Good Agriculture Practice (GAPs).
- Distribution of 217,000 multipurpose trees for on-farm planting and promoting agroforestry systems.
- Providing 10,810 farmers with regular technical assistance and support based on needs to increase income from non- cocoa sources/IGA's.

ACTION PLAN TABLES



CFI Company Action Plan for Ghana

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	Targets			
			# through direct investment (Oct 2022-Sept 2023)	# through direct investment (Oct 2023-Sept 2024)	# through direct investment (Oct 2024-Sept 2025)	TOTAL # through direct investment (Oct 2022-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 1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all sourcing areas.	# and % of farms mapped in direct supply chain # of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	5,200/88% 7,800	11,800/88% 17,400	19,380/100% 29,070	
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	51%	74%	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	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
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 practices	3308	7835	10446	
	4.2 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS	TBD	TBD	TBD	
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	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	5.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	# and % of farmers with land tenure agreements/documentation etc. obtained via company support	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
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	87	4527	2611	
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>	154	8009	4621	12784
		# individuals receiving PES: <u>Total Receiving</u>	5853	13862	18483	
8. Public-private collaboration will be enhanced to identify good practices and technical guidance for forest conservation and restoration, shade grow 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	0	1324	662	
		# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	54	17946	5000	23000
	8.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	0	1250	625	1875
		# of trees distributed for off-farm planting	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
8.3 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# hectares of forest area restored off-reserve	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
\$ Contribution for Pillar			TBD	TBD	TBD	980800
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	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	9.2 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# of farmers reached by GAP training programs	3308	7835	10446	
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	Already reported 8.1			
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development				
	10.2 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA's)	130	6773	3907	
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)	0	120	60	
		# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	0	120	60	
		# of VSLA groups in the current year	0	6	8	
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	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			TBD	TBD	TBD	767200
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 Framework 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	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		# hectares under CBNRM	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
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	TBD	TBD	TBD	
		# of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)	TBD	TBD	TBD	