



- Côte d'Ivoire -

1. FACTS & FIGURES

Since 2014 Puratos has run a Cacao-Trace direct sourcing programme in Côte d'Ivoire in the region of San Pedro.

*Cacao-Trace is a unique sustainable strategy, focussing on **taste improvement**. We train our farmers and help them to deliver cocoa beans of superior quality. These cocoa bean farmers, in line with our Cacao-Trace quality criteria, are rewarded with a considerable extra revenue.*

On top, we take control of the fermentation process. Our exceptional fermentation expertise with an unparalleled international network of post-harvest centres is a real game-changer, and the key for creating superior tasting chocolate.

Thanks to the creation of value through better tasting chocolate, we (together with our customers and consumers) are able to share that value back with the farmers. As well as a premium price, the Cacao-Trace programme guarantees a unique Chocolate Bonus of 10ct per kg of chocolate sold, 100% paid to the farmers.

By increasing the income of cocoa farmers, we believe we can have a real impact on the quality of life of farmers and their families.

In addition, our global carbon in-setting programme with the French company Pur Projet aims to plant 1,351,736 shade trees on close to 6000 hectares by 2025. Through this and other actions, the Puratos group will achieve Carbon Neutrality by then, while further contributing to Cacao-Trace farming communities.

From 2021 we will also start our programme deployment in Côte d'Ivoire. The first wave representing 40,000 shade trees in 2021 will target the Cacao-Trace communities in San Pedro region. Through this project Puratos aims to convert the existing programme's farm to agroforestry.

Source: The Next Generation Cacao Foundation – annual report 2019



2. WHAT IS THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE?

The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and the world's leading cocoa and chocolate companies [signed landmark agreements](#) in November 2017 to end deforestation and promote forest restoration and protection in the cocoa supply chain.

This public-private partnership – called the [Cocoa & Forests Initiative \(CFI\)](#) – has been organized by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), IDH - the Sustainable Trade Initiative, and The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit (ISU), in partnership with the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The Prince of Wales [launched CFI](#) in March 2017 and reviewed implementation progress in November 2018.

The Frameworks for Action for [Côte d'Ivoire](#) and [Ghana](#) define core commitments, verifiable actions, and timebound targets required for a deforestation-free and forest-positive supply chain.

The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana establish national strategies, policy environments, and governance structures for CFI implementation. They ensure that CFI is linked to similar initiatives with other commodities, and fully aligned with the national REDD+ strategies and other relevant national strategies and plans. They provide key operational guidance, and

baseline economic, environmental, and social data, to help companies identify and plan the most effective and efficient private investment activities for CFI.

The Governments have prepared comprehensive National Implementation Plans ([Côte d'Ivoire](#), [Ghana](#)) that outline public sector priorities, actions and timelines. Since 2017, both governments have fulfilled commitments on the key building blocks for successful CFI implementation, including important revisions to the legal framework for sustainable forest management, and preparation and sharing of up-to-date boundary maps of protected areas.

All CFI signatory companies¹, accounting for about 85% of global cocoa usage, committed to releasing action plans for 2018-2022. These action plans detail how the private sector will deliver the commitments spelled out in the Frameworks for action. Each company explained how they will support the Framework objectives, based on their role in the supply chain, their strategic priorities, and their cocoa sustainability goals. In 2019, WCF published aggregate action plans for the cocoa and chocolate industry ([Côte d'Ivoire](#), [Ghana](#)).

CFI has been supported by several global development partners, including the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the Global Environment Facility, and the Green Commodities Program of the United Nations Development Program.

CFI is coordinated closely with a wide range of global and local environmental organizations and partnerships, including the Tropical Forest Alliance, Amsterdam Declaration Partnership, Partnerships for Forests, the Rainforest Alliance, and World Resources Institute.

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. The Ivorian government is currently finalizing the operational decrees that provide further guidance on the new forest policies. Both governments have shared maps on forest cover and land-use, and are

¹ Barry Callebaut, Blommer Chocolate Company(1), Cargill Cocoa and Chocolate, Cémoi(1), Chocolats Halba (2), Cococo Chocolatiers, ECOM Group(2), The Export Trading Group, Ferrero, GCB Cocoa(1), General Mills Inc., Godiva Chocolatier Inc., Guittard Chocolate Company, The Hershey Company, Indcresa(2), JB Foods(1), Kuapa Kokoo(2), Lindt & Sprüngli Group, Marks & Spencer Food, Mars Wrigley, Meiji Co. Ltd.(2), Mondelēz, Nestlé, Olam Cocoa, PBC Limited(2), Puratos, Sainsbury's, SIAT(1), Sucden, Tesco, Toms Group(2), Touton, Unilever(1), UPL, Valrhona, J.H. Whittaker & Sons(2) (1) Côte d'Ivoire only (2) Ghana only

currently updating the maps, including socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, which will further inform private sector investments.

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

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

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

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

The set of public-private actions represent unprecedented commitments on forest protection and restoration, and sustainable cocoa production and farmer livelihoods. These combined actions, which are aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement, will play a crucial role in sequestering carbon stocks and thereby addressing global and local climate change.

4. [COMPANY] COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE TARGETS

By 2022 Puratos will distribute 140,000 shade trees to Cacao-Trace farmers and initiate the conversion of 700 hectares of agroforestry.

Besides the Cacao-Trace programme, Puratos will continue to make a visible impact on the ground. Puratos is committed to engage further with communities through its sustainable production trainings and farmer field school project, through its higher income and quality strategy, and last but not least through its Chocolate Bonus programme which is currently prioritizing education and health actions.

ANNEX 1: TRACKING TABLES / CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Commitment	Actions	Indicator	# through direct investment in 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	# of cocoa plots mapped in direct supply chain	1600
		# and % of farms mapped in direct supply chain	100%
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	yes
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	yes
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	# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	140000
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	697
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)	# of farmers reached by GAP training programs (M/F)	1600
10. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers	10.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities ((GA's) (M/F)	150
	10.2 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via	# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	Already reported 7.1
# Farmers in direct supply/ member sustainability programs			1600 Farmers