



**Cocoa &
Forests
Initiative**



TOUTON

**Progress Report
2020 Ghana**



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Foreword

2020 will no doubt go down in history as a year that shook the foundations of our social and business models.

At a time where agri-businesses around the world are coming together to discuss the fundamentals of a Living Income, where regulators are considering the merits of mandatory Due Diligence requirements, the Covid-19 pandemic has worked as a harsh reminder of the growing need to address global issues collectively and collaboratively.

This is clearly the case for the Cocoa & Forests Initiative.

While activities on the ground may have been delayed to a certain extent, 2020 saw progress made on a number of key aspects that pertain to this joint effort.

Efforts to enhance traceability in the supply chain, both at producing government and industry level continued, while the EU, the largest importer of cocoa in the world, kicked off its Cocoa Talks discussions in Brussels, and in parallel, in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The so-called 'Cocoa Talks' will continue until mid-2021. These discussions will inform the legislative agenda of the European Union (EU), but also the multi-year action program with its partner countries in development and cooperation.

Never before has the cocoa sector been the centre of such political interest and goodwill.

We are hopeful that the discussions underway will lead to ever more joint capacity and resources to address the sector's most pressing challenges including deforestation and community resilience in the face of crises such as the one that started in 2020.

There is no doubt that 2021 will bring both great opportunities as well as new challenges. We shall continue to work to meeting our CFI commitments resolutely.

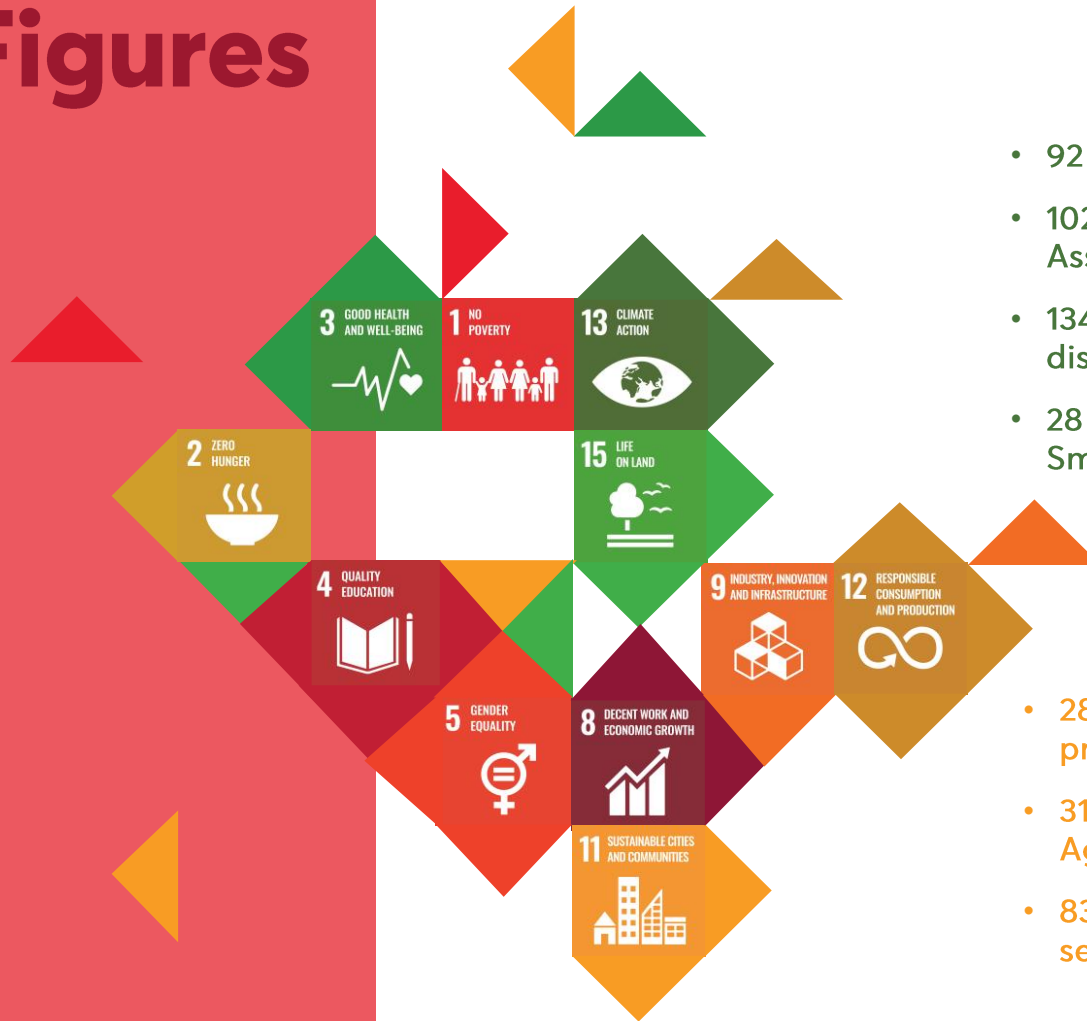
Patrick de Bousac – Touton CEO



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Key Figures



- 92 216 Farms mapped
- 102 102 Ha with Deforestation Risk Assessment completed
- 134 000 multi-purpose trees distributed
- 28 890 Farmers trained on Climate Smart Cocoa*
- 28 890 Farmers sensitised on forest protection & policy *
- 31 257 Farmers trained on Good Agricultural Practices*
- 83 Village Savings & Loans Associations set-up*

This year we are reporting total figures (both Touton & activities performed on behalf of our partner clients).

Figures are cumulative since 2018 except for those marked with * (reported for 19/20 season).

Please see the Tracking Table in Annex for the split between Touton and clients.

What is 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, have joined together in the [Cocoa & Forests Initiative](#) to end deforestation and restore forest areas. Their combined actions play a crucial role in sequestering carbon stocks in West African forests and addressing climate change, in line with the Paris Climate Agreement. The Cocoa & Forests Initiative delivers on Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Life on Land).

The Cocoa & Forests Initiative is a public private partnership based on frameworks for action ([Côte d'Ivoire](#) and [Ghana](#)) and 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.

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

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

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

To learn more, follow #cocoaandforests on social media, or visit cocoandforests.org and WorldCocoa.org.



idh
the sustainable
trade initiative

World Cocoa
Foundation

INTERNATIONAL
SUSTAINABILITY UNIT



What are the main CFI Commitments?

Cocoa & Forests Initiative activities proceed from three priorities

1. 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 are currently

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

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

2. 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.

3. The final area of focus is strong community engagement & social inclusion, particularly women & 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.



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Touton Cocoa & Forests Initiative Results

1. Forest Protection and Restoration: Adapting to Changing Conditions

We continue to improve our internal processes in order to deliver on our CFI commitments.

In 2020 we adapted our supplier Code of Conduct as well as a series of Corporate Polices.

On the ground, we continue to scale-up activities to address deforestation and forest degradation.

Awareness raising activities for farmers and landscape actors are carried out across the board in our supply chain.

We pursue farmer mapping in our direct supply chain by collecting polygonal GPS delineation data for cocoa plantations to ensure that cocoa does not come from protected forests, national parks and reserves.

In 2020 we also contracted Satelligence to conduct a DRA (Deforestation Risk Assessment) in our supply-chain.

The key aims of this DRA are to establish:

- How many and which cocoa farms are high risk, which are low risk, and what are priority remediation efforts?
- What are the highest risk sourcing areas?
- Which farmers are producing in these high-risk sourcing areas?
- Where are recent deforestation hotspots?
- Where is deforestation associated with cocoa production, and located near sensitive areas such as parks and reserves?
- Whether deforestation close to our sourcing areas is increasing, stable or decreasing over time?



The methodology makes use of satellite-based intelligence and cocoa farm data at its core.

To tailor the deforestation risk assessment to the Touton sourcing area, Satelligence uses Touton's available farm data of cocoa suppliers in Ivory Coast and Ghana. The sourcing information is combined with historic deforestation rates and forest baseline to calculate individual cocoa farm risk. The Forest Loss Risk Index (FLRI) model produces maps that highlight higher deforestation risk hotspots with an individual risk weighting assigned to each farm.

The adjusted FLRI also includes secondary risk factors such as road proximity, population density, accessibility and proximity to plantations which gives additional insight on how to prioritize areas at risk for further on ground interventions.

Initial deforestation risk analysis has been established in the third quarter of 2020 by Satelligence with a final version expected in the course of 2021.

In respect to reforestation activities, we are rolling out shade-tree seedling distribution and pursuing efforts to bring farmers on board on the benefits of agroforestry.

We are going one step further as part of our Partnership for Productivity Protection and Resilience in Cocoa Landscapes (3PRCL) project in the Bia Juabeso West region of Ghana.

In addition to activities underway for 5 years, notably as relates to the development of a landscape-wide governance framework and the sensitisation of communities on the benefits of climate smart agriculture, we are now also working on real-time deforestation monitoring and alert systems together with the key landscape actors.

We were grateful for the continued support of the British Government-funded Partnership for Forests as we worked further on strengthening the governance system for the HIA (including governance rules for sub-HIAs in the project area).

Chiefs, patrons and community leaders are provided with capacity-building sessions on natural resource management, impacts of activities such as mining and illegal logging, and the benefits of working collaboratively with other actors in the landscape. CREMAs (Community Resource Management Areas) are being reinforced in terms of business and financial management capacity.

Progress was also made in respect to supporting Ghana's NFMS (National Forest Monitoring System). Meanwhile - on the ground - training and coaching on real-time monitoring and deforestation alert systems was conducted and a pilot launched.

Success Story

Reaping the benefits of agroforestry today and for future generations

Christopher
Sefwi Yawmatwa
Western North Ghana



"My name is Christopher and I come from Sefwi Yawmatwa, in the West North of Ghana, where I live with my wife and 8 children. At 43 years old, I am an experienced farmer, owning 45 acres of land where I grow cocoa since 1999.

My engagement for protecting our environment and forest is serious. I am responsible for our Community Resource Management Area (CREMA), to protect our natural resources and ecosystems and I was also elected chairman of the Manzan Sub-Hot Spot Intervention Area (HIA) against deforestation.

"I first heard about cocoa rehabilitation and landscape management in 2016, when CFI partners came to sensitize our cocoa community.

They explained the impact of climate change on cocoa production and how the forest plays a key role in protecting us and our plantations. I heard many positive testimonies from farmers, how they increased their cocoa yield after joining agroforestry programs. So, I decided to become part of this initiative to better cater to my children's needs.

I have benefitted from the climate smart cocoa approach in so many ways. Firstly, I have significantly developed my network in the Ghanaian forest and cocoa supply chain, meeting and working with several organizations. Secondly, I have progressed in knowledge and skills to improve my own cocoa farming, including: Good Agronomic Practices, General Planning, Financial Literacy and Savings.

The shade trees I planted just a year ago are doing very well. I foresee that in 5 to 6 years' time, we will see great performance in the plantation, and more forest to curb the negative effects of changing rain patterns.

I also learned how diversification of activities can really boost my income all year round. I want to plant new types of crops and I engage new activities such as bee keeping, fish farming, and vegetables farming. This means that I have other ways to support my family now, I am not dependent on cocoa income anymore. I was very proud to be rewarded last year as the second-best farmer in my district! I will continue to grow and move on.

I am convinced that good landscape management and agroforestry practices are important to protect our forest and improve our wellbeing. I am engaged to promote this approach and responsible for the day to day running of the related activities in my community, as an elected chairman. For example, when we witnessed major changes in rain patterns, we advised community members to stop cutting trees from the forest. After only 3 years, we are seeing improvement compared to 2015/2016.

"Children are the future, so I organize lessons for them about good agroforestry practices at the nursery site. I teach them how to loosen the soil, nursery farming techniques and recording seedlings' performance for them to log into the computer. I am conscious about not letting them do any tedious work beyond their strength. My children are fully on board with this practice as they are conscious that improving cocoa production means access to school for them."

Touton Cocoa & Forests Initiative Results

2. Sustainable Production & Farmer Livelihoods

2.1. Cocoa Production

2.2. Farmer Livelihoods

2.3. Environmental Impact

2.4. Social Impact

2.5. Conclusion



Sustainable agricultural intensification in rural areas is an essential prerequisite for reducing agricultural pressure on forests. We work with civil society partners as well as our in-house teams to train our partner farmers in good agricultural, social and environmental practices. We place a special emphasis on the diversification of income sources - both through the creation of agricultural service employment opportunities and through crop diversification.

We are also working with financial partners and civil society partners to support farmers' access to financing by training them in good management practices and by setting up VSLAs, in collaboration with our clients.

Members are trained on the importance of savings, investment, how to grow/manage farming businesses, organizational management and how to borrow, repay, and share profits at the end of a savings cycle.

We have a number of projects underway in respect to diversification of income, notably through the production

of additional vegetable crops (garden eggs, okra etc.), and animal rearing activities (including poultry and grasscutter rearing). In addition to generating extra income for households and communities, these activities also provide nutritional benefits.

While Income Generating Activities (IGA) are primarily targeted towards women when it comes to additional crop or community-based service jobs, other income-generating activities (diversified job opportunities such as those developed under our CocoaTech programme) are more geared towards men.

Finally, we strongly believe that the resilience of cocoa communities also depends on access to diversified services. This is why we are working with start-ups to deploy digital solutions - for example, to provide farmers with access to weather information - or to set up kiosks offering access to solar energy, colling units and basic digital services.

Success Story

Protecting the Forest while improving livelihoods

Comfort & Isaac
Assin Bereku
Central Region



in partnership with



Comfort and Isaac are cocoa farmers from Assin Bereku, in the Central Region. In this region, where cocoa production is the major source of income, CFI partners are supporting farmers with varied initiatives to improve their livelihoods, whilst protecting their environment and local forests.

Comfort and Isaac benefitted from training by CFI partners' agronomists to cultivate vegetables with a double objective to improve nutrition in the community but also to generate extra income, especially during the light crop seasons.

"I started cocoa farming in my own plantation 10 years ago, and I work also as a cocoa purchasing clerk. I like to diversify my possibilities to take good care of my wife and child. This is why I joined the vegetable farming program in 2019. Selling the tomatoes that I cultivated myself on 1 acre of land got me 5500 Ghana cedis this season (approx. 797 euros)!"

Isaac

A total of 96 farmers, including 58 women farmers, benefitted from diversifying crop production.

More revenues and nutritional benefits should come from the recent distribution of eggplant and pepper seedlings. New income generating opportunities are important as they mitigate the risk for cocoa farmers in the region to encroach on forests for expanding cocoa plantations.

Another service provided by CFI partners to prevent deforestation, is to improve the yield of existing cocoa trees, teaching good agricultural and agroforestry practices, such as planting shade trees and nursing cocoa seedlings.

"The shade trees that I planted are helping my cocoa grow better and stop them from dying. I look forward to reviving my cocoa plantation with new trees that I will get from the nursery we set up. I wanted to join the shade tree and cocoa nursery groups because I know this is important and I hope other farmers in the community and my children will understand it too."



"I am 48 years old. My husband passed away, which means that I own and manage my own cocoa farm, to feed my 10 children. I was looking for new ways to provide for my family, when in December 2019, I decided to try the training program to grow vegetables, on top of cocoa."

The agronomists distributed vegetable seedlings to me and many other farmers in the community. I set up a 1-acre vegetable farm and applied the vegetable farming techniques that I learned. After only 4 months of cultivation, I was really happy when I sold my okra and tomatoes' harvest: I made 2000 Ghana Cedis (approx. 290 euros)!"

Comfort

Touton Cocoa & Forests Initiative Results

3. Community Engagement & Social Inclusion



Understanding the needs and concerns of all landscape actors, from farm to community to landscape levels, was crucial to identifying where the private sector needed to intervene to reduce deforestation.

We have successfully piloted community consultation systems in Ghana on landscape issues by sensitizing them to the interactions between human activity and environmental impact.

Going one step further, we have been organizing, in collaboration with the Forestry Commission, Cocobod and other consortium partners, Safeguards Training sessions for participants to our Partnership for Productivity Protection and Resilience in Cocoa Landscapes (3PRCL) in Bia-Juabeso.

The purpose of these sessions is to build stakeholders' capacities on REDD+ safeguards, Gender, and the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) developed under the REDD+ program.

Beyond engaging communities at project development phase, it is essential to ensure a feedback, or grievance

mechanism is in place in order to address and remediate any unintended consequences of programme implementation.

Some potential conflicts that can result from REDD+ implementation are: resource use and access; land and tree tenure; benefit-sharing; participation and inclusiveness, among others.

We are also setting up the 'Actors of Change' programme whereby children are sensitized about environmental protection and climate change and act as Ambassadors in their communities.

We are committed to promoting women's inclusion at the community level and to creating employment opportunities for young adults in rural areas.

As illustrated in the following Success Story (p. 23) we are working with cocoa authorities, traditional authorities, cocoa growing communities, as well as other economic actors in the landscape.

Success Story

The Participatory Approach embedded in the Touton-led 3PRCL



Chief Nana Kwaw Asante Bediatu II
Michael Ekow Amoah - COCOBOD
Michael Poku-Marboah - TOUTON



One of the key tenets and success factors of Touton's 3PRCL Project is the wide consultation between communities, local and national authorities. The 3PRCL partnership has created a congenial relationship between Cocobod, Forestry Commission, private sector, and the communities.



Photo: Ethan Budiansky

Nana Kwaw Asante Bediatu II, (seen above during a panel discussion at the 2019 WCF Partnership Meeting) was one of the founding fathers of the 3PRCL with respect to the setting up of CREMAs (Community Resource Management Areas) in the Juaboso District.

CREMAs form the base of the landscape governance structure in the district. He currently serves as the patron of the Krokosue sub-HIA (Hotspot Intervention Area) which covers the Asempaneye area. As part of his role, he advises and guides the sub-HIA executives in the implementation of their operational activities in the landscapes and serves as intermediary and advocate between the Sub HIA and other relevant institutions. Issues relating to the governance and sustainable use of natural resources in the landscape are discussed and resolved in a better way than it used to be.

"I can confidently say that with the implementation of the 3PRCL activities, the communities (Asempaneye and its neighboring communities) have seen a high level of commitment in terms of landscape and forest protection. I believe this elevated interest in natural resource conservation and management has come about because of the support and empowerment given by the Project to the community and the CREMAs. Further, the CREMA works together with the people to raise shade trees which they distribute among themselves to plant on their farms as part of agroforestry practices and measures to mitigate the adverse effect of climate change. Through massive effort from the partners, the 3PRCL committee has been put in place. It monitors forest offences including illegal logging and farming for needed action".

Chief Nana Kwaw Bediatu II

Michael Ekow Amoah is an economist, M&E Expert, and researcher with over 16 years working experience in the cocoa industry. He currently serves on several committees, notably the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme (GCFRP) implementation Committee. Prior to joining COCOBOD, Michael worked with the Forestry Research Institute of Ghana (FORIG) as a Forest Economist.

To ensure that the governance structure is extended, comprehensive plans are far advanced to replicate it in the Asunafo-Asutifi cocoa landscape.



"The 3PRCL project has contributed immensely to achieving the aims and objectives of GCFRP. Specifically, it has contributed to increased productivity and income and built household resilience among cocoa farmers in the landscape. It has also enhanced food security and created jobs in the communities in and around the landscape, thereby, improving the local economy. It has helped establish landscape governance structures and safeguards system in the cocoa landscape. In addition, it has deepened the collaboration among stakeholders in the cocoa landscape, especially between COCOBOD and Forestry Commission. Through partnership we can achieve a lot in our efforts towards achieving sustainable cocoa production."

Michael Ekow Amoah - COCOBOD



"Deforestation issues are challenging; they cannot be tackled in isolation. The achievements of 3PRCL, and the fact that it is being now replicated in other areas, confirms that impact takes place when institutions play complimentary roles at a landscape level for the effective management of natural resources."

"I am personally very proud of the involvement of the chiefs to ensure voluntary relocation of non-admitted farms from protected areas. Previous attempts to achieve such an approach were unsuccessful. I would love to see this program replicated in many other landscapes and HIAs for even greater results!"

Michael Poku-Marboah - TOUTON

TOUTON has been operating in Ghana as a cocoa trader and processor since 2010 and is leading the 3PRCL public-private partnership. The objective was to develop and pilot a landscape-wide governance framework in Ghana, to reverse the trend of deforestation, and contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Michael Poku-Marboah is Touton's Project Manager for 3PRCL and for the Climate Smart Cocoa Landscapes program, dealing with Ghana's REDD+. He cumulates 20 years of experience in the management of natural resources, working with several organizations, including the Ghana Forestry Commission.



In October 2019 Touton was honored to receive an award from President Akufo-Addo at the launch ceremony of the GCFRP

Thanks to this partnership:

- Local communities are empowered and provided with local governance structures to take an active role in fighting deforestation.
- Traditional leaders and local chiefs are engaged in the efforts to sensitize cocoa farmers to avoid, or relocate, their production away from protected forest areas.
- The Cocobod and Forestry Commission are collaborating more closely than they used to in the fight against deforestation and to scale up this approach.
- Touton is the one private actor who has led and implemented 3PRCL, dubbed by the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program as the *first project in Ghana's result-based payments program*.

" We are very proud of our achievements so far. We now count over 12,000 farmers in over 300 communities that have received training in agroforestry, resulting in the introduction of over 80,000 shade tree seedlings on 1,000 ha of cocoa farms under the Timber in cocoa Agroforestry (TiCA) project."

Michael Poku-Marboah - TOUTON



TOUTON



Touton's Vision for the Cocoa & Forests Initiative 2021 and beyond

While activities on the ground were significantly impeded in 2020 due to the Covid crisis, we were able to make good progress on all 3 pillars of activity.

As a key partner to the Ghana Cocoa Forest Redd+ Programme (GCFRP), we shall continue to stay our course in aligning our interventions to GCFRP objectives with a specific focus on Social and Environmental Safeguards to synergize impact on ground.

We will continue to participate actively in the discussions led by the World Cocoa Foundation and the Dutch Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) and the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana through participation in national and sectorial working groups and dialogues.

Part of the pre-competitive collaborative effort is to collectively address deforestation monitoring.

To help realize effective landscape partnerships, and contribute to deforestation monitoring, the World Cocoa Foundation and Climate Focus, in partnership with the World Resources Institute, are working with companies to develop a comprehensive dataset of cocoa plot locations in the direct supply chain and an aligned method for assessing deforestation risk.

An aggregate view of cocoa plot locations across West Africa will provide a basis for identifying opportunities for pre-competitive collaboration. Paired with the outputs of the risk assessment, collaboration can proceed in the areas that matter most for addressing deforestation.

We will continue to actively engage and contribute to the ongoing Cocoa Talks at EU level, especially as they relate to enhancing traceability systems at national level and addressing farmers' livelihoods.

CFI Touton Progress Report Tracking Table for Ghana

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment (Oct 2019-Sept 2020)	# on behalf of clients (Oct 2019-Sept 2020)	# Total through direct investment (since 2018)	# total on behalf of clients (since 2018)
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	24000	11631	43386	18888	73328
		# and % of cocoa farms mapped in direct supply chain	22641,5;100%	10944. 69%	30021. ,84%		
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all sourcing areas.	# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	260 000	16321	31200,37	28446	73656
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	69%	84%		
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	15000	11081	17809		
			M 8089 F 2992 Total	M 8089 F 2992 Total	M 13287 F 5572 Total		
	4.2 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS					
			M F	M F	M F		
5. Land and tree tenure reforms, and benefit sharing arrangement to incentivize land owners and users to retain naturally regenerated trees will be accelerated, including approval of CREMA mechanism.	5.1 Support farmers with tree registration	# trees registered	50000			67 000	
	5.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	# and % of farmers with land tenure agreements/documentation etc. obtained via company support		Total M F	Total M F	Total M F	Total M F
6. Public sector forest law enforcement and governance will be strengthened	6.1 Promote awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on forest law enforcement and tree tenure provisions	# farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on forest policy/law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	15000	4562	13276		
			M 4113 F 449	M 4113 F 449	M 5377 F 1688		
7. Public-private collaboration to mobilize new sources of funding for forest protection and restoration, and to incentivize farmers adoption of environmentally sustainable cocoa production will be developed.	7.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	# Individuals receiving PES: New		Total M F	Total M F	Total M F	Total M F
		# Individuals receiving PES: Total Receiving		Total M F	Total M F	Total M F	Total M F
8. Public-private collaboration will be enhanced to identify good practices and technical guidance for forest conservation and restoration, shade grown cocoa, and MTS in Forest Reserves.	8.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# farmers applying agroforestry	Total	811	1683	Total	Total
			M 712 F 97	M 712 F 97	M 1367 F 316	M F	M F
		# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	20000	16000	51000	83000	
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	800	811	2043,2	1648	
	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					
	8.3 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# farmers trained in MTS					

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. 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	253308	140000	636000	140000	1248868
		9.2 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# of farmers reached by GAP training programs	15000	11081	20176		
				M	29921	4332		
				F	8089	5845		
10. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers.	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)	N/A	2181	056		
				M	17	669		
				F	20	1387		
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. 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)	Total	Total	Total		
					M	MM		
					F	FF		
		11.2 Promote expansion of farmer savings	# of members of VSLA groups in the current year	N/A	1577	506		
				M	7	16		
				F	86	500		
			# of VSLA groups in the current year		6	320		
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. 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. 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. 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	450	269	267	309	
			# hectares under CBNRM	200000	240000	125	240000	
15. Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive.	15. Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive.	15.1 Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are youth and gender sensitive	# of individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities	Total	218	Total		
				M	17	M		
			F	201	F			
		# of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)	Total	59	Total			
	M	59	M					
	F	0	F					
# Farmers in direct supply/ member sustainability programs				49624				

Touton is a leading agro-industrial actor. Our know-how builds on 170 years' experience of providing our customers with high quality commodities. In addition to delivering responsibly-sourced cocoa, coffee, vanilla and natural ingredients, we are now increasing our engagement in commodity-producing countries through processing operations in cocoa. With subsidiaries in originating regions, and agents in key locations, Touton's strength lies in the skills of its workers, the cultural diversity of its teams, and a deep understanding of the countries in which the company operates.

**Trade
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TOUTON

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