



# Action Plan 2022-2025 & CFI Progress Report 2022







Introduction	3
What is the Cocoa & Forests Initiative?	4
What are the key CFI Commitments?	6
Indcresa 2022 Progress report	7
Summary Figures	9
Annex 1 – Tracking table Progress	11
Annex 2– Results stories	13
CFI 2.0 Action Plan	18
Action Plan Overview	19
Annex 3- Action Plan Tables	21

# Introduction

INDCRESA is pleased to publish its 3<sup>rd</sup> CFI progress report. This report reflects the implementation of our initial Action Plan and our new engagement for the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase CFI 2.0

We became a signatory of the Cocoa Forests Initiative in 2019 and since then we have been participating thanks to the collaboration with one of our suppliers.

We continue to commit to the Cocoa & Forest Initiative, bringing relevant, necessary, and sustainable changes into the cocoa sector. For this reason, we are initiating a new Action Plan in another area, and we also change the country, being Côte d'Ivoire our main country of origin of the cocoa we source.

The purpose of this report is to inform about INDCRESA's contribution to the Cocoa Forests

Initiative, reporting the progress report for 2022 and the objectives achieved in our initial action plan, and also to launch our new action plan for CFI 2.0 (2023-2025).

As Indcresa, we are proud to contribute to this collective initiative that is in line with our values as a family company and to our sustainability commitment to preserve and create a better and healthier environment.

The European Parliament has just adopted the final text of the EU Regulation of deforestation-free products. We believe this will make a decisive contribution to tackling global deforestation and forest degradation.

We are working with our suppliers to address these new challenges to build a better future for all in the cocoa world.





# What is the Cocoa & Forests Initiative?

The governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and 36 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](https://CocoaAndForests.org) and [WorldCocoaFoundation.org](https://WorldCocoaFoundation.org)





# The Cocoa Forests Initiative: Collective Action To End Cocoa-related Deforestation



World Cocoa Foundation



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.



Cocoa & Forests Initiative

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.



# What are the key CFI Commitments?

## 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 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 (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 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.

## 3 **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.



# Indcresa CFI 2022 Progress report

## 1 Forest protection and restoration

Touton has supported Indcresa's CFI commitments by ensuring traceability with farmer mapping as a continuous effort in conducting compliance assessment of the supply chain as well as promoting agroforestry with farmers.

### Registration of farmers and mapping requirements

We are mapping and maintaining a traceability system for all the farmers that are sourcing cocoa to ensure that they are not in protected areas. This is done using farm polygon mapping as well as farmer socio economic profiling. The output polygon and farm survey provide detailed information on the cocoa farm such as plot size, type and age of cocoa trees grown, the cultivation methods used, fertilizers usage, replanting activities, the use or not of shade trees.

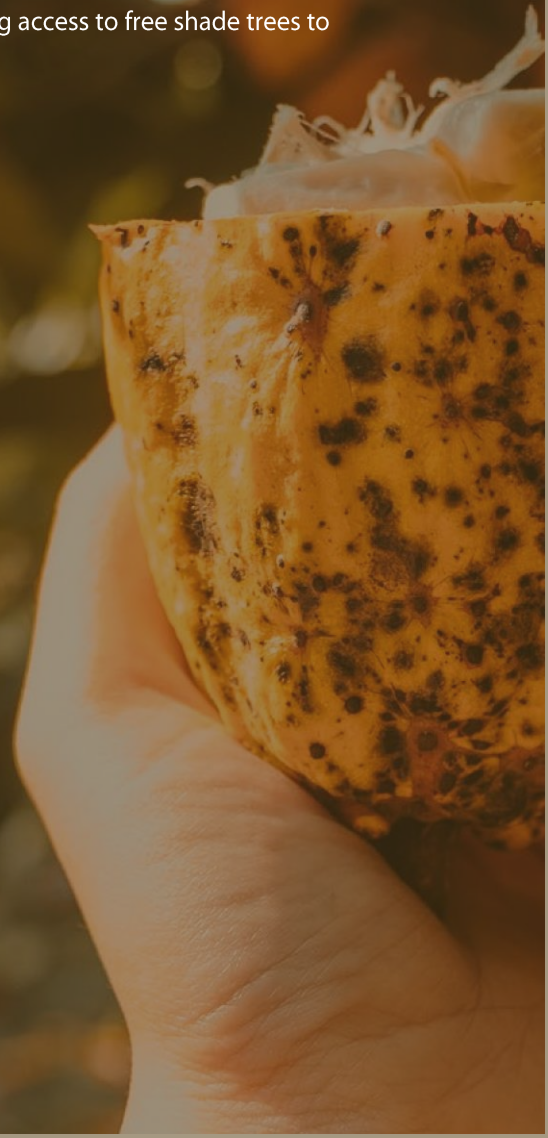
### Risk Assessment

To mitigate the risk of leakages, an assessment is conducted to produce a compliance map of the area of intervention. This serves as basis for discussion on actions that can be taken in terms of farm and community interventions needed to contribute to better traceability.

### Promoting Agroforestry

An important component of agroforestry systems is the inclusion of shade trees in cocoa plots with coaching visits to ensure the management plan is implemented correctly. This takes into consideration the integration of shade tree species that provide economic, productivity and environmental benefits with a minimum of 3 species integrated on farm.

Continuous efforts are made in sensitizing cocoa farmers on the benefits of agroforestry and showcasing success stories with farmers that are more willing to adopt and transition to agroforestry systems to improve adoption. Indcresa continues promoting and supporting this activity by providing access to free shade trees to farmers every year.







## 2 Sustainable Production & Farmer Livelihoods

Farmers are encouraged to explore the benefits of producing additional crops. Training and marketing support is provided to support crop diversification for nutrition improvement, food security and additional income, that all ultimately contribute to increasing farmers' resilience.

## 3 Community Engagement and Social Inclusion

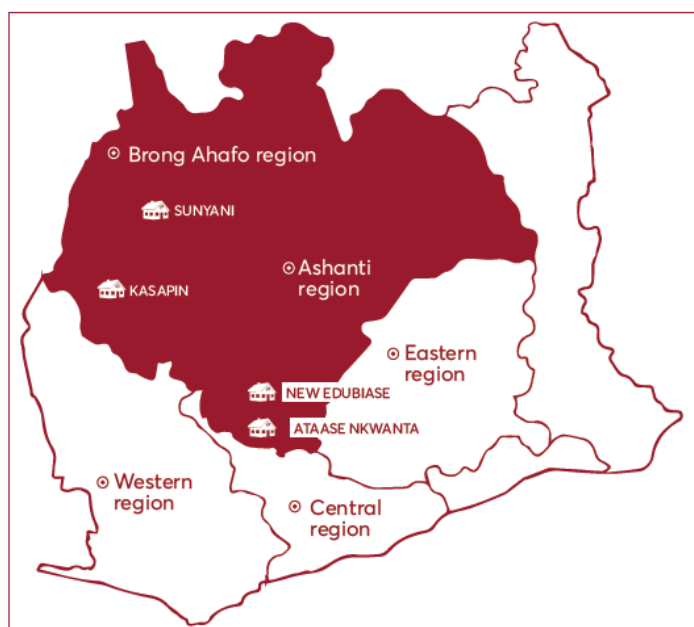
Support for landscape governance facilitators (Manuals) as well as the development of communication material to sensitize communities on **Climate Smart Cocoa (CSC)** production are key elements in fostering the support and understanding of the requirements and challenges by local communities.

Farmers have received sensitization sessions on climate smart cocoa and the latest information on land and tree tenure. Within the context of a sustainable agricultural intensification action plan, farmers' wives and farmers have been supported with capacity building on income generating activities and the setting up of VSLAs (Village Savings and Loan Associations). Training was provided on different topics: sensitization on **CSC** and tree tenure, training on income generating activities in the context of sustainable agricultural intensification action plan for women, as well as training on setting up of VSLAs.

The program continues to support the initial set up of these income generating activities as illustrated in the story of **Vegetable farming** by a group of women.



# Indcresa CFI 2022 Summary figures



## Legend

- Regions
- Rural Service Centers

## Action Plan 2019-2022:



- **1.829 Farms mapped**

- **2647 Hectares of land assessed for deforestation risk**



- **2 Active Village Savings & Loan Associations community groups**



- **1.267 trained in CSC best practices**

- **1.639 farmers trained in GAP**



- **429 Ha of cocoa agroforestry**

- **11.221 Trees distributed**



# Annex 1 – Tracking table





## CFI Company Progress Report for Ghana

Commitments	Actions	Indicator	2022 Target	# through direct investment (Oct 2021-Sept 2022)	# Total through direct investment (since 2018)
<b>Forest Protection and Restoration</b>					
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	Revised indicator: Targets will be re-assessed in 2022.	1.393	
		# and % of cocoa farms mapped in direct supply chain	1.600	721	1.829
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all sourcing areas.	# of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed	3.700	1.331	2.647
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%	
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	1.000	267	1.267
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	1.000	190	1.267
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	New indicator: Targets will be assessed in 2022.	107	
		# multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	10.000	4.000	11.221
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	400	107	429

<u>Commitments</u>	<u>Actions</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>2022 Target</u>	<u># through direct investment (Oct 2021-Sept 2022)</u>	<u># Total through direct investment (since 2018)</u>
<b>Sustainable Production and Farmer Livelihoods</b>					
9.Promote investment in long-term productivity of high quality cocoa in environmentally sustainable manner and grow “more cocoa on less land.”	9.2 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	<i># of farmers reached by GAP training programs</i>	1.000	639	1.639
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	<i># multipurpose trees distributed for on-farm planting</i> <i># hectares cocoa agroforestry in development</i>	Already reported 8.1		
	10.2 Promote farm-level crop diversification	<i># individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA’s)</i>	300	28	328
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	<i># of members of VSLA groups in the current year</i>	No target	28	
		<i># of VSLA groups in the current year</i>	5	1	2
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	<i># farms mapped within direct supply chain</i>	Already reported 1.1		
	12.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in 100% of supply chain by end-2019	<i>% cocoa supply traceable from individual farms to first purchase point</i>	Already reported 2.1		
<b>Social Inclusion and Community Engagement</b>					
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	<i># farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on forest policy/law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration</i>	Already reported 6.1		
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	<i># of individuals participating in women’s empowerment projects and activities</i>	Revised indicator: Targets will be re-assessed in 2022.	258	



## Annex 2 - Result stories





**Mr. Emmanuel Oponng, a 31-year-old cocoa farmer from Twifo Opokukrom in the region of Ghana, working with the “Onuapa Ye” cocoa cooperative. Since 2017, he takes care of his uncle’s one-acre cocoa farm who has since moved to the Easter region of the country and left the farm under Emmanuel’s responsibility.**

**Emmanuel shares his perception about climate change and deforestation:**

*“Since I started cocoa farming, I have observed changes in the weather. Rain is not coming when we expect it and appears when we don’t. These changes and uncertainty have an impact on our cocoa, so it is important that we understand better cocoa farming and learn about it. I was happy to attend Climate Smart Cocoa trainings for the first time in 2019. It made me realise the responsibility that we have as farmers. Our decisions can affect weather changes and we should promote sustainable cocoa farming.*”



*As farmers we can engage in tree planting programmes to provide shade for cocoa seedlings to reduce seedlings mortality and restore soil fertility. So, I decided to plant shade trees and to apply the good practices for tree planting, such as spacing the trees out to help crops grow faster.*

*I also attended several trainings about deforestation and understood that it affects humans in many ways such as the quality of the air that we breathe or the quality of the soil. When you cut down trees, land will be more exposed to severe heat from the sun, and soil can lose its porosity.*

*I am not a member of a forest protection committee because we don’t have a forest in Twifo Opokukrom, the closest one is a Government Protected Area located in the nearby community so we don’t really interfere with it. However, I often participate in meetings about forest protection.”*

Protecting forests in cocoa production areas also comes from training farmers’ so they can understand the importance of their actions and the impact they have. Indcresa, together with its implementing partner Touton, decided to contribute providing trainings on Climate Smart Cocoa. The trainings Emmanuel benefitted from have led him to change the way he manages the cocoa farm, adopting a more climate friendly approach. He explains how he benefitted from a shade trees seedlings distribution from a nearby community to put into practice the agroforestry practices he had learned about:

*“I planted 15 seedlings and ensured the trees’ maintenance by myself. One of the species I chose to plant was Ofram (Terminalia superba). You can see one of these trees by my side on this picture. The Ofram\* species grows fast, and I anticipate that having Ofram shade trees would be a good option for my land. One of my least favorite species is the Wawa\*\* tree (Triplochiton sclroxylon) because it is more vulnerable.<sup>1</sup>”*

<sup>1</sup> \*Ofram (Terminalia superba) is a fast-growing tree with lateral branches able to give shade to cocoa in the shortest possible time (between 3 – 6 years). It has the advantage of pruning its own branches naturally and is quite resistant to cocoa pests. When combined with the Emire species (Terminalia ivorensis), they shed

their leaves alternately, thereby ensuring longer periods of shade for the cocoa.

\*\*Wawa/Obeche tree (Triplochiton sclroxylon) is a fast-growing tree but his vulnerability to insects and fungi can turn the tree into a host for pests on cocoa farms.





Sensitising, engaging, and empowering not only producers but their families and communities is a key success factor to boost agroforestry and climate sensitive approaches to cocoa farming. Emmanuel explains how he also acts as an advocate for protecting forests:

*“My wife is aware of the trees planting campaign. Sometimes we even go for the Climate Smart Cocoa trainings and meetings together. And when she can’t attend them, I bring her back the updates and learnings.*

*More recently, I returned from a training session and explained to her that sunshine and temperatures were rising and that planting more trees was one of the remedies. She is now involved and sometimes picks the seedlings for me to plant because she understands the benefits of the trees.*

*My younger brother is 14 years old. He lives with me and has been learning about the benefits that trees can bring to the land. I recall one day he was reading a book about the environment. He shared some insights and said he had been taught that: “when the last tree dies, all human beings will also die”.*



## A women led collaborative model for sustainable cocoa and vegetable farming

Gifty, Janet, Lucy, Grace, and Victoria are 5 very engaged women from the Kanaan Community in the Twifo Praso district. Aged between 30 and 55 years old, they are mothers of school-aged children and active members of the cocoa growing community as cocoa farmers themselves, as farmer's wife or widow.

For the past few years, they have been collaborating with Touton – Eliho and Indcresa, following training courses for Better Farm Management and how to cultivate cocoa using Climate Smart practices. They were also introduced to the concept of the Villages Loans and Savings Associations (VSLA). Quickly, the group of 5 decided to fully engage as active VLSA members and to use the money lending opportunity to set up a vegetable orchard based on a collaborative and innovative farm management approach called "Nnoboa", meaning "Shared labour".

Gifty Mensah, a 32-year-old cocoa farmer and mother of 4 children, is the leader of the group. She explains how they first got engaged with the VSLA and the benefits it has brought to the community:

*"In 2022, we joined the VSLA after we heard several positive testimonies from friends in neighboring communities. Becoming a VSLA member requires nothing, but willingness and determination and we now*

*hold key positions in group! Janet is the box keeper, and I am a key holder.*

*Joining the VSLA has brought many benefits to our households because we received training on personal income management, access to loan facilities and how to improve savings. We also got education about childcare, healthcare, agronomy, and health screenings. The VSLA also created stronger cohesion amongst the members of our community. It helps to circulate the information even though the challenge we face in the group is lateness of members to our weekly meetings.*

*Thanks to the VSLA, we get easier access to money with less interest rates compared to community lenders. The savings group helps with funding to support our children and husbands."*

She continues explaining how the group of 5 decided to set up a new Income Generating Activity with vegetable farming:

*"In November 2022, we borrowed money from the VSLA and used seedlings distributed by Touton/Indcresa to fund 2 new activities: a support group for farming and a vegetable orchard.*





Our farming support group's name is "Biakoye", which means "Unity is Good". We have agreed on a farm maintenance schedule and provide agricultural services to VSLA members, both on the **IGA** farms and on individual cocoa farms. Our services can also cover other cocoa farmers in and around our community. The services we provide include weeding, cocoa pruning, spraying, and crop harvesting. On the collective vegetable orchard, we planted up to 27 acres of okro, pepper, garden eggs and tomatoes. So far, we have spent over GHC 19 500 (approx. 1650 euros) on production costs, including land hiring or weeding, which we paid using personal funds and using the VSLA loan system. After the harvest, we were able to make about GHC 65400 (approx. 5550 euros) including capital and profit.

We apply the learning from our training about the negative impact of chemicals on the environment and human health. We use our rotational planning to clear our farms from weeds without relying on pesticides. Water comes from ground water and rain. The trees and forest nature surrounding our community are a good way to protect our orchard during the rainy season, even though early rains can destroy it because we normally plant vegetables in waterlog areas.

Vegetable production is very good business and has been very helpful to us. Combining vegetable and cocoa production collectively is less stressful... and ensures that there is money at hand all the time: cocoa is seasonal, but vegetables can be harvested during the four quarters of the year so vegetable farming contributes to our weekly savings and to better provide for our children and the household.

Demand for our vegetable produce is high and farming easier: all we must do is harvest and send the produce

#### **Members of the group:**

**Gifty Mensah** is the leader of the group; she is 32 years old and a cocoa farmer. She also cultivates garden eggs, tomatoes and okro. She is married with 4 children and all in school. She owns 12 acres cocoa farm, 3 acres garden eggs farm, and a 1-acre okro farm. She relies on the female group for labour.

**Janet Eshun**, a 43-year-old married woman with five school-aged children, three female and two males. She cultivates 2 acres of pepper, 1 acre of tomatoes, 3 acres of maize, and 8 acres of cocoa.

**Lucy Essel**, a 42-year-old married woman with four school-aged children, two male and two female. She cultivates 2 acres of maize, 1 acre of pepper, 6 acres of cocoa, and 2 acres of cassava.

**Grace Eshun** She is a 53-year-old widow and with 5 children all in school, 2 males & 3 females. Cultivates cassava on 1.5 acres land, 2 acres of pepper, 2 acres of okro and 1.5 acres of tomatoes. She also has 4 acres of cocoa farm.

**Victoria Coffie** is a 54 year old widow with 6 children all in school, 3 males and 3 females. Cultivates tomatoes 1 acre, garden eggs 1 acre and okro 1 acre.

to the market, and all will be sold within the shortest time with no credit sale, making the money readily available.

*We really recommend other members to join forces in farming to help reduce poverty and save money to use for the household."*

Gifty, Janet, Lucy, Grace, and Victoria have become major advocates of their homegrown collaborative business model that supports empowerment and economic independence. It also serves as a vehicle to boost cocoa production whilst protecting forests. They highlight why they believe such models should be replicated:

*"The idea of working together on farms was formerly male dominated, but now we can form groups as women to support each other too.*

*Working as a women group has many benefits: we are less vulnerable to danger and more motivated when working together on our farms compared to when we are alone. It provides a sense of community for sharing resources and knowledge. We also cover more land in a day and reduce costs of production that saves more money for our households.*

*The VSLA groups means that we participate in decision-making, and we can promote sustainable and environmentally friendly farming practices. We have also had education on deforestation and the importance of not indiscriminately cutting down trees. We understand that trees have so many benefits such as improving air quality which is good for our health.*

*We encourage all farmers to be interested in the forest and trees planting as well as be committed to the work to improve our community's food security and economic growth."*

# CFI 2.0 Action Plan



## 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.

## Indcresa's overall visión for the FI 2.0

Indcresa has supported efforts to work towards transformational changes of the cocoa sector, facilitating stakeholder engagement across the whole supply chain. Our first action plan was located in Ghana, but for this new period, we have decided to change the location of our action plan to Côte d'Ivoire as this is the majority origin for the cocoa sourced by Indcresa, close to 50 %.

We are committed to sourcing cocoa that does not contribute to deforestation or conversion of any forest lands. CFI 2.0 is a key part of Indcresa's ongoing work to scale best practices in cocoa production and a sustainable transformation. This goes in line with the new EU Deforestation regulation and our participation in this program will help us to be prepared to comply with this new regulation.





## Overview of Indcresa Action Plan

Indcresa's action plan maps our approach to reaching CFI commitments and further efforts to end deforestation and forest degradation in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. To further impact over the coming years, Indcresa will work towards increasing volumes of zero-deforestation cocoa, while ensuring the traceability to the first point of purchase of all cocoa, which it directly sources. Indcresa will increase the number of farms polygon mapped by 23/24 and will expand the number of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed. Indcresa will also work to reach even more farmers through promoting awareness raising of the New Forest Code, increasing farmer training of climate smart agricultural practices and good agricultural practices. This plan will also implement activities to support families within the ICI's child protection framework of **Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation System** focused to provide training and monitoring farmer groups in the set-up and management of effective **CLMRS** across high-risk communities. Indcresa's action plan goals are aligned with the priorities of the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

## Primary Activities and Investments

Indcresa's action plan outlines the important measures to push further the commitments and efforts of CFI. Activities planned can be broken down into the following pillars, each one contributing to different SDG's:

### Forest protection and restoration:



- Ensure 206 (100%) of farmers in direct supply chain are polygon mapped for 22/23 and increase the number of farms polygon mapped by 50 to a total of 256 farmers during the 23/24 season.
- Cover a total of 755 hectares in direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments.
- Promote education of 112 farmers on the new Forest Code, increasing by 45 the following year to reach a total of 157 farmers.
- Ensure a total of 157 farmers will be trained in climate smart cocoa practices.
- Contribute \$23,596 to the efforts listed above.



## Sustainable production and farmers' livelihoods



- Increase membership count of Village Savings and Loan Associations to 22 community members, contributing \$1,314 to overall VLSA efforts

## Community engagement and social inclusion



- Support a total of 22 individuals to participate in women's empowerment projects and activities.
- Continue supporting youth participation in youth focused projects and activities



## Annex 3 – Action Plan table 2022-2025



## CFI Company Action Plan for Côte d'Ivoire (Supplier)

Commitment	Actions	Indicator	# 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)
<b>Forest Protection and Restoration</b>						
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	<b># and % of farms mapped in direct supply chain</b>	206 (100%)	256 (100%)	To be confirmed	
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	<b># of hectares in the direct supply chain with deforestation risk assessments completed</b>	620	755	To be confirmed	
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)	<b>% of directly sourced cocoa traceable from the farm to the first purchase point</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%
3. A differentiated approach based on the level of degradation of forests for classified Forests will be developed and translated into a national forest restoration strategy	3.1 Support the restoration of Classified Forests by working with cocoa farmers, the government and the forestry industry to implement contracts for mixed agroforestry as a restoration and livelihoods intervention	<b># hectares restored in Classified Forests</b>	0	0	0	0
4. Legal protection and management status for the remaining forests of Côte d'Ivoire in the Rural Domain	4.1 Support farmers with tree registration	<b># trees registered</b>	0	0	0	0
	4.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	<b># and % of farmers with land tenure agreements/documentation etc. obtained via company support</b>	0	0	0	0
5. Public enforcement of the new Forest Code and its subsequent guidelines, and public sector governance will be strengthened	5.1 Promote and participate in awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on the new Forest Code	<b># farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on the new Forest Code, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration</b>	112	157	To be confirmed	



Commitment	Actions	Indicator	# 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)
6. Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration	6.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	# Individuals receiving PES: New	0	0	0	0
		# Individuals receiving PES: Total Active	0	0	0	
7. Public-private collaboration to identify good practices, technical guidance and incentive mechanisms for forest restoration and agro-forestry	7.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	# farmers applying agroforestry	62	0	To be confirmed	
		# multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	1.549	0	To be confirmed	1.549
		# hectares cocoa agroforestry in development	62	0	To be confirmed	62
	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
		# ha of forest area restored in rural zone	0	0	0	0
	7.3 Train farmers in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems	# farmers trained in CSC best practices	112	157	To be confirmed	
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	0	0	0	0
		\$ Contribution for Pillar	9855,93	23.596	To be confirmed	33.452

Commitment	Actions	Indicator	# 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)
<b>Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods</b>						
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	<b># improved seedlings distributed to farmers</b>	0	0	0	0
	9.3 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	<b># of farmers reached by GAP training programs</b>	112	157	To be confirmed	
10. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers	10.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification	<b># individuals participating in additional Income Generating Activities (IGA's)</b>	0	0	To be confirmed	
	10.2 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	<b># multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting</b> <b># hectares of cocoa agroforestry in development</b>	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	<b># 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)</b>	0	0	To be confirmed	
		<b># of members of VSLA groups in the current year</b>	19	22	To be confirmed	
		<b># of VSLA groups in the current year</b>	1	1	To be confirmed	
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	<b># and % of farms mapped in direct supply chain</b>	Already reported 1.1			
	12.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain	<b>% of direct sourced cocoa traceable from individual farms to first purchase point</b>	Already reported 2.1			
		<b>\$ Contribution for Pillar</b>	1314,61	1603,96	To be confirmed	2918,57



Commitment	Actions	Indicator	# 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)
<b>Social Inclusion and Community Engagement</b>						
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	<b># farmers informed, trained, and / or consulted on the new Forest Code, law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration</b>	<i>Already reported 5.1</i>			
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	<b># of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program</b>	0	0	<i>To be confirmed</i>	0
		<b># hectares under CBNRM</b>	0	0	<i>To be confirmed</i>	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	<b># of individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities</b>	19	22	<i>To be confirmed</i>	
		<b># of individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)</b>	300	150	<i>To be confirmed</i>	





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