



## Chocolats Halba's Action Plan – Ghana 2018-2023

### I. INTRODUCTION

The Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) is a new public-private partnership to end deforestation and restore forest areas. It is organised by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), IDH - the Sustainable Trade Initiative, and The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit (ISU).

Thirty-three companies, accounting for about 85% of global cocoa usage, have now joined CFI. Each company has agreed to prepare a detailed individual action plan that spells out the specific actions it will take in 2018-2022 to deliver the commitments set out in the Framework. Each company will decide for itself how to best support the achievement of the Framework objectives, based on their role in the supply chain, their corporate strategic priorities, and their cocoa sustainability goals.

### II. CHOCOLATS HALBA'S OVERALL VISION FOR THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE

The deforestation of protected forests and the disappearance of valuable habitats are two of the greatest challenges of our time. As a pioneer of sustainable practice in the Swiss chocolate industry, Chocolats Halba is aware of its responsibilities and introduced measures in 2011 to address these challenges:

1. Certification:

98%<sup>1</sup> of our cocoa is certified as sustainable by means of at least one of the following labels: Fairtrade, UTZ or organic. Certification minimises the risk of illegal logging in the supply chain.

2. Reforestation:

Since 2011 we have planted almost 390'000 trees via reforestation projects in our cocoa-producing countries Honduras and Peru. These projects are certified either by the "Gold Standard" or the "Verified Carbon Standard". They allow us to compensate all our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in our own value chain (known as insetting).

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<sup>1</sup> The remaining 2% is from cooperatives in Honduras, which only produce very small quantities and therefore do not undertake the time-consuming and costly task of certification. However, Chocolats Halba pays Fairtrade minimum prices and premiums for these beans as it does for its other beans.

3. Dynamic agroforestry:

We have launched dynamic agroforestry (DAF) projects in all our cocoa-producing countries. This particularly sustainable mixed cultivation of cocoa with other species including timber trees enables degraded soils to be reforested and doubles the cocoa-growing productivity in existing cultivation areas.

4. Increase in income:

We buy our cocoa as directly as possible to avoid unnecessary intermediaries. We train our farmers in farm management and support cooperatives with certification processes, upfront financing and long-term purchase guarantees.

**For Chocolats Halba, the participation in the CFI is a meaningful addition to their sustainability commitment.** The struggle to prevent deforestation in the cocoa supply chain is complex and can only succeed if all those involved work closely together: the chocolate and cocoa industry, governments in cocoa-producing countries, cooperatives, communities and cocoa farmers. The CFI brings these central stakeholders together, defines a joint vision for sustainable cocoa cultivation and sets binding goals for all participants.

### III. CHOCOLATS HALBA'S ACTION PLAN

Our Action Plan presents the company's key activities and investments over the next five years (2018-2022) to fulfil CFI commitments to end deforestation and forest degradation in the cocoa sectors in Ghana. As Chocolats Halba does not purchase cocoa from the Ivory Coast, the Action Plan is limited to Ghana, and more specifically to the Kumasi region, one of the worst affected areas in the country in terms of deforestation.

Note: This is an initial Action Plan, since the government has not yet provided all important background information required (such as boundary maps for protected forests, and updated operational guidance about land-use in degraded forest areas). The final Action Plan will be published as soon as the government has provided all important information.

**The central component of our Action Plan is a pioneering project in Kumasi with partners from the public and private sectors** (Coop, Swiss State Secretariat of Economic Affairs, ITC, Kuapa Kokoo Farmers Union, Max Havelaar Foundation, WWF, South Pole, Yam Development Council). In this multi-stakeholder project named "Sankofa" we combine for the first time all four of our measures to combat illegal logging and promote reforestation: Monoculture cultivation of cocoa is being replaced by mixed species cultivation, which will increase and diversify the incomes of 2,900 farming families. For the first time ever, the highly diverse system of dynamic agroforestry is being combined with reforestation within the framework of a "Gold Standard" project. In addition, the cocoa from the project will be certified Fairtrade and in a later stage organic.

In the following the overview of our key actions according to the three pillars of the CFI. The complete list can be found in the appendix starting on page 7.

1. Forest protection and restoration

- Train 400 farmers in the methods of dynamic agroforestry (DAF). DAF is regarded as best practice among the methods for Climate Smart Cocoa.
- Train further 1000 farmers in good agricultural practices including Climate Smart Cocoa, crop diversification and the renunciation of slash-and-burn.
- Convert at least 400 hectares of monocultures into DAF plantations under organic management.
- Register 12,000 trees on DAF plantations - 30 per hectare.
- Have the entire 400 hectares of DAF plantations certified according to the "Gold Standard" for CO2 insetting.
- Distribute 500,000 multi-purpose-trees (approx. 60,000 fruit trees, 40,000 Cashew seedlings, 83,000 timber trees, and 400,000 biomass trees).

2. Sustainable production and livelihoods

- Promote crop diversification to have at least 2900 farmers use this method.
- Increase productivity on DAF plots by 30% compared to monocultures due to improved seedlings and farming practices.
- Distribute 300,000 improved seedlings to rehabilitate 400 hectares of degraded cocoa plantations.

3. Community engagement and social inclusion

- Include the cocoa communities of all 400 agroforestry project farmers in the development of the DAF project. Local stakeholder consultations ensure involvement in the early stage

#### IV. 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 new public-private partnership – called the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) – has been organised by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), IDH - the Sustainable Trade Initiative, and The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit (ISU). The Prince of Wales launched CFI in March 2017 in London.

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 play a critical leadership role in establishing the national strategy, enabling policy environment, and governance structure for CFI implementation. They ensure that CFI is linked to similar initiatives with other commodities, and fully aligned with the national REDD+ Strategy 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 key public sector priorities, actions and timelines, following extensive consultation with all stakeholders. During the first year of CFI, the Governments have launched work on the key building blocks for successful CFI implementation, including important revisions to the legal framework for sustainable forest management, preparation of up-to-date boundary maps of protected areas, and collection of socio-economic and land use data for the priority investment areas.

Thirty-three companies<sup>2</sup>, accounting for about 85% of global cocoa usage, have now joined CFI. Each company has agreed to prepare a detailed individual action plan that spells out the specific actions it will take in 2018-2022 to deliver the commitments set out in the Framework. Each company will decide for itself how to best support the achievement of the Framework objectives, based on their role in the supply chain, their corporate strategic priorities, and their cocoa sustainability goals.

Almost all companies have now completed initial action plans. These initial plans will be updated and finalized in 2019 after the governments have completed the ongoing legal and operational policy changes, the mapping of protected areas, baseline data collection, and other building blocks needed for full investment programming.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Arysta Callivoire, Barry Callebaut, Blommer Chocolate Company, Cargill Cocoa and Chocolate, Cémoi, Chocolats Halba, Co-coanect, Cococo Chocolatiers, ECOM Group, Fazer, Ferrero, General Mills Inc., Godiva Chocolatier Inc., Guittard Chocolate Company, The Hershey Company, Indcresa, Lindt & Sprüngli Group, Marks & Spencer Food, Mars Wrigley Confectionery, Meiji Co. Ltd., Mondelēz International, Nestlé, Olam Cocoa, PBC Limited, Sainsbury's, SIAT, Tesco, Toms Group, Touton, Tree Global, Unilever, Valrhona, and J.H. Whittaker & Sons

<sup>3</sup> The actions pending further information are marked "to be determined" in the initial company action plans

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 organisations and partnerships, including the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020, Amsterdam Declaration Partnership, Partnerships for Forests, the Rainforest Alliance, and World Resources Institute.

## V. WHAT ARE THE KEY COMMITMENTS IN CFI?

The Frameworks are structured around three critical themes of (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. Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use, socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, and detailed operational guidelines covering forest management and land-use are being developed and will be publicly disclosed.

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 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 have agreed to accelerate 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' organisations. Sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers will be accelerated through food crop diversification, agricultural inter-cropping, and development of mixed agro-forestry 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 implementa-

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tion of key actions, and promotion of community-based management models for forest protection and restoration. The governments will assess and mitigate 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.

Chocolats Halba's Action Plan – Table

Forest Protection & Restoration

Core Commitment	Ghana - Framework Language	Company Actions	Target Indicators	#	Risks & Assumptions	Timeline	Partner(s)
<p><b>F4A - Forest Protection and Restoration Commitments</b></p> <p>1. There will be no further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations and using methodologies such as High Carbon Stock (HCS) and High Conservation Value (HCV) approach) for cocoa production as of 1 January 2018.</p> <p>2. There will be no production and sourcing of cocoa from National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Wildlife Resource Reserves, except from farms with existing legal status, as of 1 January 2018.</p> <p>3. A differentiated approach for Forest Reserves will be adopted by Government by 31 December 2018. It will be based on the following categories and will specify the number of hectares, timeline, roles and responsibilities, budget and fund-mobilization strategy for each category:</p> <p>- Category 1: The less degraded Forest Reserves (classified as condition 1, 2, and 3 in the national system) will be managed under a strict protection status by 31 December 2019, which will exclude cocoa production and sourcing, timber extraction, or other types of productive and extractive activities. Signatory companies will stop sourcing cocoa from these forests as of 31 December 2019.</p> <p>- Category 2: In the more degraded Forest Reserves (classified as condition 4 and 5 in the national system), cocoa production and sourcing will continue for a period up to 25 years (the cocoa tree lifecycle) through the Modified Taungya System (MTS). Government will sign contracts with farmers that include tree benefit sharing arrangements, targeted restoration and reforestation programs with the end goal of progressively restoring the forest to a healthy intact state, and cessation of cocoa farming (but allowing some sustainable economic use of the forest, including non-timber forest products).</p> <p>4. In highly degraded off-reserve forest lands (which are held under the customary land ownership sector), cocoa production and sourcing will continue, supported by substantial investment and adoption of best practices in climate smart cocoa and MTS.</p> <p>5. In all these areas, a multi-stakeholder landscape approach will form the basis for the interventions, with an initial focus on the six Climate-Smart Cocoa Hotspot Intervention Areas (HIAs) as defined under the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program (GCFRP). The process starts with establishment of consortiums of key stakeholders, followed by development and implementation of integrated landscape management plans with a strong focus on climate-smart cocoa initiatives.</p> <p><b>Forest Protection and Restoration Actions</b></p> <p>6. Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use for these areas, socio-economic data on cocoa farmers and their communities in these areas, and detailed operational guidelines covering forest management in Category 1 Forest Reserve, and the mixed-use approach in Category 2 Forest Reserve, will all be developed and publicly disclosed by Government by 31 December 2018, with input as relevant from the private sector, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders. In particular, this will include the development of a national registry of any farms with legal status in Forest Reserves.</p> <p>7. Land and tree tenure reforms, and benefit sharing arrangement to incentivize land owners and users to retain naturally regenerated trees on off-reserve farmlands and in the farming landscape of MTS will be accelerated by Government. This will include approval of the Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) mechanism, which will help secure land owners and users' rights to manage and derive economic benefits from forest resources.</p> <p>8. Public sector forest law enforcement and governance will be strengthened, including awareness raising campaigns, capacity building of forest institutions and community policing, stronger surveillance and monitoring, and application of stronger sanctions for infringement, covering forest encroachment and degradation from agriculture, logging and galamsey, as of 1 January 2018.</p> <p>9. 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. Key opportunities include inter alia, support for innovative financial mechanisms (such as payments for environmental services, carbon finance, and public-private trust funds), implementation of MTS and phased approach to land-use change, alternative livelihoods for cocoa farmers affected by land-use change, development of shade-grown cocoa systems, climate-smart cocoa production.</p> <p>10. Public-private collaboration, in partnership with local and global experts, will be enhanced to identify good practices and technical guidance for forest conservation and restoration, shade grown cocoa, and MTS in Forest Reserves.</p>	<p>1.1 Conduct farm mapping within supply chain to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest land</p>	# and % of farms mapped	400 Dynamic agroforestry plots will be mapped	Company sourcing actions are subject to national regulations that adequately define forest lands where conversion for cocoa production is prohibited.	2022	International Trade Centre (ITC), National Development Fund (NDF)	
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas.	# hectares included in deforestation risk assessment	400 hectares included in risk management		2022	South Pole (SP)	
	2.1 All farms found in protected areas will be reported to the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources		100% of farms found in protected areas will be reported	Company actions are subject to the accuracy of maps provided by the government for the location and boundaries of National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Wildlife Resource Reserves	2022	ITC, SP; Kuapa Kokoo (KK)	
	2.2 A system will be adopted and published for excluding farmers in the supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas.	% of cocoa is traceable to farm-level	tbd		2022		
	3.1 End sourcing from all farms identified within Category 1 Forest Reserve areas by 31 December 2019.	Sourcing will end from all identified farms in project area located in Category 1 Forest Reserves by 31 December 2019.	tbd	Company actions are subject to the Government providing the necessary information (specified in the FAA) on Category 1 Forest Reserves - including operational guidelines	2022	ITC, KK, SP/NDF	
	3.2 Support farmers in Category 2 Forest Reserve areas in their restoration and reforestation programs	# hectares of Category 2 Forest Reserve areas restored	100% of identified project farms located in Forest Reserve areas and classified as Category 2 are restored according to the dynamic agroforestry approach	Company actions are subject to the Government providing the necessary information (specified in the FAA) on Category 2 Forest Reserves - including operational guidelines	2022	ITC, KK, Ecotop (ET)	
	4.1 Train farmers in off-reserve forest lands in CSC production including cocoa agroforestry systems	# of farmers trained in CSC best practices # farmers that have adopted CSC best practices	1400 farmers trained (400 farmers have adopted CSC best practices (DAF practices), 1000 farmers trained in good agricultural practices, including no slash and burn)	Company actions are subject to the finalization of the Ghana Climate Smart Cocoa Standard	2022	ITC, ET	
	4.2 Train farmers in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	# of farmers trained in MTS # farmers that have adopted MTS	400 farmers to be trained in DAF methods	Company actions are subject to the Forestry Commission administering the legally binding arrangements whereby the benefits are shared between the Forestry Commission, the farmers, the traditional landowners, and the forest-adjacent community.	2022	ITC, ET	
	5.1 Join one/several HIA(s) in the cocoa-sourcing area	# of HIA(s) joined in the cocoa sourcing area	2 HIAs joined (Asutifi and Bibiani)		2022	ITC, SP, KK	
	5.2 Implement GCFRP CSC Good-Practice Guidelines with farmers within the HIAs	# farmers within HIAs that have adopted CSC best practices	400 farmers implementing DAF methods		2022	ITC, ET	
	6.1 Share maps and data with appropriate government bodies	Maps of project area and of the DAF-plots will be shared	100% of the maps will be shared		2022	ITC, NDF, KK	
	6.2 Participate in the development of operational guidelines for Category 1 and 2 Forest Reserves	Sankofa Project Partner will contribute to the development of operational guidelines for Category 1 and 2			2023	ITC, ET	
	7.1 Support farmers with tree registration	# of trees registered on cocoa farms	12'000 (30 per hectare for 400 hectares) trees registered on cocoa farms	Company actions are subject to Government making the necessary land and tree tenure reforms	12'000 (30 per hectare for 400 hectares) trees	ITC, NDF, KK	
	7.2 Support cocoa farmers to acquire land (tenure) documentation	# and % of farmers in supply chain with secure land titles	All DAF farmers (400) will have secure land title or are in the process to get them		2022	ITC, KK	
	8.1 Promote and participate in awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on forest law enforcement and tree tenure provisions	# farmers reached at awareness events	With all DAF farmers (400) awareness raised		2022	ITC, NDF, KK, ET	
9.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration such as: new financing mechanisms (to be specified), contribution to conservation funds, development of payments for environmental services (PES) schemes.	Amount of \$ mobilized towards forest protection and restoration	tbd		2022	Coop, ITC, Seco, SP		
	# of hectares with forest protection and restoration financing	400 hectares of DAF plots certified for CO2-insetting		2022	ITC, SP, NDF, ET		
	# of farmers participating in PES contracts	tbd		2022	ITC, KK, SP/NDF		
	10.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via mixed agroforestry	# of multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	500.000 multi-purpose-trees distributed (approx. 60.000 fruit trees, 40.000 Cashew seedlings, 83.000 timber trees, 400.000 biomass trees)		2022	ITC, NDF, KK, ET	
	# hectares cocoa agroforestry developed	400 hectares cocoa agroforestry (DAF) developed		2022	ITC, ET		
	10.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation) See Company Action 4.2	# native trees planted off-farm # hectares of forest area restored	tbd tbd		2022	ITC, SP	

Chocolats Halba's Action Plan – Table

Core Commitment	Ghana - Framework Language	Company Actions	Target Indicators	#	Risks & Assumptions	Timeline	Partner(s)		
Sustainable Production and Livelihoods	FAA - Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods Commitments (to Joint Actions)								
	11. Promote investment in long-term productivity of high quality cocoa in environmentally sustainable manner and grow "more cocoa on less land," through intensification of farming practices, provision of improved planting materials, introduction of yield-enhancing methods, training in good agricultural practices, crop protection, and crop nutrition and soil fertility. Continued land tenure reform to strengthen farmers' land and property rights, and development and capacity building of farmers' organizations, are critical enabling factors for sustainable agriculture development.	11.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	# improved seedlings distributed to farmers	300 000 improved seedlings distributed		differences in productivity of newly installed cocoa plantations can be only measured after 5 or more years	2022	KK, ITC, ET	
			% average productivity improvement on farms receiving improved planting materials	30% average productivity improved on DAF farms due to improved seedlings and production methods			2022	ITC, ET	
		11.2 Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	# of nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings	tbd					
		11.3 Train farmers and producer organizations in the latest Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	# of farmers and organizations trained in GAPs	1400 farmers and 1 organization trained in GAP (400 farmers within cocoa, 1000 farmer within other complementary crops)				2022	ITC, ET, KK
			% average productivity improvement on farms trained in GAPs	see 11.1				2022	
	11.4 Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	# of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated	400 hectares of cocoa rehabilitated				2022	ITC, ET	
	12. Develop implementation plans, including mapping of exact areas to intensify establishment of shaded cocoa landscapes in line with the Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Programme (GCFRP), with the promotion of Climate Smart Cocoa and the national Climate Smart Cocoa Standard in environmentally suitable areas, with a first focus on Climate Smart Cocoa Hotspot Intervention Areas (CSC HIAs).	12.1 Promote the Climate Smart Cocoa Standard inclusive of Indicator 4.2	# of farmers adopting CSC	400 farmers adopting DAF methods		Company actions are partly subject to the Government providing the mapping of areas to intensify establishment of shaded cocoa landscapes	2022	ITC, ET	
	13. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers, including diversification, agricultural inter-cropping, development of shade-grown cocoa, and other income generating activities designed to boost and diversify household income.	See Company Action 10.1	# of multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	500.000 multi-purpose-trees distributed (approx. 60.000 fruit trees, 40.000 Cashew seedlings, 83.000 timber trees, 400.000 biomass trees)			2022	ITC, ET, SP/NDF	
			# hectares cocoa agroforestry developed	400 hectares of cocoa agroforestry developed			2022	ITC, ET	
		13.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification	# and % of farmers applying crop diversification	2900 farmers applying crop diversification (400 farmers within cocoa plantation, 2'500 farmers beside cocoa plantation)				2022	ITC, ET
	14. Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital and investment funds required for production and cocoa farm rehabilitation and renovation.	14.1 Support creation of savings groups (e.g. VSLA model)	# and % of farmers in supply chain with a savings account	tbd					
		14.2 Offer financial products to farmers	# and % of farmers offered a financial product	tbd					
	15. Improve supply chain mapping, with 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point by 31 December 2019. Private sector and Government will develop a joint action plan that maps out key principles, steps, and milestones to achieve this step, encompassing all national and international traders, by 30 June 2018. Government will adopt regulations that require verifiable traceability from farm to first purchase point by end-2019, and ensure compliance by national and international traders thereafter. Signatory companies are putting in place verifiable monitoring systems for traceability from farm to first purchase point, operational policies and control systems that effectively monitor the associated risks, including high quality verification, by 31 December 2019.	15.1 Conduct mapping to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries polygon data	# and % farms mapped within direct supply chain	400 farmers mapped		Company actions are partly subject to Government adopting regulations on traceability	2022	ITC, NDF	
		15.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in 100% of direct supply chain by end-2019	% cocoa supply traceable from individual farms to first purchase point	tbd					

Chocolats Halba's Action Plan – Table

Core Commitment	Cdi - Framework Language	Company Actions	Target Indicators	#	Risks & Assumptions	Timeline	Partner(s)
<b>Community Engagement and Social Inclusion</b>	<b>F4A - Community Engagement and Social Inclusion Commitments</b>						
	16. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes under the Framework.	16.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	# of communities with consultation sessions and # of participants per community (male/female & <40yrs)	all the communities of the 400 project farmers with consultation sessions held		2022	SP; NDF
	17. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration, including engagement of local communities and farmers in awareness raising campaigns on the status of protected areas and the critical role that forest plays in climate regulation.	17.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programs for forest restoration/protection in cocoa communities	# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	tbd	Company actions are partly subject to the Government approval of the Community Resource Management Area (CREMA) mechanism		
			# of hectares under CBNRM	tbd			
	18. Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive.	18.1 Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are gender and youth sensitive	# of cocoa communities with gender-focused programs	tbd			
			# of cocoa communities with youth-focused programs	tbd			
19. For the approach in Forest Reserves, Government will assess and mitigate the social impacts and risks of proposed land-use changes on affected cocoa farmers and their communities, and ensure provision of alternative livelihoods and restoration of standard of living of affected parties, in line with global standards.							
20. Government will prepare operational guidelines covering resettlement and livelihood restoration of any affected parties by 30 June 2018, with input as relevant from private sector, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders, in line with global standards.	20.1 Support the development of operational guidelines on resettlement and livelihood restoration		tbd				