



1st General Assembly

4 September 2019



**Beyond
Chocolate**



Belgium
partner in development



the sustainable
trade initiative



Agenda

09:30 – 09:50 Welcome by Beyond Chocolate’s Steering Committee chair Patrick Hautphenne

09:50 – 11.30 Plenary sessions

- Introduction on Living Income – Kristin Komives (ISEAL)
- Living Wage and Living Income, Experiences and lessons learned across commodities – Jordy van Honk (IDH)
- Youth and Decent Work, Introduction on aspects of child labour and forced labour – Sylvie Bianchi (Samilia Foundation)
- Business and Human Rights, a Belgian governmental perspective – Jochen Anthierens (Human Rights Unit Belgian Foreign Affairs Department)
- Cocoa and Forests Initiative in Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana and Colombia – Violaine Berger (IDH)
- Zero deforestation chocolate – Cedric van Cutsem (Mondelez)

11:30 – 11:45 Coffee break

11:45 – 13:00 Breakout sessions – first input meeting for the 3 working groups

- Living Income – led by Norma Tregurtha (ISEAL)
- Deforestation – led by Violaine Berger (IDH)
- Youth and Decent Work – led by Sylvie Bianchi (Samilia Foundation)

13.00 – Networking lunch



The background is a solid green color with faint, stylized white outlines of leaves and a hand. The leaves are scattered across the frame, and a hand is positioned in the upper right quadrant, palm facing left. The text is centered in the left half of the image.

Patrick Hautphenne

Chair Steering Committee

Welcome and opening



Kristin Komives

Director, Impacts (ISEAL)

Introduction on Living Income



The Concept of Living Income

Kristin Komives
Director, Impacts
ISEAL Alliance

© Photo © Nishan Gunasekera for Sustainable Agriculture Network, India

The Living Income Concept

What is the concept of Living Income?

Living Income is about **households** having the ability to **afford a decent standard of living**.

What does it mean to be able to afford a decent standard of living?

The **net annual income** of a **household**, which comes from a **variety of sources**, is **sufficient** to cover the **cost of a decent standard of living** for a **typical household** in a **particular place**.

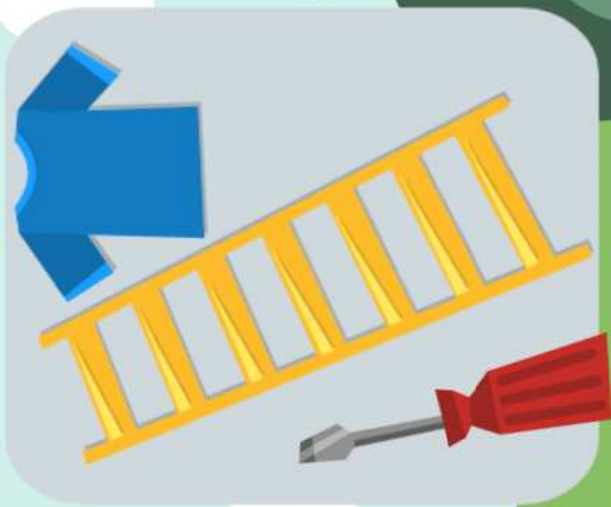
What does decency mean in this context?

Elements of a decent standard of living include **access to food, water, housing, education, healthcare, transport, clothing, and other essential needs** including provision for **unexpected events**.

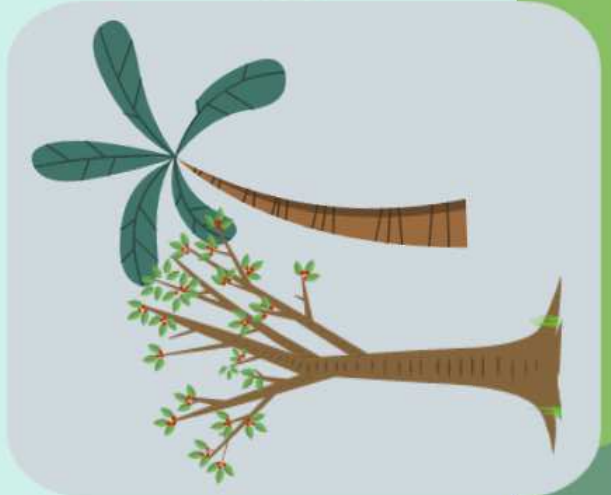


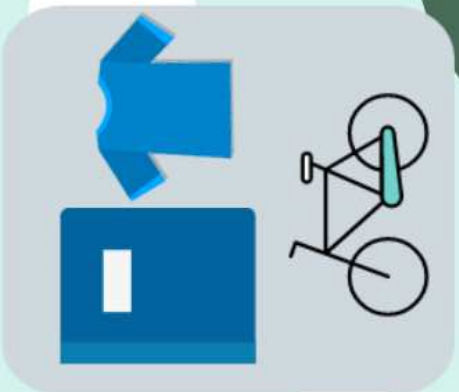


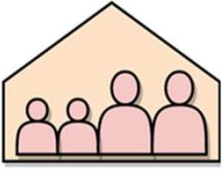
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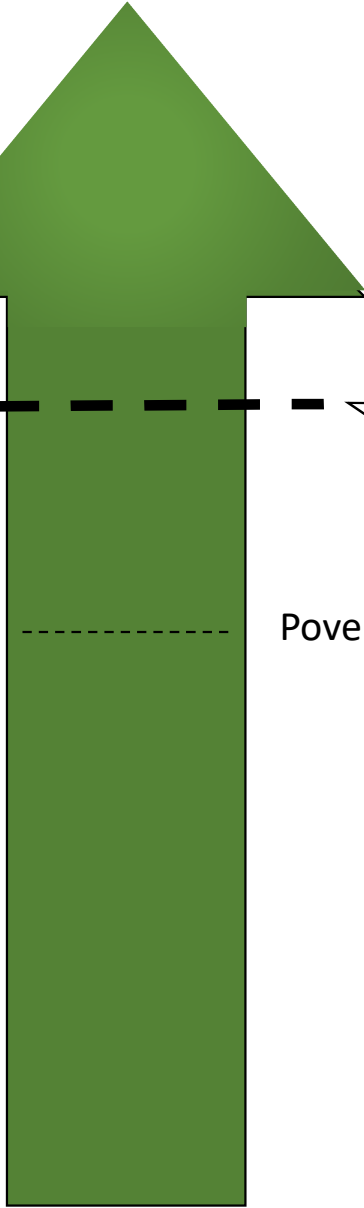






Living
Income

Potential Household Income



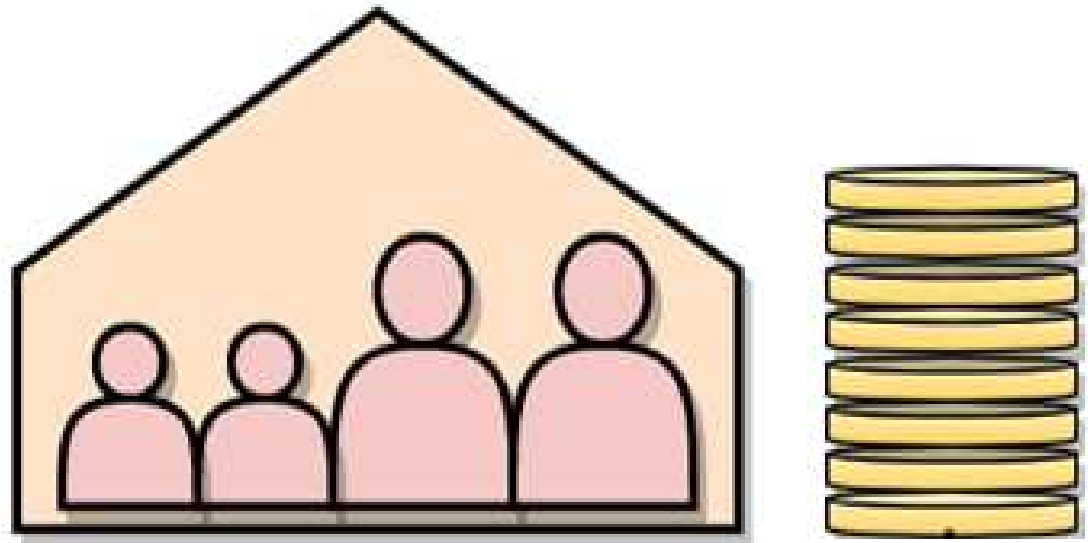
Cost of a decent standard of living for a household

Cost of decent food + Cost of decent housing + Cost of other essential needs + Provisions for unforeseen events

Poverty line (exact relationship to living income will vary)

Household concept

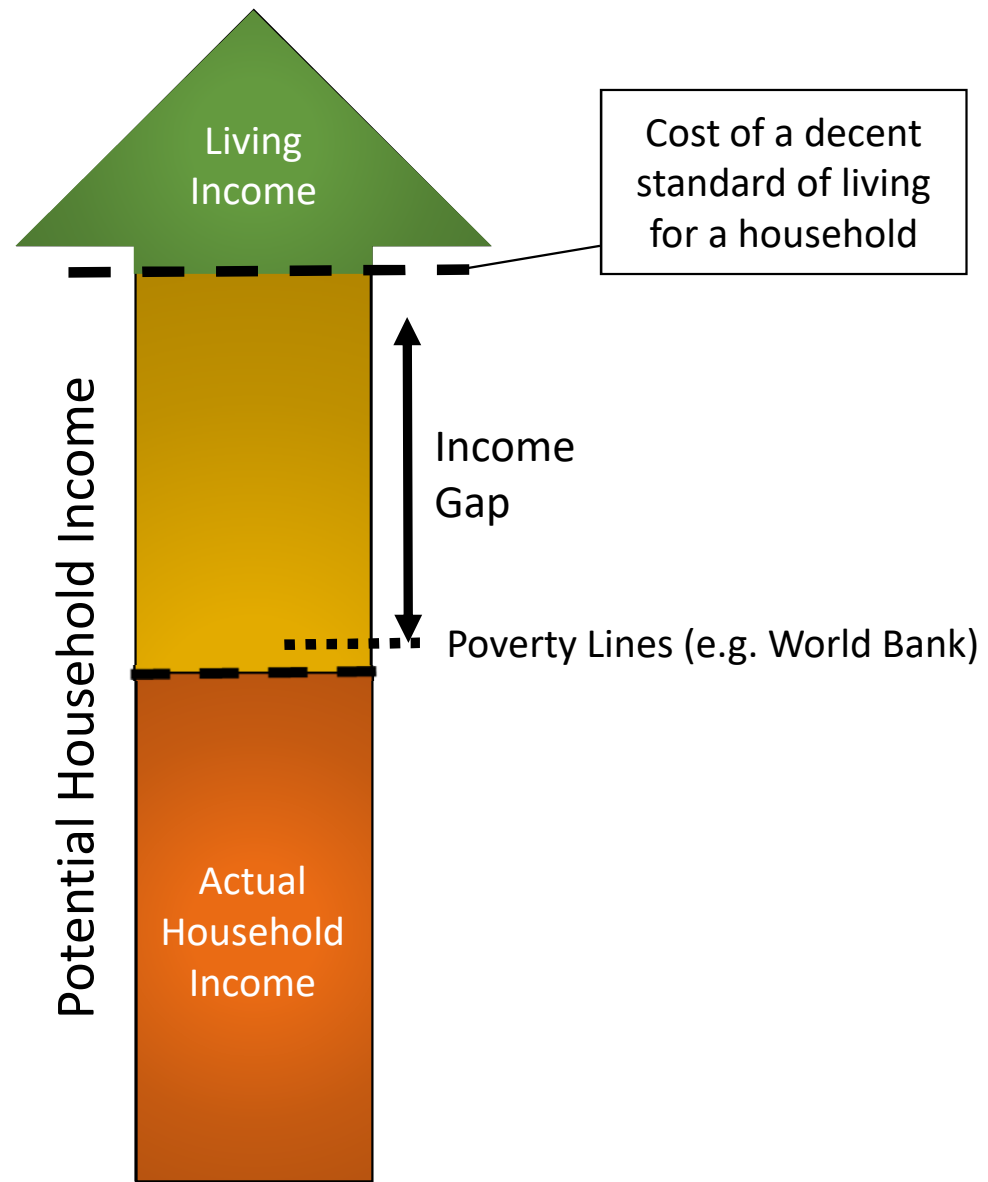
- › Living income is a household concept vs a concept that refers to an individual.

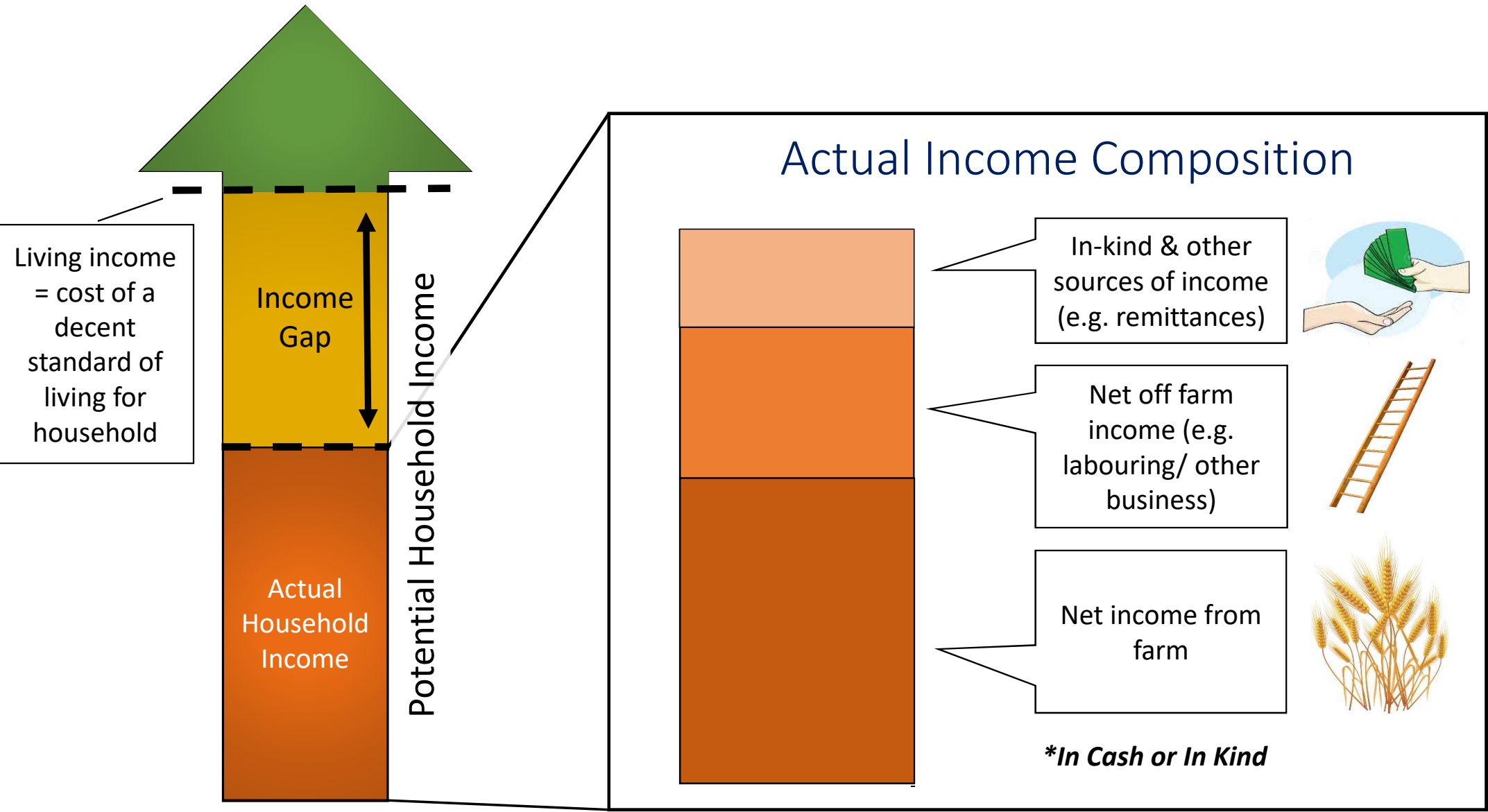


Slide 11

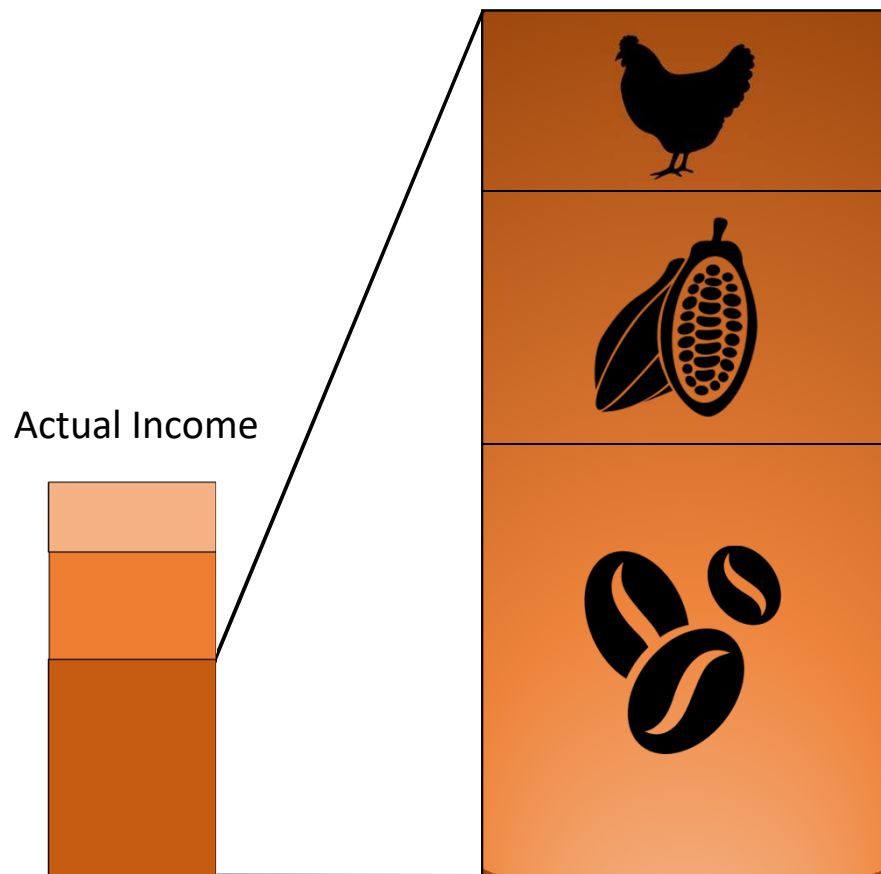
- AR5** This is the slide I'm really struggling to think about and whether we need to change it or not?
Adam Romo, 08/03/2018
- AR6** We could take it out so we are ambiguous about the term household to allow us flexibility?
Adam Romo, 09/03/2018
- AR7** Although the one point I think it's most important to make here is that it is a household (collective) concept, not an individual one.
Adam Romo, 09/03/2018
- MM2** Exactly, leave it as it is for now and next week we take a final decision o this.
Marta Maireles, 09/03/2018

Living income and the income gap





Farming as a business



Net farm business income composed of:

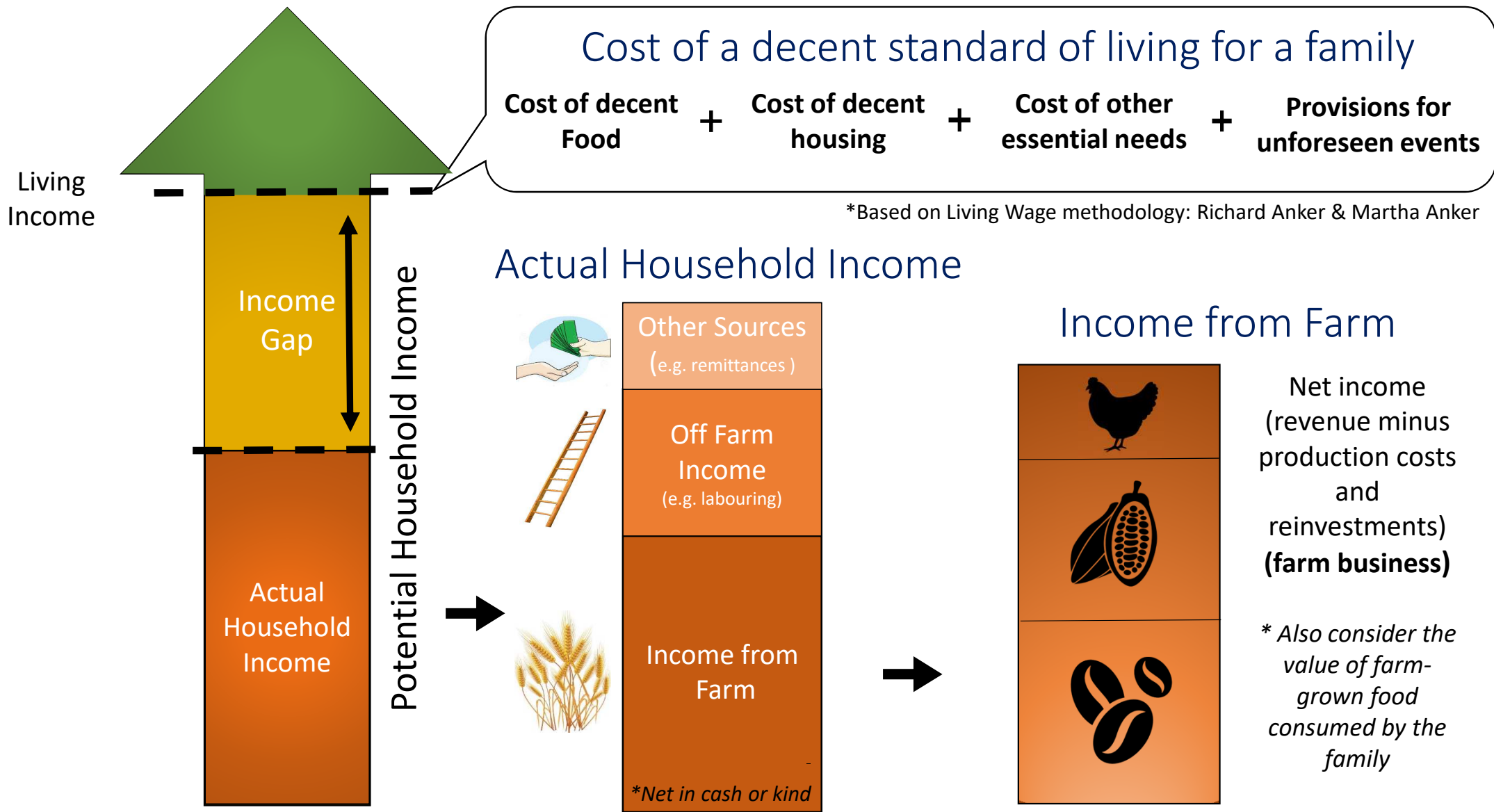
Revenues

- **Revenue from sale of produce** –crops and/or livestock

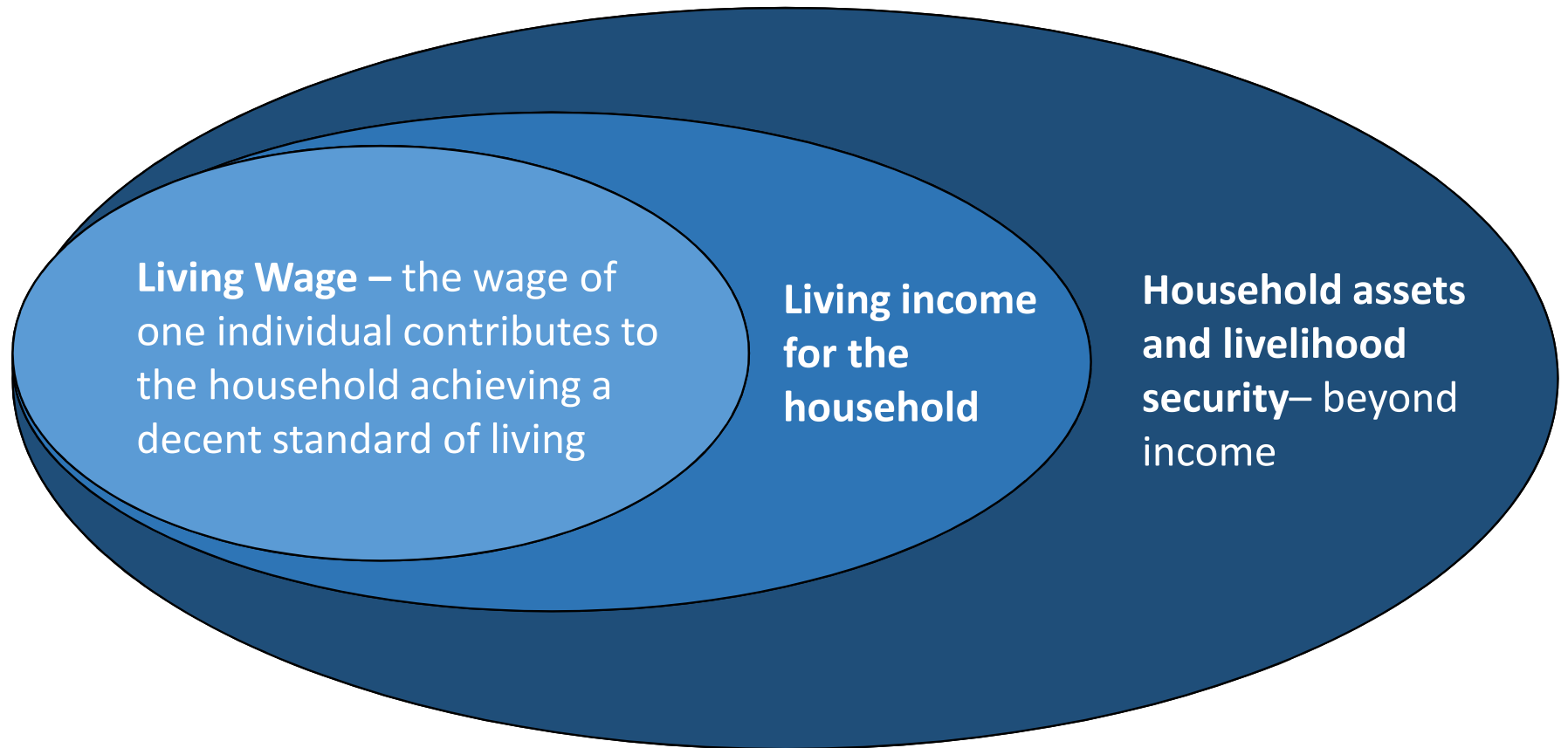
Costs

- **Input Costs** - Planting and taking care of crops (e.g. seeds, tools, fertilizers and pesticides)
- **Land costs** – rental/purchasing
- **Labour costs** – paying wages of additional labour
- **Unexpected costs** - e.g. to cover crop damage from drought or bad weather
- **Other**

All above costs could be accounted for through the **reinvestment of revenues*



Living income and other related concepts



How are companies and other stakeholders using living income benchmarks?





Bananas, Peru © Linus Hallgren, Fairtrade Sweden, Woodrow, Antwerp

Applications

Understanding the **income gap** for a household or groups of households



Living Income Report

Rural Ghana

Cocoa growing areas of Ashanti, Central, Eastern, and Western Regions

By: Sally Smith, Research Consultant, with Daniel Sarpong, University of Ghana



Photos courtesy of University of Ghana



Series 1, Report 1, 21 September 2018

Prepared for: **The Living Income Community of Practice**
www.living-income.com

Living Income Report

Rural Côte d'Ivoire

Cocoa growing areas – Final Draft

By: Ivorian Center for Socio Economic Research (CIRES)



Photo of cocoa farming family in Côte d'Ivoire courtesy of – Nestlé (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)



Estimate for August 2018

Prepared for: **The Living Income Community of Practice**

Living income benchmarks for Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana (2018)

Global Living Wage Coalition living wage reports also include estimates of cost of decent standard of living for a household

www.globallivingwage.org

GLOBAL LIVING WAGE COALITION

About Implementation Get Involved News & Events Resource Library Search...

Giving workers a decent standard of living

Interested in learning about a specific region's living wage? Utilizing the Anker Methodology, we've conducted studies all over the world to estimate an area's realistic living wage.

Use the map to select a regional living wage, or view benchmark reports by country:

View by Country

Map Satellite

Google

Map data ©2019 Terms of Use

Applications

Set targets for household income increases and **modelling** how to reduce the income gap at the household level



Agriculture in Chile © Forest Stewardship Council, Milan, Reika





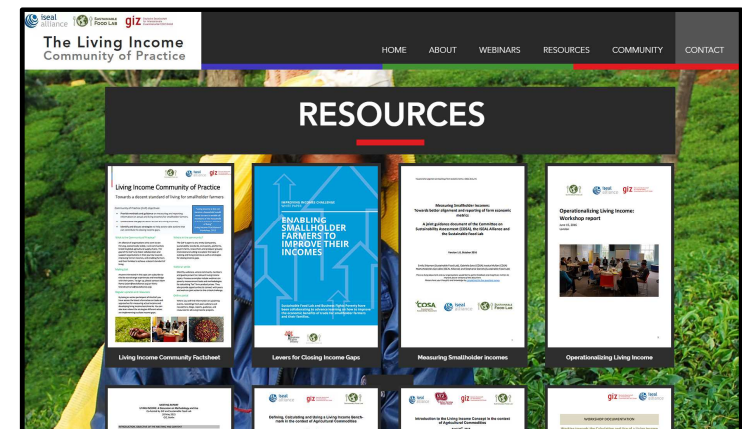
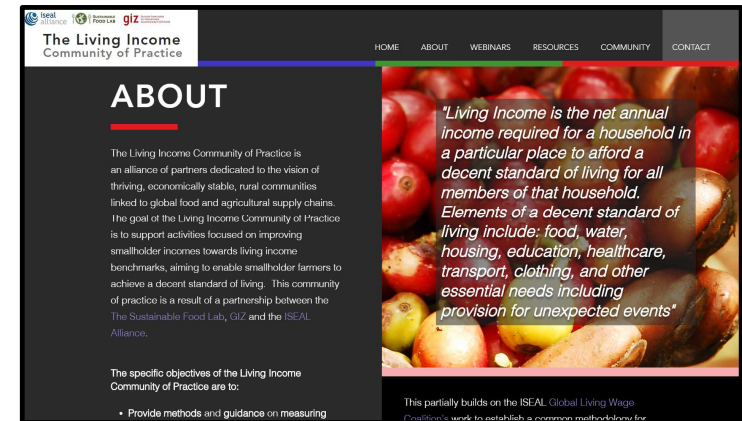
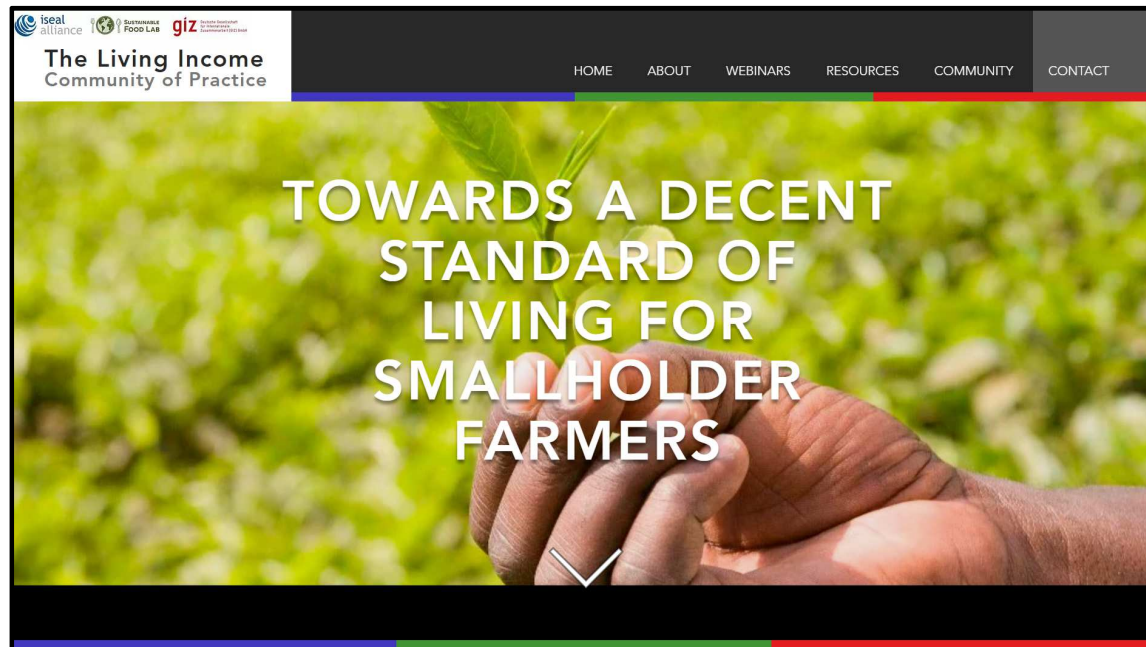
Applications

Inform setting of **targets for farm and crop specific** indicators and analysing related indicators.

- Use it to help deciding a fair price for different commodities (e.g. Fairtrade Living Income Reference Price)
- Examine the return on farm labour

Living Income Community of Practice

Please visit www.living-income.com for more information about our work!



Also available on mobile*



Thank you!

Kristin Komives
Director, Impacts
ISEAL Alliance
Kristin@isealalliance.org

© Photo © Nishan Gunasekera for Sustainable Agriculture Network, India



Jordy van Honk

Global Director Agri-commodities coffee, cocoa
and tea (IDH)

Living Wage and Living Income, Experiences and lessons learned across commodities

EXPERIENCES FROM OTHER SECTORS

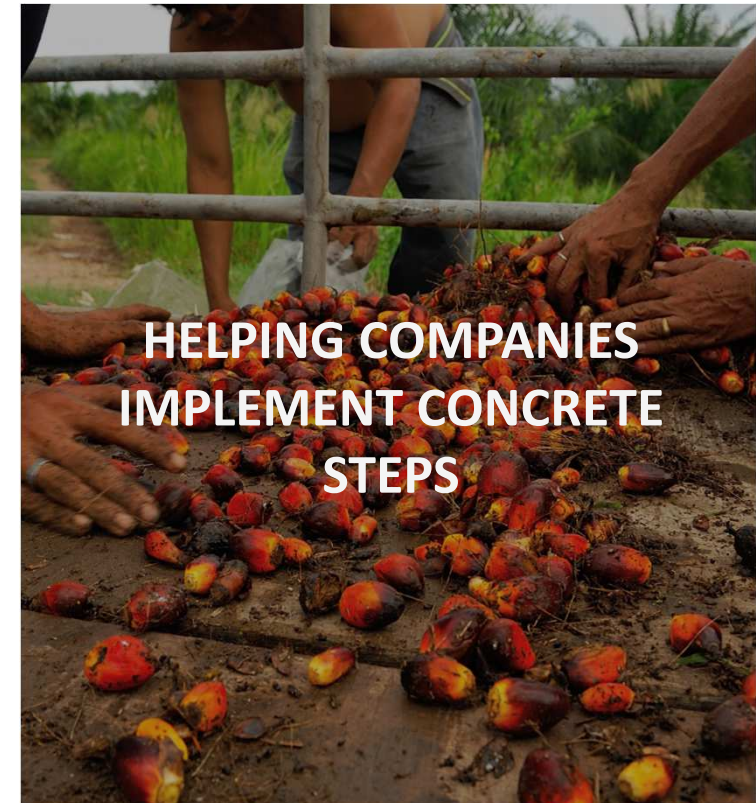
IDH APPROACH TO FACILITATE CLOSING LIVING WAGE AND INCOME GAPS



**CONVENING KEY PLAYERS
WITHIN SECTORS; SECTOR
COMMITMENTS**



**BUILDING INTELLIGENCE
AND DATA TOOLS**



**HELPING COMPANIES
IMPLEMENT CONCRETE
STEPS**



IDH WORK ON LIVING WAGE

- Malawi Tea 2020
- Dutch IMVO covenant – banana sector
- Other sectors we work on living wage:
 - East Africa flower industry
 - Avocado's in Kenya
- Development tools:
 - Salary Matrix
 - Sustainable Procurement Model

MALAWI TEA 2020 PROGRAMME

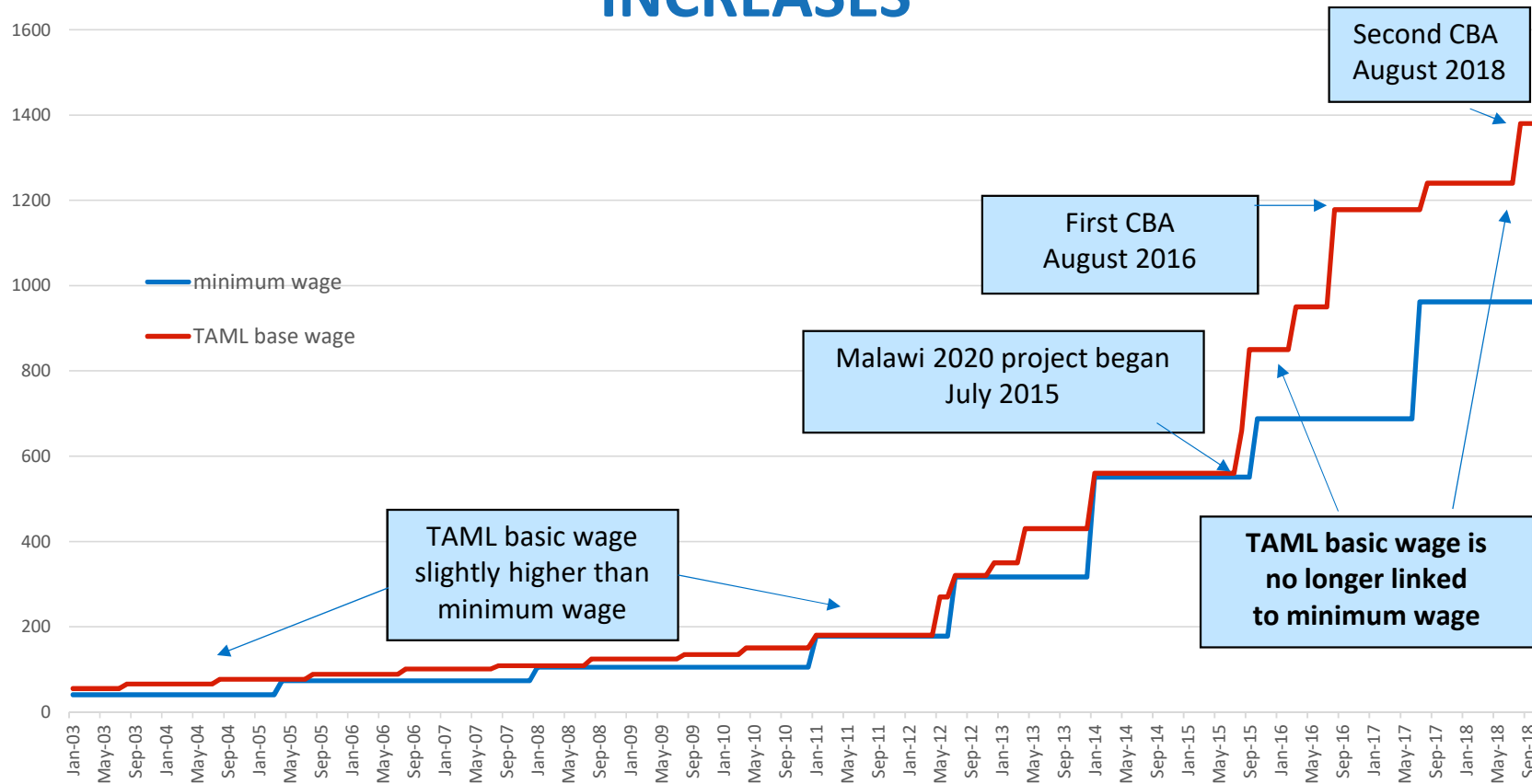
A partnership that brings together governments, certifiers, NGOs, trade unions, retailers, tea companies, tea producers:



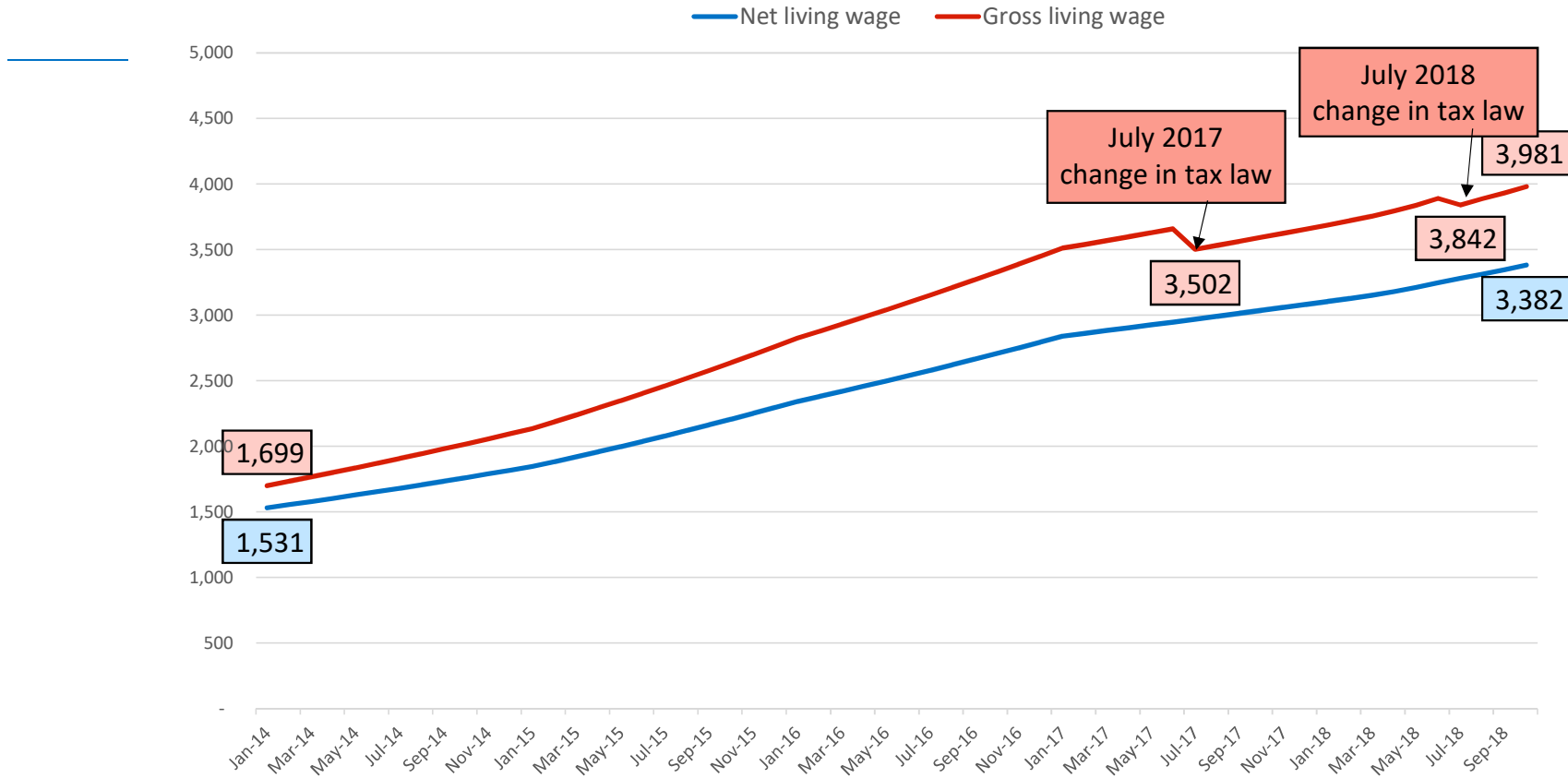
LIVING WAGES PROGRESS

- Tea wages increased with Malawi Tea 2020
 - MK560 approx. \$1.19 at the start of the programme, current cash wage MK1510 approx. \$2.13.
 - If in-kind contribution included: \$2.74 against living wage target as of Oct 2018 estimate of \$3.998.
- Delinked from government minimum wage
- 25% of gap between net living wage and net take home pay closed - 16% of gross living wage gap closed
- But no further progress over inflation in past year
 - no backsliding either
- Difficult macro economic environment for workers and tea estates continue
 - High inflation & unchanged USD exchange rate

TAML BASIC WAGE HIGHER, UNLINKED TO MINIMUM WAGE - GAP INCREASES



LIVING WAGE INCREASES WITH INFLATION



RISKS TO CONTINUING PROGRESS TOWARDS LIVING WAGE

Difficult macro economic environment for workers and tea estates

- High inflation rate continues – Again increasing in 2018 after falling a lot
 - Means the living wage increases every year
- Exchange rate continues to be “fixed” for now
 - Means tea revenues in Kwacha not increasing even though costs in Kwacha increasing because of high inflation
- Income tax. tea workers pay at 30% marginal rate
 - Big problem. Continues despite income tax threshold increase in 2018
- Tea prices determined in a good part by conditions in other countries – current market dynamics negatively affecting Malawi prices



IMVO (INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS CONDUCT) FOOD COVENANT

RETAIL, LIVING WAGE, BANANAS

Action plan

1. Map gaps and set the ambition (Jan/October 2019)
Retailers ask suppliers to use the **Salary Matrix** to map the situation at their main farms
Agreement on the **ambition level**
2. Design (Jun/Dec 2019)
Selection of the focus countries & understanding the context (competitiveness of the sector, potential unintended consequences)
Identify interventions with key local and international partners
3. Implement and report (Jan 2020/Dec 2024)
Main interventions are running, signatories report on their progress towards common goal annually


SALARY MATRIX FOR CALCULATING WAGES GAPS

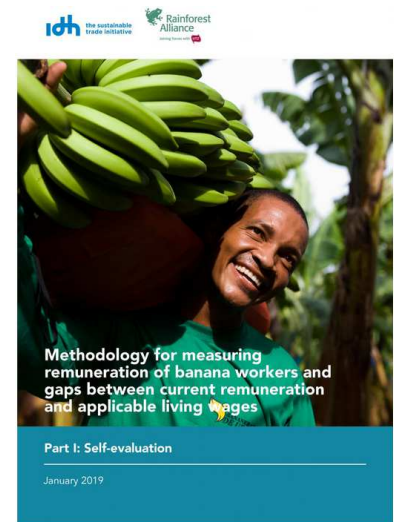
Context

Tool developed by IDH and RA as part of the [SIFAV project](#)

The tool: excel file + manual

Pilot farms calculated their own wage gaps

- 
- 🕒 Open and more transparent dialogue with buyers
 - 🕒 Raise awareness in the entire sector
 - 🕒 Unveil barriers to the payment of living wages
 - 🕒 First step for developing plans to reduce gaps



Main banana producers have already LW benchmark studies completed or in progress by the GLWC (like Ecuador, Costa Rica, Colombia, Dominican Rep., Belize, etc.)

→ ***But it is key for supply chains to understand the gaps at farm level***




The background is a solid dark brown color. It features several stylized, lighter brown graphics: a hand with fingers spread in the upper right, a leaf with a stem and smaller leaves on the left, a large leaf with a central vein on the right, and a smiley face with four dots for eyes in the lower left.


Sylvie Bianchi

Project Coordinator (Samilia Foundation)

Youth and Decent Work, Introduction on aspects of child labour and forced labour



CHILD LABOUR,
FORCED LABOUR,
HUMAN
TRAFFICKING
AND SLAVERY

- 
- Various concepts and definitions of children in employment, child labour and hazardous work and other worst forms of child labour
 - Distinctions between forced labour, slavery and human trafficking
 - Prevalence of child labour and human trafficking in the world today
 - Prevalence of child labour and forced labour in the cocoa industry in Ivory Coast and Ghana
 - Child labour: Root causes, field reality and steps forward
 - Conclusion

DEFINITIONS

- **A child** : a person below the age of 18 (unless the law indicates adulthood younger)
- **Right of the child**: includes all the fundamental rights established by the United Nations in the “Convention on the Rights of the Child” (CRC) and intended to protect children, such as access to education, sufficient nutrition or appropriate care for their condition.
- **Children in employment** are those engaged in any economic activity **for at least one hour during the reference period.**
- **Child labour**: includes all activities that **deprive children of their childhood**, potential and dignity, and undermine their schooling, health, or their physical and mental development
- **Hazardous work by children** is defined as any activity or occupation that, by its nature or type, has or **leads to adverse effects on the child’s safety, health and moral development.**

HAZARDOUS CHILD LABOUR

Work in dangerous and unhealthy conditions that could result in:

- Death of the child (22.000 children killed/year)
- Injuries
- Permanent disability
- Ill health
- Psychological damages

CHILD TRAFFICKING

- According to article 3 of the Palermo Protocol, trafficking in children is “any act of recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child within or outside a country for the purpose of exploitation, regardless of the means used”.

DEFINITION OF CHILDREN'S WORK IN IVORY COAST BY LAW

Ivory Coast national legal definitions:

- **Children's socialising work:** considers as socialising work any unpaid work performed by a child between the ages of thirteen (13) and sixteen (16) years, under the supervision of the legal representative, for the purposes of education and social integration and which is not likely to prejudice: (a) the child's health or physical, mental, moral or social development; (b) school attendance or vocational training and weekly rest. Tasks that are limited to helping parents at home, in the family business under certain conditions.
- **Children's light work:** work done by children as part of their learning in homes, general education establishments, vocational or technical schools or any other institution of accredited professional training; work carried out by children in corporations, where the work is performed as part of an education, vocational training or orientation program to facilitate the choice of career or a form of vocational training.

FORCED LABOUR, HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SLAVERY

Most human trafficking is forced labour but not all forced labour is human trafficking (Act, movement, purpose)

- Different crimes and therefore different legal definitions
- Different punishable crimes and legal prosecutions

FORCED LABOUR

"all work or service which is exacted from any person under the threat of a penalty and for which the person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily. » (ILO convention 1930, art 29)

Can be imposed to adults and children:

- By State authorities
- By private enterprises
- By individuals

The forced labour definition encompasses:

“traditional practices of forced labour, such as vestiges of slavery or slave-like practices, and various forms of debt bondage, as well as new forms of forced labour that have emerged in recent decades, such as human trafficking.”¹ also called “modern-slavery” to shed light on working and living conditions contrary to human dignity.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING TRAITE DES ÊTRES HUMAINS (≠ TRAFFIC) MENSENHANDEL

Human trafficking is when a person is “acquired”, through force or manipulation, in order to exploit them.

Human trafficking, as defined by the Palermo Protocol, has **3 key elements**:

- **Action** : movement: recruitment, transportation, harbouring or receipt of a person
- **Means** : use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or manipulation to achieve the consent of a person
- **Purpose**: exploitation

Movement does not have to mean across a national border.

FORMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND PREVALENCE

Various forms:

- SEX TRAFFICKING
- LABOUR TRAFFICKING
- ORGAN TRAFFICKING

Prevalence: Today: **40,3 million** people are victims of one or more forms of exploitation.

Profit: 150 Billion Dollars for traffickers

SLAVERY

The 1926 Slavery Convention states that Slavery is the “status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised”

- A person can be in slave-like conditions but not considered a slave (because they are still legally a person) with individual rights
- A slave is not even a human any more because they are a piece of property

REMINDER: SDG 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and **by 2025** end child labour in all its forms

PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOUR IN THE WORLD

- 168 million children aged 5 to 17 are engaged in child labour (11% of the global child population)
- 85 million children in hazardous work endangering their health
- Prevalence of child labour in Asia, Pacific region and Sub-Saharan Africa
- Higher in poorer countries
- Agriculture is the most predominant sector by far
- Child labour as a whole is decreasing but too slowly
- In Sub-Saharan Africa 1 in 5 children is in child labour (21%)

PREVALENCE OF CHILD LABOUR AND FORCED LABOUR IN THE COCOA SECTOR OF IVORY COAST AND GHANA

Published in September 2018

Period covered: 2013-2017 done
by The Tulane University and the
Walk Free Foundation

- Child labour in Ivory Coast : 1.2 million
- Child labour in Ghana: 900.000
- More than 90% of working children are exposed to child labour
- More than 85% of working children are exposed to hazardous work
- Many children working in cocoa are underage and working excessive hours
- Trafficking of children from Burkina Faso and Mali

Ghana:

Adults victims of forced labour: 3.700

Children victims of forced labour (10-17): 14.000

Côte d'Ivoire:

Adults victims of forced labour: 9.600

Children victims of child labour: 2.000

CHILD LABOUR ROOT CAUSES IN IVORY COAST

- I. POVERTY (46% of population) : +800.000 cocoa farmers and their families are living in extreme poverty
- II. LACK OF ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION (50% of children out of secondary school in rural areas)
- III. LACK OF LEGAL IDENTITY (up to 40-50% children without a birth certificate in several regions)
- IV. WEAK PROTECTION SYSTEMS (social workers have almost no budget to operate)
- V. Increased HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY due to HEALTH/WATER/NUTRITION issues
- VI. CASES OF CHILD TRAFFICKING and violence against children

FAILURE OF THE HARKING-ENGEL PROTOCOL AND FOLLOW UP STEPS

HARKIN-ENGEL Protocol:
Reducing the worst forms of child
labour of 70% by 2020 (originally
2005)

- I. Fighting POVERTY and ensuring a decent life to planters and their families
- II. Prevention actions to address root causes of child labour: strengthening national provision of services
- III. Clear comprehension of the field needs and dynamics
- IV. Structural approach and sustainable financial means to implement it
- V. Transparency
- VI. Shared responsibility (Local Governments, the EU, the Industry)
- VII. Make sure we answer this question: Who is going to work in the fields when all children are in school?

UNITY VS
INDIVIDUAL
ACTIONS

**BUSINESS
SHOULD INVEST
IN HUMAN
RIGHTS
BECAUSE:**

Consider children and human rights as a whole
is fundamental to sustainable cocoa.

We can only make it by jointly uniting all
stakeholders skills and forces.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

SAMILIA.ORG



Jochen Anthierens

(Human Rights Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Belgium)

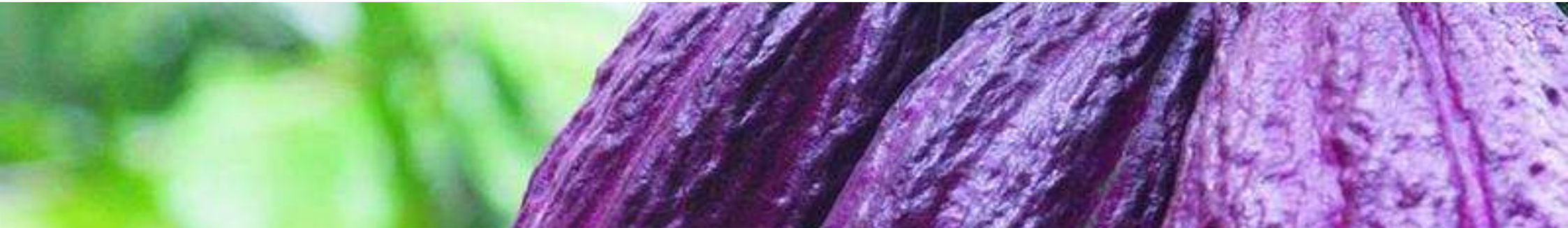
Business and Human Rights, a Belgian governmental perspective



Violaine Berger

Senior Program Manager, Cocoa & Forests Initiative and Cocoa Landscapes (IDH)

Cocoa and Forests Initiative in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Colombia



Cocoa & Forests Initiative

The Cocoa & Forests initiative: progress achieved so far

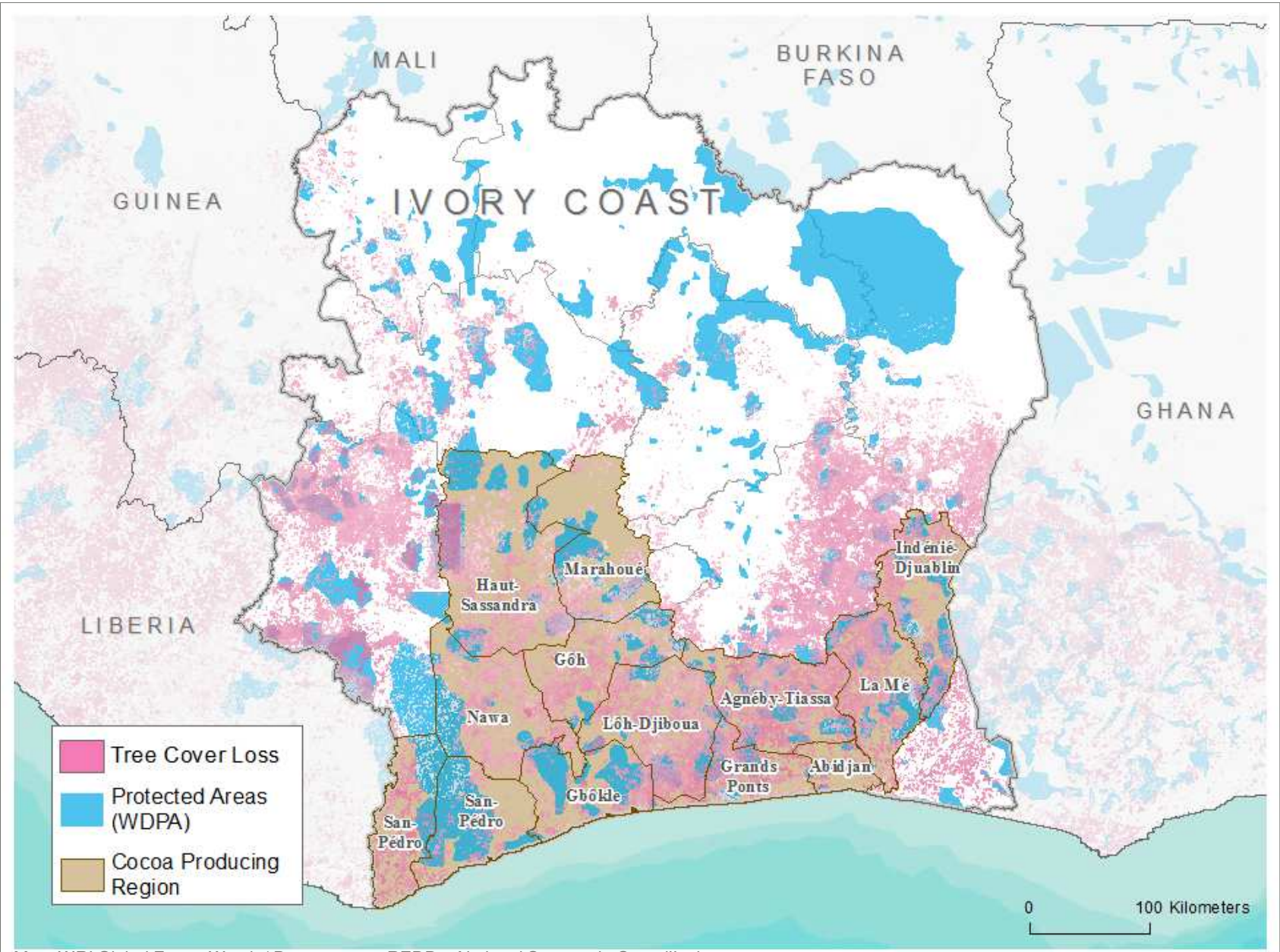
Violaine Berger, Senior Program Manager, IDH
berger@idhtrade.org

Sept 4th 2019



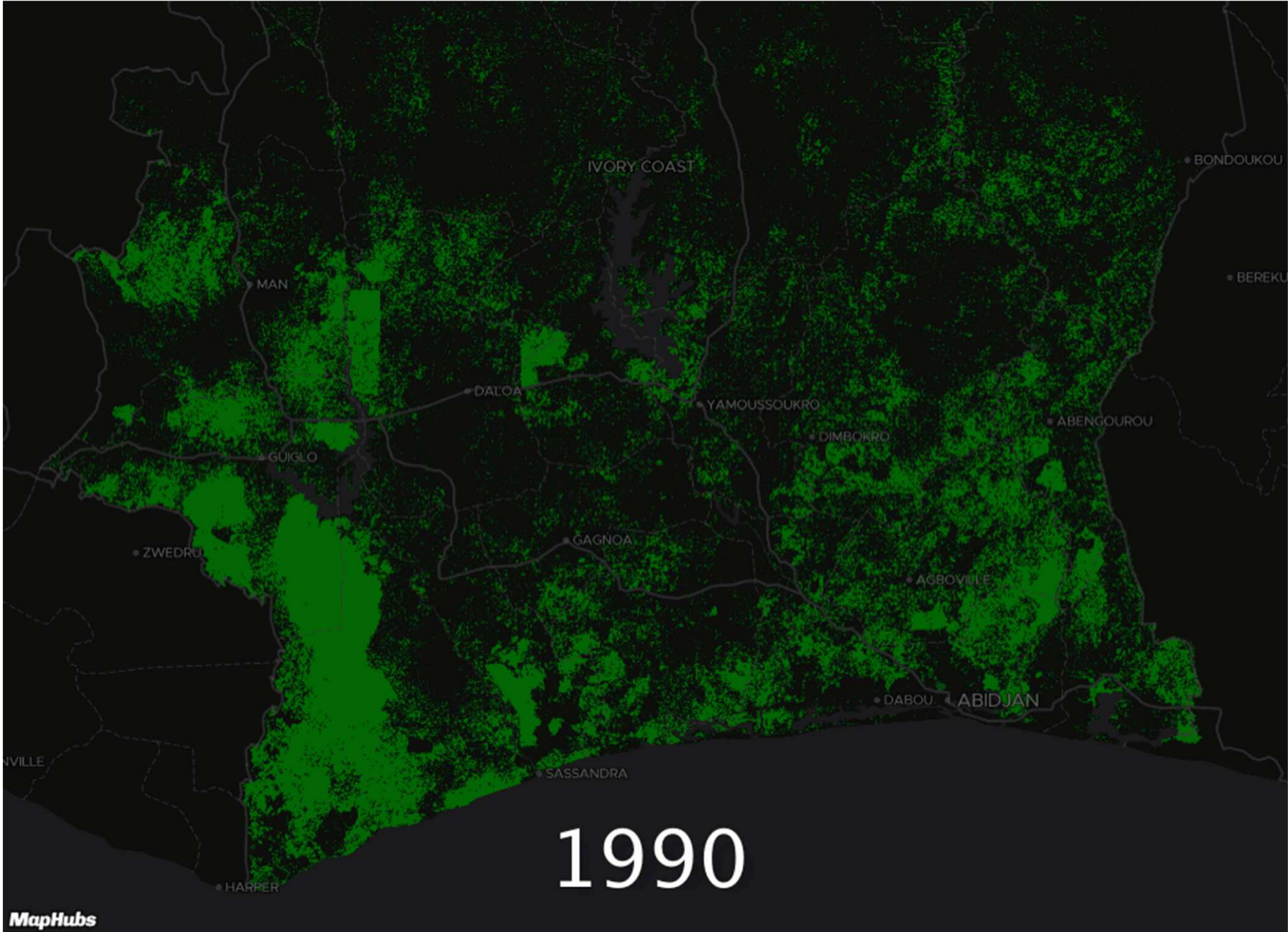
Ministry of Foreign Affairs





Map: WRI Global Forest Watch / Data sources: REDD+ National Strategy in Côte d'Ivoire





Cocoa & Forests Joint Statement of Intent. London, March 2017



“We, the undersigned companies, commit to working together, pre competitively, to end deforestation and forest degradation in the cocoa supply chain, with an initial focus on Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire.”

What is the Cocoa & Forests Initiative?

An active commitment of leading cocoa-producing governments and chocolate and cocoa companies to end deforestation and forest degradation in the cocoa supply chain.

- Initiated in 2017 in **Côte d'Ivoire** and **Ghana**, which jointly represent 60-70% of the world's annual supply of cocoa;
- Expanded to **Colombia** in 2018, where cocoa was identified as a priority for Colombian agricultural growth, both for domestic consumption and international export.
- Serves as the starting point for the Roadmap to Deforestation-Free Cocoa in **Cameroon**, a process launched in January 2019



Key milestones

2017

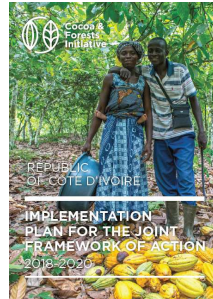


Joint Statement of Intent
16 March 2017
35 company signatories

Joint Framework for Action
Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana
16 Nov 2017
Government and company signatories



2018



Implementation Plan for the Joint Framework of Action
Cote d'Ivoire
29 June 2018

National Implementation Plan
Ghana
4 July 2018



Cocoa, Forests & Peace Joint Framework for Action
Colombia
17 July 2018



Roadmap to Deforestation-Free Cocoa
Cameroon
Jan. 2019

2019

Company Action Plans released
Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire
March 2019



Company Action Plans



Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana: Governance

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

GHANA

Led by



Government: Ministry of Water and Forests



Government: Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources

Facilitated by

- Public-Private-Civil Society facilitation: IDH
- Private sector convening: WCF

- Public-Private-Civil Society facilitation: IDH
- Private sector convening: WCF

Governance structures

- Steering Committee
- Technical Committee
- Thematic Groups (x6)
- Secretariat

- Oversight Committee
- Steering Committee
- Technical Working Groups (x3) and Task Forces (x5)
- Secretariat and Coordination Team



What is the mandate of CFI?

Offer a platform for producing country government, private sector, civil society organizations and other stakeholders (e.g. research institutions) to collaborate on the development and implementation of action plans that can help reduce cocoa-related deforestation and forest degradation, and when needed, foster forest restoration.



What it does

- ✓ Hold signatories accountable for their commitments
- ✓ Inform the development of new policies/action plans
- ✓ Attract new sources of funding
- ✓ Track progress of companies & governments against their commitment (through REDD+)
- ✓ Lead the development of guidance, tools, methodologies
- ✓ Facilitate exchange of information between stakeholders
- ✓ Support creation of synergies between existing initiatives
- ✓ Communicate on progress



What it can't do

- X Can't implement (this is the role of government institutions and companies)



CFI: THE THEORY OF CHANGE

NOT STARTED
 TO START IN THE COMING MONTH
 ONGOING
 ACHIEVED

THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE - PROGRESS UPDATE, COTE D'IVOIRE

Categories of Actions	FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION 9 COMMITMENTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	OUTCOME	
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION & PRODUCERS' SOURCES OF INCOME	Strengthen supply chain mapping <small>100% of the cocoa supply traceable from planting to the first point of purchase</small>	Feasibility study on traceability	Pilot project on traceability	Verifiable traceability system	100% traceable cocoa
	Invest in long-term cocoa productivity in environmentally appropriate areas to produce "more cocoa on less land".	Agroforestry and diversification		Improving productivity	Improving producer income
FOREST PROTECTION & RESTORATION	OIPR ensures that no cocoa beans come from parks and reserves, except from Marahoué National Park.	Mapping of the direct supply chain of companies		Updating or development of land use and forest management plans	No supply in national parks and forests classified as Category 1
	Promote the effective restoration and long-term conservation of national parks & reserves & classified forests	Amendment and promulgation of the Forest Code	Collection of socio-economic data on cocoa farmers and their forest-dependent communities		Promotion of agroforestry in category 2 & 3 classified forests and in the rural domain
		Updating forest cover and land use maps	Conduct awareness campaigns, training of forest management institutions on the new Forest Code and its implementing regulations, the CFI commitments		Forest restoration
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION & SOCIAL INCLUSION	Respect the rights of cocoa producers <small>Effective engagement & empowerment of cocoa producing communities & CSOs</small>	Develop guidelines for environmental and social safeguards		Mitigate the social & environmental impact of land use & forest management plans	Conservation & monitoring (of all forests)
FINANCING, GOVERNANCE & IMPLEMENTATION	Work together to implement the actions of the Framework and to mobilize the necessary financial resources and technical expertise	Terms of Reference of the Public-Private Fund		Creation of a public-private fund	Funding available for conservation & rehabilitation
	Implement the actions adopted in the context of a broader territorial approach	Established governance		Regular meetings of governance bodies	Coordinated field actions
	Implement tangible and objective actions with clear deadlines	Inventory of existing initiatives in the 5 priority regions		Coordinated plans	
MONITORING & EVALUATION	Effective monitoring and reporting on progress in commitments and actions	Publication of action plans by companies		Develop a monitoring & evaluation framework and a measurement protocol	Measure, monitor and report on progress
					Cocoa & Forests Initiative Annual Report



CFI: THE THEORY OF CHANGE

NOT STARTED
TO START IN THE COMING MONTH
ONGOING
ACHIEVED



THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE - PROGRESS UPDATE, GHANA

Categories of Actions	FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION 9 COMMITMENTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	OUTCOME
SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION & PRODUCERS' SOURCES OF INCOME	Strengthen Supply chain mapping 100% of cocoa sourcing traceable from farm to first purchase point	Traceability feasibility study:	Traceability system to support deforestation-free cocoa sourcing	100% cocoa traceability
FOREST PROTECTION & RESTORATION	Investment in long-term productivity of high-quality cocoa in environmentally sustainable manner and grow "more cocoa on less land"	Agroforestry & diversification	Improved productivity	Improvement of income
	Prohibit and prevent activities in the cocoa sector that cause or contribute to any further deforestation or forest degradation No production and sourcing of cocoa from National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, and Wildlife Resource Reserves	Mapping of direct supply chains by companies Develop complete land and tree tenure policies	Update or development of land use and forest management plans	No sourcing from national parks and forest reserves (at the exception of admitted farms) Detailed operational guidelines covering forest management in Category 1 & 2 Forest Reserve
	Promote the effective restoration and long-term conservation of National Parks [...] Forest Reserves	Updated forest cover and land use maps Carry out awareness campaigns, training of forest management institutions on the amended Forest Code		Forest restoration Conservation and surveillance (all forests)
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION & SOCIAL INCLUSION	Respect the rights of cocoa farmers Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities	Develop social safeguard guidelines	Mitigate social impact of land use and forest management plans	Improved community participation in forest management
FINANCING, GOVERNANCE & IMPLEMENTATION	Embrace shared responsibility to implement the Framework actions Including continued engagement in a multi-stakeholder process for dialogue	Public-private collaboration to mobilize new sources of funding for forest protection and restoration, and to incentivize farmers adoption of environmentally sustainable cocoa production Governance established	Funding roadmap	Finance available for forest preservation & rehabilitation
	Implement agreed actions in the context of a broader landscape level approach	Inventory of existing initiatives in 6 hotspot intervention areas	Regular meetings of the governance bodies	Coordinated on-the-ground action
	Implement verifiable actions and timebound targets.	Company action plans published	Coordinated plans	
MONITORING & EVALUATION	Effective monitoring and reporting on progress	Develop an M&E Framework and a measurement protocol	Measure, monitor and report on progress	Yearly CFI progress report

How to join?

Signature of the Framework for Action


Development of Company Action Plan

Implementation

Reporting on progress

Participation in calls, meetings, etc
Mobilization of additional resources (staff/budget)





Roadmap to Deforestation-Free Cocoa in Cameroon

Overview



The rationale for the initiative

Cocoa in Cameroon

- ❖ 5th largest cocoa producing country worldwide (275,000 MT/year)
- ❖ US\$426 million annual income

Forests in Cameroon

- ❖ 46.3% of the national territory covered by rainforests
- ❖ 11% of the Congo Basin forests
- ❖ Deforestation rate: up to 0.2%/year amongst the highest in the Congo Basin

- ❖ **Nation's ambition: 600,000 MT per year by 2020**
- ❖ **Risk to forests: degradation and deforestation**

Need for collaboration towards a development of the cocoa sector that is sustainable, i.e. that contributes to farmers' livelihoods and forest protection

Roadmap to Deforestation-Free Cocoa

- ❖ The Roadmap to deforestation-free cocoa is based on a **public-private-civil society partnership** approach.
- ❖ The objective is to **forge a multi-stakeholder partnership in Cameroon** to agree on a **common vision** and a **joint framework for action** to address cocoa-related deforestation.
- ❖ The Framework focuses on :
 - The **conservation of national parks and reserves, as well as the restoration of forests that have been degraded by** human activities, in particular the encroachment of cocoa farms, among other factors;
 - **Sustainable income through alternative sources and productivity increase to increase farmers' yields and livelihoods**, grow "more cocoa on less land" and thus reduce pressure on the forest;
 - **Engagement and empowerment** of cocoa communities.

Designing the Framework for Action – A multi-stakeholder process



Building a deforestation-free cocoa sector in Cameroon

AT NATIONAL LEVEL: ROADMAP TO DEFORESTATION-FREE COCOA

Joint Framework for Action to address cocoa-related deforestation
(Sustainable Production, Forest Protection, Farmers/Communities Inclusion)

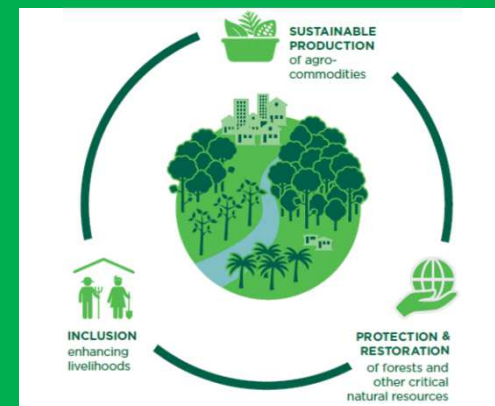
Conveners: Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife, Ministry of Agriculture, ONCC, IDH



AT LANDSCAPE LEVEL: GREEN COCOA LANDSCAPE PROGRAM

Pilot, at a landscape level, the innovative solutions designed at a national level through the Roadmap to DFC

Conveners: IDH, WWF





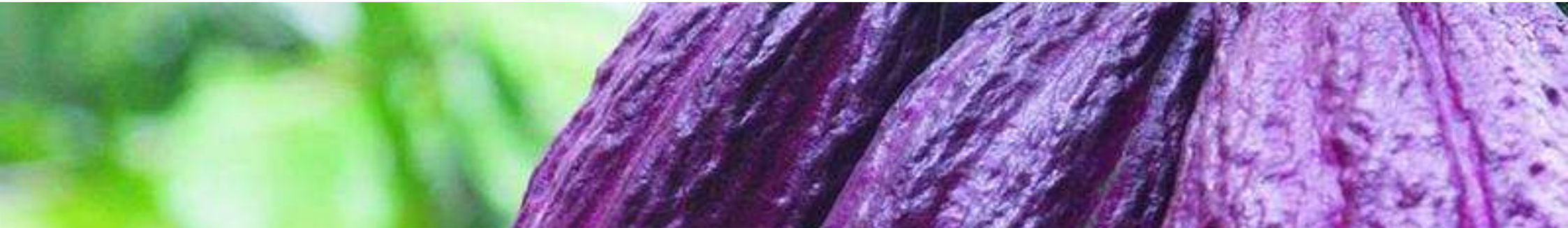


THANK YOU!



Ministry of Foreign Affairs





Cocoa & Forests Initiative

Appendices

Sept 4th 2019



Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Aggregated company action plan (Cote d'Ivoire)

Commitment	Actions	To be delivered by 2022
Forest Protection and Restoration		
1. No further conversion of any forest land (as defined under national regulations, and using HCS and HCV methodologies) for cocoa production.	1.1 Conduct farm mapping within direct supply chain to identify and collect cocoa farm boundaries to ensure cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands, National Parks and Reserves, and Classified Forests	569,400 farms mapped
	1.2 Conduct deforestation risk assessments in all direct sourcing areas	# ha included in deforestation risk assessment: TBD
2. Elimination of cocoa production and sourcing in National Parks and Reserves in line with promulgation and enforcement of national forest policy and development of alternative livelihoods for affected farmers	2.1 Adopt and publish a system for excluding farmers in the direct supply chain with cocoa production in protected areas	Yes
	2.2 All farms found in National Parks and Reserves reported to government	% farms in Natl Parks & Reserves reported to government: TBD
	2.3 Support cocoa farmers' transition to alternative livelihoods	# of total farmers in protected areas receiving assistance for alternative livelihoods: TBD
3. No sourcing of cocoa from National Parks and Reserves through companies' traceable direct sourcing programs .	3.1 Implement traceability tools/technology to ensure no cocoa purchases originate from National Parks or Reserves (all forest areas)	100% of direct sourced cocoa is traceable to farm-level
4. 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	4.1 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	# farmer 'agroforestry restoration' contracts signed: TBD # hectares restored in Classified Forests: TBD
	5.1 Cooperate with the government on enforcement to prevent deforestation in the legally protected forest estate (rural domain)	# hectares of forest in rural domain protected: TBD
6. Up-to-date maps on forest cover and land-use for the different forests, and socio-economic data on cocoa farmers developed and publicly disclosed, and detailed operational guidelines prepared	6.1 Support the government's forthcoming adaptive management plans for different forest areas to benefit the livelihoods of forest-dependent cocoa communities	Yes
	6.2 Participate in the development and operation of land-use and land-use planning at national and regional levels by sharing existing land use maps with government	Yes




Aggregated company action plan (Cote d'Ivoire)

Commitment	Actions	To be delivered by 2022
Forest Protection and Restoration		
7. Public enforcement of the new Forest Code and its subsequent guidelines, and public sector governance will be strengthened	7.1 Promote and participate in awareness-raising campaigns to educate farmers on the new Forest Code	374,600 farmers reached at awareness events
	7.2 Update farmer engagement materials and training with the revised Forest Code	Yes
8. Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration	8.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	<i>\$ mobilized towards forest protection and restoration: TBD</i>
		<i># hectares with forest protection and restoration financing: TBD</i>
9. Public-private collaboration to identify good practices, technical guidance and incentive mechanisms for forest restoration and agro-forestry	9.1 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	215,900 farmers participating in PES contracts
		12,995,100 multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting
		244,400 hectares cocoa agroforestry developed
	9.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	8,306,600 native trees planted off-farm
		<i># ha of forest area restored: TBD</i>
10. Government creation, in collaboration with all stakeholders, of a public-private fund to support financing of protection and restoration of HCV forest areas.	10.1 Support the creation of the public-private forest conservation and rehabilitation fund	<i>\$ contributed to fund: TBD</i>



Aggregated company action plan (Cote d'Ivoire)

Commitment	Actions	To be delivered by 2022
Sustainable Production and Farmers' Livelihoods		
11. Promote investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in environmentally suitable areas in order to grow "more cocoa on less land"	11.1 Distribute improved cocoa planting material	# improved seedlings distributed to farmers: TBD
	11.2 Establish and/or provide cocoa nurseries with improved cocoa planting material	# of nurseries with improved cocoa seedlings: TBD
	11.3 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	444,400 of farmers trained in GAPs
	11.4 Support cocoa farm rehabilitation	# of hectares of cocoa rehabilitated: TBD
12. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers	12.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification	230,600 farmers applying crop diversification
	12.2 Support distribution and planting of multi-purpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	12,995,100 multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting 244,400 hectares cocoa agroforestry developed
13. Promote financial inclusion and innovation to deepen farmers' access to working capital and investment funds for production and farm renovation	13.1 Promote farmer savings	100,200 farmers in supply chain with a savings account 32,400 farmers participating in VSLA groups
	13.2 Offer financial products to farmers	113,500 farmers offered a financial product
14. 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.	14.1 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	569,400 farms mapped within direct supply chain
	14.2 Implement traceability system to farm level in direct supply chain	100% of direct sourced cocoa traceable from individual farms to first purchase point
Social Inclusion and Community Engagement		
15. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes.	15.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	3,400 communities with consultation sessions 

Aggregated company action plan (Cote d'Ivoire)

Commitment	Actions	To be delivered by 2022
Social Inclusion and Community Engagement		
15. Full and effective information sharing, consultation, and informed participation of cocoa farmers and their communities who are affected by proposed land-use changes.	15.1 Organize cocoa community consultations on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	3,400 communities with consultation sessions
16. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration	16.1 Establish and/or support community-based natural resource management programs for forest restoration/protection	# of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program: TBD # hectares under CBNRM: TBD
17. Development of action plans for forest protection and restoration, and sustainable agricultural intensification that are gender and youth sensitive.	17.1 Develop forest protection & restoration and agriculture intensification action plans that are gender and youth sensitive	# cocoa communities with gender-focused programs: TBD # cocoa communities with youth-focused programs: TBD



2019 Priorities - Ghana

PRIORITY ACTIONS	DEADLINES
1. Conduct study of who is doing what in CFI priority areas.	June 2019
2. Develop content and identify channels for sensitization on CFI at the community level	May 2019
3. Availability and access to maps – National Secretariat to organize workshop on how to access maps around protected forest areas in the cocoa belt.	June 2019
4. Progress to be made on CFI related Deforestation Monitoring system	June 2019
5. Monitoring and Evaluation framework completed	June 2019
6. Finalize and publish guidelines to social and environmental safeguards	May 2019
7. National secretariat functional with staff	June 2019
8. Proposed National Event on 2nd Anniversary of Joint Framework of Actions	November 2019
9. Proposed local donor conference for fund raising	TBD



2019 Priorities – Cote d'Ivoire

PRIORITY ACTIONS	DEADLINES
1. Inventory study of programmes and partners in the regions of the pilot phase	May
2. Awareness raising among stakeholders on the Cocoa and Forests Initiative in priority regions (AFOR, OIREN, FOPCC, CCC, MINADER, MINEF, REDD+, OIPR, SODEFOR, FAO, FIRCA, WCF, IDH, GIZ)	October
3. Feasibility study on traceability	June (start)
4. Organisation of the TFP Round Table for the financing of CFI	September
5. Finalization of the categorization of classified forests	April
6. Identification of pilot projects with industry on agroforests and parks and reserves	May
7. Elaboration of a monitoring and evaluation manual	May
8. Organization of a meeting of stakeholders in the context of the establishment of a platform for the coordination of forest monitoring systems (including the establishment of an alert system)	May
9. Study on the analysis of the sensitivity of the Cocoa and Forests Initiative's action plan to the environmental and social safeguard standards adopted	June





Cedric van Cutsem

Associate Director Cocoa Life (Mondelēz)

Zero deforestation chocolate

Mondelez
International



TOWARDS A ZERO DEFORESTATION CHOCOLATE

Cédric van Cutsem
Associate Director, Cocoa Life

September 2019



BEFORE WE START, COCOA LIFE IN A NUTSHELL...



Ambitious commitment to source 100% of our chocolate brands from Cocoa Life reaching

43% at end of 2018

- Working with over **140,000 cocoa farmers**
- In more than **1,400 communities**
- All 6 Cocoa Life origins activated

• Encouraging impact @scale

FARMING

Cocoa Life farms outperform standard farms by **25% in Ghana** (Taloca late Feb data)

COMMUNITIES

1,355 Community Action Plans activated and included in public funding plans

CLIMATE CHANGE

>93k Cocoa Life farms (63%) **mapped** and none in priority protected forests

Vision
Cocoa made right

Mission
Lead transformation of the cocoa sector by implementing our own holistic program in partnership with others, advocating best practice and policy change

Public Commitment
All chocolate will be sourced from Cocoa Life by 2025

Principles

1. Increase transparency, connecting consumers to cocoa growers
2. Promote “self-sustainability”, building capacity at origin
3. Make greater impact, creating transformative partnerships
4. Respect Human Rights, focus on child rights and women’s empowerment
5. Increase business advantage

Cocoa Farming as a prosperous business

Cocoa Communities are empowered and inclusive

Forests are conserved & restored

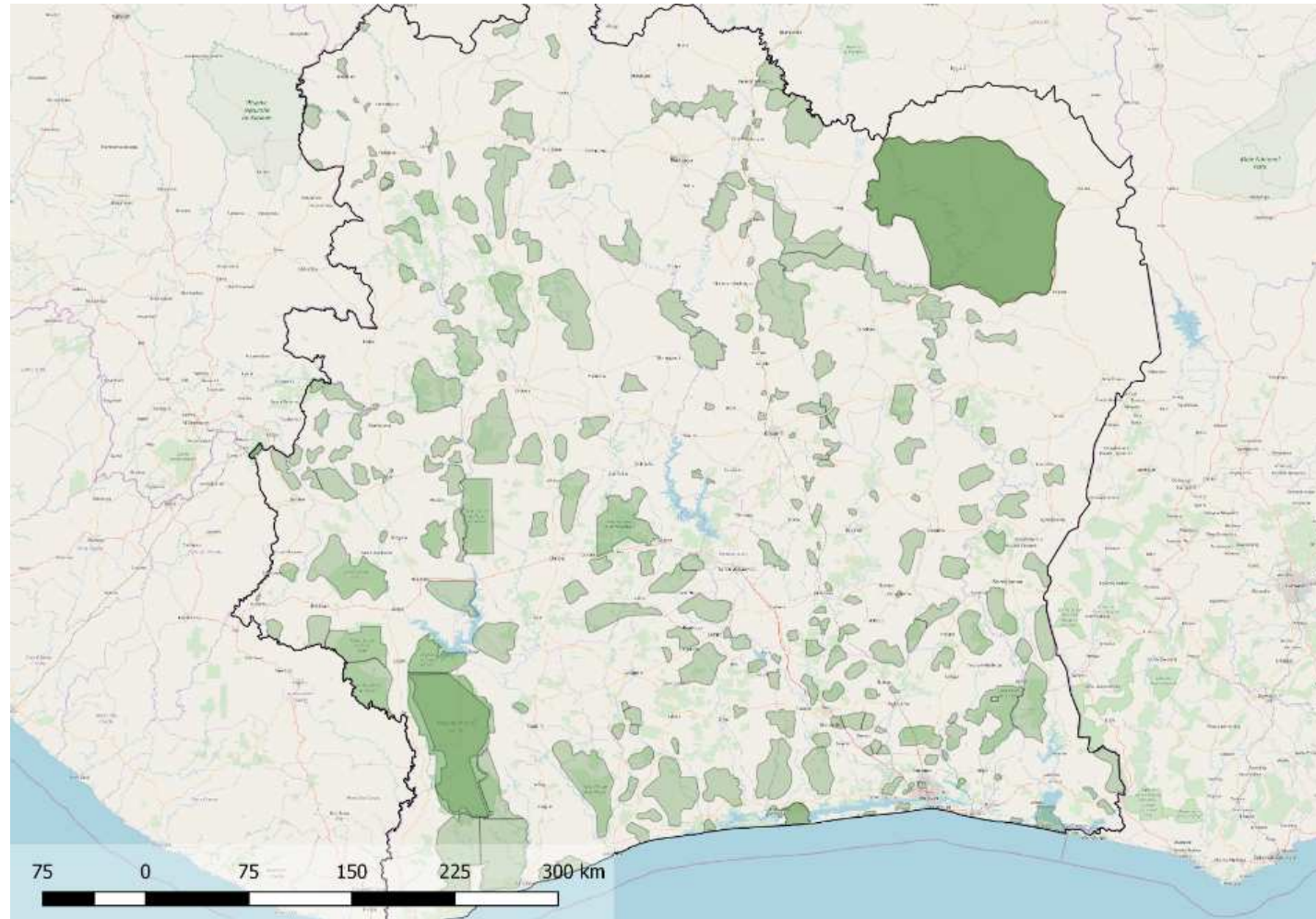
Learning from independent evaluation and verification

TOWARDS A ZERO DEFORESTATION CHOCOLATE, WE NEED



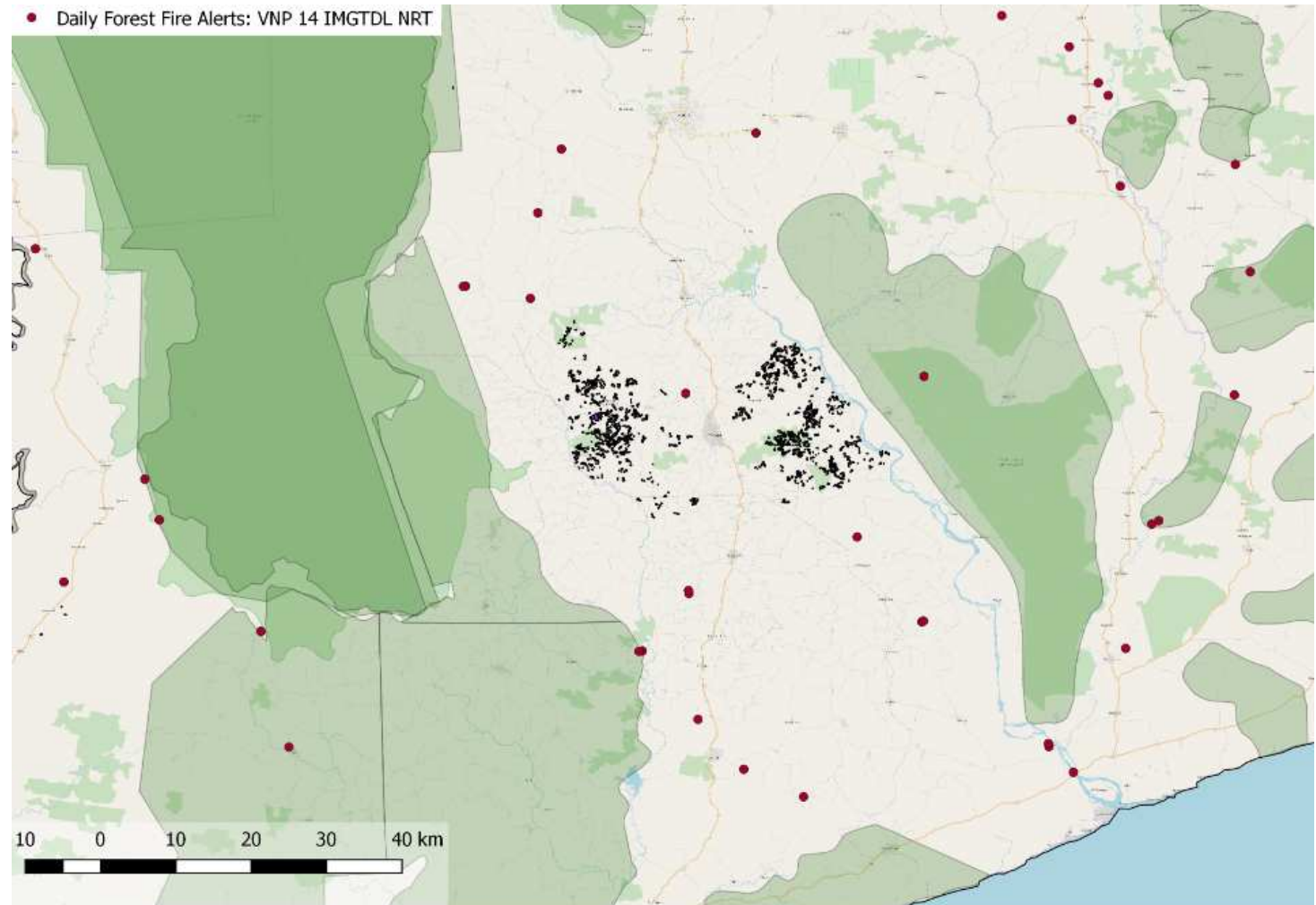
TRACEABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Understanding where and under which conditions cocoa is produced is critical for behaviour change and assessing risk in our supply chain.



TRACEABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

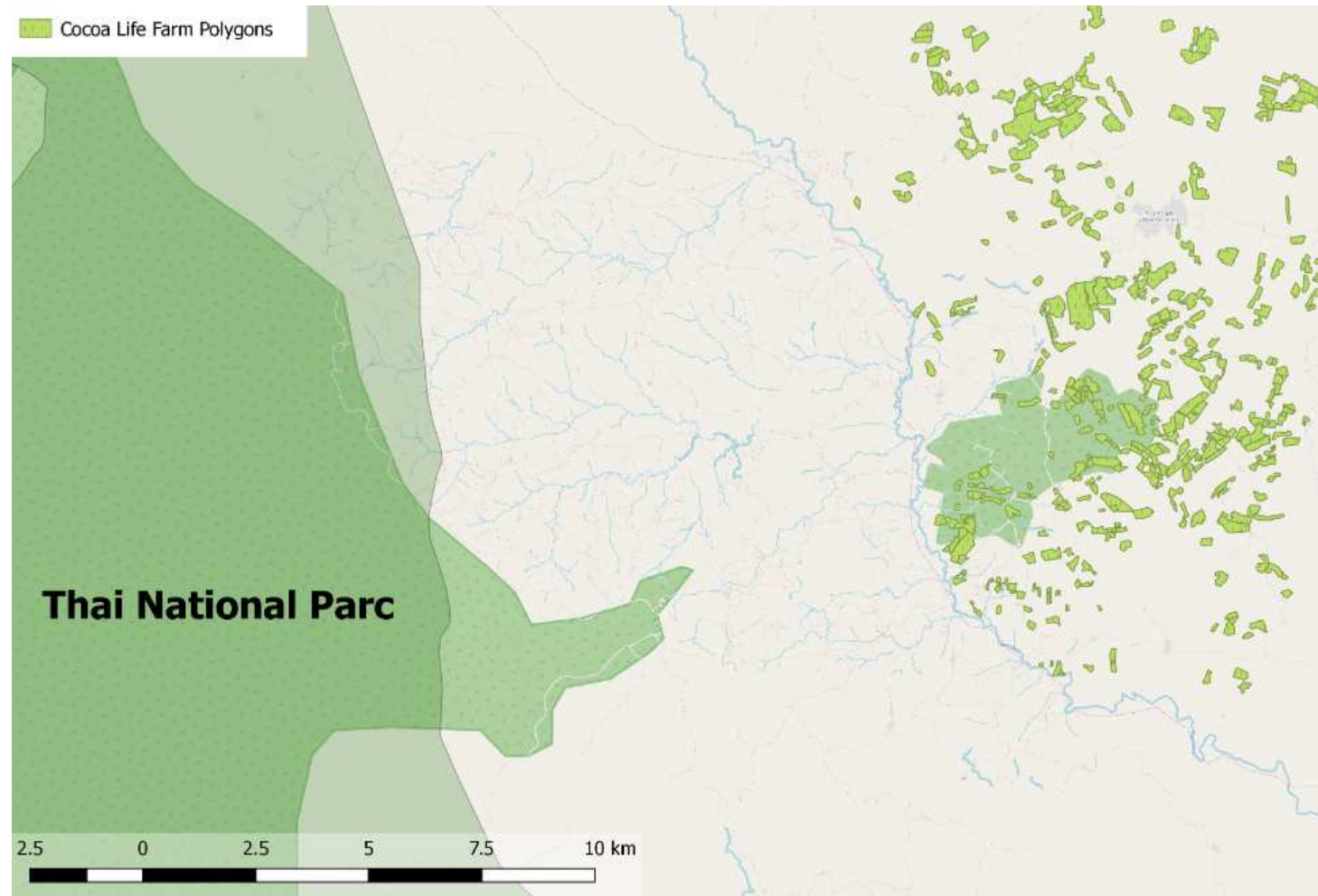
Understanding where and under which conditions cocoa is produced is critical for behaviour change and assessing risk in our supply chain.





TRACEABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

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TOWARDS A ZERO DEFORESTATION CHOCOLATE, WE NEED



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ECONOMIC RELEVANCE FOR FARMERS/COMMUNITIES

All interventions taken by the sector need to have a positive economical impact for cocoa farming communities



ECONOMIC RELEVANCE FOR FARMERS/COMMUNITIES

All interventions taken by the sector need to have a positive economical impact for cocoa farming communities

Introducing PES to support adoption of agroforestry (under Redd+)

1. **HCSA:** based on satellite images
2. **Land use planning:** collaboratively and endorsed by local authorities
3. **Inform:** Raising awareness and providing information to producers and local communities
4. **Identification of candidates** for the PES.
5. **Entrepreneurship development:** creation of three forest tree nurseries/VSLA's
6. **Training of the candidates on PES methods and agroforestry**
7. **Signing of PES contracts** with producers and community leaders

Main progress to date:

- **1050 Farmers** under PSE (contracts signed)
- **1669 Ha** under PSE agroforestry (contracts signed)



ECONOMIC RELEVANCE FOR FARMERS/COMMUNITIES

All interventions taken by the sector need to have a positive economical impact for cocoa farming communities

Main learnings

- Knowledge gap on agroforestry practices to be recommended and their financial return to farmers
- Value of PES needs to be increased and extended in time. Who can fund?
- We need a more targeted approach
- We need ways to reward operators introducing such incentives
- We need to engage with all stakeholders (farmers, FO's, buyers, local gvmts)
- We need to reduce monitoring transaction costs

TOWARDS A ZERO DEFORESTATION CHOCOLATE, WE NEED



TRACEABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Understanding where and under which conditions cocoa is produced is critical for behaviour change and assessing risk in our supply chain.

ECONOMIC RELEVANCE FOR FARMERS/COMMUNITIES

All interventions taken by the sector need to have a positive economical impact for cocoa farming communities

ENSURING COLLECTIVE ACTIONS

Only a sector wide, long term strategy, with coordinated actions will allow us to end deforestation in cocoa supply chains



ENSURING COLLECTIVE ACTIONS

Only a sector wide, long term strategy, with coordinated actions will allow us to end deforestation in cocoa supply chains

- Cocoa and Forest Initiative
- Transparency and accountability frameworks among stakeholders
- Join forces in a landscape approach (incl other sectors)
- Engage the entire community, not only cocoa farmers (CODEC)
- Build the knowledge, together
- Align approaches and definitions
- Unlock finance



THANK YOU



A close-up photograph of a chocolate bar in a metal mold on a stainless steel table. The chocolate bar is dark brown and has a slightly textured surface. The mold is a simple rectangular metal tray. In the background, there are several other similar metal trays, some containing chocolate. To the left, there is a clear plastic bowl containing more chocolate. The lighting is soft and even, highlighting the texture of the chocolate and the metal.

Chocolate break



Break out sessions working groups

Living Income

Norma Tregurtha

Director, Policy and Projects

ISEAL

Deforestation

Violaine Berger

Senior Program Manager,
Cocoa & Forests Initiative and
Cocoa Landscapes

IDH

Youth and Decent Work

Sylvie Bianchi

Project Coordinator

Samilia Foundation





Contact Us

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Beyond
Chocolate