



ETG | Beyond Beans

Cocoa & Forests Initiative Progress Report

2022-23

Introduction

ETG (Export Trading Group) is a signatory of the Cocoa and Forest Initiative (CFI). In collaboration with our sustainability foundation, Beyond Beans, we are safeguarding and replenishing forests, fostering community involvement, and promoting sustainable production practices while supporting the livelihoods of farmers.

Our work revolves around three core principles:

Nature Positive: As a company, we are committed to working in ways that are mindful of our impacts on nature, preserve our Earth’s ecosystems and restore them to a better state where possible.

Business Positive: We envisage a business that is lean, agile and efficient while contributing to a more connected, interdependent, and value-driven culture.

People Positive: Our ambition is to have a positive impact on all people whose lives we touch, no matter how large or small their contribution to our business.

This report details the progress we’ve made alongside our farmers throughout the October 2022 to September 2023 crop season.

As a cocoa trader, ETG implements Cocoa and Forest Initiative (CFI) activities with our farmers on behalf of chocolate makers. Many of the chocolate makers we work with are also CFI signatories, therefore, to prevent double counting CFI outcomes, our joint efforts are reported directly by them. When we also report these numbers, we clearly state that they are on behalf of clients. We also undertake some sustainability projects with farmers who are not associated with a CFI chocolate maker. Consequently, we report on the accomplishments from these initiatives independently.



Cocoa & Forests Initiative



The Cocoa & Forests Initiative: Collective Action to End Cocoa-Related Deforestation

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 [Cocoa & Forests Initiative](#).

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

Deforestation of tropical rainforests is a major issue in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, which together produce nearly two-thirds of the world's supply of cocoa, the main ingredient in chocolate. [Côte d'Ivoire](#) and [Ghana](#) respectively lost 26% and 9.3% of their humid primary forest between 2002 and 2020, with a significant portion of deforestation attributable to cocoa farming expansion.

A comprehensive analysis is required to determine the exact contribution of cocoa production to deforestation. WCF, CFI members, and partners are

working together on science-based methods to determine the share of cocoa production to overall deforestation rates with a high level of accuracy in cocoa producing countries. Data reliability and a good knowledge of the cause and location of deforestation is essential to develop effective and adequate mitigation measures and ensure that WCF members and partners are compliant with regulations such as the EUDR which will come into force in 2025.

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.



Deforestation - Côte d'Ivoire

Key Commitments in the Cocoa and Forest Initiative

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 to effectively monitor progress on CFI, as well as proactively address threats of new deforestation.

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

The governments and companies are accelerating investment in long-term productivity of cocoa in order to grow "more cocoa on less land." Key actions include provision of 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.

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.



Community Tree Planting Event

How ETG | Beyond Beans Engages in the CFI Partnership

ETG is a commercial partner of CFI with direct links to farmer groups across Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. Beyond Beans Foundation builds sustainability programs in ETG's commodity supply chains in collaboration with partner companies, NGOs and government agencies.

ETG and Beyond Beans primarily work for large grinders and chocolate manufacturers, many of whom are also signatories of CFI. This collaboration holds significant value as it ensures alignment of goals and activities throughout the supply chain. However, due to the substantial number of activities implemented on behalf of CFI signatory clients, these are not reflected in ETG's progress report. Additionally, ETG | Beyond Beans undertakes initiatives for farmers whose cocoa isn't supplied to CFI chocolate makers but still benefit from our support, thus necessitating separate reporting. One of ETG | Beyond Beans' notable strengths lies in developing innovative interventions and methodologies. We initially pilot these initiatives on a small scale internally, later scaling them up in collaboration with other CFI signatories. Several projects outlined in this report exemplify this approach.

Finally, ETG | Beyond Beans also actively engages in CFI's broader ambitions and functioning. Our cocoa and forestry experts join other CFI signatory

companies in a bi-weekly call to support the initiative's overall development, and we actively participate in technical working groups to develop sector-wide best practices.

ETG | Beyond Beans has actively participated in collaborative initiatives with the World Cocoa Foundation, Climate Focus, and the World Resources Institute (WRI) aimed at developing a comprehensive dataset of cocoa plot locations within the direct supply chain. Additionally, we've contributed to the creation of a standardized approach for assessing deforestation risk. The aggregation of cocoa plot locations across West Africa offers a foundation for identifying areas where collaboration can be most effective. When paired with the outcomes of the risk assessment, this data enables targeted collaboration in crucial areas for combating deforestation. The completion of this comprehensive dataset marks a significant milestone, and the final risk assessment is now readily available through WRI's Global Forest Watch platforms. This resource facilitates coordinated deforestation risk management efforts across the cocoa sector, driving impactful change at scale. We firmly believe in the value of participating in these sector-wide initiatives to foster collaboration and exchange knowledge, experiences, and insights, ultimately accelerating progress for the cocoa industry as a whole.



Training of Trainers - Ghana



Our CFI work in Côte d'Ivoire



Forest Protection and Restoration

Côte d'Ivoire

Community Reforestation

As part of reforestation efforts, degraded agricultural lands are being replanted with endemic trees in collaboration with local communities and technical partners such as AGROMAP that are specialised in community reforestation. The recruited partners have undertaken sensitisation sessions with farmer communities to identify suitable land for reforestation and provide technical services on the establishment of forestry models. To ensure that communities care for reforested plots, we implement an intercropping model with banana, plantain, and leguminous plants in addition to more than ten different species of hardwood timber and fruit trees. The resulting fruits and vegetables increase food security and provide an additional source of short-term income until the canopy closes over. The leguminous plants also contribute to food security and improve soil quality by fixing nitrogen, which supports the growth of the newly planted seedlings. The hardwood trees can later be used for timber, with ongoing

reforestation taking place to ensure sustainable forest management.

During the 22-23 crop season, 145 ha of degraded land has been reforested. Nevertheless, for the sustainability of this intervention, there needs to be additional support for the landowners who donated land. Trees take time to grow and benefits (i.e. fruits and timber) are not direct after planting. Surveying the communities, we understood that income generating activities are crucial to keep engaging smallholder farmer communities. Beekeeping and chicken farming are the most interesting activities that we will start piloting in the 24-25 crop season. These income-generating activities are designed to prevent farmers from going back to reforested plots and using them for agriculture as they will have a new means of generating income that does not depend on land used for long-term reforestation.



Seedling in a nursery - Côte d'Ivoire

Payment for Ecosystem Services

Our cooperatives in Côte d'Ivoire are spread over the north and east of the cocoa belt. Suppliers in different parts of the country require different approaches. There is a group of suppliers in the transition zone between the savannah and the northern part of the cocoa belt in the central-eastern region of Côte d'Ivoire. This region is drier, rainfall patterns are erratic, and cocoa farmers struggle with droughts. In this region, project operations are mostly focussed on supporting farmers to tackle increasing droughts by planting agroforestry trees and restore degraded agricultural lands. In the eastern area, in the more forest rich areas of Agboville, Adzopé and Akoupé, agroforestry and reforestation operations

need a stronger focus on commercial incentives for farmers to convince them to adopt these practices, as the impacts of climate change and the need for agroforestry are less apparent.

Therefore, as part of our GHG project, we provide farmers with multi-purpose shade tree seedlings, including timber, fruit, and medicinal species, that protect cocoa trees from the sun, create a microclimate that is beneficial to cocoa, and enhance biodiversity. To compensate farmers for the effort of tree planting and upkeep, distribution is accompanied by a Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES) for the planting and survival of each tree.



Multi-purpose shade tree seedlings



Sustainable Cocoa Production and Farmer Livelihoods

Côte d'Ivoire

Biofertiliser Creation as Part of “CI:RRRCLES”

The CI:RRRCLES project will closeout in July 2024. Under the project, we have been able to demonstrate that compost has the capacity to increase cocoa yield for smallholder farmers. We have seen a 30% increase in pod-setting on plots that received compost, against a control group receiving no fertilisation. Compost produced from agricultural waste can be directly produced by smallholder with training and the right tools. By decentralising compost production, more farmers could be reached with improved fertility and increase in income.

Supported farmers are now producing compost individually, and we are following-up with them to register the long-term impacts by studying the cocoa yield through post-harvest analysis and the return on investment of the different fertilisation interventions.

We have started working on an extension of the project by working on biochar production and use by smallholder farmers, which we will report more on next year.

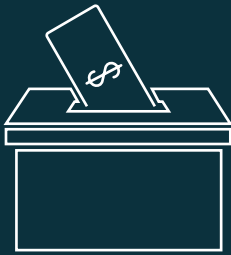


Cocoaching and Agroforestry

Beyond Beans is active in supporting the establishment of sustainable agroforestry-based production systems in key cocoa landscapes. Last year, we distributed over 300,000 multipurpose seedlings in Cote d'Ivoire for specific programs that are designed to better support farmers. We work with experienced service providers to deliver a large variety of traditional forest species, and our farmers can choose their preferred species in our agroforestry programme. The most popular species this year were Fraké (*Terminalia superba*, 19%), Framiré (*Terminalia ivorensis*, 11%), Makore (*Tieghemella*, 10%) and Kplé (*Irvingia gabonensis*, 9%). By producing such species, farmers show an increased willingness to adopt agroforestry as we have been able to distribute more multipurpose trees in 2023 compared to 2022. We are running several Payment for Ecosystem Services projects in our

agroforestry interventions, paying farmers a financial incentive via mobile money. The incentive is based on the number of trees planted and surviving in a respective year. We have seen an improvement in planting and survival rates due to PES payments.

Our agroforestry programmes are closely aligned with our individual farmer coaching, called 'Cocoaching', which supports farmers with tailored, on-farm guidance. Farmers who receive cocoaching have a clear development plan and are supported by our expert field officers to reach their agroforestry goals. During our multiple contact moments with farmers, Field Officers discuss with farmers their needs and wants regarding agroforestry and provide guidance on agroforestry best practices. These discussions also enable us to tailor the species we produce to be aligned with farmer wishes.



Community Engagement and Social Inclusion

Côte d'Ivoire

Cocoa Fruit Lab 2.0

In 2021, we initiated a pilot project in Côte d'Ivoire to explore the viability of producing cocoa juice and chocolate as a means of diversifying income streams for farmers and cooperatives. Following the success of this pilot, in collaboration with our partners Kumasi, RVO, Ferrero, and the Choclonely Foundation, we have committed to expanding our efforts. This expansion will involve establishing a larger-scale facility for cocoa juice production and opening a research centre to investigate additional products that can be derived from cocoa waste streams.

Despite being the world's leading cocoa-producing country, the majority of cocoa farmers in Côte d'Ivoire struggle to attain a living income, with nearly

90% living below this threshold. By extracting juice from cocoa pulp and transforming it into a delicious beverage, we hope to increase farmers' income by up to 30% per kilogram of cocoa.

The proposed facility will be constructed in the Tiassalé area, in collaboration with 5 cooperatives and 5,000 farmers. Our goal is to integrate all these farmers into the Cocoa Fruit Lab 2.0 initiative. Furthermore, we plan to generate new employment opportunities for youth and women. By unlocking the potential of cocoa, we aim to not only uplift the lives of farmers but also positively impact the surrounding communities.



Extracting the pulp from cocoa pods

EnRoute

EnRoute is a 2-year program developed by ETG | Beyond Beans Foundation, Oxfam Novib, and KIT Institute to find practical, scalable and cost-effective ways to support cocoa, coffee and or cashew farming households towards a living income while decreasing child labour prevalence in the regions of Man and Daloa. The programme is testing three innovative intervention strategies (cash only activities, cash and services and services only) among 800 households with two partner supplying cooperatives. The programme was launched in 2022 and runs until 2024.

Since the launch of the project, households benefited from various services (agroforestry, good agricultural practices, and community development) - 399 households in the interventions concerned by cash transfers received cash transfers of 100 EUR and participated in an intensive 2-month training entitled "empowering better decisions" that was developed with our partner Participatory Development Associates (PDA). In addition, 295 households became members of newly set up VSLA (25 VSLAs in total), benefited from the GALS training, and the distribution of subsidised cookstoves.

Intensive pruning was also carried out to support household at the farm level - with a target of

399 farms to prune, 24 subsidised and fully trained pruning groups were set up to prune all farms. With regards to the agroforestry activities, night projections to sensitise communities on deforestation and climate change were carried out in 18 communities - participation was very high with 86% of participation. Following this, each community benefited from shade tree planting and maintenance training - 270 farmers planted 15 trees on their farm. Lastly, individualised coaching at farm level- cocoaching was deployed with 300 farmers, and 95% developed with the support of their coach, a farmer development plan that they are currently implementing.

The first KIT monitoring report stressed that cash transfers can incentivise households to participate in some activities but do not always influence participation: amongst those receiving both cash and service - 53% preferred the smart mix services versus 47% the cash transfer. Across all groups including those who did not receive cash transfers, participation in all activities was high with 84% joining a VSLA, 100% farms pruned, 70% planting shade trees, and 98% participating in trainings and community activities.



EnRoute Group - Gnamanou, Côte d'Ivoire

VSILA-GALS

The equal involvement of women in leadership and decision-making positively impacts social, economic, and environmental development. In Côte d'Ivoire, we used VSILA-GALS groups to promote women's empowerment and shared household decision-making within cocoa producing communities.

VSILAs are community-based groups made up of 15-30 individuals who come together to collectively save a small portion of their incomes. Group savings provide access to small loans that members of the group can use to invest in their farms and side businesses, leading to diversified incomes. Given VSILA groups' potential to create grassroots impact, our adapted version of CARE International's GALS methodology was developed to train both men and women on gender equality as well as financial capacity building through the creation of group and household development plans. GALS training emphasises female empowerment and the importance of shared household decision-making, as fostering gender equality is a crucial building block towards tackling child labour. Moreover, the GALS method is highly interactive and visual, making it accessible to all group members regardless of their level of literacy.

In 2022-23, we added 25 new groups to our updated total of 210 active VSILA groups with 8,255 members in Côte d'Ivoire.

After the formation of the VSILA groups with a functioning governance system, the groups selected 2 persons as dedicated GALS-CHILD Champions of the group. The selected champions are trained in the use of the Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) and child labour flashcard methodologies to deepen gender relations, empower women economically, and enable the VSILA-CHILD groups to take collective action in remediating child labour through household development plans. The champions will be trained in:

- Soulmate visioning
- Vision Journey and multi-lane highway
- Gender Balance Tree and Gender Diamond
- Empowerment Leadership Map
- Use of Child Labour flashcards
- Household development plans.

In the course of 2023, amongst the 77 VSILAs groups (2,301 members) set up for Nestlé's Accelerator program, 97% of the members participated in all the GALS exercises and have developed a household vision. Amongst the different visions that were drawn by the women, the majority of their vision focused on expanding their IGAs and sending their children to university.



VSILA group creating vision journeys - Côte d'Ivoire



Our CFI work in Ghana



Forest Protection and Restoration

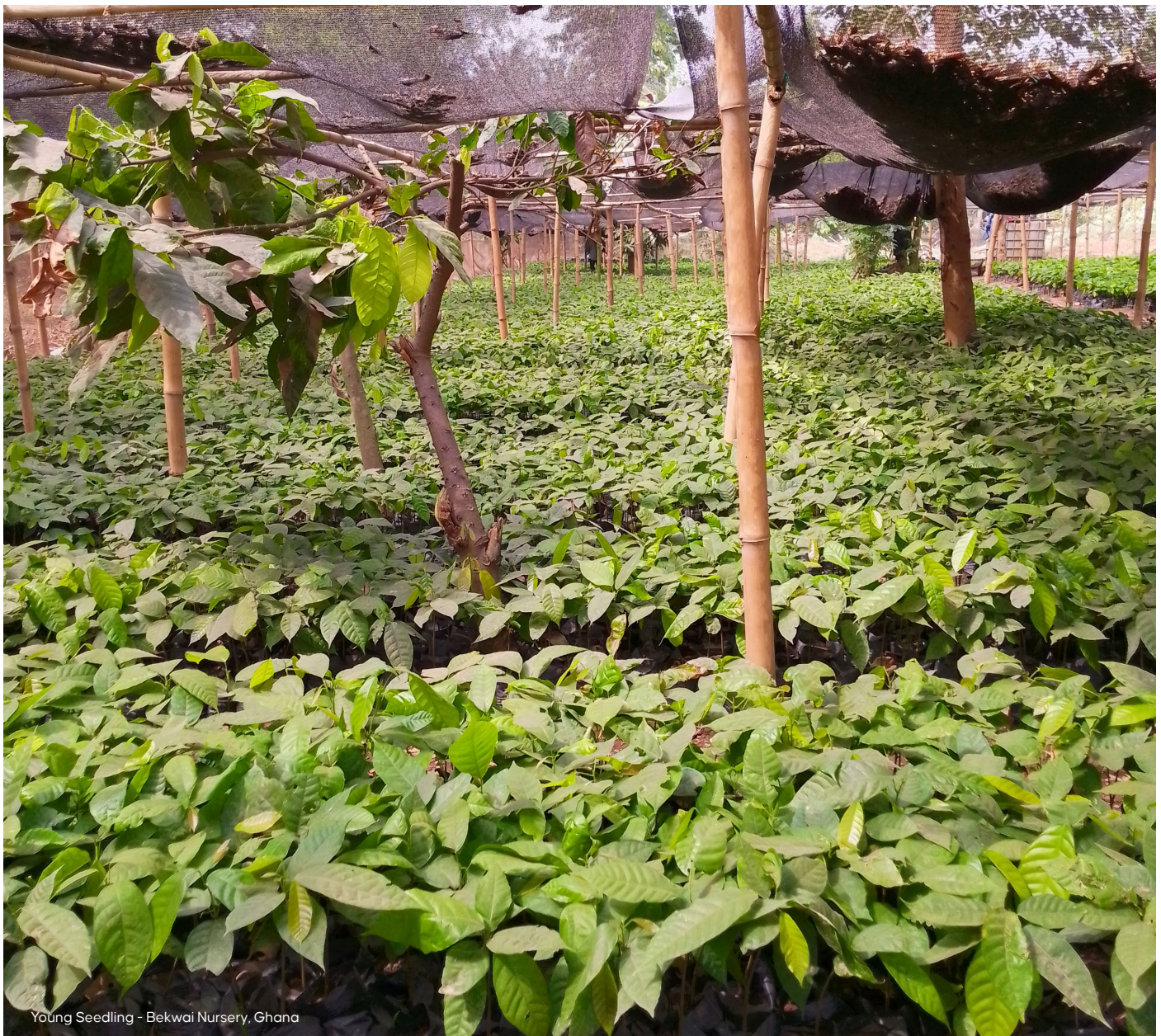
Ghana

Forest Conservation

Achieving sustainable forest conservation over the long-term requires local leadership, ownership, and accountability for project initiatives. To this aim, together with our partner Tropenbos Ghana, we set up 25 Community Resource Management Committees (CRMCs) in communities bordering forests. The CRMCs lead conservation and reforestation efforts by sensitising communities on the importance of forest conservation, regularly monitoring their local forests, and reporting illegal logging activities to law enforcement agencies. For example, three cases of illegal mining activities were sent to court by CRMCs last year, with the excavators being used for the illegal mining seized by the court.

We are supporting the conservation of an additional 100 ha of forest patches owned by 85 farmers by providing in-kind PES. The PES serves as an incentive to the farmers to conserve forests on their land.

In addition to forest conservation, we are also reforesting 100 ha of degraded lands over a period of three years. In 22-23, more than 40,000 tree seedlings were planted as part of the programme, resulting in 40 ha of degraded land being reforested.



Young Seedling - Bekwai Nursery, Ghana

Losing the Plot: The Impact of Illegal Mining on Cocoa Communities

Dinkyiea is a small community in the Adansi North District in the Ashanti region of Ghana. In the 1980s and 90s, the community used to be a principal cocoa producer, as the vegetation created a favourable microclimate that supported both cocoa and the cultivation of food crops.

This all stopped when the illegal miners arrived. Illegal mining activities, known as “Galamsey”, led to severe deforestation and land degradation. The vegetation was stripped away along with the topsoil, leading to crop loss and unfavourable micro-climatic conditions for cocoa cultivation. The loss of soil and the decline in crop yields over time have caused a massive exodus from the community.

Mohammed Hotor is a committee member of the Dinkyiea traditional council who also functions as a Purchasing Clerk for Cocoa Merchants Limited (CML) in the community. Mohammed says that the once pristine landscapes were destroyed by illegal mining.



→ The ‘Galamsey’ site before restoration activities.



→ The site after levelling

Galamsey activities left deep scars on the earth, poisoned streams and stripping away the natural beauty. As the detrimental effects became more evident, the community stood at a crossroads, and the elders of Dinkyiea decided to give the 131-acre site to Beyond Beans for forest restoration under the Nestlé Carbon Project.

The reclamation began by levelling the land, the removal of stumps, filling the pits and creating drainage. Alongside the process of restoring nutrients to the soil. Leguminous crop species such as *Pueraria procumbens* were planted to fix atmospheric nitrogen, and fertilizers were applied to replace the missing nutrients.



→ Mohammed Hotor stands on the land after the first stage of restoration activities

As the vegetation begins covering the land, Mohammed is more positive about a future where the scars of galamsey will be healed, the land will thrive once again, biodiversity will be restored, and waters will run clear again. He is looking forward to the tree planting and is hopeful for a productive future in Dinkyiea.

The local authority in Dinkyiea organises frequent meetings with community members to highlight the impact of illegal mining practices and to encourage the community to help build more sustainable sources of income.



Sustainable Cocoa Production and Farmer Livelihoods

Ghana

Cocoaching and Agroforestry

'Cocoaching' is our individualised coaching methodology, which we introduced at the start of ASASE to address the slow adoption rates of good agricultural practice (GAP) following group trainings. By developing Farm Development Plans (FDP), we acknowledge there's no one-size-fits-all in farming, therefore we provide practical advice that suits each farm and the farmer's own situation. The aim of Cocoaching is to sustainably increase farmer yields and improve the long-term viability of farmers' cocoa plots.

In the 22-23 season, 969 farmers were coached. As part of Cocoaching, our dedicated field staff conducted individual surveys with each farmer to evaluate the condition of their farm and their personal socio-economic background and motivation. Farmers were then provided with tailored recommendations on the keys agricultural practices they should focus on that year. These recommendations are designed to meet the unique needs of each individual farm and are provided in a pictorial format on a large printed annual cropping calendar.

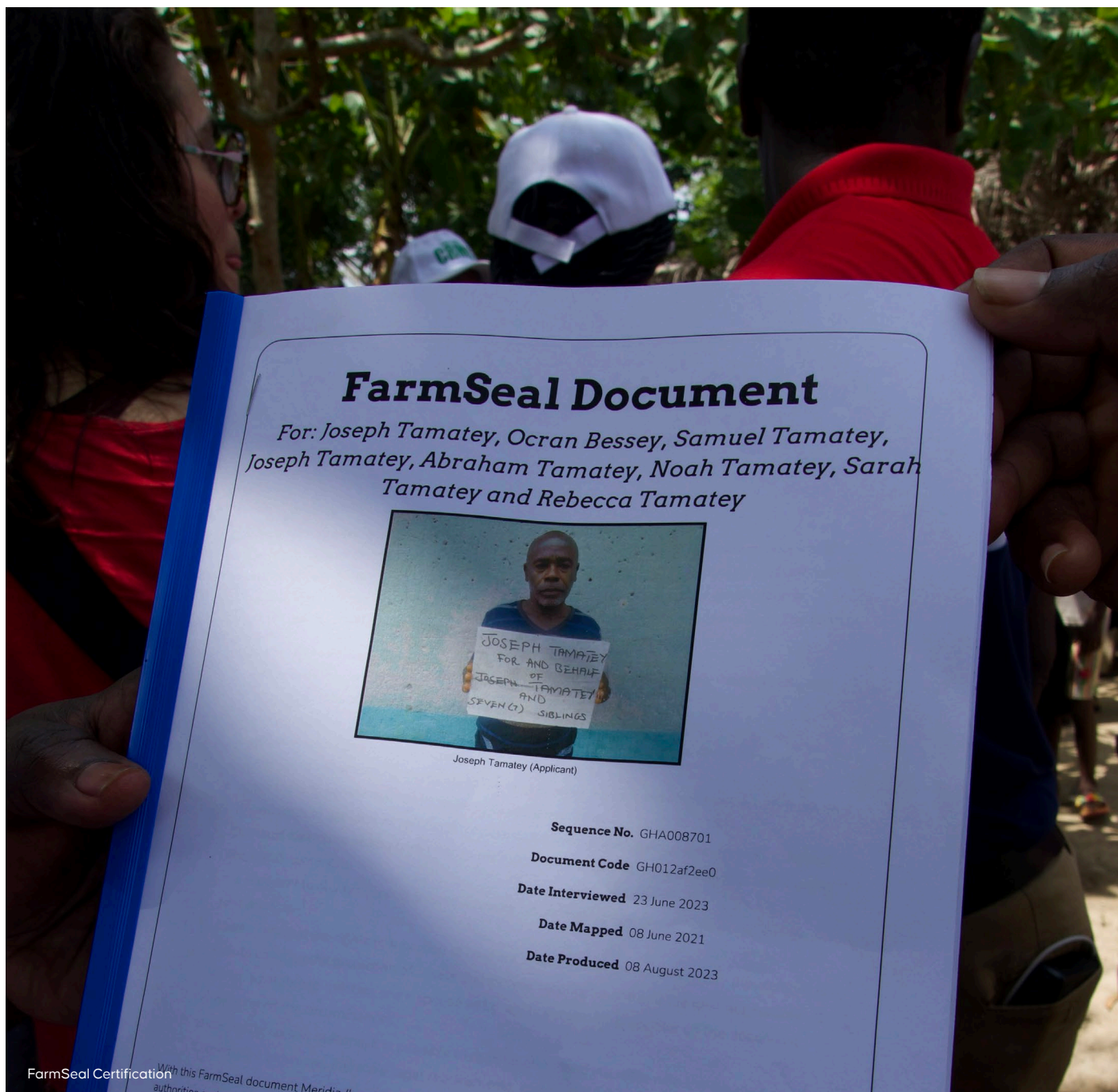


Farmer with cocoaching development plan & cropping calendar

Land Tenure and Shade Tree Registration

As part of our ASASE project, we're helping farmers obtain land tenure documents and register shade trees on their cocoa farms. These documents ensure farmers have the legal rights to both their land and the trees they plant on it. Despite the benefits of shade trees on cocoa farms, farmers often hesitate to plant or maintain them due to concerns about legal ownership. Without this ownership, farmers risk exploitation by timber contractors who may cut down

shade trees without their consent, damaging cocoa plantations in the process. To address this issue, our ASASE partner, Meridia, is geopositioning all the shade trees on the farms of participating farmers. These trees are then formally registered, and farmers are provided with legal ownership documents for them. In the last reporting year, Meridia has delivered 473 land tenure documents to farmers.



Farmer Story - PES

Charles Mfoafo Tetteh owns four cocoa farms totalling 5.6 hectares and a palm oil plantation. He had seen first-hand the environmental degradation affecting his region, with deforestation, climate change and soil erosion threatening the local ecosystem. After retiring from teaching, cocoa farming has been his main source of income, but the challenges of climate change and deforestation prompted him to explore more sustainable approaches.

With the introduction of Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) activities, Charles decided to embark on a journey of cocoa agroforestry in response to the evolving challenges facing cocoa production. He attended all the training sessions, saying: *"The training taught me how to enhance the resilience of cocoa plants amidst changing weather patterns and how I can contribute to environmental conservation and biodiversity."*

After being trained, Charles implemented a diversified planting strategy by introducing shade trees and fruit trees alongside his cocoa trees. He has already received 150 tree seedlings, which he has planted on his four cocoa farms and is ready to take more in the coming year.

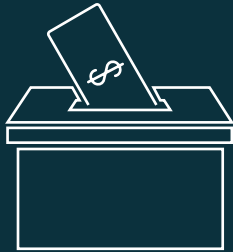
Charles is already excited about the results of planting the trees. He says: *"The young trees are growing quickly, and some have already started providing shade for my young cocoa trees. This has not only improved the microclimatic conditions on my plots but also given me a sense of fulfilment as I'm contributing to the goal of preserving the local ecosystem."*

Nitrogen-fixing trees contributed to soil fertility, and the decomposition of organic matter enriched the soil, creating an optimal environment for the cocoa plants. Inspired by the improvements so far, he aims to share his experience with fellow farmers, fostering a community dedicated to sustainable and regenerative agricultural practices.

The payment he received for the ecosystem services he provided was the first time he and his peers have received payment for planting trees to protect their farms from adverse weather conditions. He used the money to purchase new equipment for his farm.



Charles Mfoafo Tetteh - Cocoa Farmer Ghana



Community Engagement and Social Inclusion

Ghana

Village Savings and Loan Association Child Household Intervention for Learning and Development (VSLA-CHILD)

Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) play a crucial role in the communities in which we work. They allow community members to practice financial discipline by committing weekly towards the savings. Some members see other members' contributions as a source of inspiration to contribute as well. Access to loans is an additional benefit to group members and gives members room to provide for their various needs regardless of their financial situation. At the end of each savings cycle, members retrieve all the savings they made throughout the cycle and sometimes get additional income from the interest on the loans given. The VSLAs are managed and supervised by our expert field officers. The officers do not take decisions for the VSLA groups but guide them through their tough decision-making processes.

The coming together of the group members weekly gives an opportunity for learning that will benefit

themselves and their households. Beyond Beans' interventions in protecting children has led to the introduction of the VSLA CHILD where the group members are given some teachings on the best child protection practices; tackling child labour while putting in measures to prevent it.

Sensitisation guides and training materials developed through partnership with organisations like Participatory Development Associates (PDA), International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), Solidaridad and Child Rights International (CRI) are used at these meetings during the sensitizations. Members are given the chance to express themselves and provide solutions to the reasons/causes of recorded or known child labour cases.





Annexes

Cross-Cutting Results

Indicator	Unit	Ghana			Côte d'Ivoire		
		Direct value	Additional Data	Value on behalf of clients (for CFI)	Direct Value	Additional Data	Value on behalf of clients (for CFI)
Company has established procurement policies that operationalise sustainable cocoa supply chain commitments, and adequately address social and environmental risks in the supply chain	yes/no	Yes			Yes		
Company assesses their cocoa supply for compliance or risk of non-compliance to sustainability commitments, applicable law, and internationally-recognised agreements	yes/no	Yes			Yes		
Households in the direct supply chain	number (#)	1,608			4,721		
Farmers in the direct supply chain	number (#)	1,608	1,033 (m)	19,107	2,688	2,438 (m)	50,638
			575 (f)			250 (f)	
Individuals benefiting from member sustainability programs	number (#)	8,040	5,165 (m)	95,535	28,326	26,046 (m)	303,828
			2,875 (f)			2,280 (f)	
Volume of cocoa beans equivalent sourced from the direct supply chain	metric tonnes (mt)	1,400		17,202	3,500		60,265
Volume of cocoa beans equivalent sourced from the indirect supply chain	metric tonnes (mt)	0		0	0		0
Volume of cocoa beans equivalent sourced that is verified by 3rd party against a standard	metric tonnes (mt)	1,400			3,500		

Farmer Livelihoods

Indicator	Unit	Ghana			Côte d'Ivoire		
		Direct value	Additional Data	Value on behalf of clients (for CFI)	Direct Value	Additional Data	Value on behalf of clients (for CFI)
Farmers provided with technical assistance (based on plans) to professionalize & optimize cocoa farming practices	number (#)	969	649 (m)	15,948	3,261	2,995 (m)	39,938
			320 (f)			266 (f)	
Individuals participating in Income Generating Activities (IGAs)	number (#)	40	14 (m)	2,953	0	0 (m)	2,372
			26 (f)			0 (f)	
Individuals provided with technical assistance (based on plans) to increase income from non-cocoa sources/IGAs	number (#)	313	133 (m)	7,405	0	0 (m)	6,350
			180 (f)			0 (f)	
Individuals provided with technical assistance to save money and access finance	number (#)	313	133 (m)	7,943	100	25 (m)	7,053
			180 (f)			75 (f)	

Child Labour

Indicator	Unit	Ghana			Côte d'Ivoire		
		Direct value	Additional Data	Value on behalf of clients (for CFI)	Direct Value	Additional Data	Value on behalf of clients (for CFI)
Households covered by a CLMRS or comparable system	number (#)	289			894		
Households covered by HRDD measures that prevent and address forced labor risks	number (#)	289			0		

Environment

Core Environment Indicators

Indicator	Unit	Ghana			Côte d'Ivoire		
		Direct value	Additional Data	Value on behalf of clients (for CFI)	Direct Value	Additional Data	Value on behalf of clients (for CFI)
Forest area restored	hectares (ha)	0 Forest Reserve		0 Forest Reserve	0 Forêt Classées		0 Forêt Classées
		0 Off Reserve		40 Off Reserve	0 Rural Zone		145 Rural Zone
Directly sourced cocoa traceable from the farm to first purchase point	metric tonnes(mt)	1,400		14,686	2,456		55,758
Cocoa agroforestry	hectares(ha)	0 Total		5,536 Total	579 Total		17,162 Total
		0 New		1,908 New	250 New		11,898 New
Farmers applying agroforestry	number (#)	0 Total		4,861 Total	214 Total		11,190 Total
		0 New		1,757 New	119 New		6,869 New
Farmers provided with technical assistance to adopt and expand agroforestry	number (#)	0		9,238	1,520		37,416
Individuals receiving incentives to protect and restore forests and/or adopt agroforestry (e.g., PES)	number (#)	0	0 (m)	710	131	97 (m)	2,799
			0 (f)			34 (f)	
	0	0 (m)	710	36	2 (m)	2,799	
		0 (f)			34 (f)		
Farmers provided with technical assistance to be more resilient to climate change and reduce and remove carbon emissions on farm (e.g., CSC)	number (#)	0		9,238	1,520		36,017
Trees distributed for off-farm planting	number (#)	0		44,400	0		153,671
Multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	number (#)	4,310		167,744	8,944		310,425

Environment

Core Environment Indicators

Indicator	Unit	Ghana			Côte d'Ivoire		
		Direct value	Additional Data	Value on behalf of clients (for CFI)	Direct Value	Additional Data	Value on behalf of clients (for CFI)
Farms mapped within direct supply chain	number (#)	2,167 Total		33,382 Total	1,613 Total		45,616 Total
		351 New		7060 New	274 New		7,804 New
Improved cocoa seedlings distributed in Ghana	number (#)	0		717,050			
Farmers with land tenure agreements/ documentation obtained via company support	number (#)	0	0 (m)	473	0	0 (m)	0
			0 (f)			0 (f)	
VSLA groups in the current year	number (#)	10		396	3		176
Members of VSLA groups in the current year	number (#)	332	137 (m)	10,339	100	25 (m)	7,215
			195 (f)			75 (f)	
Farmers informed, trained, and/or consulted on forest policy/law enforcement, forest protection, and restoration	number (#)	0		9,247	1,520		36,017
Cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection programs (CBNRM)	number (#)	0 Total		20 Total	1 Total		17 Total
		0 New		0 New	0 New		2 New
Area under CBNRM	hectares (ha)	0		70	0		90
Area within the direct supply chain with DRAs completed	hectares (ha)	3,123		32,429	2,180		107,402
Individuals participating in youth focused projects and activities (age 15-35)	number (#)	0		265	0		6
Individuals participating in women's empowerment projects and activities	number (#)	313		5,459	0		4,401

Environment

CFI Only Indicators

Country	Indicator	Unit	Direct value	Additional Data	Value on behalf of clients (for CFI)
Ghana	Farmers trained in Modified Taungya System (MTS)	number (#)	0		7,454
	Trees registered	number (#)	0		0



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