REPORT ON GREEN VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT
2017-2021

Protecting natural resources and the forest can only be done when people living around them have sufficient livelihood without excessively taking from these resources. Therefore, the project aimed at sustainably diversify and increase the revenue of local communities by supporting the strengthening of local green value chains and creating strong long-lasting partnership with the private sector. Focus was given to organic cocoa and coconut value chains in Ghana and to the cassava value chain in Ivory Coast.

I. THE COCOA VALUE CHAIN

At the beginning of the project in 2017, a value chain analysis was conducted by Yayra Glover Limited (YGL) providing insights in the opportunities and gaps for strengthening of the cocoa value chain in the Ankasa-Tano landscape. The main findings in terms of organization, stakeholders, market, costs as well as a SWOT analysis were presented in a report. A green business plan on organic cocoa was developed in collaboration with the farmers.

A. Organization of producers

A partnership contract was signed with YGL in 2018 to bring technical support and accompany the farmers through the certification process while, at the same time, ensuring a market access to the said farmers when they receive their organic certification.

An extension officer was hired and based in the project area. He conducted several sessions of sensitization on organic farming and gradually organized cocoa farmers in Farmer Based Organisations (FBO).

The first semester of 2019, 349 farmers were engaged in 8 communities (Nawule, Kwabre, Adusuazo, Ellenda, Allowuley, Mansah Kwanta and Ankasa).
To achieve economies of scale, five more communities were added to the project (Old Ankasa, Amokwaw, Ellenda Wharf, Navrongo and Sowodadzem).
In December 2021, 553 farmers (440M/113F) from 13 communities are registered in 13 FBOs (Figure 1). Each FBO elected executive members and developed a constitution.

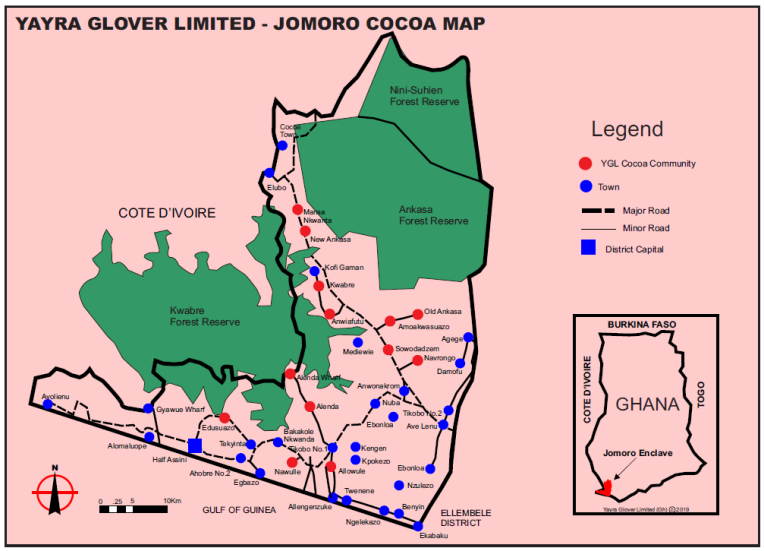

Figure 1: Map of the cocoa FBOs registered with YGL

Warehouses have been identified in each community for the farmers to be able to stock their production while waiting for the buyers to come. This way the in-conversion cocoa is always separated from the conventional cocoa. A bank account has been opened in 10 out of 13 FBOs to facilitate the buying process with the clerks. The remaining three bank accounts shall be opened soon.

B. Capacity building, best practices

1. Capacity building of the farmers

The capacity building of the cocoa farmers started in 2019 to prepare the 2019/2020 season and first audit. During that period 53 training sessions were conducted in the 13 FBOs reaching 280 people (202M/78F).
The capacity building went on regularly with the support of YGL's extension officer after that. 112 training sessions were conducted in 2020 and 2021 reaching all the 553 farmers (440M/113F) registered in the project.

The topic discussed during the trainings are listed in the table below:

Table 1: Subjects of the training sessions on cocoa production conducted by YGL

Topic	Specific subjects
Establishment of cocoa farm	Suitable clearing methods, nursery practices and cocoa planting
Maintenance of cocoa farm	Weed control, pruning, shade management, ground management, sanitary harvesting
Sustainable farming	Definition, deforestation risks, good agronomic practices, shade tree planting, optimization of soil fertility
Child labour	Effect of child labour on the child, the family and the community
Environmental protection and preservation	Degradation of the environment, actions for protection, mitigation of natural occurring degradations, emergency preparedness
Harvesting and processing of beans	Timing, good quality practices for fermentation and drying, minimize aflatoxins levels in the beans.
Farm business	Record keeping, savings.

These trainings were complemented with four participatory demonstrations on proper ways of disposing of empty biochemical containers, proper application of bio-insecticides, procedures for heap fermentation, and establishment of farmers own cocoa nurseries.

These trainings have shown good results. Indeed, prior to the project, child labour was a prevalent issue in the area. It has considerably reduced, which was a requisite for the organic certification. Also, as detailed later, 75% of the registered members are in the process of getting certified and thus apply good practices in the field.

All registered farmers received in 2021 a container of Agropy (bio-insecticide) and Phytogreen (biofertilizer) from YGL as support for the organic production.

2. Certification process and best practices

By the end of 2019, YGL started to conduct internal inspection exercises to prepare the organic certification audit. To facilitate this exercise Internal inspection materials, passbooks and Internal organic standards were printed and distributed to the farmers as a reference for record keeping, good practices and documentation of activities.

Internal inspections were conducted and 412 farmers (344M/68F) were selected to be presented for the external audit. The remaining members must improve their practices before being presented for audit as well.

The first two audits took place in May 2020 and August 2021. They focused on farm visits, farmers' general knowledge and understanding of organic regulations, cocoa drying methods, storage and documentation. Few non-compliances were identified during the audits and addressed within the appropriate timeline by YGL team and the farmers. We consider that being approved in audit is an indicator of implementing good practices on the farm. Therefore, 412 cocoa farmers have been successfully empowered and respect good agricultural and sustainable practices.

Figure 2: Internal inspection of a cocoa farm by YGL Extension officer

The audit of March 2022 will be the last one before the beans are fully certified organic and the farmers can receive their organic premium when selling.

C. Production and income evolution

The production of cocoa has seen a very nice improvement during the duration of the project. Indeed, the yield per acre has been multiplied by 1,5 between 2017 (year of the baseline) and 2021 when the project ended.

In parallel, the switch from conventional to organic has, in time, considerably reduced the cost of production. Despite an increased need of mechanical weeding, the quantity and cost of inputs have decreased enough to reduce the production cost by 1,5 too.

Table 2: Evolution of revenue linked to the cocoa activities since 2017 for the registered farmers

	Baseline (2017)	2019	2020	2021
Status	Conventionnal	In conversion	In conversion	In conversion
# Farmers	412	186	529	553
Total acreage (acres)	1986	1153	2026	2037
Avg acreage/farmer	4,82	6,20	3,83	3,68
Yield/acre/year	3	3,5	4	4,5
# Bags produced	NA	1845	8104	9167
Price/bag (GHS)	475	515	660	660
Cost production acre/year	1202	1020	1020	800
Total income generated	GHS 2 830 050	GHS 950 175	GHS 5 348 640	GHS 6 050 220
Avg income/farmer	**GHS 6 869**	**GHS 5 108**	**GHS 10 111**	**GHS 10 941**
Avg production cost/farmer/year	GHS 5 794	GHS 6 323	GHS 3 906	GHS 2 947
Avg Net profit/farmer/year	**GHS 1 075**	**GHS - 1 214**	**GHS 6 204**	**GHS 7 994**
% increase thanks to the project				*644%*

During the same period the price of conventional cocoa has increase a lot, which is not linked to the project but contributes to bringing the average net profit of the farmers to six times what they were making in 2017. On top of that, once they get the full certificate, they will receive an additional premium of 60 GHS/bag (i.e a little less than 1,000 GHS more per year per farmer).

D. Contribution to the biodiversity protection

To create even bigger synergies between the economic development of the area through cocoa production and environmental protection, negotiations have happened with YGL to sign a conservation agreement with the Ankasa-Tano CREMA.

It was agreed that for every tonne of organic cocoa beans that YGL will buy after the certification is obtained 10 USD would be paid to the CREMA as conservation premium to support the sustainable management of the CREMA natural resources and the protection of its biodiversity. This should represent between 4,000 and 5,000 USD in 2022/2023 season.

The goal of the agreements signed between the private sector partners and the CREMA is to empower the CREMA to sustainably manage and protect the Ankasa-Tano Community Rainforest while improving the financial autonomy of the CREMA and ensuring sustainable sourcing for the private companies.

II. THE COCONUT VALUE CHAIN

In 2017 a baseline coconut oil value chain was conducted by the Savannah Fruits Company (SFC). The report highlights actors of the chain for both nuts and oil, power dynamics, degree of organization, access to market and benefit sharing mechanisms. A large portion of the production was sold to Nigerian buyers through local intermediaries and the farmers were vulnerable actors. However, the techniques of production being very close to organic, it was identified as a potential way to demarcate their production.

A green business plan on coconut oil value chain was developed by SFC in collaboration with coconut farmers and coconut oil processors. The plan detailed the training, technological and commercialization activities needed to develop the coconut oil value chain.

A. Organization of producers and processors

SFC started farmer mobilization, sensitization and registration in 2017 in five communities (i.e. Ellenda, Nawuley, Allowuley, Takinta and Adusuazo) since these were the main communities with coconut. The process led to registration of 320 coconut farmers in 2019, from which some were part of the CREMA and about 100 farmers were not. For reasons of commitment and respect of the organic rules, this figure was later reduced to 200 coconut farmers (162M/38F) that were organized in 7 groups. A bank account was opened for each of the groups to ensure proper mode of payment and accountability for funds generated.

A Coconut Development Committee was created to manage the Development Fund in 2019 and a constitution was developed. It comprises representatives of SFC, WAPCA, the Ankasa-Tano CREMA and leaders of each farmer and processor groups.

SFC started working with a processing group of 30 members in 2019 in their Edobo Virgin Coconut Oil (VCO) centre. Once this group was fully functional and the number increased to 45 processors (6M/39F), a second group of processors was created to operate in the new VCO centre that was to be built in Ellenda. The number of members in this group was initially 59 but was reduced to 31 (4M/27F) to keep only the more committed members and ensure good functioning of the group.

B. Construction and equipment of the processing centre

The Ankasa-Tano CREMA acquired 2 hectares of land in Ellenda for the establishment of a coconut processing centre. Terms of reference were developed for construction of the Coconut oil processing centre and sent out for tenure. After consideration of all proposals and a consensus was

made on logistics and budget, Modern Planners was selected for the work. The construction was completed at the end of 2019.

Figure 3: Aerial view of the Ellenda VCO processing centre after completion (2019)

The centre was officially inaugurated in March 2020 but improvement was made until 2021. Indeed, storage equipment and improved equipment and machinery (additional grating machines, a press, and two centrifuges) were procured to increase the quality and yield of the process. This equipment was bought in 2020 and installed in the beginning of 2021 to run some trials on best process to follow. After some use and based on the processors' feedbacks the mouth of the press has been changed for a bigger one to facilitate the work.

However recurrent issues were met in terms of reliable access to water and a second borehole had to be drilled to secure water supply. Unfortunately, this issue remains, which brings in considerable challenges for the VCO production. An alternative solution is being seeked out to solve the problem permanently.

For security reasons fire extinguisher and smoke detectors were fixed in the processing centre.

C. Capacity building and best practices

1. Capacity building of the farmers and processors

SFC brings continual support to the farmers and processors through technical capacity building. The tables below present the training conducted for the farmers and processor groups during the project.

Table 3: List of trainings conducted with the FBOs by SFC

Date	Location	Topic	# Male trainees	# Female trainees
05/2018	Ellenda	Organic and Fair for Life (FFL) production rules and standard	35	6
06/2018	Ellenda, New Kabensuazo, Takinta, Nawuley, Bonyere	Organic and FFL production rules and standard	164	26
07/2018	New Kabensuazo, Takinta, Nawuley, Bonyere	Organic and FFL production rules and standard	127	20
03/2019	Adusuazo	Organic and FFL production rules and standard	31	7

04/2019	Bonyere, Takinta	Organic and FFL production rules and standard	50	10
05/2019	Ellenda, Nawuley, New Kabensuazo	Organic and FFL production rules and standard	64	13
2021	Nawuley, New Kabensuazo, Takinta	Organic and FFL production rules and standard	41	10
2021	Adusuazo, New Kabensuazo	Pre-certification training	24	6
Total			**190**	**38**

Table 4: List of trainings conducted with the processor groups by SFC

Date	Location	Topic	# Male trainees	# Female trainees
2020-S1	Edobo	Organic and Fair for Life (FFL) certification standards	6	37
2020-S1	Ellenda	Organic and FFL certification standards	7	26
11/2020	Ellenda	Best practices for processing	7	26
11/2020	Ellenda/Edobo	Environment, hygiene – Health and Safety at workplace	13	74
04/2021	Ellenda/Edobo	Precertification audit training	7	40
08/2021	Ellenda	Organic and FFL certification standards	6	43
08/2021	Edobo	Organic and FFL certification standards	6	37
Total			**13**	**74**

In addition of the trainings, SFC contributed to the capacity building of the registered members with protecting equipment (cutlass and boots for the farmers, gloves for the processors).

2. Certification and best practices

As suggested in the green business plan submitted at the beginning of the project, SFC committed to acquire organic and Fair for Life (FFL) certification for the farmers through Ecocert in 2018. This certification has been renewed yearly ever since. The certification audit was completed for the 200 registered coconut farmer (162M/38F) and the Edobo VCO processing centre. Although few observations were raised, all non-conformities were addressed in time and the certificate received.

The Ellenda VCO centre is currently being assessed to be added to the organic certificate as well as its processors. They should be fully certified after next audit.

The audit approval being considered as a good assessment of the implementation of best practices, we therefore consider that 245 people (168M/77F) have been technically empowered at this stage and are applying sustainable and good production practices.

D. Production and income evolution

A total of nine purchasing contracts were signed between SFC, coconut farmers and processors: one with each of the seven FBOs and one with each of the processing groups.

Although we can observe a nice increase of revenue for the farmers throughout the project, this increase is not the result of the project efforts at the farmer level but rather the consequence of a worldwide coconut supply crisis which highly impacted on the coconut price.
The demand being very high from the Nigerian and the price in constant rise, the farmers benefit from the market situation.

Table 5: Evolution of coconut farmers revenue since 2017

	Baseline (2017)[1]	2019	2020	2021
Status	Conventionnal	Organic	Organic	Organic
# Farmers	200	320	200	200
Total acreage (ha)	2002	1843[2]	2002	2002
Avg acreage/farmer	10,01	5,8	10,01	10,01
Estimated total production/year	9 609 600	8 846 400	9 609 600	9 609 600
# Total Coconuts sold to SFC	0	1 060 800	219 550	871 464
Market price per coconut	0,35	0,42	0,42	1
SFC price per coconut	NA	0,49	0,49	0,83
Organic premium/coconut	NA	0,08	0,08	0,07
Cost production/unpeeled coconut at farmgate	0,24	0,24	0,24	0,24
Total income generated	3 363 360	3 874 608	4 068 965	9 522 454
Avg income/farmer	**16 817**	**12 108**	**20 345**	**47 612**
Avg production cost/farmer/year	11 532	6 682	11 532	11 532
Avg Net profit/farmer/year	**5 285**	**5 426**	**8 813**	**36 081**
% increase thanks to the market				*583%*

On the other hand, the creation of jobs with the addition of the Ellenda processing centre and it group of processors positively impacted the community.

Table 6: Evolution of processors' revenue thanks to the project

	Baseline (2017)	2019	2020	2021
# Processors	0	30	109	76
Volume produced/year (kg)	0	62 400	12 038	38 811
Fee paid for service (GHS/kg)	0	1,74	2	2,2
Total net profit/year	0	108 576	24 076	85 384
Avg profit/processor/year	**0**	3 620	**221**	**1 123**

2020 was a unusual year for the market since with the covid-19 pandemic and the suspension of the international shipments the demand for VCO was very small. 2021 however shows a slow coming back to business. The trend in the coming month should be at the increase of orders and volumes of coconuts to be processed into oil. This will benefit the processor groups by increasing their profit.

E. Contribution to the biodiversity protection

In 2020 SFC agreed to sign a Conservation Agreement on the organic coconuts with the Ankasa Tano CREMA. The agreement binds both Savanna Fruits Company to continue providing technical support and buy the product of the registered Coconut Farmers and pay premium, whereas Ankasa-Tano CREMA commit to conserve the Kwabre-Tano forest. SFC agrees to pay GHS 0.01 to the conservation fund for every coconut bought from the registered farmers. A first accrued amount of GHS 10,608 GHS (eq. $1,681) corresponding to the conservation premium of 2019 production was paid into

[1] In order to compare the revenue of the farmers that are part of the project in 2021 before and after the project supported them, we take as hypothesis for the baseline their number and farm size.

[2] The farmers were more in numbers but their farms were smaller. During the reorganization of the groups only committed farmers were accepted (old and new members).

the conservation fund in 2020. The next settlement covering both 2020 and 2021 premium should bring about 1,700USD on the Conservation Fund.

Figure 4: First Conservation Premium paid by SFC and received by the Ankasa-Tano CREMA Chairman

F. Waste valorisation

The process of VCO production generates significant quantities of waste (mainly coconut husks and peels) which are voluminous and not good material for compost.
Therefore, it has been decided to launch a pilot of coconut charcoal production behind the VCO centre. This will not only be a way of managing the waste of the VCO centre but a way to valorise it. Indeed, a private company has already shown a big interest to buy all the charcoal produced as soon as the unit is running. All the benefits would go directly to the CREMA Conservation Fund.

After a feasibility study, Adam retorts, which are low-cost low-impact kilns, seem to be an appropriate equipment for the matter. Terms of References have been developed for the construction of the unit. However, the process has been left pending while the CREMA is sorting all the official documentation after land acquisition has been made.
As soon as the Land commission recognizes the CREMA as the new owner of the land, the Terms of Reference will be sent out for tenure and the work will start.

It has been estimated that with a fully productive centre the charcoal unit could generate about 80,000 GHS a year.

III. THE CASSAVA VALUE CHAIN

In 2018, expert consultants were contracted to run a baseline study on the cassava value chain in the area. The report identifies the main activities of the value chain, the various stakeholders, the main production systems, the processed cassava-based goods, the marketing schemes and the major challenges at that time with their potential levers to cope.

A. Organization of producers and processors

In 2018, the women involved in the production of cassava and willing to be part of the project have been registered and organized into 5 community farmer associations: Dohouan, Kotouagnouan, Allangouanou, Andjé and Saykro. Constitutions have been developed for these groups. They determine the amount of the adhesion and monthly contribution.
These groups being involved into cassava processing to produce attieke, placali or gari, they received two grinding machines and two presses each.

Four demoplots were identified and implemented between the end of 2018 and mid-year 2019 (see figure 5). The purpose of these plots was to demonstrate how good sustainable technical practices can improve the yield of a cassava field. The idea was for the women group to work together on the demoplots so that they could in time replicate it on their own cassava farms.

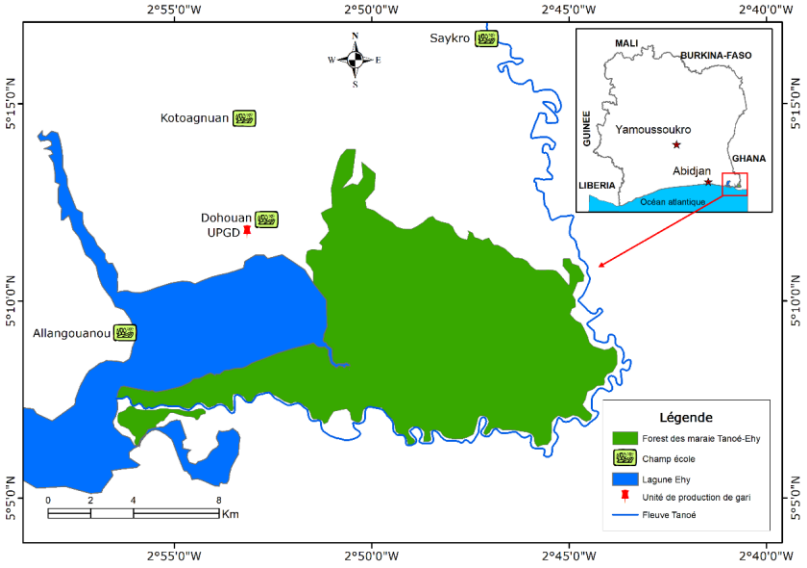

Figure 5: Map of the demo plots and Gari production unit

Throughout the project, involvement and commitment of the women to their groups have been fluctuating: some people quit the group, others joined and some changed the importance given to the cassava activities in their household while remaining a member. At the end of the project, we count 130 members (12M/118F).

Some groups therefore faced considerable challenges in maintaining their demoplots in a proper condition, which led to limited results.

B. Construction of the processing unit

As part of the support to the cassava value chain the project facilitated the construction of a proper gari processing unit in Dohouan where both groups from Dohouan and Kotouagnouan could come and process their cassava into gari. The idea being for the women to have a dedicated place for processing with more standardized conditions (e.g improved hygiene, safety, easiness of work, waste management) and appropriate equipment.

This processing unit was built in 2021 and include a peeling shed, a humid area with shredding machines and presses, a dry area with improved stoves, an office and storing room. The centre is yet to be connected to the national grid but it does not

Figure 6: General view of the Gari processing unit (left) and view of the humid and dry areas (right)

prevent the processor group to start using the centre since no equipment runs on electrical power. A management plan is being developed by the FAIVG and women group with the support of the CSRS.

C. Capacity building and best practices

Capacity building of the women groups have started in 2018. The members received technical trainings on agricultural best practices regarding cassava production and trainings on organizational and financial skills. The table below summarize the trainings conducted during the project.

Table 7: List of the training for the cassava producers conducted by CSRS

Date	Topic	# Male trainees	# Female trainees
10/2018	Cassava agricultural techniques	6	29
11/2018	Use of bio fertilizers	26	16
03/2019	Cassava field maintenance	10	61
07/2019	Cutting and planting	1	34
09/2019	Association management	8	59
10/2020	Association empowerment	30	39
09/2020	Gender and association management	38	31
09/2020	Leadership and bookkeeping	37	29
08/2021	Exchange visit: agricultural best practices to grow cassava	3	24
11/2021	Bookkeeping and accountancy	36	40
Total		**38**	**114**

In November 2021, a study was initiated by the CSRS to assess the impact of the project. Regarding the training it appears that out of the 107 interviewed people: 93% participated in training on good agricultural practices and 77% found that these training sessions were of good quality. 94% of the respondents revealed that they had learned new agricultural techniques (preparation of cuttings, non-use of pesticides, production of organic fertiliser, etc.).
86% of them estimate that these new techniques helped them and 96% consider that they will be able to continue using these techniques without CSRS support now.
However, when looking at the production of 2 out of 4 demoplots we can conclude that the women find it more interesting to apply these practices directly on their own farms rather than on the shared plot.

In the same spirit, a community-friendly brochure of best practices for cassava production has been developed and distributed in the project area as a guideline for the producers.

D. Production and link to market

The production of cassava on the demoplots and then of gari out of this cassava was not a huge success. In 2019, only the Dohouan demo plot was ready for harvest and the entire production was processed into gari. In 2020, Allangouanou demo plot was harvested and the cassava was processed into placali; 50kg were produced and generated a total revenue of 75,000 FCFA (i.e 9375 FCFA per member once split in between the 8 members of the group).

The remaining fields failed to produce (either for a lack of commitment from the women or from the presence of termites on the plot, which destroyed the tubercules). Even though both groups decided to give it another try in 2021 the next harvest will not be before ten months.

The Dohouan group is the FBO where the cassava value chain developed the most. Indeed, in 2020 they were, with the support of CSRS, introduced to a gari buyer from Abidjan. The orders being

way above the volume that they were able to produce themselves they decided to start a business activity, gathering gari produced in the nearby communities, consolidating the volume for the orders and then selling it to their new private partner. The table below summarizes the development of the activities in Dohouan both the part linked to the production of their demo plots and the part linked to the business activities.

Table 8: Summary of gari production and business by the Dohouan FBOs

	2019	2020	2021
# members	61	55	55
Estimated Gari production (kg)	1 611	1 600	1 600
Cost of production (/kg)	40	40	40
Gari bought (kg)	-	5 500	17 770
Cost of gari bought(/kg)	NA	233	268
Price (/kg)	233	267	333
Total Income (FCFA)	375 846	1 895 700	6 456 021
Total cost (FCFA)	63 924	1 538 863	4 830 291
Total net profit (FCFA)	311 922	356 837	1 625 731
Avg profit/member	**5 113**	**6 488**	**29 559**
% Increase of revenue thanks to project			*478%*

These encouraging results are limited to the activities conducted by the Dohouan FBO as a group involved in pure business and does not reflect on the totality of the people involved in the project.

The study conducted by CSRS at the end of the project enabled us to have an insight of what has happened at the individual level for people producing cassava and by-products. Indeed, people were asked which were their primary and secondary activities in 2017 and in 2021 and what was the monthly income generated by these activities respectively. The table below summarize the evolution of the average revenue of people that were and/or are involved in cassava related activities.

Table 9: Evolution of individual income from 20147 to 2021, according to the CSRS survey

	# people	Income 2017	Avg/pers 2017	Income 2021	Avg/pers 2021	Income evolution
No change in activity linked to cassava VC	53	2 685 000	50 660	3 179 000	59 981	18%
Abandonment of activity linked to cassava VC	12	1 276 750	106 396	436 000	36 333	-66%
Decrease of activity linked to cassava VC	10	962 000	96 200	501 500	50 150	-48%
Start of activity linked to cassava VC	7	935 000	133 571	682 000	97 429	-27%
Increase of activity linked to cassava VC	7	432 500	61 786	512 500	73 214	18%
Changes of proportions in activity linked to cassava VC	4	120 000	30 000	94 000	23 500	-22%

We can observe that people who quit cassava production or processing, completely or partially, estimate that their income has drastically decrease. Most of them find a cause in it in illness and age.

On the opposite, people who did not change their revenue generating activities (in terms of cassava and processed products) and people who increased their involvement into cassava value chain estimated that their income has increased by 18% since 2017. In those cases, about 60% explains that it is the capacity building and support from the project that helped them increase their revenue.

It is interesting to note that the people who started their cassava activities, when asked, have indicated that their livelihood has improved throughout the project, even though the figures they gave seems to tell their revenues have decreased.

Although business was highly influenced both positively and negatively by international market situation and the decrease of international orders and shipment due to the pandemic, some value chains remained stable thanks to their national market. In addition to market fluctuation, human factor was very impactful on the project implementation. Indeed, the farmers organizations faced some challenges in finding their balance and own functioning. The member lists were in several cases readjusted to increase the efficiency and reliability of the groups. Despite these challenges, the project shows encouraging results regarding its impact on people livelihood and private businesses' approaches.

The project has supported during five years **992 people (627M/365F)** involved in farming and processing of cocoa, coconut and cassava[3]. Almost all of them received consistent training on best practices and certification rules. It led **712 of them (518M/194F) to implement these best practices** in their farming and processing activities. It is estimated that increased yield, better access to market and stronger partnerships with the private sector, favourable price **evolution positively impacted the livelihood of over 900 of the beneficiaries (618M/289F)** in total.

Synergies have been created between these economic activities and the protection of biodiversity thanks to **the involvement of two private companies in Conservation Agreements** with the CREMA, which will support its financial autonomy and implementation of its conservation activities. We can only forecast that with the finalization of the cocoa organic certification and the coconut oil demand increase, the year 2022 will witness a significant raise in the Conservation Funds and thus conservation action implementation by local communities.

[3] This report does not include the additional 100 palm and cocoa farmers that were trained and sensitized in Ivory Coast in the beginning of the project.