

PROTECTING FOREST LANDSCAPES

Cocoanect - Cocoa & Forests Initiative Company Progress Report
Cote d'Ivoire & Ghana

Five years ago when Cocoonect was founded, we were one of the first cocoa companies in West Africa to work on land use planning in cocoa landscapes through reforestation and the protection of forest patches. We realized that sustainable practices in cocoa farms only would not be enough to preserve the countries' biodiversity hotspots, and that additional actions were needed to tackle ongoing deforestation.

Today, we are one of the many proud members of the Cocoa and Forest Initiative (CFI), which has increased the cocoa industry's attention towards forest conservation. Tackling deforestation has become a key objective in our sustainability agenda's, accompanied by ambitious targets, innovations and investments. Companies have put their plans into actions; amongst others through GPS mapping of entire supply chains, and tens of thousands of shade

trees being distributed to encourage agroforestry practices.

At the same time, there are still many chapters to explore; deeper root causes like lack of land ownership and farmer business cases to preserve forest remnants require more attention. Traceability doesn't stop with farm mapping, neither does deforestation when restricting our interventions to on-farm areas only. We encourage our partner companies to keep going for the next level, and will contribute where we can with innovations, knowledge sharing, and -above all- being a pioneer.

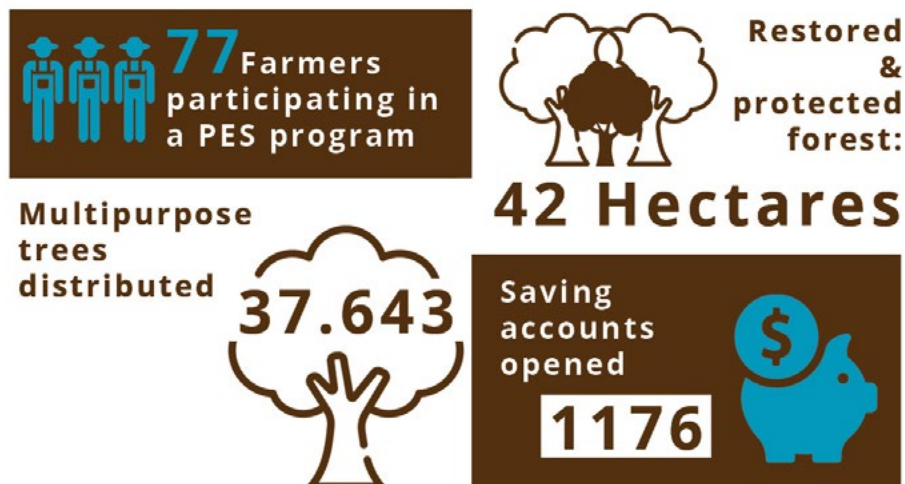
Also for Cocoonect a new chapter has started, as we will continue our forest conservation work under the wings of the Export Trading Company (ETG), soon a new member of CFI.

Thanking all our CFI project partners for their support,

André van den Beld – Head Sustainability



II. KEY FACTS & FIGURES



III. WHAT IS THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE?

The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and the world's leading cocoa and chocolate companies signed landmark agreements in November 2017 to end deforestation and promote forest restoration and protection in the cocoa supply chain.

This public-private partnership – called the Cocoa & Forests Initiative (CFI) – has been organized by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF), IDH - the Sustainable Trade Initiative, and The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit (ISU), in partnership with the Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. The Prince of Wales launched CFI in March 2017 and reviewed implementation progress in November 2018.

The Frameworks for Action for Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana define core commitments, verifiable actions, and timebound targets required for a deforestation-free and forest-positive supply chain.

The Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana establish national strategies, policy environments, and governance structures for CFI implementation. They ensure that CFI is linked to similar initiatives with other commodities, and fully aligned with the national REDD+ strategies and other relevant national strategies and plans. They provide key operational guidance, and baseline economic, environmental, and social data, to help companies identify and plan the most effective and efficient private investment activities for CFI.

The Governments have prepared comprehensive National Implementation Plans (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana) that outline public sector priorities, actions and timelines. Since 2017, both governments have fulfilled commitments on the key building blocks for successful CFI implementation, including important revisions to the legal framework for sustainable forest management, adoption of World Bank environmental and social safeguard standards, and preparation and sharing of up-to-date boundary maps of protected areas.

In March 2019, 34 CFI signatory companies, accounting for about 85% of global cocoa usage, released initial action plans for 2018-2022. These initial plans detail how the private sector will deliver the commitments spelled out in the Frameworks for Action. Each company explained how they will support the Framework objectives, based on their role in the supply chain, their strategic priorities, and their cocoa sustainability goals. WCF published a summary of the initial action plans for the cocoa and chocolate industry (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana).

On the heels of the 2020 International Day of Forests, CFI companies and the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana reported on the first two years of implementation. Companies are publishing individual reports on progress and outcomes related to the implementation of their specific actions. The following is the aggregate report of company actions.

CFI has been supported by several global development partners, including the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, the Global Environment Facility, the Green Commodities Program of the United Nations Development Program, the International Finance Corporation, the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, the United States Agency for International Development, and the World Bank.

CFI is coordinated closely with a wide range of global and local environmental organizations and partnerships, including the Amsterdam Declaration Partnership, Climate Focus, the German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa, Partnerships for Forests, Proforest, Rainforest Alliance, Tropical Forest Alliance, World Resources Institute, World Agroforestry (ICRAF), and the World Wildlife Fund.

The industry is committed to ending deforestation and forest degradation throughout the global supply chain. Already in 2018, we have expanded CFI from West Africa to Latin America, with the signing of a new Framework of Action in Colombia in July 2018.

¹ Barry Callebaut, Blommer Chocolate Company (1), Cargill Cocoa and Chocolate, Cémoi (1), Chocolats Halba (2), Cocoonect, Cococo Chocolatiers, ECOM Group (2), Fazer, Ferrero, GCB Cocoa (1), General Mills Inc., Godiva Chocolatier Inc., Guittard Chocolate Company, The Hershey Company, Indecsa (2), Kuapa Kokoo (2), Lindt & Sprüngli Group, Marks & Spencer Food, Mars Wrigley, Meiji Co. Ltd.(2), Mondelēz, Nestlé, Olam Cocoa, PBC Limited(2), Sainsbury's, SIAT(1), Sucden, Tesco, Toms Group (2), Touton, Unilever (1), UPL (1), Valrhona, J.H. Whittaker & Sons(2) (1) Côte d'Ivoire only (2) Ghana only



IV. WHAT ARE THE KEY COMMITMENTS IN THE COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE?

Cocoa & Forests Initiative activities proceed from three priorities: (1) forest protection and restoration, (2) sustainable production and farmers' livelihoods, and (3) community engagement and social inclusion.

The first priority is the protection and restoration of forests that have been degraded. To this end, the governments and companies have pledged no further conversion of forest land for cocoa production and have committed to the phased elimination of illegal cocoa production and sourcing in protected areas.

Both countries are introducing a differentiated approach for improved management of forest reserves, based on the level of degradation of forests. 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. The Ivorian government is currently finalizing the operational decrees that provide further guidance on the new forest policies. Both governments have shared maps on forest cover and land-use, and are currently updating the maps, including socio-economic data on cocoa farmers, which will further inform private sector investments.

To ensure effective implementation and monitoring of these commitments, companies have pledged to develop verifiable monitoring systems for traceability from farm to the first purchase point for their own purchases of cocoa, and to work with governments to ensure an effective national framework for traceability encompassing all traders in the supply chain. The companies will similarly share information with the national satellite monitoring platforms (in development) to effectively monitor progress on CFI, as well as proactively address threats of

new deforestation.

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 improved planting materials, 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 are assessing and mitigating the social impacts and risks of any proposed land-use changes on affected communities.

The set of public-private actions represent unprecedented commitments on forest protection and restoration, and sustainable cocoa production and farmer livelihoods. These combined actions, which are aligned with the Paris Climate Agreement, will play a crucial role in sequestering carbon stocks and thereby addressing global and local climate change.

Payment for Eco- system Services The Hana River Project

The Hana River Project, implemented in partnership with GIZ with BMZ funding, supports 77 cocoa farmers through PES (payment for ecosystem services) in the areas between Tai National park in southwestern Côte d'Ivoire and Grebo-Krahn National Park in neighboring Liberia. The project strives to create a natural barrier between the river and the cocoa plantations, providing refuge for insects, mammals and birds that cross from one park to the other. In return for giving back a part of their cocoa plantation to nature, farmers receive training and a fertilizer package that helps them to increase their cocoa production on the untouched part of the plantation.

My name is Bini Kouamé Daté and I am a cocoa farmer from Djouroutou, along the Hana River. The river runs along my small cocoa plantation and it is very important for my community and my family. It provides us with water and fish in every season.

In the past the banks of the river were full of trees and we could see many animals living along the river. Then we started to cut the trees to have more land. But it was not good, we could see the soil being carried away by the river, and the river was not clean anymore.



Bini Kouamé Daté,

I am very happy with the project. Since I have accepted to let the forest trees grow again on the edge of my plantation along the river, I have seen many benefits. I have attended farming training for the first time, I have been given fertilizers. My plantation is doing much better with the products that I am receiving. I can see that my cocoa trees are growing stronger. It is good for them to be next to the forest species. I hope the project will continue for a long time. In this way, the youth will benefit from the river, the land and the animals like I did, for many generations.



V.COCOANECT - COCOA & FORESTS INITIATIVE RESULTS

Ivory Coast

Forest protection and restoration

Across key cocoa producing landscapes in Côte d'Ivoire, Cocoanect has engaged in a range of activities aimed at supporting the protection and restoration of Ivorian forests throughout 2019.

For instance, Cocoanect has been implementing an innovative biodiversity-friendly cocoa program along the Hana River in the vicinity of Taï National Park in southwestern Côte d'Ivoire, one of the last remaining portions of the vast primary Upper Guinean rainforest that once stretched across West Africa.

The Hana River flows from the park to forest reserves in Liberia 25 km downstream, and its densely vegetated riverbanks are a key wildlife corridor in the region. Over the past 10 years, however, most of the riverbanks have been cleared by cocoa farmers and many plantations now stretch to the very edge of the river, leading to erosion and pesticides directly entering the riverine system. In addition, the cocoa farms near the riverbanks typically have few shade trees. To address these issues, Cocoanect has joined forces with a broad range of stakeholders including GIZ, The Wild Chimpanzee Foundation, ICRAF, and local exporters, to leverage financial support from BMZ in order to restore the Hana River's riverbanks.

Based on a PES (payment for ecosystem services) approach, 77 smallholder cocoa farmers have benefitted from targeted training and capacity building as well as access to chemical and organic inputs as compensation for establishing within

their land a 25-meter wide buffer for forest regeneration and conservation along the riverbanks. The initiative has resulted in a total of 42 hectares of forest along the Hana River being protected and restored, with natural regeneration being reinforced by the active planting of key native species. Farmers participating in this program receive an in-kind PES package in the form of fertilizers in return for the increased forest area and biodiversity.

Cocoanect has also sought to capitalize on the key lessons learnt and emerging best practices identified as part of the implementation of the Hana River Project, in order to better understand the potential for biodiversity conservation within West African cocoa plantations and the associated productivity trade-offs. By monitoring the impact of fertilizer application as well as trends in biodiversity, we are gathering an evidence base that will form the basis for evaluating the potential of different



land-sharing and land-sparing strategies.

Elsewhere in Côte d'Ivoire, Cocoanect has been active in supporting the establishment of sustainable, nature-compatible agroforestry-based production systems in key cocoa landscapes. This included the provision of targeted training and capacity building for the establishment of strategically located multipurpose tree nurseries in partnership with key cooperatives and buying centers in our supply chain. In this regard, in 2019 the Cocoanect-supported nurseries produced a total of 37,643 shade tree seedlings for on-farm planting.

Key multipurpose tree species have been selected to maximize environmental benefits in terms of biodiversity, soil quality and microclimates, as well as to provide farmers with additional benefits in terms of timber, fruits and medicinal plants. *Acacia mangium* as a nitrogen fixing species increases soil fertility and can be used as firewood and the species *Mansonia altissima*, *Terminalia superba*, and *Terminalia ivorensis* are valuable timber trees. In addition, *Ricinodendron heudelotii*, which produces edible kernels widely used across West Africa for household cooking, has also been distributed to beneficiary farmers.

Sustainable production and farmers' livelihoods

Across Côte d'Ivoire, Cocoanect has supported all cooperatives and buying centers within its supply chain in organizing and delivering targeted training events for lead farmers, focusing on good agriculture practices (GAPs). All beneficiary farmers participated in two-day intensive training workshops based on a standardized curriculum drawing from international best-practice, and also took part in one additional day of practical exercises and demonstrations revolving around the launch and management of effective agroforestry systems. The specific agroforestry training delivered to each farmer group was tailored based on site-specific needs and on the characteristics of the tree species grown in the local nursery.

In addition, in 2019 Cocoanect has made significant progress in improving previously marginalized smallholder farmers' access to finance. Specifically, Cocoanect worked closely with Advans, a key Ivorian innovation leader in digital financial products and services, to leverage new technologies to provide reliable access to transparent banking systems for previously marginalized cocoa farmers in rural communities. Together with Advans, Cocoanect oversaw the opening of 1,176 individual accounts for farmers within its supply chain. With these pilot accounts in place and more due to be opened in the immediate future, Cocoanect will transition to paying part of the cocoa certification premiums directly into the farmers' accounts, for added transparency and accountability.

Community engagement and social inclusion

Cocoanect is currently working closely with key local and international partners to develop effective, audience-appropriate CFI sensitization materials for distribution across target communities in Côte d'Ivoire's main cocoa landscapes. These comprehensive awareness raising efforts include the development and piloting of video materials aimed at sensitizing smallholder farming communities on key sustainability and development issues. The sensitization materials are currently being finalized in order to incorporate latest revisions to the CFI Working Group's recommendations and standards.

As part of coordinated efforts to promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration, Cocoanect also initiated the process of compiling and inventory of suitable sites for the launch of pilot community-led forestry initiatives. In this regard, Cocoanect has already established contact with MINEF to obtain key baseline data on forest patches within community lands, as a basis for determining where to target future initiatives, including outreach and sensitization campaigns aimed at youth groups that are close to target forest areas, and that could potentially play a vital role in restoring and conserving them.

Looking forward and beyond

Since 2018, signatory companies have been working to fulfill their commitments to end deforestation and restore degraded forests in the cocoa sector. In 2019, the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana delivered on numerous commitments which have informed company planning. Companies will now be able to further develop their activities, moving from planning to implementation. As the governments continue to provide critical information (e.g. socio-economic assessments, updated land-use maps, operational decrees for implementation of the new forest code), companies will continue to ramp up their delivery of CFI activities in alignment with government priorities. This will include identifying opportunities for landscape level collective action, as well as building partnerships with global development partners to drive forest positive impact on the ground,

Building on the success of the Hana River Project in southwestern Côte d'Ivoire, Cocioanect aims to replicate and scale up the emerging PES best practices in other cocoa growing landscapes across the country, focusing on priority areas for biodiversity such as wildlife corridors and dispersal areas in vicinity of classified forests and other protected areas. The emphasis will be on preserving habitat connectivity and integrity, while simultaneously supporting farmers in diversifying their incomes and improving their livelihoods' resilience based on nature-compatible agroforestry systems.

After a somewhat slow start, which saw some suppliers struggle with the establishment and effective management of multipurpose tree nurseries, Cocioanect can now build on a wealth of experience and technical knowhow when it comes to producing and delivering to farmers multipurpose tree seedlings on a large scale. The major lessons learned with regard to the different germination and seedling survival rates of different tree species will form the basis for developing and implementing increasingly effective systems going forward. Tree species that have had poor germination rates in 2019 will not be prioritized for

2020 nurseries, except on a limited scale as part of pilot projects testing new nursery management methods at selected locations with suitable technical capacity.

In addition, the collection and analysis of comprehensive data from 200 representative farmers across three different cocoa-producing landscapes formed the basis for the development of four separate agroforestry blueprints, each developed to address specific site-level needs and challenges. These four different options for agroforestry systems have been modelled for maximum economic viability, and over the coming year they will be promoted among target farming communities as appropriate depending on baseline scenarios and needs.

Similarly, smallholder farmers' access to finance will be further enhanced going forward based on the important lessons learned and best practices emerging from Cocioanect's successful partnership with Advans. The focus will be on supporting greater numbers of farmers across the country in opening individual banking accounts, as a basis for Cocioanect's transition to paying farmers' premiums via transparent and user-friendly digital systems. The rollout of these new systems to previously socio-economically marginalized rural farmers will benefit key cocoa-producing communities and substantially enhance their participation in the local and regional economy.

Cocioanect also plans to further strengthen its existing cooperation with local and international partners in order to increase its portfolio in terms of CFI-related visibility and outreach materials. The focus in this regard will be on the revision and expansion of our community engagement methodology based on the work being carried out by the CFI Working Group, which will form the basis for Cocioanect's awareness raising initiatives going forward. In particular, Cocioanect aims to leverage innovative tools and materials being developed in order to increase the engagement of youth groups in priority forest-adjacent areas. The plan is to provide such groups with specialized training, capacity building

Supported multipurpose tree nursery Soubré

In 2019 for the first time all partner cooperatives and buying centres in Ivory Coast were stimulated to upscale their multipurpose tree nurseries. Each of the nursery managers was invited to participate in a three-day training on the establishment and effective management of a nursery. Special attention was given to the germination of the five different tree species, *Acacia magnium*, *Mansonia altissima*, *Terminalia superba*, *Terminalia ivorensis* and *Ricinodendron heudelotii*. These five species were selected based on the local farmers' preferences, their compatibility with cocoa and availability at the Forestry Commission. In addition, the different benefits each species provides to farmers were considered, from timber to firewood, fruits and herbal medicines.



Maxime Bozab Deabo receiving nursery trainings certificate

In the words of nursery manager Maxime Bozab Deabo:

The training was very helpful, and I was especially happy to learn how to pre-germinate the seeds of the different tree species. During the creation of the nursery we asked a group of women to help us, and they have been very committed. With the help of the women's groups, after four months the seedlings were ready to be distributed to the farmers. It is nice to see the farmers take and plant our seedlings! It will give them shade and it is good for the soil. In a few years they will harvest fruits and have wood for their families.

With everything I learned over the past year, I know what to do to take care of each species. I hope

the survival rate of my trees will be even higher the coming year. With each season we learn how to time germination with the rains, and how to protect seedlings from the sun.



and technical backstopping to empower them to protect priority ecosystems and to in turn sensitize their wider communities.

Ghana

In 2019 Cocoanect has coordinated the planning, implementation and monitoring of a wide range of interventions across Ghana's key cocoa-producing landscapes. As per our CFI Action Plan, this has included key actions aimed at protecting and restoring Ghana's remnant forests, improving smallholder farmers' livelihoods and empowering rural communities to lead the way in bottom-up conservation and sustainable development initiatives. To avoid double-counting within the CFI partnership, however, Cocoanect does not take direct credit for direct investments that have been made in this regard. The reason for this is that the key activities and outputs delivered according to Cocoanect's CFI Action Plan have already been reported by Cocoanect's clients, who are also CFI signatories.

The funding of core CFI activities that Cocoanect had originally planned to implement in the field independently of client funding was eventually taken over by a major international client who decided to expand its sourcing of sustainable, certified Ghanaian cocoa by entering into a new partnership with Cocoanect. As such, the Cocoanect Team in Ghana retains a central role in the day-to-day management implementation of key CFI actions in Ghana, but these have already been extensively reported on by our clients.

Looking forward and beyond

Cocoanect remains committed to leveraging the extensive experience and technical know-how it has obtained through the implementation a diverse range of CFI actions on behalf of clients in order to further expand its own direct investments across Ghana's cocoa landscapes. This ambition is supported by Cocoanect's rapidly-growing partnerships with industry stakeholders and civil society partners across Ghana and internationally. As always,

our focus remains on building on our CFI commitments in order to ensure maximum benefits for the farming communities we support and for the environment that supports their livelihoods.

ANNEX 1 Progress table

COTE D'IVOIRE

Commitments	Actions	To be delivered by 2022	Total Achieved to Date through Direct Investment
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	10,000 farms mapped	7,701 farms mapped
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	Yes	Implemented jointly with cocoa suppliers
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	Cocoanect is cross-checking farmer delivery lists at the cooperative level and leveraging farm mapping to ensure traceability to farm level
6. Up-to-date maps on forest cover and landuse for the different forests, and socioeconomic 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	-
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 awarenessraising campaigns to educate farmers on the new Forest Code	5,000 farmers reached at awareness events	This type of awareness raising will form a key part of the ToT (training of trainers) activities scheduled for 2020
	7.2 Update farmer engagement materials and training with the revised Forest Code	Yes	Already part of ToT last year, will be updated and expanded during ToT scheduled for 2020

8. Public-private collaboration to mobilize resources for forest protection and restoration	8.1 Mobilize finance for forest protection and restoration	50 hectares with forest protection and restoration financing	42 hectares restored/protected along the Hana River near Parc national de Taï
		100 farmers participating in PES contracts	77 farmers receive yearly in-kind PSE in the form of fertilizers
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 multipurpose trees for on-farm restoration via agroforestry	200,000 multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting	37,643 multi-purpose trees distributed for on-farm planting
		50 hectares cocoa agroforestry developed	~ 400 hectares of cocoa agroforestry developed
	9.2 Support distribution and planting of native trees for off-farm restoration (reforestation)	35,000 native trees planted off-farm	2.000 native trees have been planted off-farm
		50 ha of forest area restored	42 hectares restored/protected
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”	11.3 Train farmers in Good Agriculture Practices (GAPs)	10,000 of farmers trained in GAPs	All suppliers have organized GAP training sessions for their farmers
12. Promote sustainable livelihoods and income diversification for cocoa farmers	12.1 Promote farm-level crop diversification	1,250 farmers applying crop diversification	Surveys are on-going with key cooperatives in our supply chain to identify opportunities for crop diversification
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	1,000 farmers in supply chain with a savings account	1,176 farmers in supply chain with a savings account
	13.2 Offer financial products to farmers	2500 farmers offered a financial product	Only on behalf of clients for the moment

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 on the implementation of the Frameworks for Action	100 communities with consultation sessions	Cooperative leaders were sensitized in 2019. In 2020 a movie is in development and will be used in community consultation sessions
16. Promote community-based management models for forest protection and restoration	16.1 Establish and/or support communitybased natural resource management programs for forest restoration/ protection	20 of cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program	3 cocoa communities with active forest restoration and protection program.
		50 hectares under CBNRM	Internal inventory of available sites for community forest in progress
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	20 cocoa communities with gender-focused programs	Yet to be implemented
		20 cocoa communities with youth-focused programs	Yet to be implemented