# Table of Contents

**Executive Summary** ........................................................................................................... 3

**Day 1**

Welcome Ceremonies and Opening Statements ......................................................................................... 4  
Introduction: How the Industry is Addressing Sustainable Livelihoods .................................................... 5  
Views from Origin: Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana ............................................................................................. 6  
Improving Farm Income: Key Approaches ................................................................................................. 7

**Day 2**

M&E Challenges and Best Practices .......................................................................................................... 8  
How to Increase Productivity at Scale ....................................................................................................... 9  
Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Management and Cocoa Health ..................................................................... 10  
Premium/Fine Flavor and Productivity .................................................................................................... 10  
What Does this Mean for Farmers ............................................................................................................ 11

**Day 3**

Community Needs Assessments ............................................................................................................... 13  
Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation Systems and Child Protection Approaches ............................. 14  
Community Engagement with Governments (Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana) .................................................... 16  
Support to School Management Committees .......................................................................................... 17  
What Does this Mean for Farmers ............................................................................................................ 17  
Meeting Close .......................................................................................................................................... 17
Dear Colleagues,

The 2018 World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) Learning Meeting was an action-packed three days in Accra. WCF hosted the Meeting with close to 80 participants from around the world.

Over the organization’s history, WCF and our member companies have gained a multitude of insights, experiences, successes, failures, and everything in between while working towards a sustainable cocoa sector. For the first time, WCF dedicated three days to take a cross-topic, cross-program, cross-stakeholder view of the greatest learning areas that will allow us to deepen our impact and results for cocoa farmers. Farmers are at the center of all our efforts to promote sustainable cocoa and were likewise the central theme for the meeting.

Over the course of the three days we shared and built on specific farmer-focused learnings, insights, and research gathered in the areas of:
  • Sustainable livelihoods;
  • Community (social) development;
  • Agricultural productivity and farmer professionalization; and
  • Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E).

Our aim is to define a list of key challenges and actions to tackle them, identify specific additional work that needs to be done, and summarize where cocoa sustainability knowledge is in 2018.

We hope that you enjoy this summary of the 2018 WCF Learning Meeting and look forward to the year ahead.

Warm regards,

Nira Desai
Senior Director, Strategy & Learning
World Cocoa Foundation
Welcome Ceremonies and Opening Statements

The 2018 WCF Learning Meeting kicked off with a welcome and opening statement from Vincent Manu, Ghana Country Director of WCF.

Paul Macek, WCF’s Vice President of Programs, then explained that cocoa farmers are at the center of all our efforts to promote sustainable cocoa. This will be the main focus of the three day meeting, with the following program:

**Day 1:** Living Income and Farmer Livelihoods  
**Day 2:** Productivity  
**Day 3:** Community Development

Present at the conference were representatives from: Ghana Cocoa Board, Conseil du Café-Cacao, Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana (CRIG), University of Ghana, CocoaAction and World Cocoa Foundation companies, cocoa and chocolate companies, civil society organizations, and other development partners.

“\n\nThe most important thing is for all of us…to help each other and understand the farmers.\n\n"  

WORDS FROM COCOBOD - DR. OPOKU
Introduction: How the Industry is Addressing Sustainable Livelihoods

Edwin Afari opened the afternoon with an overview of how industry is currently addressing sustainable livelihoods through their work with WCF. The three areas of opportunity for work in sustainable livelihoods are:

- Income: cocoa income, other income on and off farm, food crop production.
- Assets: pentagon of capital (see below for WCF programs’ contributions).
- Resilience: farm practices, professional farming, sector approaches.

WCF Programs’ contribution to ASSET building

Edwin Afari also identified several opportunities that WCF can explore in the near term to address farmer livelihoods beyond current work. One of these is to understand what information and evidence exists on income, assets, and resilience in existing CocoaAction data, Cocoa Livelihoods Program (CLP) data, and open source data from partners such as the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) and CGAP. Desk research is already underway with more learnings to come. Another opportunity could be to build evidence to add proven strategies and activities on sustainable livelihoods and to share farm economics models and evaluations to identify full farm income tactics.
Views from Origin: Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana

Yaa Peprah Amekudzi moderated an interview-style panel on the greatest learnings and challenges for sustainable livelihoods from governments’ perspectives with Mamadou Gbongue, representative of Conseil du Café-Cacao and Dr. Emmanuel Opoku, representative of COCOBOD. To begin, she noted that the Berlin Declaration of December 2018 stated that the cocoa sector will not be sustainable if farmers are unable to earn a living income. She said that poverty and cocoa farming are linked in the minds of cocoa farmers and asked for their perspectives on the issue of poverty. Mamadou shared that the Ivorian government has done studies to determine the levels of poverty and, based on this research, enact policy. For Ghana, Emmanuel Opoku shared that the core of poverty is the productivity capacity of the farmer, but that the question now is how to bridge the gap to raise their incomes so that an average farmer income is a living income.

Yaa then asked how we should promote the rights of women and rights of youth, as well as environmental protection through policy. Mamadou shared that youth are not interested in cocoa because of the low income, but mechanization of farm practices would be an incentive. They also have a federation to support poverty reduction among women farmers. Dr. Opoku added that their top priority is climate, and that addressing gender and livelihoods must be aligned with this priority.

Finally, the two government representatives shared their vision for how all stakeholders can work together on sustainable livelihoods. Mamadou stressed taking advantage of public-private partnerships to generate projects and ideas that can be jointly analyzed and acted on.
Improving Farm Income: Key Approaches

The goal of this session was to draw on sector experts to share key strategies for improving farmer incomes through optimizing both cocoa production and non-cocoa crops. To kick off this discussion, Ywe Franken shared the model that Cargill uses to test assumptions of possible cocoa yield increases and non-cocoa incomes with farmers in Côte d’Ivoire. Cargill did a household economics study with farmers in Côte d’Ivoire to understand the baseline for diversification and the various factors affecting cocoa farming household economics. Ywe emphasized the need to have a holistic understanding of the diverse factors to develop effective strategies with farmers. Now, Cargill is working to better understand their suppliers to be able to segment farmers and develop strategies more suited to specific kinds of farmers. Finally, Ywe made a call for standardized measurement of actual household income.

Next, Olga Gormolova shared Ecom’s model for cocoa rehabilitation (integrating food crops) in Ghana. Ecom’s approach helps farmers raise funds from non-cocoa crops for further reinvestment and rehabilitation of their cocoa farmers, resulting in stable and better incomes. The program was developed to address low cocoa productivity and farmers facing financing, technical, labor, and land tenure barriers, which standard financial products do not account for. Currently the program is in year two of a three-year pilot in which Ecom takes over the work on the farm for three years to implement renovation, helps the farmers grow food crops for additional income during the renovation period, and ensures the loans given to farmers are paid off within three years. Overall, this pilot has showed that renovation is risky for both farmers and the lenders. However, critical factors for success include land tenure, a clear agreement between farmer and company, and active community participation.

After these presentations, the room was divided into discussion groups: private sector/farmer groups, public sector, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to discuss what their roles are in helping to increase farmer incomes:

**Private Sector / Farmer Group Discussion**
- Diversification – there must be a market for other crops. Work with other partners to enable those markets
- Cocoa – expand access to inputs
- Continue to strengthen cooperatives
- Share data for more impact, accountability
- Need for technology and innovation
- Built more and more trusted partnership

**CSO Discussion**
- Capacity building for farmers:
  - Financial education, business training
  - Nutrition education
  - Support to women and youth
  - Advocacy with governments and industry
  - Landscape governance support
  - Training
  - Convening actors to promote learning

**Public Sector Discussion**
- Infrastructure, education
- Prices
- Tax reduction
- Extension services
- Pension schemes

**Overall, this session demonstrated that topics which need further exchange and collaboration include:**
- Diversification – crop selection, market development, market access, financing, planting material.
- Enabling environment – aspects such as land tenure, stable farm gate prices, and infrastructure – especially fair scales and good roads – came up again and again in the discussion.
- Financing remains difficult, particularly higher risk, longer term renovation funding.
- Segmentation and tailored service delivery – how to bring solutions that will work for different farmers.
Day 2

M&E Challenges and Best Practices

Mike Matarasso and Webert José started the morning by dividing the room into small groups to discuss and share the main challenges they encounter in M&E in the cocoa sector, as well as to provide possible solutions. The topics that the groups discussed included design and set-up, data collection, data analysis and validation, reporting, and data use. Given that WCF is undergoing a strategic review, the work done by the groups will help to inform the update of the WCF M&E system.

Design & Set Up

Challenge: “Thriving communities” as an outcome is too broad.
Solution: Don’t restrict companies to three activities, include qualitative or quantitative key performance indicators (KPIs) such as living income or happiness index.

Challenge: No long term KPIs on child labor.
Solution: Create long term KPIs.

Challenge: Lack of rigor in assessment strategies.
Solution: Create rigor.

Challenge: Transparency in sharing sensitive data.
Solution: Ghana Child Labor Monitoring System

Other Solutions:
Use the same methods across companies
Include the environment in the “CocoaAction house”
Expand the number of indicators on productivity beyond yield
Create outcome indicators
Define community and farmer to allow for consistent comparisons
Create SMART targets (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound)
Move from random sampling to clustering to be cost effective

Data Collection

Challenge: There is a lot of data to be collected.
Solution: Reduce scope of data to only the most relevant data points (digitization, strategic sampling).

Challenge: Unclear what a community is and how data should be collected.
Solution: A clear approach, scope, and collection methods.

Challenge: Data quality.
Solution: Capacity building and clear data definitions for consistency across geographies and companies.

Challenge: Collecting data in different geographies.
Solution: Adapt to local realities while maintaining consistency.

Challenge: Difficult data collection.
Solution: Incorporate crosschecking and a combination of different collection methods.

Other Solutions:
WCF M&E should take more of a coordination role and identify common problems & bottlenecks across members.
Data on non-member activities in same geographies should be followed but labeled as “non-CocoaAction” activities.

Data Analysis & Validation

Challenge: Lack of care for data quality during collection.
Solution: Build the data analysis capacity of the enumerators.

Challenge: Different approaches toward data analysis.
Solution: Institute a unified approach toward data analysis, incorporate new technologies.

Challenge: Understanding of indicators.
Solution: Clearly define and simplify the indicators.

Challenge: Lack of a standardized template for collection.
Solution: Create standardized template.

Challenge: Limited understanding of how data is used at the WCF level.
Solution: WCF to provide better information to members.
Reporting and Data Use

Challenge: Companies are reporting in different formats.
Solution: Standardize reporting format.

Challenge: Timing of reporting.
Solution: Build in time to implement corrective actions before reports are delivered.

Challenge: Lack of impact (outcome) indicators.
Solution: Create outcome indicators.

Challenge: Data confidentiality.
Solution: Maintain the confidentiality of farmer data.

Challenge: Members are reporting to many different groups with different requirements.
Solution: Format and content should satisfy all those different requirements.

Challenge: Version control.
Solution: Support for using templates.

Challenge: Requirements change after data collection.
Solution: Reporting should be more flexible to address ad hoc requests.

Challenge: Redundancy and lack of definition.
Solution: Simplify and clarify.

How to Increase Productivity at Scale

Conference participants broke out into small groups to discuss the central themes and key takeaways from the financial inclusion presentations. Each group identified priority actions and made design recommendations for programs that would strengthen communities and inspire renewed hope through greater financial inclusion of women in the cocoa sector. Some of the top recommendations included:

Hervé Bisseleua, WCF’s Director of Agricultural Productivity, led the panels and discussion with an overall focus on what is needed to increase farmer productivity at scale. Key challenges such as those seen in good agricultural practices (GAP) adoption, replanting and rehabilitating for Cocoa Swollen Shoots Virus (CSSV) management, soil fertility management, and the importance of considering flavor quality were discussed by the speakers.

Lessons on GAP from the Cocoa Livelihoods Program and CocoaAction measurement show that adoption of GAP remains low. Training on pruning may not be achieving enough, harvest management is still resulting in over-ripe pods, and pesticide availability and timing is difficult. Possible areas for further discussion could be farm resource-use efficiency, how to promote the optimum yield per hectare (ha), farmer segmentation, input regimes, and KPIs for Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus (CSSV). Group discussion agreed that training on GAPs should focus on quality rather than quantity, champions need to be found for harvest management training, and pest and disease management needs to be addressed on a district level. Integrated crop management regimes should be considered as an option.

On CSSV learnings, CHED shared that of 1.9 million ha of cocoa that is mapped, 17% is infected. The Ghanaian government is currently planning to treat and plant approximately 100 million trees at a rate of 25 million per year from 2018-2022. This will involve sensitization of farmers, refresher trainings, demarcation of outbreak areas, liaising in outbreak areas, and filed work. Areas where the private sector can contribute include
assisting in plantain diversification efforts and replanting efforts. The groups noted that improving access to and quality of planting material and survival rates will be essential. The soil of most cocoa farms suffers from nutrient deficiencies in comparison to recommended levels, and farmers are not applying the fertilizer even when it is given out by the government. Touton shared the results of five different treatment strategies they piloted. Despite some methods costing more, the profits for all five strategies were similar with yields increasing exponentially by the third year of application. In group discussion the option of composting was promoted, and it was noted that government partnership on this issue is essential.

Finally, given the improvements needed in productivity it is important to protect also the flavor, heritage, and market position of West African cocoa. This can be done through proper harvest and post-harvest practices. A flavor lab was founded at the Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana (CRIG) along with the Ghanaian government which is helping to lead the way, and the Centre National De Recherche Agronomique (CNRA) is also joining the effort with the support of the Ivorian government.

Cocoa Swollen Shoot Virus Management and Cocoa Health

CSSV is one of the major challenges facing the sustainability of cocoa production in West Africa. Various initiatives and new learnings on tools and techniques for detection, management, and assessment are in progress.

We now know that solutions in controlling CSSV include early detection, mapping the geographical distribution, and finding resistant/tolerant planting materials. CocoaAction launched a CSSV program to develop relevant tools to manage CSSV and make them available to scientists across the region through capacity building and technology transfer. This is currently being done through workshops and the establishment of CSSV labs in Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire. Over time, the labs will be upgraded to a regional center of excellence on CSSV and other cocoa diseases.
Premium/Fine Flavor and Productivity

To demonstrate the importance of flavor in productivity, the group sampled cocoa liquor of varying flavor qualities. The rich, elegant chocolate flavor that is traditionally produced in West Africa is what consumers, chefs, and confectioners want because it goes with everything and is the base flavor. Accessing premium markets is a great incentive for farmers to invest in their farms, and to do this, standards could be developed; a working group on the International Standards for the Assessment of Cocoa Quality and Flavors is currently being formed in Latin America. A flavor laboratory has been established in Ghana to identify bean quality and flavor, determine the quality in various regions, train extension agents, support the Ghana fine flavor cocoa project, and train the CRIG sensory evaluation panel.

“West Africa produces 70% of the world’s cocoa because it tastes good.”
- John Kehoe

What Does this Mean for Farmers

After covering living income, sustainable livelihoods, productivity, soil, GAP, CSSV, and flavor, the group was asked to reflect on what the most important learnings were to ensure we keep farmers at the center of our work.

- Link producers to good environmental conditions and hygiene through a living income
- Look beyond cocoa in addressing income
- Listen to farmers and ask for feedback
- Observe interventions together
- Focus on impact
- What price ensures a living income?
- Buy and remove all CSSV infected trees
- Discuss CSSV indicators

The group was then asked to reflect on the barriers that the stakeholders are currently facing in their work.

- Funding and financial support for work on the ground with farmers (NGO)
- Diversity of farmers is large (age, behavior, farm types) and how to tailor approaches (private sector)
- Capacity to focus on all the challenges and initiatives (expertise, resources) and coordinate partners (government)
Community Needs Assessments

The day began with a session to hear from experts on how they navigate challenges and best practices for conducting Community Needs Assessments (CNA). Mamadou Traoré and Blandine Konan shared that some of the most common challenges they see with implementing CNA are: (i) duplication of efforts, (ii) restriction to one value chain (cocoa) even though there may be others in the community, (iii) the fact that Community Action Plan (CAP) contains many small interventions that won’t drive change, (iv) inefficient duration and scope of the diagnostic, (v) collection of too much versus not enough data, and (vi) unclear exit strategies.

However, there are some established best practices that can help to address these challenges. Mamadou and Blandine shared that some of these are to build ownership in the community from the beginning, use the community’s expertise, consider what the cocoa value chain can specifically bring to the CAP, leverage existing opportunities and triangulate with other approaches, and use constituency-based M&E (such as community score cards, etc.).

The group then broke into small groups to brainstorm other key challenges, best practices, possible innovations, and how to scale.

Key Challenges, Best Practices, and Possible Innovations

- **Challenges**: access; training; VSLA with only small contributions; infrastructure; ownership; costs associated.
- **Best practices**: consider the value chain and what it can bring to the action plan; consider quality, flavor, and productivity to bring more value to the work; other actors contribute as well (such as governments and development agencies).
- **Innovations**: segmentation within communities, internships, championing people from the communities themselves.

Scalability: Constraining Factors, Enabling Conditions

- **Constraining factors**: discouraged attitude and mindset; bureaucracy; being in offices vs. in the communities; unrealistic goals and “laundry lists” of things to be done; cross-competition with too many CNA and CAPs; funding.
- **Enabling conditions**: strong, effective capacity building of community members themselves; strong capacity of companies; strong capacity of local governments/structures; deliberate planning for scalability and exit strategies; better use of technical resources by the government, involvement of government at local level in the CAP; first understand the needs of the communities to make it easier for activities to move forward; communities themselves advocate for themselves; empowered people; experienced development practitioners; follow up capacity building for communities on proposals and carrying projects forward; look for innovations and mechanisms for funding.
Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation Systems and Child Protection Approaches

Five panelists representing industry, practitioners, and development partners gathered to present their various approaches and perspectives to ensuring that the journey towards thriving cocoa communities is child-friendly.

Matilda Broni of Mondelez International shared the Cocoa Life program's approach to addressing child labor by using Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation Systems (CLMRS) and a community-based method that involves children, farmers, and the whole community. While the CLMRS tracks data and feeds it to higher levels, the community-based approach targets the root causes of child labor by empowering cocoa farmers with knowledge and skills to improve productivity, protect the environment, and increase livelihoods. Together these approaches result in a holistic approach that covers prevention, monitoring, and remediation through interventions.

Bright Appiah of Child Rights International shared the organization's approach through system building: forming Child Protection Committees (CPCs), School Management Committees (SMCs), and Child Rights and Reading Clubs. Child Rights also focuses on data collection and monitoring, through which they provide remediation support for children based on their needs, develop livelihoods support for communities, and maintain the database.

Johnson Addison of World Vision shared that the organization’s approach also includes the formation of CPCs and CAPs which specifically include children in decision making. Focusing on building livelihoods through a Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) model is also included, with 60% of the loans used to pay school fees and materials. They also take advantage of the VSLA meetings to conduct child protection education. However, World Vision has noted that members of the CPCs sometimes received insults from other parents and children in the communities and continuous education is necessary.

Allatin Brou of the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) shared their approach to CLMRS, the challenges they have faced, and the effectiveness review. Overall the cost of 1:1 monitoring is high, impeding sector-wide scale up. A large portion of the costs go toward identification rather than remediation support. Additional challenges include the logistics of distributing, maintaining, and replacing equipment for thousands of facilitators across rural areas of the country, of managing databases with thousands of farmers and fluctuating coop membership, of managing the thousands of community facilitators engaged and well trained, and scaling up to reach non-organized farmers. However, ICI is conducting an effectiveness review to determine which basic components of the CLRMS at which cost achieve the best outcomes and, based on these findings, improve the system.
Emanuel Biraghi of UNICEF shared a global perspective on child labor issues as a development partner of governments and civil society organizations. UNICEF especially believes in the importance of leveraging and strengthening government structures because they can guarantee sustainability since they will stay in country forever, which also avoids system competitions and duplications. Platform initiatives with public-private participation and shared solution design, implementation, funding, and communication can bring this to life and transfer or readapt the knowledge to these government systems.

Following their presentations, the panelists considered questions from the larger group, specifically focused around the question of “bamboo rhetoric - what matters? Five years of work and steady growth, or five weeks of rapid growth?” The panelists responded that communities display various levels of dynamics and endorsement, so the time for building the foundations of a proper management of the issue may vary accordingly. Companies and implementing partners also often feel rushed to provide figures where they would instead like to have a bit more focus on assessing the effectiveness of CPCs and more qualitative reporting would help to combat this. The panelists also stressed that there is currently enough data and knowledge to identify the impactful interventions that address the root causes of child labor, but this will require multi-stakeholder coordination. Finally, the group agreed that the best approach is to focus on child protection as a whole, because:

"If a child is not well raised, there is no chance to have thriving community members and good cocoa farmers of the next generation."
Community Engagement with Governments (Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana)

For the afternoon, the format switched to a gallery walk with four presentation booths from CARE, Le Conseil du Café-Cacao, The Hershey Company / ICI, and Solidaridad. At each booth, presenters shared best practices from their perspective on engaging with governments. The presenters focused on how to ensure that the CAP is a living tool that guides towards thriving communities, how to share the “burden” of sponsoring each community, and how, when, and why to engage relevant partners.

Some of the common challenges, best practices, and possible innovations identified by the group after the gallery walk included:

**Challenges:**
- How to appropriately manage the politicization of the relationship between the community and the local government representatives
  - The staff of the district assembly offices are required by law to provide development to the districts they are in at the local level
  - Insist on transparency and impartiality from the beginning
  - Work elsewhere if issues continue
- Long distances between the community and the nearest government / public authority (e.g. Regional Councils)
- Ability to sustain the development process without follow up / exit strategies
- How to assess “sustainability” of interventions

**Best practices:**
- Demonstrate and apply a strict neutrality from the beginning, based on strong ethical standards and transfer this to the community members for their interactions with local public and elected stakeholders
- Lower expectations / focus on what can be controlled when assessing sustainability
- Connect with the donor community to leverage funding
- Connect with the local governments to leverage funding that isn’t being allocated
- Build trust between communities and partners
  - Ex: have another stakeholder on board like a cooperative which can support CAPs and then also reward and promote loyalty of members (and attract new ones)
- Development means offering opportunities in the frame that makes sense and is reasonable for communities.
  - Fear of statistics or failure shouldn’t stop us from doing the work. Have to keep on engaging even if we fail.

**Possible innovation:**
- Mobilize additional resources through communities’ respective diasporas
Support to School Management Committees

For the final session, Ferdinand Beblai of World Education presented the implementer’s perspective on how best to provide support to School Management Committees (SMCs). He was followed by David Kouame Kouadio of the Ministry of Education of Côte d’Ivoire who presented the government’s perspective. The presentations both focused on how to practically support SMCs, how to align with education policies, and how and why relevant partners should be engaged.

As an example of best practice, Ferdinand Beblai shared an evaluation tool that World Education has developed which enables SMCs to evaluate their own activities. So far this evaluation tool has reinforced the parents’ participation in the management of the school, trains SMC members on concepts such as accounting, negotiation, and advocacy. Regularly reporting on the SMC management encourages parents’ involvement, and the participation of parents in the analysis of school results allows better monitoring of the children and improves their performance. However, one consistent challenge is the illiteracy of some SMC members which makes the evaluations take longer.

David Kouame Kouadi shared with the group, as a reminder, the regulatory framework and laws that formalize and govern the functioning of SMCs in Côte d’Ivoire. The Government of Côte d’Ivoire also fully endorses the assessment tool used by World Education as a good opportunity to have a more structured assessment. Currently the Transforming Education in Cocoa Communities (TRECC) program is providing further analysis of the tool but in the future further scale up can be considered.

What Does this Mean for Farmers

After community needs assessments, child protection approaches, engaging with governments, and supporting SMCs, the group was asked to reflect on what are the most important learnings to ensure we keep farmers at the center of our work. We learned:

- The very low literacy of those living in cocoa-growing communities affects everyone and everything.
- It is important to go back and see how we can better support the work with the governments.
- The process of doing CAPs well and the strategies that actors and governments are using.
- About training of farmers with lead farmers - which will be part of CocoaAction Brasil.

Meeting Close

Nira Desai thanked the group for their sharing, discussion, and participation in the first ever WCF Learning Meeting. She reflected that collaborative efforts are key in achieving cocoa sustainability. Please reach out to Victoria Woolner at Victoria.Woolner@worldcocoa.org with feedback.
Our Commitment to Continuous Learning

WCF is committed to creating a shared space for dialogue and learning on the most important issues in cocoa sustainability. We welcome your questions on the WCF Learning Meeting or cocoa sustainability in general.