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Responsible, Sustainable Cocoa Farming: Industry Report

SUBMITTED BY:

**Association of the Chocolate, Biscuit and Confectionery
Industries of the EU (CAOBISCO)
Chocolate Manufacturers Association (CMA)
Confectionery Manufacturers Association of Canada (CMAC)
European Cocoa Association (ECA)
National Confectioners Association (NCA)
World Cocoa Foundation (WCF)**

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Executive Summary

The chocolate and cocoa industry is working to improve the well-being of children, families and communities in the cocoa farming sector. This work includes a commitment to responsible, safe and sustainable cocoa farming.

These efforts are making a real difference, improving conditions in West African cocoa farming communities. They are offering the promise of a better future for thousands of West African farming families who depend upon cocoa for their livelihood.

In particular, industry-supported programs in West African cocoa farming communities focus on four key areas:

- Ensuring that cocoa is grown responsibly, without the Worst Forms of Child Labor (ILO Conventions 138 and 182) or forced adult labor (ILO Convention 29);
- Improving the economic return for smallholder cocoa farmers growing this important crop;
- Strengthening farming communities by addressing needs such as access to quality academic and vocational education;
- Supporting efforts to manage responsibly the environment in which cocoa farmers grow their crops.

This initial report provides information on the key programs that are supported by the chocolate and cocoa industry, individual companies, partner organizations and governments.

As our work is extensive and continuing, additional information is being collected and we will supplement this report in the future.

The challenges facing cocoa farmers are the broader, longstanding challenges facing much of rural West Africa. The issues involved transcend any one crop or country.

Real, lasting change will depend upon the active, ongoing involvement of industry, governments, donor groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and experts. The range of unique - yet complementary - programs contained in this report reflects the breadth of such an approach.

Within this report, the terms, "cocoa industry" and "industry" refer to the major manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate products based in Europe and North America, and to the various trade associations in these regions that represent these and other cocoa and chocolate companies.

While much work remains to be done, great progress is being made in a number of important areas.

Producing country governments, with the active support of industry and other organizations, are taking steps to ensure that children are not involved in potentially harmful activities on family cocoa farms.

Community and family awareness regarding safe farming activities for children is increasing thanks to the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) and other efforts. Farm families that participate in industry-sponsored training programs are growing cocoa more profitably and with greater attention to environmental sustainability.

Programs addressing the need for access to quality academic and vocational education are underway and expanding.

In addition, industry is working closely with West African governments and labor experts to implement "certification" for cocoa farming. This effort will improve the lives of children and families on cocoa farms by identifying problem areas and issues, focusing resources to address these issues, and transparently tracking progress.

As of May, 2007, more than 200,000 people in cocoa farming communities in Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Nigeria have benefited from programs supported by the industry and/or individual companies. Expanded efforts will reach an even greater number of West Africans in the next five years.

The success of these efforts - past, present and future - is driven by a sustained commitment; a comprehensive, holistic approach; the active engagement of partners, and a focus on driving change at the community level.

The result: the lives of adults and children alike are improving in cocoa farming communities throughout West Africa.

Progress in Helping West African Communities

Then (2001):	Now (2007):
Cocoa farming families face many challenges, including significant crop loss due to pests and disease and low farm productivity	<p>"Farmer Field Schools" help cocoa farming families grow this important crop more productively and profitably. Farmers who participate in the program enjoy double-digit income gains.</p> <p>In the next five years, the "Healthy Communities" program will reach an additional 150,000 farmers in West Africa.</p>
No credible, independently verified reporting on labor conditions in the cocoa sector; little understanding of the issues affecting the well-being of children on cocoa farms	<p>Certification for cocoa farming reports on labor conditions and helps improve the well-being of children, families and cocoa farming communities.</p> <p>Data collected from visits to hundreds of cocoa farms forms the basis for certification reports, guiding efforts to improve conditions in cocoa farming communities.</p>
Few efforts exist at the farm community level to improve the well-being of children, address labor issues	The International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), a joint industry-civil society foundation, engages governments, communities and others in addressing unacceptable labor practices, improving access to education, and addressing other, related issues. The ICI is active in 40+ communities in Ghana and the Ivory Coast.
Children are exposed to potentially unsafe labor practices, working conditions	The "Farmer Field Schools" program has educated thousands of farmers on safe, responsible working practices.
Lacking access to quality, relevant education, children in cocoa farming communities may work on the farm instead of attending school	<p>Industry-supported programs with Winrock and the International Foundation for Education & Self-Help are improving access to education for children in West African cocoa farming communities.</p> <p>Programs improving teacher training, curriculum development and better access to schools benefit thousands of children by the end of 2007.</p>
Little ability to rescue children "at risk" or in an abusive labor situation	The ICI has partnered with a number of local groups to undertake rescue and rehabilitation efforts for children at-risk.

Background

In 2000, reports emerged that children were being harmed on cocoa farms in West Africa. In partnership with labor experts and non-governmental organizations, the chocolate and cocoa industry worked with Senator Tom Harkin and Representative Eliot Engel from the United States Congress to develop an agreement, known today as the "Harkin-Engel Protocol," to ensure that cocoa is grown responsibly and without the worst forms of child labor or forced adult labor as defined by the International Labor Organization's Conventions 138, 182 and 29.

The Protocol outlined a number of steps to address the issue, including the establishment of a foundation devoted to responsible labor practices on cocoa farms and the development of a "certification" system for the cocoa supply chain. Yet while the Protocol defined the "destination," there was far less clarity around how to get there.

No effort had ever attempted to report on or address labor conditions across an entire agricultural sector in the developing world. Most existing programs focused on labor practices in factories or at a finite number of work sites.

Yet in West Africa alone, there are more than two million cocoa farms stretching across tens of thousands of square miles, in some of the world's most remote, rural areas.

Recognizing the challenges involved, the chocolate and cocoa industry identified the need for outside expertise to deal with the complex labor issues found in rural West Africa. While the industry was united in its commitment, it lacked the knowledge and experience to ensure that efforts would help - and not harm - cocoa farmers and their families.

Understanding the Issues

Following the signing of the Protocol, it was essential to gain greater insight into the realities of cocoa farming in West Africa by fielding an independent, comprehensive survey. With the leadership of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), researchers visited farm communities to learn more about the issues facing cocoa farming families.

The survey found that "(R)ecruitment and employment of both children and adults from outside the family as permanent, salaried workers was relatively uncommon."

At the same time, the survey highlighted the economic and social challenges facing cocoa farming communities, and the need to help cocoa farming families earn more for their crop and gain access to better education for their children.

In addition, the survey also documented that some children were working in unsafe conditions on cocoa farms. In particular, the report highlighted that some young children were using machetes in an unsafe manner, carrying heavy loads and/or taking part in the application of pesticides.

Moving Forward

With data from the IITA survey in hand, the chocolate and cocoa industry focused on three key areas.

First, as part of a broader commitment to the social and economic development of West African cocoa farming communities, industry began work to improve the quality of life for children, families and villages in the cocoa sector. This work addressed both labor practices and broader, related issues such as improving farm family incomes and access to education.

The reach and impact of these efforts was (and is) enhanced through "public-private partnerships," organized between industry associations, individual companies and a range of interested institutions. This combination of public and private expertise has brought greater energy, reach and, ultimately, tangible benefits to farmers and their families.

One successful effort is helping cocoa farmers earn more for their crop. The Sustainable Tree Crops Program's "Farmer Field Schools" teach farmers how to grow cocoa more productively and profitably. At the same time, these "schools without walls" help raise awareness of the need to protect children from potentially unsafe working conditions on cocoa farms.

Partnerships with Winrock International and the International Foundation for Education & Self-Help (IFESH) are tackling the need for improved access to quality academic and vocational education. Other efforts address farm community issues such as HIV/AIDS and malaria.

Second, industry joined with civil society to form a joint foundation, the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI). Established in 2002, the ICI is the leading vehicle to promote responsible labor practices on cocoa farms, and is active in more than 40 communities in Ghana and the Ivory Coast. Supported by individual chocolate and cocoa industry members, ICI efforts are lead by a board composed of industry and civil society representatives.

Third, industry began work on a robust, credible model for cocoa farming certification, one that would make a positive, lasting impact in the lives of children and adults in the West African cocoa farming sector.

As in other areas, the participation of partners in the development of certification was essential, bringing expertise, credibility, and the involvement of institutions best suited to address labor and related issues on cocoa farms. Dozens of experts, representing many organizations, worked together to develop the certification process.

Government ministries in Ghana and the Ivory Coast participated, as have community leaders and experts in such important areas as child labor, migration and agriculture.

Over time, agreement around the key issues emerged, and a strategy for certification came together. Given the more than two million, geographically dispersed smallholder farms growing cocoa in the region, certification would need to collect information from a statistically representative number of farms to provide an accurate overview of labor conditions in the sector.

Data collected from these visits would form the basis of a certification report. This report would identify problem areas and issues, focus efforts in addressing these problems, and measure progress over time. The system was designed to drive ongoing improvement where needed, without harming millions of innocent West Africans through sanctions or boycotts.

Government Leadership

The involvement of West African governments was - and is - critical to improving conditions on cocoa farms. They alone can pass and enforce laws addressing child labor, tackle broad, country-wide economic and social issues, and drive a sustained effort to enhance the well-being of their citizens on cocoa farms.

In 2000, the government of Ghana ratified ILO Convention 182, a milestone international agreement on child labor. The government of the Ivory Coast did the same in 2002.

Shortly thereafter, both Ghana and the Ivory Coast began working with industry and other experts to address labor issues in their respective nation's cocoa sector. Each country established a task force to tackle child labor issues, and each began work on a certification system for cocoa farming.

The government of Ghana passed a number of laws to improve the well-being of children, including mandating compulsory, free primary education and establishing a school "hot meals" program. The country's government brought together government officials, NGO representatives, ILO representation, academics and representation from industry in the National Committee on the Elimination of Child Labor to manage the country's efforts to eliminate child labor from all sectors of the economy, by 2015.

Ghana also released its first cocoa farming certification report in April of 2007, a major step forward.

In the Ivory Coast, a prolonged period of civil strife limited the country's work on cocoa certification to an initial pilot effort in the Oume region. Now, however, as conditions improve, the government is increasing its work in this important area and is planning to release its own certification report.

2007 Update

The environment surrounding labor issues on West African cocoa farms is markedly different today than it was in 2001.

The combined efforts of industry, NGOs, governments and donor groups are improving conditions in cocoa farming communities in West Africa, with a focus on ensuring safe farming practices, boosting farm productivity and incomes, and improving access to academic and vocational education.

Through the efforts of the ICI, communities in Ghana and the Ivory Coast are tackling labor issues on their own cocoa farms - and making a difference. Children are spending more time in school and less time working on the farm.

The government of Ghana is moving forward with certification for cocoa farming. More importantly, the

government is also making progress on a number of fronts to improve the lives of children and families on cocoa farms.

Looking ahead, the partnerships and programs established in this initial phase will continue to drive positive change in the lives of the millions of West Africans who depend upon cocoa for their livelihood.

Driving Change: the World Cocoa Foundation

The World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) was formed in 2000 to address the issues facing cocoa farmers and their families. Today, the WCF helps cocoa farming families by developing and managing programs, raising funds, and acting as a forum for broad discussion of the cocoa farming sector's needs. Its more than 60 member companies support the Foundation both financially and through active participation in its efforts.

As the industry worked more with cocoa farming communities in West Africa, the WCF played a leading role. It helped secure and provide funding for specific programs. It helped form partnerships to engage the right expertise and experience, and created a means by which individuals and organizations could exchange knowledge and information. It coordinated industry-supported programs with the work of individual companies, development agencies and donor organizations. The WCF created and maintained an ongoing dialogue with cocoa farmers, farming organizations and communities that has driven meaningful, positive change.

And, the WCF continues to play an important role today.

In the pages that follow, we provide an overview of programs on the ground in the West African cocoa farming sector. Some of these programs are directly supported by the WCF. Others are supported by the industry overall or individual stakeholders.

The result is a combined effort that is making a real difference in the lives of thousands of West Africans on cocoa farms - an effort made all the more effective through the ongoing work of the WCF.

A Combined, Comprehensive Approach:



2002 Survey of Cocoa Farming Labor Practices

Following the signing of the Protocol, a comprehensive survey of cocoa farm labor practices in West Africa was undertaken in 2002. The International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) undertook the survey, with leadership and guidance from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The chocolate and cocoa industry's involvement in the IITA survey of cocoa farm labor practices was limited to providing financial support. Industry representatives were not involved in the design, fielding, analysis or reporting of the survey.

A total of 4,586 West African cocoa farms were surveyed, representing a population of 43,600; approximately 23,316 children under age 15 lived on these farms. An independent committee of labor experts analyzed the survey data and drafted the findings and conclusions.

Results from the survey were released in August of 2002 by the IITA. An independent committee of labor experts analyzed the survey data and drafted the findings and conclusions.

Notably, the survey found that, "(R)ecruitment and employment of both children and adults from outside the family as permanent, salaried workers was relatively uncommon."

Yet the survey shed light on several key areas - areas that would play a central role in subsequent industry-supported efforts to help cocoa farming families.

The key findings included:

- Children participating in unsafe farming activities, such as carrying heavy loads or using a machete;
- Children dangerously exposed to pesticide application;
- The need to boost the quality and availability of education as an alternative to working on cocoa farms;
- The overall nature of cocoa farming - farming families, working relatively small plots of land; and
- The economic (and related agricultural) challenges facing cocoa farming families

The IITA survey helped move the discussion from the anecdotal and speculative to a thorough, unbiased research-based view of cocoa farming labor practices. It provided the knowledge needed to launch a number of programs to help cocoa farmers and their families.

To learn more about the IITA survey, please visit www.iita.org.

Improving Farming Family Incomes

Among the information provided by the 2002 IITA survey was insight into the challenges facing cocoa farmers, and labor practices on cocoa farms. Some issues raised in the report were already a priority for the chocolate industry; in other areas, the IITA study revealed new challenges requiring attention.

More than two million families grow cocoa on small farms in West Africa. For many of these farming families (and their communities), cocoa is the major source of income.

Yet each year, these families face significant challenges ranging from crop loss due to pests and disease, outdated farming practices and a lack of adequate rural support services. A typical cocoa farmer, for example, loses at least 30 percent of his or her crop each year to disease. At times, some lose up to 100 percent.

The loss in cocoa farm productivity impacts farmers, their families and the villages in which they live. It creates an economically challenging climate around a crop that holds the potential to provide substantial economic benefits to those who grow it. And, as numerous experts note, economic issues play an important role in labor practices.

As such, helping farming families earn more for their cocoa crop is essential.

"Farmer Field Schools"

One WCF-supported initiative, the Farmer Field Schools program, has made significant progress in addressing economic issues impacting cocoa farming families while improving labor practices.

Developed in partnership with USAID and administered by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture as part of the Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP), the Farmer Field

Schools help cocoa farmers with among the most challenging issues they face - the loss of income due to crop loss and low productivity. The schools seek to empower farmers in this important area through knowledge and education.

Each school takes place "in the field," among the cocoa trees. A class of 15-20 farmers attends the 16-session program. Trained instructors provide hands-on teaching on a range of important topics, including:

- Planting and cultivation techniques that can substantially increase productivity;
- Crop diversification to broaden sources of farm income;
- Reduction of pests and disease in an environmentally responsible manner; and
- Management of potentially challenging tasks like pesticide application - safely and responsibly.

The Farmer Field Schools also raise awareness of safe, responsible labor practices - in particular, the appropriate role of children on the cocoa farm. This important area of focus is discussed later in this document.

Farmer Field School Partners

- Associates in Rural Development
- Canadian International Development Agency
- Center for International Migration and Development (Germany)
- Department of International Development (UK)
- Dutch Ministry of Agriculture
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Nigeria)
- Fonds de Developpement et de Promotion des activites des producteurs du café et du cacao (Ivory Coast)
- Forest and Landscape Denmark/Danish Development Agency (DANIDA)
- International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
- SOCODEVI
- TransFair USA
- U.S. Department of Agriculture

Support for Women Farmers

In West Africa, cocoa farming is traditionally undertaken by the male head of the household. Yet, today, women are increasingly running the family cocoa farm.

Despite this important shift, there are few farmer support programs that focus on the unique needs of cocoa farming women and the challenges they face. To address this important issue, industry joined with other organizations to create an extension of the Farmer Field Schools program, tailored to the unique needs of women farmers.

Community-based meetings, educational sessions and an instructional "video club" provided women farmers with advice on planting/crop management, sustainable and safe pest management, and negotiating the best price for their cocoa. The program also educated women farmers on responsible labor practices and the appropriate role children can play on the cocoa farm.

The program was developed based on input from a series of community meetings with women cocoa farmers.

Support for Cocoa Farming Women Partners

- Chocolate Manufacturers Association
- IITA
- Nestle
- SCTP
- SunSpire

Improving Incomes through Farmer Organization

In addition to the Farmer Field Schools, industry-supported programs help farmers both market and sell their cocoa crop more effectively, thereby increasing family incomes.

These programs, administered by the STCP and with the active participation of expert organizations like SOCODEVI (Societe du Cooperation pour le Developpement

International), work directly with farmers in West African cocoa farming communities.

There, they help farmers:

- Organize to sell their crops as a group, which increases their ability to command a higher price; and
- Time the sale of their crop to maximize profits.

Results

Between 2003 and the end of 2006, 16,320 West African cocoa farmers were directly trained through the Farmer Field Schools program and such related efforts as the program for cocoa farming women. An additional, 38,716 West African farmers indirectly benefited as those who participated in the programs shared knowledge with other farmers in their communities.

Farmers participating in the Farmer Field Schools program enjoyed 15 to 40 percent greater cocoa crop yields than those farmers who did not participate.

Efforts to help cocoa farmers sell their crops more effectively have also proven successful, helping participating farmers command prices 5 to 15 percent higher for their cocoa crop.

2007: Program Expands

In late 2006, the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) announced an expansion of its work to help cocoa farmers, their families and communities in West Africa. The new effort, known as the "Healthy Communities" initiative, is a multi-year partnership with USAID. Building upon the success of the Farmer Field Schools program, the Healthy Communities initiative supports economic, social and environmentally sustainable development at the West African cocoa farm level.

In the next five years, more than 150,000 cocoa farmers will participate in the program, which will, in turn, benefit more than 1.5 million West Africans. The program has set a goal to help participating farmers increase their family income by 15 to 40 percent.

A parallel effort, supported by the WCF and the Canadian International Development Agency, will expand efforts to organize West African cocoa farmers and establish co-operative organizations to help farmers earn more for their crop. The program will work closely with SOCODEVI, a global leader in developing farmer co-operatives.

Building Strong Communities through Improved Education

Thousands of West African children in cocoa farming communities are benefiting from industry-supported efforts to offer them a better education.

Education plays a critical role in social and economic development. In particular, providing children access to quality, relevant education helps address child labor issues within a community. When solid, affordable education is available, parents make attending school a priority.

This is why the industry's commitment to cocoa farming families goes beyond the boundaries of the farm. To address the worst forms of child labor, industry, governments and civil society must address non-farming issues like primary education.

The educational situation in rural West Africa is challenging. Decades of relatively little investment has left many cocoa farming communities with few school facilities and teachers, or even none at all.

In some countries, legacy approaches to education do not meet the needs of the farming community.

And, at times, fees for books, uniforms and related costs can make attending school prohibitive for the average cocoa farming family.

Ultimately, improving education in a nation's cocoa farming sector requires the active leadership and sustained effort of the country's government. However, industry believes it can play an important role in bringing forth new ideas, and then supporting work to implement and test these efforts in cocoa farming communities.

To help improve educational opportunities for children, industry pursues a three-step process.

- FIRST - Industry works with cocoa farming communities and education experts to understand the unique, specific educational issues and needs in the West African cocoa farming sector.
- SECOND - Industry establishes partnerships with leading NGOs and other groups with experience in creating and implementing educational programs in developing countries.
- THIRD - Industry provides support for specific projects that address the most critical issues, like teacher training and curriculum development.

Today, a range of industry-supported educational programs are improving access to quality, relevant education for children in cocoa farming communities and tackling important health issues like HIV/AIDS prevention and malaria.

IFESH "Teacher Training"

One program is offering a better future for children in cocoa farming communities, through better teaching.

With the support of the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) and funding from The Hershey Company, the International Foundation for Education & Self-Help (IFESH) undertook a multi-year program to improve the quality and accessibility of education in farming communities in Ghana and the Ivory Coast.

Launched in late 2005, the program focuses on teacher training and curriculum development. It has also equipped four teacher resource centers and supplied two large shipments of school supplies.

To date, nearly, 3,400 pre-service and in-service teachers in Ghana and the Ivory Coast have received training through classes and workshops, as well as at the newly established teacher resource centers. IFESH volunteers lead the

classes and workshops, which emphasize development of creative, engaging teaching materials and the use of interactive teaching methods.

The effects are considerable. More than 137,000 primary and secondary school students in cocoa farming communities in Ghana and the Ivory Coast have benefited or will benefit from improved teacher training through this program.

In addition, the program has undertaken a literacy effort, training 36 tutors in Ghana and the Ivory Coast to teach adult literacy in cocoa farming communities. More than 1,000 adults in these communities have already receiving the training.

Teacher Training Program Partners:

- IFESH
- The Hershey Company

Relevant Education for Cocoa Farming Communities

Many children in cocoa communities will grow up to become farmers. High-quality vocational agricultural education provides crucial skills and knowledge for children in these communities and can be a powerful incentive for children to continue their studies.

Unfortunately, few schools in cocoa communities have the resources to provide this type of education. The end result - many children may leave school at a young age to work on the family cocoa farm.

To this end, members of the chocolate and cocoa industry are supporting the Child Labor Alternatives through Sustainable Systems in Education (CLASSE) program via Winrock International. CLASSE is providing children of cocoa farming families with education that encourages school attendance, while remaining relevant to their daily lives.

CLASSE improves basic and agricultural education, with an emphasis on youth mentoring and increased attendance. The program focuses on children ages 11-20, a critical group in terms of school attendance.

The program has made considerable progress in the Ivory Coast. At the end of the 2005-2006 school year more than 1,600 Ivorian young people completed the agricultural training. Students were instructed in farming techniques for cocoa and other crops, child labor prevention, HIV/AIDS awareness, small business training, and leadership skills.

In addition, the CLASSE program has helped cocoa farming families in other, related areas. Micro-credit scholarships provided cocoa farming families with funds equal to three years of school fees. The mother pays her child's school fees for the first year, and then invests the remaining funds back in the family business. She then uses proceeds from the better-funded family business to pay subsequent school fees for years two and three.

While in a preliminary stage, the program has already awarded more than 150 grants to students in the Ivory Coast.

The CLASSE program also educates young people on child labor issues. Using a teaching method developed by the ILO, CLASSE instructors have trained more than 1,275 young Ivorians regarding the worst forms of child labor.

In addition, other CLASSE-related efforts have provided HIV/AIDS education to more than 7,200 students in the Ivory Coast, and have formed agriculture clubs that provide training on all phases of farming, from planting through computer use.

Finally, CLASSE is tackling the quality of school facilities, which is among the most challenging issues. Through inventive approaches, the program has helped renovate nine schools in the Ivory Coast.

CLASSE Partners:

- Cloette Fazer AB
- Mars, Inc.
- Norwegian Association of Chocolate Manufacturers
- Winrock International

ECHOES Alliance Expands Education Opportunities

In May of 2007, the WCF announced a multi-year partnership with USAID to improve education in West African cocoa farming communities. The ECHOES (Empowering Cocoa Households with Opportunities and Education Solutions) Alliance will use teacher training, curriculum development, agricultural education and life-skills training to improve the quality of education in West African cocoa farming communities.

The program seeks to increase school attendance, raise the number of trained teachers, expand livelihood opportunities for young people, and boost literacy levels throughout the region's cocoa sector.

Community Health

As with education, longstanding resource issues have left many West African cocoa farming communities vulnerable. Lack of safe drinking water; insect-borne illnesses and diseases like HIV/AIDS are just some of the health issues impacting cocoa farming communities.

Education and health come together in an industry-supported program developed by Family Health International. The program educates West African cocoa farming communities on HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention - two critical health issues across the continent. In addition, the effort provides communities with mosquito nets and other supplies to boost prevention.

The ICI (discussed later in this document) is organizing communities to improve their public health facilities and boost access to healthy drinking water.

Responsible Labor Practices

In addition to supporting economic and social development in cocoa farming communities, the industry supports a number of efforts that directly address the issue of labor practices on cocoa farms.

This dual focus is essential. Governments, industry and partners need to address both the immediate challenge (labor practices) and the underlying issues involved (farmer incomes; lack of quality, relevant education; community health).

Labor practices on cocoa farms are complex and involve a mix of economic and social issues, longstanding traditions, and the challenges inherent in cocoa farming.

Yet there is nothing confusing or complex about the industry's position. Cocoa must be farmed responsibly, without the worst forms of child labor or forced labor.

Industry-supported efforts to address labor practices on West African cocoa farms include:

- The ICI, a foundation supported by individual chocolate and cocoa companies that works with communities in the West African cocoa sector to improve labor practices;
- Education and awareness-raising through Farmer Field Schools and other teaching programs;
- Certification for cocoa farming, which drives positive change in labor practices through a regular system of transparent reporting and corrective action; and
- A pilot project with the ILO that worked with a small number of communities to understand and address their unique labor issues.

Independent research of several thousand cocoa farms has found that children often help out their families on the

farm, as they do in many rural societies. But, at times, they may do so at the expense of attending school, or may undertake potentially unsafe farming tasks that are not appropriate for children.

In some instances, children may be working on farms away from their families or close relatives. While there are a variety of potential reasons, these situations require close scrutiny and immediate attention.

As industry delved deeper into labor practices on cocoa farms, it recognized the limits of its own knowledge and experience. It also recognized that success would depend upon the active involvement of such key partners as the governments of West African countries where cocoa is grown and farmed.

Input from different experts and key players varied widely. Yet, over time, there emerged a clear consensus view in several areas including:

1. Change begins at the community level. A grassroots, bottom-up approach that empowers communities will best ensure that children are not harmed in cocoa farming. Conversely, a top-down strategy will not succeed.
2. No single approach will do the job. Rather, helping children on cocoa farms requires a "mosaic" of different approaches.
3. The involvement (and, ultimately, leadership) of West African governments is essential. They alone can pass and enforce laws protecting children. They are responsible for related, country-wide issues like education. And, they have a unique understanding of the role cocoa farming plays in their country, and of the issues. No effort to address labor practices can succeed without the active involvement of these governments.

Today, industry-supported programs in Ghana and the Ivory Coast are educating farmers on safe, responsible labor

practices; empowering communities to take action and improve the lives and future prospects of their children; and supporting efforts to identify and help "at risk" children who may be subject to unacceptable labor practices.

At the same time, West African governments are taking action as well. Working with industry, they are implementing certification for cocoa farming; passing laws to protect children from the worst forms of child labor; and tackling closely related issues like education.

The International Cocoa Initiative (ICI)

In 2002, the industry joined with labor experts to establish the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI). The aim of the ICI is "to oversee and sustain efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor and forced labor in the growing and processing of cocoa beans and their derivative products."

Today, the ICI is the leading vehicle for efforts to ensure cocoa is grown responsibly and without the worst forms of child labor or forced adult labor. It does so by:

- Building awareness of the need to eliminate abusive labor practices;
- Actively supporting local and community-based initiatives;
- Working with organizations that provide services to, or have commercial relations with, cocoa-producing communities so as to foster positive change;
- Channeling information and report on progress; and
- Encouraging partnerships between industry, activists and governments.

In particular, the ICI works at the cocoa farming community level. There, the foundation engages local leaders in the development and implementation of action plans to address labor issues, as well as other, related challenges facing the community.

This community-based approach drives change in labor practices, improves educational opportunities for children, and encourages a better informed, more actively engaged community.

The ICI has projects underway in more than 40 cocoa farming communities in Ghana and the Ivory Coast. The projects include:

- Partnerships with NGOs in the Ivory Coast to provide a safe haven for children who have been trafficked into cocoa farming areas;
- Support for a government-run shelter for at-risk and trafficked children in Ghana;
- Protecting children from potentially unsafe farming practices through parental education, local community action, and forming community watch groups in Ghana and the Ivory Coast;
- Helping communities build and/or expand their schooling facilities, while at the same time working with parents to create more time for their children to attend school; and
- Organizing cocoa farming communities to improve their public health services and increase access to healthy drinking water.

In April of 2007, the ICI signed an agreement with the government of the Ivory Coast to provide training for the country's police force and cocoa industry regarding child trafficking. In coordination with the national action plan to eliminate the worst forms of child labor in the Ivory

Coast, ICI will implement an intensive training program for the Police department and the Ministry of Agriculture.

April of 2007 also saw the ICI announce an agreement with COCOBOD, the Ghana cocoa board, to launch a radio program educating cocoa farmers on responsible labor practices.

Farmer Education on Labor Practices

The industry-supported Farmer Field Schools not only help farmers earn more for their cocoa crop, but help ensure children are not harmed in cocoa farming.

As part of their instruction, Farmer Field Schools educate farmers on safe, responsible labor practices, and the appropriate role for children on the family farm.

In Ghana, for example, the schools focus on the dangers of children participating in age-inappropriate tasks such as carrying heavy loads, pesticide application and using machetes.

A random sampling of participating farmers, conducted by the Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP), found a significant reduction in children's exposure to hazardous tasks among participating farmers. Overall, more than 1,200 children are estimated to no longer be engaged in these hazardous practices as a result of the Farmer Field Schools program.

In May of 2007, the WCF announced an expansion of these educational efforts. With the support of individual chocolate and cocoa companies and USAID, the new effort will continue to leverage the Farmer Field Schools program to address labor issues.

In particular, the expanded program will:

- Launch 20 new farmer field schools in Ghana;

- Develop and distribute videos on farm safety and child labor issues for use in group training sessions in Ghana and the Ivory Coast;
- Develop and distribute visual educational materials such as posters, flip-charts and illustrated guides, all of which provide instruction on farm safety issues for farmers in Ghana and the Ivory Coast; and
- Conduct a study, in cooperation with the Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana and other West African research organizations, to identify labor challenges and how to improve labor safety while reducing the overall need for manual labor.

Certification for Cocoa Farming

What child and adult labor issues exist on cocoa farms in West Africa?

Are steps being taken to address these issues? How are the lives of children and families on cocoa farms improving?

These are the questions that certification for cocoa farming answers - to improve the lives of children in West African cocoa farming communities.

Certification provides a clear, statistically valid view of labor conditions on cocoa farms in Ghana and the Ivory Coast. It evaluates the success of efforts to address labor issues and supports the economic and social development of cocoa farming communities. And, it uses this information to identify both problem issues and the actions required to address them.

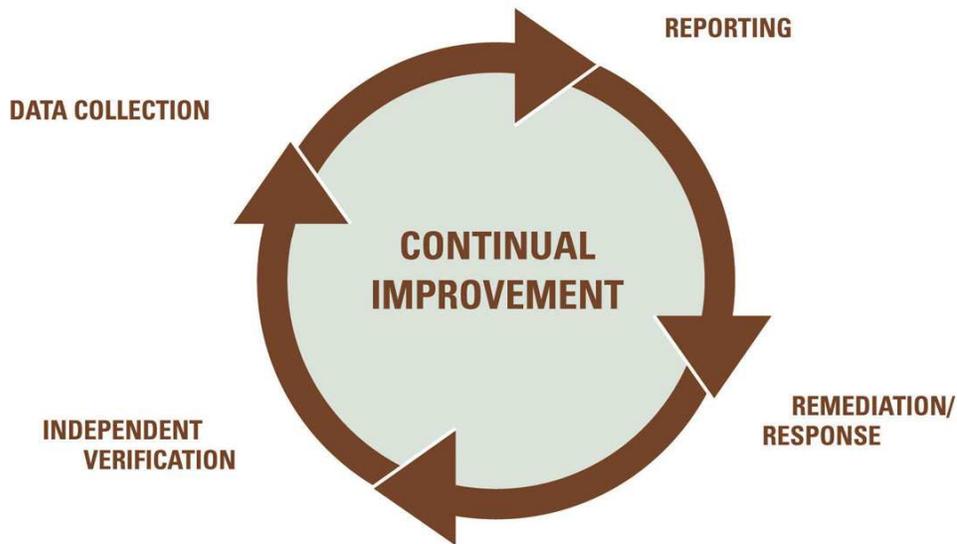
A transparent, credible, and ongoing program, cocoa certification represents a major step forward in efforts to improve the well-being of children, farm families and communities in the cocoa sector. The program is the first ever to address labor issues involving a commodity grown on several million small family farms in the developing world.

Cocoa certification includes:

- Data collection at the community and farm level that provides a statistically representative view of child labor and forced adult labor problems;
- Transparent, publicly available annual reporting on the findings from the data collection and on the impact of efforts to improve labor conditions;
- Remediation - a range of activities designed to improve the well-being of children and address the issues brought to light by the survey; and
- Independent verification of the data collection and reporting.

Certification:

A unified, continuous improvement process



In Partnership with Producer Governments and Stakeholders

These elements work together to drive continuous improvement in the well-being of children, families and cocoa farming communities.

In April of 2007, the Government of Ghana released its first cocoa farming certification report. The release of the report represents a major step forward for Ghana's efforts to address labor issues on cocoa farms, and will help improve the lives of children on cocoa farms.

Industry has contributed to the development of certification by:

- Leading the development of the overall “framework” for the system - what certification will do, how it will work, key elements, roles/responsibilities;
- Obtaining input and advice from labor experts, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders on the development of the certification system;
- Engaging West African governments - Ghana and the Ivory Coast - to participate in certification and drive its implementation in their respective nation’s cocoa sectors;
- Funding the full-time deployment of a senior industry representative to work full time on the rollout of certification in West Africa; and
- Providing financial support for implementation of the certification program in both Ghana and the Ivory Coast.

The following details the individual elements that, together, make up the certification for cocoa farming program.

Data Collection:

Ensuring that children are not harmed in cocoa farming requires a clear understanding of the nature and extent of labor issues, and where problems exist. The “data collection” component of certification fulfills this important need - by providing a credible, statistically representative assessment of actual labor practices on cocoa farms in West Africa

Through data collection, we will know if children or adults are being harmed in cocoa farming. We will know where

problems are greatest and/or growing, as well as where conditions are improving.

Trained surveyors visit cocoa farms and communities, collecting information on working conditions, labor practices, and related issues such as school attendance and availability. In local languages, they interview community leaders, farmers, and children and adult workers. They focus on both on identifying potential problems and measuring the impact of programs to improve conditions in cocoa farming communities.

With more than two million cocoa farms scattered across tens of thousands of square miles in West Africa, it is impossible for the survey teams to visit every farm. Instead, certification uses a statistically representative sample of farms and communities to compile an accurate picture of the sector's labor practices and related issues.

For surveyors visiting cocoa farming communities, obtaining accurate information can be challenging. Unacceptable child and adult labor practices are not easily detectable, nor can they be measured through a few simple "yes-no" questions. Investigating labor issues requires carefully developed survey questions and extensive training of the surveyors.

The research is undertaken on a country-by-country basis with the active leadership of each country's government.

Information gathered via the data collection process forms the basis of an annual certification report issued by the respective country's government. The primary areas of focus for data collection include:

- Hazardous work (tasks, duration, physical/environmental stress), as defined by ILO 182 and detailed by national governments;
- School availability and attendance;

- Indicators of potential trafficking (living away from home, parents); and
- Indicators of forced adult labor (Are labor agreements in place and understood? Do workers have freedom to leave workplace?).

Reporting:

Public reporting of the data gathered from visits to cocoa farms is important. This provides information regarding the well-being of children, families and communities in the cocoa farming sector, the state of cocoa farming labor practices, and progress in ensuring that cocoa is grown responsibly.

On an annual basis, participating West African governments will make publicly available a certification "report." The report will include results from the data collection visits to cocoa farms and farming communities, an assessment of on-the-ground programs to improve conditions, and recommended remedial actions.

In April of 2007, the government of Ghana released its first certification report. The report, based on visits to farms accounting for 12 percent of the country's cocoa output, provided a comprehensive, detailed assessment of conditions in cocoa farming communities and labor practices.

Remediation, Response:

To help children, families and communities in the cocoa farming sector, certification must do more than simply “report” on the status quo; it must drive change.

Remediation efforts are essential to certification, driving ongoing improvement in the lives of children and adults on cocoa farms. These efforts do so by addressing problems identified through the data collection process.

Through data collection and reporting, certification will identify important issues involving cocoa farming labor practices and the well-being of children and families who live in cocoa farming communities. This will enable West African governments, communities, labor experts, donor groups, industry, and farmers’ families to better focus their efforts to address these issues.

In most cases, these programs will need to address the underlying issues related to child labor, from school attendance to the overall well-being of the cocoa farming community. When necessary, however, response efforts will address immediate, urgent needs such as children facing imminent safety risks or being exploited under unacceptable labor practices.

The goal: to improve the well-being of children and adults in cocoa farming communities, both immediately and on a sustainable, long-term basis.

Remediation and response efforts include:

- Ongoing work to sensitize community leaders, family members and/or farm caretakers to the worst forms of child labor and hazardous work;
- Building community awareness of the importance of school attendance for children and expanding access to quality, relevant education;

- Training and empowering cocoa farming families to identify specific community needs and achieve solutions; and
- Identification of resources for rescue, rehabilitation and repatriation of children and adults found to be in unacceptable labor situations.

These efforts, already underway in the major cocoa growing areas of West Africa, are making a difference now, improving farm family incomes, boosting education and engaging community leaders in ensuring that cocoa is farmed responsibly.

Independent Verification:

The credibility of the annual certification "reports" is critically important to the success of this approach. All parties agree that the data collected, including the underlying survey methodology, and annual "reports" must accurately capture conditions on the ground and be beyond reproach. This is the role of independent verification. Efforts are underway to identify credible "third-party" individuals or organizations with the expertise to undertake this activity and do so in an independent manner.

Understanding Migratory Labor Issues

An industry partnership with UNICEF and the University of Ghana is shedding light on an important issue, namely migratory labor practices.

Understanding migratory labor and cocoa farming in West Africa is important, both in terms of improving labor practices and to support economic development in the region.

Unfortunately, there is limited knowledge or research about such important areas as the number of individuals involved;

their countries or regions of origin; their age, gender and background; and their needs.

Focusing on the needs on children, the industry-sponsored and UNICEF-led study provided information on migratory labor in the Ghana cocoa farming sector. Researchers from the University of Ghana conducted the study.

WACAP Pilot Project

In 2002, industry partnered with the International Labor Organization (ILO) to test new approaches to addressing child labor issues in West African cocoa farming communities. The program, known as WACAP (West Africa Cocoa Agriculture Program to Combat Hazardous and Exploitive Child Labor), identified cocoa farming communities in the Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Ghana that were potentially high-risk for the worst forms of child labor. Children at risk in these communities were placed into school or vocational training.

Environmental Stewardship

Grown properly, cocoa can play a positive role in protecting the environment. Cocoa grows well amidst a mixture of sun and the shade of mature, equatorial trees. A cocoa farm can provide a safe, nurturing home to many different types of birds and animals. But these positive environmental benefits will not happen automatically.

The chocolate and cocoa industry supports efforts to protect and enhance the environment in which cocoa farmers grow their crops. Programs supported by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) encourage farmers to increase the use of biological control of pests and diseases and decrease the use of agricultural chemicals. The WCF also works with partners to encourage farmers to help protect the tropical ecosystem by growing cacao trees as one of several crops.

Farmer Field Schools Encourage Sustainable Farming Techniques

In addition to helping farmers improve productivity, the industry-supported Farmer Field Schools also educate West African cocoa farmers on sustainable, environmentally sound farming techniques. Diseases and pests are a major issue for cocoa farmers, with crop losses of anywhere from 30 to 100 percent affecting many farm families.

The Farmer Field Schools work with participants to teach “integrated pest management” techniques that rely less on chemical use and more on pesticide-free approaches. Other sessions focus on teaching farmers how to plant and grow cocoa under taller, equatorial trees, which helps to maintain a diverse tropical ecosystem.

Rainforest Conservation Campaign

Protecting the tropical ecosystem and preventing the harvest of rainforest trees for timber are priorities for another industry-supported program in West Africa, conducted in partnership with Conservation International and the Danish Center for Forest and Landscaping.

Cocoa grows well under the shade of taller, equatorial trees. Farmers can improve their incomes - while protecting the tropical ecosystem - simply by not cutting down these trees and, instead, planting separate trees for timber.

This ongoing campaign works directly with cocoa farmers in Ghana to educate them on the benefits of planting and harvesting timber trees, while at the same time maintaining the rainforest. A series of educational seminars are supplemented by distribution of an easy-to-use manual to help farmers through the process.

Project Reports

The following section includes detailed reports on many of the industry-supported programs helping cocoa farming families in West Africa. The projects detailed here, and throughout this document, are solely those supported by industry and/or individual companies. In addition to what is included here, there are a number of significant initiatives underway by West African governments, donor organizations, international development groups and other stakeholders - all working together to improve the social and economic development of cocoa farming communities and to promote environmental conservation.

Farmer Field Schools/Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP)



Project Dates: Pilot Phase 2003–2006;
Phase II 2007–2011

Countries: Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ghana,
Liberia and Nigeria

Core-Funders: US Agency for
International Development, World Cocoa

Foundation, and industry

Manager: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture

Overview

The Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP) is an innovative program to improve the economic and social well being of tree crop farmers and the environmental sustainability of their farms in West and Central Africa.

During the Pilot Phase, 16,320 farmers were directly trained in improved farming practices through the participatory Farmer Field School approach, and 38,716 farmers indirectly benefited through farmer-to-farmer diffusion of knowledge. Trained farmers realized yields 15% to 40% greater than non-trained ones, and farmers participating in group sales arrangements received 5% to 15% higher prices for their cocoa.

The second phase of the program, known as the “Healthy Communities” initiative, will build upon the successes of these initial efforts to help cocoa farmers increase their family incomes through better farming techniques, improved organization and group selling efforts.

Program Objectives

To achieve sustained rural income growth, the Sustainable Tree Crops Program focuses on the achievement of four strategic results and their related specific objectives through the introduction of new tools, methods, approaches, and policies together with public and private partners. They are:

- Improved farmer productivity to increase cocoa farm yields and raise farmer incomes;
- Better organized, more effective marketing efforts in the cocoa sector - to help cocoa farmers secure a better price for their crop;
- Diversification of income for cocoa farmers so that they can supplement their farm family incomes with non-cocoa revenue sources; and
- Better policies in support of cocoa farmers and the cocoa farming sector overall.

For the recently launched Healthy Communities initiative, the effort will:

- Help 125,000 farming families earn more for their cocoa crop;
- Educate those same 125,000 farmers on safe, efficient labor practices;
- Increase the capacity of two local production service providers per country;
- Establish one new institutional arrangement to facilitate farmer access to production inputs and services per country;
- Engage 40 marketing firms, such as cooperatives and licensed buying companies, to participate in marketing efficiency enhancing innovations;
- Increase the capacity of two local business support service providers per country;
- Establish one new institutional arrangement to increase marketing efficiency per country;

- Help 25,000 farmers boost their income through non-cocoa farming opportunities (such as crop diversification);
- Increase the capacity of two local production service providers per country;
- Analyze regional and national policy issues and formulate recommendations;
- Hold public debate and stakeholder consultations on policy issues; and
- Establish a regional innovation network for the cocoa sector.

Funding sources of the Sustainable Tree Crops Program and its contributing partners 2003-2006:

- World Cocoa Foundation
- Cocoa/chocolate industry members
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/National Cocoa Development Committee (Nigeria)
- Fonds de Développement et de Promotion des activités des producteurs de café et de cacao (Côte d'Ivoire)
- SOCODEVI/Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- Forest and Landscape Denmark/Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
- International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
- Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM Germany)
- Department for International Development (UK)
- Dutch Ministry of Agriculture
- Associates in Rural Development (ARD USA)
- TransFair USA

Farmer Field Schools/Sustainable Tree Crops Program - Ivory Coast

Project Dates: Pilot Phase 2003-2006, Phase II: 2007-2011

Country: Ivory Coast

Funders: *Core Program* - US Agency for International Development (USAID), World Cocoa Foundation, industry, and FDPCC (Ivorian Cocoa Fund); *Sustainable Production of Certified Cocoa* - USAID and Kraft Foods; *Cocoa Quality Improvement Project* - TransFair USA

Implementers: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (manager; production; marketing; policy), SOCODEVI (cooperative development), ANADER (Ivorian National Extension Agency/Cocoa Quality Improvement Project), Rainforest Alliance (Sustainable Production of Certified Cocoa Project)

Overview

The Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP) in the Ivory Coast is active in 11 districts, mostly in the Eastern Region, and works with 14 cocoa cooperatives. The program focuses on promoting the sustainable production and marketing of quality cocoa, improving marketing channel efficiency, raising incomes for small-scale producers and creating environmentally friendly, socially responsible, and economically sustainable cocoa production systems.

The Sustainable Production of Certified Cocoa Project incorporates Rainforest Alliance standards into the Farmer Field School integrated crop, pest and quality management curriculum; the project began in 2006 and focuses on the Issia and Daloa Districts.

The TransFair USA Cocoa Quality Improvement Project aims to increase incomes for small producers through increased access to the Fair Trade market in the US, Europe and Japan. The project works with two cooperatives in the Daloa and San Pedro Districts.

Program Objectives:

- To develop farmer organizations' capacity as agribusinesses and agricultural enterprises and improve marketing channel efficiency;
- To integrate the production and marketing of certified cocoa; and
- To develop local institutional capacity to provide production and marketing support services.

Progress to Date:

- **8,313 farmers directly trained through 236 Farmer Field Schools.** Through the participatory Farmer Field School approach, farmers were trained in integrated crop and pest management, cocoa regeneration techniques, and quality improvement. The curriculum also includes sensitization to child labor and HIV/AIDS. Training was conducted by 47 facilitators, including 11 extension workers from ANADER and 36 members of the 14 cooperatives partnering on the project. An additional 17,033 farmers were trained through guided farmer-to-farmer training.
- **21 facilitators trained in Rainforest Alliance standards.** The 9 ANADER staff and 11 representatives from 3 cooperatives participating in the Certified Cocoa Project are currently training 900 farmers through Farmer Field Schools, which incorporate Rainforest Alliance quality and agroforestry standards into the integrated crop, pest and quality management curriculum. With the assistance of 8 specially trained facilitators, the farmers set up 13 shade tree nurseries.
- **75 farmers trained through Video Viewing Clubs.** 16 videos covering similar topics to the Farmer Field Schools were produced for the first cycle of Video Viewing Clubs. The Clubs, designed for women cocoa farmers, were held in three communities facilitated by two women and one man.
- **690 farmers participating in mineral fertilizer study.** Through a partnership with Yara, the Farmer Field

School participants are studying and evaluating the impact of mineral fertilizer on cocoa farms using 22 demonstration plots.

- **380 farmers established cocoa nurseries.** After participating in nursery management training, farmers from 14 cooperatives established nurseries for 400 hectares of planting.
- **48 producers trained in cocoa quality.** Members of two cooperatives participating in the Cocoa Quality Improvement Project participated in Video Viewing Clubs on cocoa quality.

STCP-Ivory Coast: Helping Cocoa Farming Families



In the small village of Pascalkro, 20 km from the Daloa district, the Sustainable Tree Crops Program worked with the local cooperative, Coopérative Agricole FIEDIFOUE, to set up a Farmer Field School for the cooperative's members. The cooperative is one of three cooperatives participating in the "Sustainable Production of Certified Cocoa" Project that provides farmers with the skills they need to

successfully complete the Rainforest Alliance certification process.

Mr. Philippe Douaye Traore, a cocoa farmer from the area, was selected to become the Farmer Field School facilitator.



He participated in training sessions on the Farmer Field School approach, Rainforest Alliance standards, and group dynamics.

At the start of the Farmer Field School, the cooperative had only nine members. It now has 30 fully registered members who are proud of their achievements. From the skills gained through the Farmer Field School sessions, members now have better knowledge of their cocoa farms and are able to make sound crop management decisions to improve quality as their farms undergo the Rainforest Alliance certification process.

The farmers will graduate from the Farmer Field School in September. In February 2007, Mr. Martin Meyer of Kraft Foods visited the cooperative with Mr. Robert Yapo Assamoi, STCP-Ivory Coast Country Manager.

Mr. Meyer was impressed by STCP's ability to improve farmers' technical skills and the use of the Farmer Field School methodology as a tool to strengthen farmer groups.

Farmer Field Schools/Sustainable Tree Crops Program - Ghana

Project Dates: Pilot Phase: 2003-2006, Phase II: 2007-2011

Country: Ghana

Funders: US Agency for International Development, World Cocoa Foundation and industry

Implementer: International Institute for Tropical Agriculture

Overview

The Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP) Ghana began as a pilot in 2003. Initial programming included farmer training through the Farmer Field School methodology, specialized training for women cocoa farmers through Video Viewing Clubs, and research, on areas such as pest management, tree diversification and fertilizer use, with active farmer participation. The success of the Farmer Field School and Video Viewing Club approaches in the early years of the pilot attracted the interest of local institutions from the public, private, and non-profit sectors. In 2006, the institutions underwent training to develop the capacity to implement their own farmer trainings using one of these approaches. It is anticipated that these and other local institutions will play a prominent role in scaling up farmer training during Phase II. In Phase II, STCP-Ghana will also address community organization development, alternative income opportunities for cocoa farmers, and policy initiatives for a sustainable cocoa economy that contributes to rural transformation and growth.

Program Objectives:

- To increase cocoa farmers income through intensification and promotion of responsible labor use;
- To contribute to rural transformation in the cocoa belt of Ghana;
- To enhance environmental sustainability of cocoa through agroforestry and tree diversification;

- To develop and validate models for improved self-organization capacities of cocoa communities; and
- To contribute to cocoa sector policy change through research and stakeholder dialogue.

Progress to Date:

- **2,437 Farmers trained through 85 Farmer Field Schools.** Farmers were trained in improved crop production and husbandry techniques, as well as HIV/AIDS and child labor sensitization through the participatory Farmer Field School approach. A total of 32 facilitators have been trained at the community and institutional levels. This includes ten facilitators from six local institutions who have since received further training to become master trainers. The local institutions now have the capacity to train facilitators to conduct Farmer Field Schools.
- **180 Farmers trained through 9 Video Viewing Clubs.** Five technical cocoa production videos covering 8 training topics have been developed. Topics covered include cocoa pests and diseases and quality management. Five of the Video Viewing Clubs were designed specifically for women cocoa farmers, and four were conducted for both men and women.
- **Farmer Field School graduates participate in three field research studies.** In the first study, 60 farmer graduates are working with a Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana scientist to test the use of pheromone traps for the monitoring and control of cocoa mirid, a common cocoa pest. In the second study, graduates from 11 communities are working with the STCP regional agroforestry specialist to determine tree diversification options and capitalize on farmers' decision making processes. The study will lead to the development of agroforestry training materials. Lastly, in the final study, approximately 460 graduates from 23 communities are undertaking participatory research on the effects, costs and benefits of using inorganic fertilizer for soil fertility management to intensify production.

- Five farmer organization advisors completed first round of training.** Working in partnership with SOCODEVI, STCP seeks to create local capacity in local institutions for the training of advisors to guide farmers/communities to better organize themselves. Improved farmer organization will enable cocoa farmers to access services, farm inputs and credit for improved farming. The trained advisors will be used in subsequent years to initiate community dialogue, mobilization and associated processes to facilitate the organization of cocoa farmers at the community level.

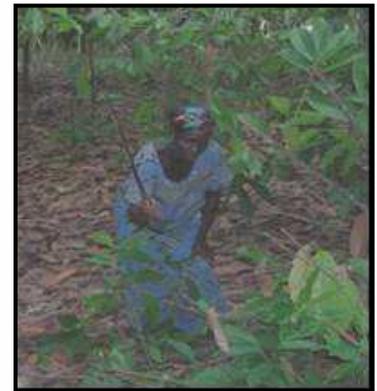
STCP-Ghana: Woman Farmer says, "Video Viewing Club Adawuruma"



Dorah Mensah is a 41-year old cocoa farmer with seven children who lives in the community of Bomfa in the Ashanti Region. She was a regular participant in the Video Viewing Club in her area where women gather to watch technical videos on cocoa production followed by discussions and field exercises with a trained facilitator.

"I am now the breadwinner of the family. I pay school fees for the children, provide their clothing and see to the upkeep of the household. These responsibilities were hitherto the sole preserve of my husband. Video Viewing Club, adawuruma [thank you]."

An excited Ms. Mensah explains that she and many of her fellow women farmers were gradually abandoning cocoa farming because of dwindling yields. *"Learning how to prune through the Video Viewing Club has helped us remove epiphytes and chupons as well as manage shade on the farm, which has helped us increase our yield and income."*



Farmer Field Schools/Sustainable Tree Crops Program - Cameroon

Project Dates: Pilot Phase 2003-2006, Phase II 2007-2011

Country: Cameroon

Funders: US Department of Agriculture, US Agency for International Development, World Cocoa Foundation and industry, Cocoa Buffer Fund of the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture

Implementers: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (manager; production, marketing, policy), SOCODEVI (cooperative development), ISCOM (sustainable enterprise and chain management)

Overview

The "Tree Crop Production, Marketing and Livelihoods Project" focuses on the development of mechanisms for marketing and trade, processing of products, and productivity, as well as the building of institutional capacity at the local and national levels. The project is active in the Center and South West Provinces. A new project, UpCocoa will focus on increasing the capacity of cocoa farmers and their organizations to create professional, sustainable cocoa businesses. Now in the start up phase, UpCocoa will initially work with eight cooperatives with a total of 1,600 farmers in the Center Province.

Program objectives:

- To increase rural income in an environmentally and socially responsible manner;
- To promote policy, marketing, processing and production of two tree crops - cocoa and palm oil;
- To promote the production and marketing of cocoa and oil palm by-products and associated products such as plantain and non-timber forest products;
- To develop farmer organizations' capacity as agribusinesses and agricultural enterprises; and
- To develop local institutional capacity to provide production and marketing support services.

Progress to Date

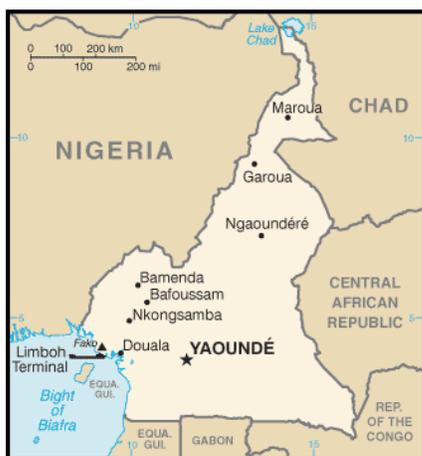
- **2,237 Farmers Trained through Farmer Field Schools.** Farmers receive training through the participatory Farmer Field School approach, which covers topics related to integrated crop and pest management as well as quality improvement. Farmer Field Schools are led by trained facilitators. To date, 172 facilitators from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) and producers from 11 farmer cooperatives in the Centre and the South West provinces have completed training. An additional 5,695 farmers benefited indirectly through farmer-to-farmer dissemination of information.

- **Sustainable farmer cooperative-led seedling production and distribution system developed.** Experts from the National Agricultural Research Institute for Development (IRAD) provide technical supervision while STCP facilitates, leads data collection, and provides basic nursery materials. To date, about 7,000 cocoa pods (covering roughly 100 hectares) and 50,000 pre-germinated oil palm nuts (for roughly 400 hectares) were provided to the cooperatives, while 20 propagator units were built for banana/plantain. A total of about 300 hectares of seedlings are now in nurseries. Cooperative technicians were trained in management of cocoa nurseries (60 people) and oil palm nurseries (70 people).

- **Ten local NGOs and public structures increased capacity of 11 cooperatives.** SOCODEVI's pilot project "Systemization Guide for Strengthening of Farmer Organizations" trained ten local non-governmental organizations and public entities to assist farmers in developing cooperatives. Currently, seven cooperatives are in the emerging stage and one is in the building stage. All are providing the following services to their members: supplying improved planting material, training on production best practices, and marketing of products. An additional 50 farmer groups have benefited from the project.

- **Research highlights:** STCP, IRAD and the National Forestry Agency (ANAFOR) are studying a farmer-developed cocoa agroforestry model with 625 cocoa trees per hectare and 100 associated trees in Center Province. Biological control candidates against black pod disease have been isolated. Participatory field trials are underway and bio-pesticide formation is being improved.

STCP Cameroon: Increasing Yields, Reducing Pesticides



Forty-two year old Mr. Mathias Evouna is a farmer from Nlonboni village in southern Cameroon. In 1995, following the death of his father, he left his undergraduate studies at the University of Yaoundé and returned to his village. He began a new seven hectare cocoa farm of his own and continued to maintain the 45 year old, one hectare farm he inherited from his father.

In the 2004-2005 cropping season, Mr. Evouna heard of an STCP Farmer Field School in the village of Mfida, 15 km from his home, where cocoa farmers were being trained in farm management practices such as pruning, shade management, chupon removal and sanitary harvesting. Mr. Evouna rode his motorbike to Mfida and enrolled in the Farmer Field School. He decided to test the new techniques he was learning on the land he inherited to see if he could achieve the same results he observed on the Farmer Field School demonstration plot. At the end of the season, he realized that his one hectare test plot accounted for approximately one third of his total yield despite using less fungicides and pesticides.

Pleased with the results, Mr. Evouna applied the new techniques to his entire farm for the 2005-2006 season. Although, his new approach requires some additional work, Mr. Evouna is convinced of the economic benefits. His neighbors are impressed with the tidiness and aeration of Mr. Evouna's farm. Inspired by his achievement, they contacted their local farmer cooperative to request a Farmer Field School in Nlonboni for the next season.

Farmer Field Schools/Sustainable Tree Crops Program - Nigeria

Project Dates: Pilot Phase: 2003-2006, Phase II: 2007-2011

Country: Nigeria

Funders: US Agency for International Development, World Cocoa Foundation and industry, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/National Cocoa Development Committee

Implementers: International Institute for Tropical Agriculture and national partners

Overview

Decades of underinvestment in the tree crop sector affected the rural economy of the tree crops belt of Nigeria, and cocoa, a major export-oriented cash crop, suffered a serious setback. From 2003-2006, STCP-Nigeria worked with national partners to demonstrate innovative approaches to improving the productivity of cocoa farms in an environmentally friendly and socially responsible manner. This was accomplished through farmer training using the Farmer Field School approach and the strengthening of farmer organizations for effective member services and profitable trade engagements. STCP-Nigeria Phase II seeks to improve economic and social well-being of smallholder tree crop farmers by building on its prior successes and promoting a resilient and supportive policy environment.

Program Objectives:

- To enhance productivity of cocoa farms in an environmentally and socially responsible manner;
- To improve marketing efficiency in the cocoa sector;
- To promote income alternatives in cocoa farming communities; and
- To promote improvement in policy environment for effective transformation of the rural economy.

Progress to Date:

- **Four States have the capacity to implement Farmer Field Schools.** As a result of the successes of Farmer Field School approach in the Pilot Phase, the National Cocoa Development Committee commissioned STCP-Nigeria to develop the capacity of cocoa producing states to implement Farmer Field Schools through their extension services. Abia, Cross River, Edo and Osun States now have the capacity to develop, implement and manage the participatory Farmer Field School approach to farmer training. The states are expected to begin their first Farmer Field Schools by May 2007.
- **2,984 Farmers trained through Farmer Field Schools.** STCP-Nigeria trained 2,204 farmers through Farmer Field Schools while an additional 6,612 benefited indirectly from farmer-to-farmer diffusion of knowledge. An additional 780 farmers were trained through Farmer Field Schools funded by the Sustainable Practices in Agriculture for Critical Environments (SPACE) Project, and 16 Farmer Field Schools were funded by Cross River State and farming communities. An additional 1,560 farmers benefited from these efforts indirectly through farmer-to-farmer training. In all the schools, farmers received training on topics related to integrated crop and pest management, quality improvement, and farm safety (including the safety of children).
- **Four Nursery Sites Established.** STCP-Nigeria began a project with the state governments, the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, the National Cocoa Development Committee, and the Federal University of Technology Akure, to develop a farmer organization/community-led seedling production and distribution system. One nursery was established in each participating state, and selected communities were trained in nursery management.
- **Cooperative Union adopted Collective Marketing Arrangement.** The Tonikoko Farmers Cooperative Multipurpose Union adopted a collective trading arrangement. The scheme is flexible and being

implemented at the zonal level to allow primary societies to opt out of the agreement if they choose. The Union is being assisted to identify credible buyers and nurture business relationships with them.

STCP-Nigeria: Cocoa Farming Communities Secure Greater Support



One of the challenges facing cocoa production in Nigeria is the low participation of non-public organizations (including private sector entities, non-governmental organizations and farmers) in the packaging and delivery of extension services to help farmers.

Agricultural extension has been the traditional role of government agencies. With dwindling budgets, the sustainability of this role is now questionable.

The Farmer Field School approach has the potential to promote farmers' active involvement, not only in developing appropriate agricultural practices but also in co-financing extension delivery. This is being demonstrated by some cocoa farming communities in Cross River State, Nigeria.

In 2005, STCP-Nigeria implemented a pilot Farmer Field School cycle in Cross River State under the auspices of a USAID-funded project managed by ARD: Sustainable Practices in Agriculture for Critical Environments (SPACE). The success of the pilot scheme stimulated local demand for more Farmer Field Schools.



Participants at a Farmer Field School planning meeting between the communities and government, facilitated by STCP, and attended by nongovernmental organizations such as Development International Nigeria (DIN) and Grassroots Development Organization (GRADO).

In 2006, 16 communities who were not part of the pilot scheme expressed interest, not only to host Farmer Field Schools but also to co-finance them. It was an exciting development and opportunity, which both the SPACE and STCP teams felt should be encouraged and supported.

With complementary financial support from SPACE and technical assistance from STCP-Nigeria, 16 Farmer Field Schools were successfully hosted by the communities to the admiration of their neighbors. In total, the 16 schools "graduated" 480 farmers, apart from those who benefited through farmer-to-farmer knowledge sharing.

Reacting to the development, a Director in the Cross River State Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Chris Idu, remarked (as translated) "*It is the first time this is happening in Nigeria. It is a pathway that can reduce cost of extension delivery.*" In the 2007 cropping season, about 50 new communities have indicated interest and approached their state government for partnership in establishing Farmer Field Schools in their communities.

The Cross River State Ministry of Agriculture has responded with equal level enthusiasm and willingness to partner with the communities. STCP-Nigeria is helping the communities and the Ministry to develop a protocol of engagement that can be replicated elsewhere in the country. When fully developed, this extension delivery approach, which is a marked departure from the traditional approach, will place farmers in a position to take ownership of extension delivery.

Farmer Field Schools/Sustainable Tree Crops Program - Liberia

Project Dates: 2006-2011

Country: Liberia

Funders: US Agency for International Development, World Cocoa Foundation and industry (through regional core program support)

Implementers: International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (manager, production, marketing, policy), SOCODEVI (cooperative development), University of Tennessee (marketing)

Overview

Liberia is emerging from a devastating long civil war (1989-2003) during which agricultural activities were severely disrupted and the agricultural research system destroyed. Cocoa has traditionally been a key commercial and poverty reduction crop in Liberia. An estimated 28,000 hectares were planted with cocoa by 1987; however recent production levels average around 2 to 3,000 metric tons per year. Nevertheless, cocoa presents an opportunity to start improving the livelihoods of farmers and providing a solid platform for rural development. Production can be restarted, initially through tree rehabilitation and improved management, followed by replanting with appropriate planting material. Cocoa can generate relatively high incomes, particularly with an improved marketing system, while increasing productivity on existing farms can discourage expansion into forests. The Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP), building on its experience in the West Africa Region, aims to address these areas. STCP will work in Nimba, Bong and Lofa Counties.

Program Objectives:

- To implement technical packages to raise productivity and product quality;
- To strengthen farmer/community groups to better interface with markets and enhance democracy;
- To develop efficient marketing options associated with relevant information systems; and

- To engage public and private stakeholders to address policy and institutional constraints.

Progress to Date:

- **19 facilitators and one master trainer trained in cocoa Integrated Crop and Pest Management.**
Facilitators were trained in February 2006, followed by the establishment of 15 Farmer Field Schools covering 45 communities in two districts of Nimba County.
- **349 Farmers trained through Farmer Field Schools.** The first cocoa Farmer Field School sessions on integrated crop and pest management and quality improvement ended in November 2006; 41 women cocoa farmers were among the graduates. This participatory approach to farmer training also includes modules on HIV/AIDS and child labor. Most participants expressed an interest in group sales and asked that STCP assist with identifying buyers.
- **Roundtable on Liberian cocoa sector held.** The May 2006 Roundtable identified action points to contribute to the development of the cocoa sector and promote it as an engine for poverty alleviation, job creation and overall economic and social development. Participants included representatives from the local public and private sectors, as well as regional and international experts.
- **Policy consultations conducted.** The STCP country manager participated in discussions with the Liberian Ministry of Agriculture and Liberian Senate Agriculture Committee regarding the role of the Liberia Produce Marketing Corporation. The Minister of Agriculture requested that STCP assist with drafting an act that would recommend the full liberalization of the produce market, including the tree crops market, and establish a regulatory mechanism.

- **Baseline Survey Conducted.** In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the University of Tennessee, STCP conducted a household and marketing survey in the three counties as a baseline for the program. Results will be discussed at the second Roundtable on the cocoa marketing and policy.
- **Farmer organizations visited.** SOCODEVI visited 35 organizations that are potential participants for its organization strengthening activities; they are currently undergoing the selection and evaluation process.

STCP-Liberia: Liberian Grandmother is a Giant in Farmer Field Schools



"Thank God for STCP [the Sustainable Tree Crops Program] that allowed me to get six large bags of cocoa to sell for the first time since 1990," says (as translated) Farmer Field School graduate Ms. Kartuah Sehweah. The 68-year old widow, with eight children and grandchildren, uses the extra income to pay her grandchildren's school fees.

Ms. Sehweah lives in Nimba County, Liberia, an area hard hit by the civil conflict during which many people left their farms. Ms. Sehweah was the only woman out of 28 participants in her Farmer Field School session, but her male colleagues looked up to her calling her a "giant" in the Farmer Field School. She was eager to learn and apply the new techniques to her 3 acre farm. Reflecting on what she learned she noted (as translated), *"I did not know that the diseases we see on*



the trees could be controlled." Ms. Sehweah was one of 349 farmers in Nimba County to complete ten months of farmer training last year.

Child Labor Alternatives through Sustainable Systems in Education (CLASSE)

Project Dates: June 2004 to December 2007

Country: Ivory Coast

Funders: The World Cocoa Foundation, Mars Inc., the Norwegian Association of Chocolate Manufacturers and Cloetta Fazer AB

Implementer: Winrock International

Overview

The CLASSE program improves agricultural capacity and prevents child labor by strengthening educational relevance for stakeholders in the cocoa farming sector. The program is active in: Adzopé, Affery, Agboville, Alepé, Asseudji, Biéby, Bonahouin, Dabguikoi, Ehouéguié, Offompo, and Yadio.



Program Targets

- 1,140 in-school and 60 out-of-school students will receive vocational agricultural training;
- 115 students and their mothers will receive micro-credit scholarships;
- 8,500 youth will be sensitized to child labor and 8,500 will be sensitized to HIV/AIDS;
- 240 students will participate in agriculture clubs;
- 11 cocoa demonstration plots and 10 school gardens will be established;
- One tree-replication nursery will be established; and
- Ten schools will be renovated.

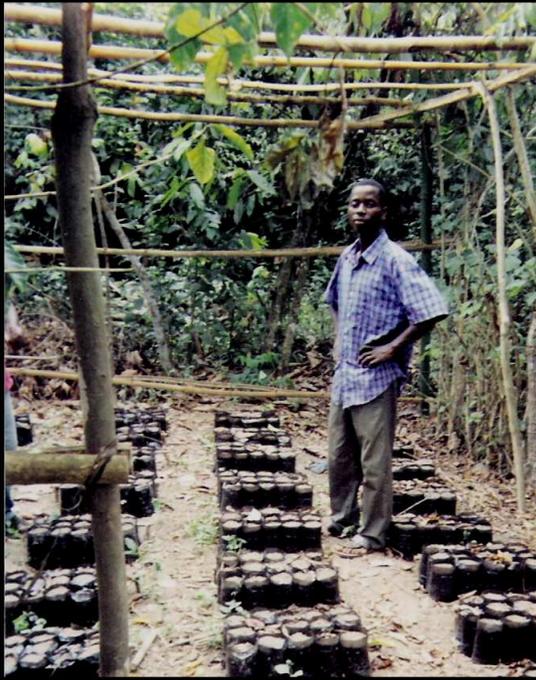
Progress to Date

- **1,686 children and youth have completed agricultural training.** As of the end of the 2005-2006 school year, 1,682 in-school and four out-of-school youth completed agricultural youth leadership training. Topics covered include farming techniques for cocoa and other crops, child labor prevention, HIV/AIDS awareness, small business training, and leadership skills.

- **156 students and their mothers received micro-credit scholarships.** Micro-credit scholarships are designed to support youth education while increasing the income of the student's mother. Awardees receive funds equal to three years of school fees. The mother recipient pays her child's school fees for the first year and invests the remaining funds in her business. Under the terms of the agreement, the recipient is to pay the child's school fees for the next two years. Of the first mothers to receive the scholarships, 100 percent paid their children's school fees for all three years.
- **1,278 youth sensitized to child labor.** Youth are receiving training through the ILO's SCREAM methodology which uses the arts to teach youth about child labor issues.
- **7,288 youth sensitized to HIV/AIDS.** Youth are receiving training prevention and risk reduction, and have organized World AIDS Day events for other youth in their communities. Events included activities such as a candlelight procession, a talk on HIV prevention, and discussions with people living with HIV/AIDS.
- **219 students participated in agriculture clubs.** Agriculture clubs engage in a variety of activities depending on members' interests including: maintaining school cocoa and vegetable plots, participating in agribusiness training, organizing events and learning to use computers.
- **9 schools renovated; 10 cocoa plots, 11 school gardens, and 1 tree-replication nursery established.** School renovations have included: school buildings, latrines, classrooms, security measures, and a computer lab. The cocoa demonstration plots are used to provide hands-on experience, as appropriate, to complement the agricultural training, and the profits from the plots are used to support the school. The school garden plots provide practical experience with other crops and are a source of fresh fruits and vegetables for the school canteen. The nursery is for

use in demonstrations and research on tree replication.

Success Story: Youth Excels in Leadership Program



Nineteen year old Firmin lives in the village of Yadio, Ivory Coast. Coming from a poor family of low social standing, Firmin left school at age 13.

Life began to change for him when he started to attend CLASSE agricultural leadership classes for out-of-school youth.

Through the program, he learned farming techniques for cocoa and other crops, child labor prevention, HIV/AIDS awareness, small business training and leadership skills.

Upon graduation in November 2006, he began to put his new skills into practice establishing a nursery (pictured at left) and helping his father to modernize his farm. On his own plot of land, negotiated from his father, Firmin planted 1,666 cocoa trees.

Adults and other youth in the community began to visit Firmin asking him for more information on his farming practices and sometimes seeking his assistance to modernize their farms. He notes (as translated), *"People admire my knowledge. They often visit my farm to observe while I work."*



With a desire to help others and his new status as a resource for other farmers, Firmin approached CLASSE about becoming one of the first master youth trainers under a new pilot initiative. As a master youth trainer, Firmin will supervise youth activities in Yadio when a CLASSE agent is unable and visit participants' farms to identify common mistakes and offer suggestions for improvement.

Establishment of Resource Centers at Teacher Training Institutes in Ghana and the Ivory Coast

Project Dates: May 2005–August 2007

Country: Ivory Coast and Ghana

Funders: The World Cocoa Foundation and The Hershey Company

Implementer: International Foundation for Education & Self-Help

Overview

The program's objective is to promote sustainable educational reform in cocoa growing communities of Sub-Saharan Africa through the establishment of teacher resource centers, provision of needed equipment, and the provision of improved teaching methodologies. Activities are based at teacher resource centers established at teacher training colleges. In Ivory Coast, the program is active in Aboisso, Alepé and Yamoussoukro. In Ghana, it is active in Bechem, Berekum, Kumasi and Wiawaso.

Program Objectives:

- To train 2,400 pre-service and in-service teachers in improved teaching methodologies;
- To indirectly benefit 40,000 school children through improved teaching approaches;
- To equip four teacher resource centers and provide two containers of supplies; and
- To train 2,000 people from cocoa growing communities in Ivory Coast in functional literacy.



Progress to Date

- **3,396 Teachers Trained.** Pre-service and in-service teachers receive training through classes and workshops at the teacher resource centers. IFESH Volunteers lead the classes and workshops that emphasize development of creative teaching materials and use of interactive teaching methods for primary and secondary level classrooms. To date, 1,793 teachers in Ghana and 1,603 teachers in Ivory Coast have benefited.
- **137,033 primary and secondary children reached indirectly through Trained Teachers.** Based on the number of teachers trained and average class sizes, approximately 72,913 students in Ghana and 64,120 students in Ivory Coast are benefiting from more interactive approaches to teaching and learning.
- **Four Teacher Resource Centers equipped and two Containers of Supplies provided.** The centers at Bechem and Kumasi in Ghana, and Aboisso and Yamoussoukro in Ivory Coast were each supplied with a laminating machine, a photocopier, two computers, and a scanner/printer. Teachers may use the centers to develop learning materials for their classrooms. To support the maintenance of the center, others are welcome to use the center's resources for a nominal fee.
- **1,080 Residents of Cocoa Communities in Ivory Coast are receiving Literacy Training.** IFESH volunteers developed a functional literacy manual and trained 36 tutors to teach adult literacy to residents of 36 communities in Aboisso, Alepé, and Yamoussoukro, 12 in each area.

Success Story: Literacy Classes improve Community Livelihoods

The residents of Andou M'Batto in Alepé, Ivory Coast, were excited when their community was selected as one of the first communities to participate in the functional literacy project. Both men and women have the opportunity to attend the adult literacy classes, which meet for three to four two-hour sessions per week. The classes are led by a tutor trained in the functional literacy curriculum and manual developed with cocoa growing communities in mind. To complement the project, small project funds are available for community development projects. Ms. Bernadette Ohoussou Sidje and Mr. Marcellin Ohoussou are two of the many literacy students that realized the benefits of their new literacy skills.

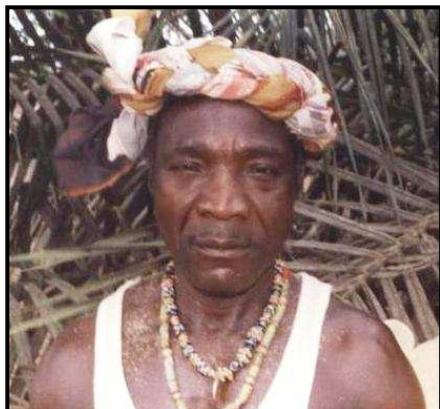
Ms. Ohoussou Sidje (pictured at right), like many of the women of Andou M'Batto, assists her husband on their cocoa farm and is responsible for processing their cassava crop after harvest. Ms. Ohoussou Sidje was interested in attending the literacy classes but knew that her ability to do so would be limited by the time consuming task of rasping the cassava.



At one time the village had a cassava mill, but it had fallen into disrepair and the women had to rasp the cassava by hand. With the small project funds that were available, the community decided to repair the cassava mill to facilitate the women's participation in the classes. With the mill in working order, Ms. Ohoussou Sidje was able to join the literacy class.

"With literacy classes, I can now learn without feeling ashamed. I now feel self-confident," says (as translated) Ms. Ohoussou Sidje also noting that she now has basic numeric skills and is able to read and write her name and simple words. She will soon be able to read letters from

her husband and know when to take her children for vaccinations. She is happy in her new role as manager of the cassava mill, where she works with two other literacy students. The women apply their new knowledge regularly to keep records of mill operations and make projections.



Mr. Ohoussou Marcellin (pictured at left), a 54 year old cocoa farmer with six children, is participating in the Andou M'Batto Farmer Field School offered by the Sustainable Tree Crops Program. Through the Farmer Field School, he has been learning new crop and pest management techniques to increase production and improve quality. He has been applying this knowledge on his farm and is pleased with his farm's new, neat appearance.

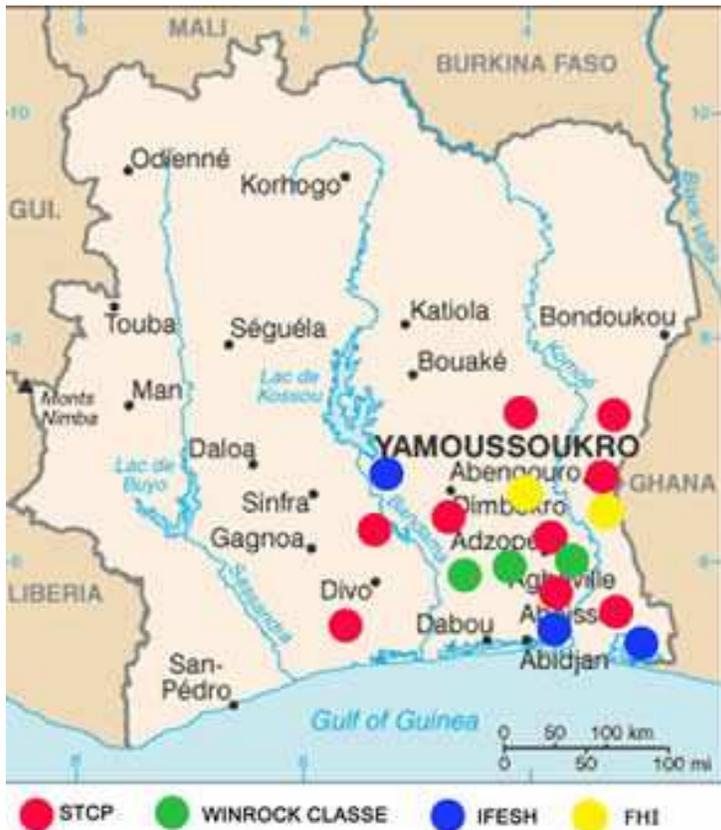
However, he felt that his ability to fully realize the benefits of his training was hindered by his inability to read and write. Now that he is participating in the literacy classes, Mr. Ohoussou reports that he is better able to understand the Farmer Field School training. He plans to apply his literacy and numeric skills to improve his managerial capability, as well as gain a better understanding of cocoa pricing information and engage with the buyers of his cocoa.

APPENDIX

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Appendix A: World Cocoa Foundation and Industry Programs in the Ivory Coast



International Institute of Tropical Agriculture:
Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP)*

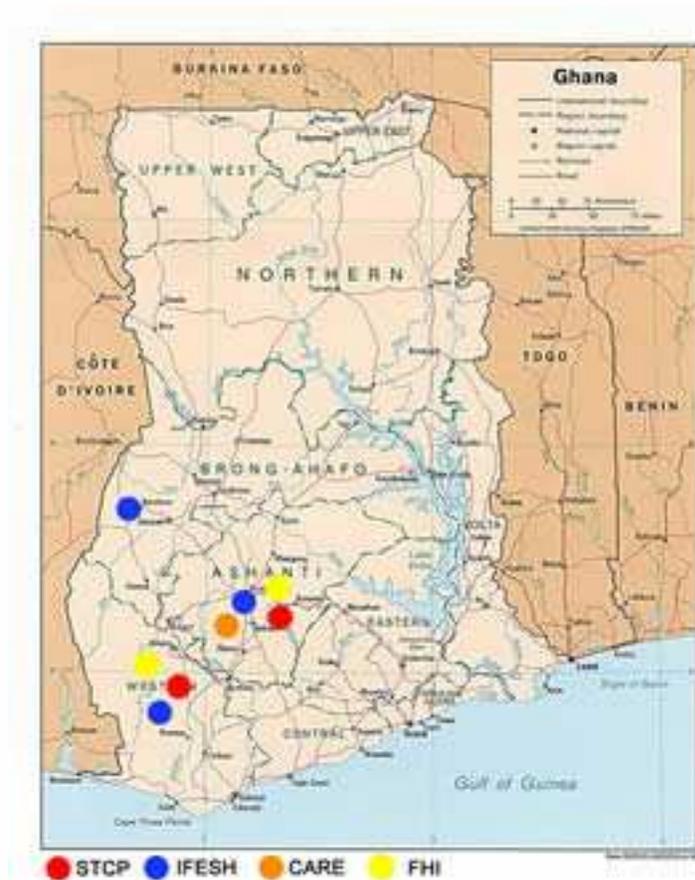
Winrock/CLASSE Program*

International Foundation for Education and Self-Help
(IFESH): Teacher Training and Functional Literacy Projects*

Family Health International: Strengthening Health &
Wellness Activities in Cote d'Ivoire (HIV/AIDS and malaria
sensitization)*

**World Cocoa Foundation supported programs*

Appendix B: World Cocoa Foundation and Industry Programs in Ghana



International Institute of Tropical Agriculture:
Sustainable Tree Crops Program (STCP)*

International Foundation for Education and Self-Help
(IFESH): Teacher Training Project*

Family Health International (FHI): Strengthening Health &
Wellness Activities in Ghana (HIV/AIDS and malaria
sensitization)*

CARE/Rural Education Program

**World Cocoa Foundation supported programs*

Appendix C: ILO "WACAP" Technical Progress Report

(See attached)