Input for discussion:
Role and responsibility of the farmer in the cocoa supply chain

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NGOs, FARMERS & UNIONS

Input from

• Pre- NGO-meeting Côte d’Ivoire 25 NGOs and farmers from 8 countries

• Pre-NGO meeting in Trinidad with 25 NGOs/Unions/farmers from 15 countries

• ‘Towards a sustainable cocoa economy’ (Oxfam International)

• ‘Cocoa Barometer’ (Tropical Commodity Coalition)
Towards a Sustainable Cocoa Chain

Power and possibilities within the cocoa and chocolate sector

This report contributes in various ways to the debate on a sustainable cocoa economy. A sustainable cocoa economy is where each person investing time or money into the supply chain would be able to earn a decent income for themselves and their family, work in good conditions, and in a manner which did not harm the environment. It provides an overview of the various stakeholders in the cocoa and the wider chocolate supply chain. It identifies the concentration and purchasing power of companies as well as the trends in the supply chain. Finally, it makes a series of recommendations to the various stakeholders in the supply chain.

Cocoa Barometer 2009 (TCC)
NGOs-Farmers meeting Côte d’Ivoire

February 2009
NGOs-Farmers-Unions-meeting in Trinidad

March 2009
Towards a sustainable cocoa chain

All parties in chain: responsibility

Governments

Industry

Farmers

Civil Society
Role of farmers

Principle 1: **Transparency**

To add

*Reinvestment of government income in cocoa farmers*

Role of Farmers:

*Ensure Traceability*
Role of farmers

Principle 2:
*Compliance with applicable laws and regulations*

To add

*Encourage implementation and follow up with ratification*

Role of Farmers

*Ensure compliance with national laws and regulations*
Role of farmers

Principle 3:
**Remuneration for quality cocoa and improved farmers income**

To add
*Include remuneration for commitment to social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainability*

Role of Farmers

*Production of quality cocoa*
Role of farmers

Principle 4:
Access to credit and rural development services

Role of Farmers
Get involved in micro-financing schemes

Share knowledge and experiences of the existing local savings and credit schemes
Role of farmers

Principle 5: Access to markets and market information

To add Define what access to market means

Role of Farmers Be transparent

Scale-up impact through cooperatives/associations and use of technology
Role of farmers

Principle 6:
Decent working conditions

Role of Farmers
Respect labour laws
Advocate for social services
Role of farmers

Principle 7:
Support of farmers and workers organizations

Role Farmers
Must be available to form cooperatives/associations

Capacity building for effective leadership roles

Advocate for sustainability fund and other their rights
Role of farmers

Principle 8:
Clear land use planning, secure access to land and proper infrastructure

To add
*Long-term agreements, recognition of traditional structures and practices*

Role of Farmers
*Must respect agreements*
Role of farmers

Principle 9:
Natural resource management

Role of Farmers
Show commitment for the maintenance of natural resources (water, soil, plants and animals)
Role of farmers

Principle 10: Conservation and wise-use of biodiversity

To add Conservation areas should be “NO GO”

Role of Farmers

Respect the integrity of conservation areas
For a healthy Cocoa sector:
Remove the blockages
COCOA BAROMETER 2009

VIEWS OF NGOs AND FARMERS FROM AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA AND EUROPE ON THE PRINCIPLES FOR A SUSTAINABLE COCOA ECONOMY FOR THE 2.RSCE

Conclusions: All the issues, the NGOs put on the table in Accra are taken into consideration. The principles have the potential to be adopted in Trinidad and to be put forward into action.

The table shows what has to be added to the present principles and what are the different roles of stakeholders.

Principles for a sustainable cocoa economy | What has to be added to the Principles for a sustainable cocoa economy | Role of government | Role of industry | Role of NGOs | Role of farmers
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
1. Transparency | Increase the commitment to minimize corruption in the cocoa sector | Maintain transparency | Traceability | Watching | Show excellence | Traceability
2. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations | Ensure implementation, follow-up, and certification | Ensure proper law enforcement | Advocacy | Watching | Show excellence | Comply with national law
3. Resilience for quality cocoa and increased farmers' income | Include social, environmental and economic sustainability | Knowledge of new forms of resilience, e.g., through climate change, biodiversity mechanisms | Share income, quality, and pricing | Watching | Empower farmers | Increase the quality of cocoa
4. Access to credit and rural development services | Institutional support mechanisms on infrastructure, input, services, and financing (rural, micro-finance) | Facilitate access to financing systems | Information, training, and access to credit for farmers to become the leaders in the sector | Beneficiaries in micro-finance
5. Access to markets and market information | Definition access to markets, mass, region | Regulatory role | Support research and development | Provide information | Integrate | Regulate | Facilitate
6. Decent working conditions | Improvement of the environment and the principle of a safety system for farming, e.g., wages, bonuses | Remunerative prices paid, fair trade and social benefits | Linking information, training, and access to credit for farmers | Organization of information sharing | Establish training programs
7. Support of farmers and workers' organizations | Defined responsibilities for organizations and farmer groups, to ensure right to lobby | Allow and support group foundations, building or change | To support group creation, leadership training, and capacity building | Make sure these organizations are transparent
8. Clear land use planning, secure access to land and proper infrastructure | Include long-term agreements, recognition of traditional land use and practices | Ensure fair and secure land rights and management | Respect national frameworks | To raise awareness of legal and fund agreements | To respect agreements
9. Natural resource management | To provide training and extension services | To provide support for capacity building | To raise awareness | To respect best practices
10. Conservation and wise use of biodiversity | Indigenous rights and conservation areas | To mandate and implement conservation measures | To protect biodiversity | To respect ecological services | To respect protection of conservation areas

Red are very important additions; Orange are important additions.

Available by: Tropical Commodity Coalition, www.teacoffeecc.org