



COCOA HORIZONS FOUNDATION

2019-20 Progress Report



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1. Management Statement

The Cocoa Horizons Foundation (the “Foundation”), an independent, non-profit organization, was formally established by Barry Callebaut in February 2015 in Zurich, Switzerland and launched on 17 September 2015. It is supervised by the Swiss Federal Foundation Supervisory Authority and is audited annually to demonstrate compliance with Swiss federal regulations. The Foundation’s Board of Directors includes five directors, one appointed by Barry Callebaut, three independent and one external director with a focus on foundation law.

The purpose of the Foundation is to improve the livelihoods of cocoa farmers and their communities through the promotion of sustainable, entrepreneurial farming, improved productivity and community development, which protect nature and children.

The Cocoa Horizons Foundation works together with partners to build on collective strengths, scale impact and drive on-the-ground change in cocoa growing communities. The Foundation does this in three ways: by targeting funds toward those activities that will have the biggest impact in addressing challenges and needs of smallholder cocoa farmers; by pooling the resources from its funding sources in order to achieve economies of scale; and by helping to drive the demand for sustainable cocoa.

In 2019/20, the Foundation started operations in Ecuador, which is not covered in this assurance report due to Covid-19 restrictions for verification purposes. However it is added among the Cocoa Horizons program origins and will be part of the verification in the next fiscal year. In Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Cameroon, Brazil, and Indonesia, implementation of the Cocoa Horizons program is organized in three pillars – Productivity, Community and Environment- and covers the following focus areas:

- Farmer Group and Group Member requirements;
- Traceability of cocoa from farmers to Barry Callebaut buying site;
- Farmer Group Capacity building and Farmer Coaching
- Activities that target the cocoa productivity and income to create self-driven farmers;
- Activities that target self sustaining communities with a focus on children protection;
- Environmental activities; and
- Transparency of premium flows.

In 2019/20, the Foundation concentrated its efforts on scaling up activities to drive impact, applying the learnings from the pilots performed in the prior year across the different key areas of focus.

The COVID-19 pandemic has once again underlined the importance of a sustainable supply chain. Throughout the crisis, the protection of employees from implementers of the program and farmers were of key priority. The implementation of the program and sourcing of the volumes continued. Thanks to the adoption of precautionary measures and the dedication and teamwork of Barry Callebaut employees, some activities to support farmers were pursued, limiting mainly the sensitization events done in bigger groups. In addition, through the supply chain network the Cocoa Horizons Foundation supported the distribution of soap, water stations, masks, sanitizers and information on COVID-19.

In order to address a critical gap in helping lift farmers out of poverty, the Foundation continues to enable the scale up and supports the strengthening of innovative farm services offered to farmers, via the Farm Business Plans and more personalized coaching, to improve their old and unproductive cocoa farms with more productive and diversified ones. The service offers cocoa and shade tree seedlings, inputs, and seeds for food crops, in order to improve cocoa productivity and diversify farmers’ income. While good progress was made in Ghana and Cameroon, the productivity ban in Côte d'Ivoire continued to limit further expansion of the program. In particular in Ghana some activities have been extended to cocoa farmers in general, with the objective to promote the program and to prepare for future expansion driven by customers’ demand.

1. Management Statement 2/2

The Foundation continued scaling up child labor monitoring and remediation activities, while at the same time undertaking remediation activities for cases identified in the prior year. The Foundation is closely following and implementing the latest developments in the sustainable cocoa industry. In 2019/20 the Foundation continued to focus on getting full data from all the farmers in the program, including polygon mapping of farmers' plantations across all Cocoa Horizons program countries. Cocoa Horizons activities are aligned with the targets of the Cocoa and Forests Initiative (CFI) in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, which aim to bring the cocoa industry to zero deforestation.

The Foundation is continuously focusing on strengthening the program and accelerating the impact of activities on the ground, therefore the methodology is currently under review, in order to integrate improved approaches in the different areas. The goal is to implement higher standards of governance and transparency, as well as provide greater levels of assurance for stakeholders, while still maintaining the ambition of the Foundation to scale impact through an activities based approach. A full implementation of the revised methodology published in August 2018 has been executed in 2019/20.

This report presents a summary of the program activities implemented during the year 2019/20, as well as the outcomes from some of those activities, in the form of key performance indicators (KPIs) and performance metrics. It is aimed at providing the Foundation's stakeholders with the assurance that premiums have been collected and distributed according to the program guidelines, and that the activities described in the Foundation's communications are happening and performing. It is based on the work performed by the Foundation and reviewed by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) as well as in cocoa communities in the countries where the program is implemented, with certain limitations due to Covid-19.

This report, covering the financial year ended 31 August 2020, presents the results of a limited assurance level verification following the ISAE 3000 (Revised) assurance standard, providing the buyers of Barry Callebaut's Horizons products with an enhanced level of confidence in relation to the use of the premium and the activities conducted. The exact scope, nature and conclusion of assurance are highlighted in the Independent Assurance Report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP on pages 5-6.

The Cocoa Horizons Foundation selected and applied appropriate policies and processes in preparing the data in this report. The Foundation believes that the KPIs presented are complete and accurate. At the same time the Foundation believes that the assessment criteria is suitable for the purpose of measuring and evaluating the KPIs presented in the report.

The Directors of the Cocoa Horizons Foundation are and shall be responsible for the information presented in this document being complete and accurate, and prepared in accordance with the Reporting Criteria in Appendix A to this document.



Nicko Debenham, Chairman of the Foundation Board

Date: 1st December 2020



Evelyn Nassar, General Manager of the Foundation

Date: 1st December 2020

For and on behalf of the Directors of Cocoa Horizons Foundation.



Independent Limited Assurance Report to the Directors of the Cocoa Horizons Foundation

The Board of Directors of Cocoa Horizons Foundation engaged us to provide limited assurance on the information described below and set out in Cocoa Horizons Progress Report 2019/20 (“Progress Report”) for the year ended 31 August 2020.

Our conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Information for the year ended 31 August 2020 has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Reporting Criteria.

This conclusion is to be read in the context of what we say in the remainder of our report.

Selected Information

The scope of our work was limited to assurance over the KPIs contained in the Cocoa Horizon Foundation’s Progress Report (the “Selected Information”).

The Selected Information is presented in Appendix A of the Progress Report. The Reporting Criteria against which it was assessed, is also presented in Appendix Aⁱ.

Our assurance does not extend to information in respect of earlier periods or to any other information included in the Cocoa Horizons Foundation Progress Report for the year ended 31 August 2020.

Professional standards applied and level of assurance

We performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) ‘Assurance Engagements other than Audits and Reviews of Historical Financial Information’ and, in respect of the greenhouse gas emissions, in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410 ‘Assurance engagements on greenhouse gas statements’, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Our Independence and Quality Control

We applied the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) Code of Ethics, which is at least as demanding as the IESBA Code Parts 1, 3 and 4B, and which includes independence and other requirements founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

We apply International Standard on Quality Control (UK) 1 and accordingly maintain a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Our work was carried out by an independent team with experience in sustainability reporting and assurance.

Understanding reporting and measurement methodologies

The Selected Information needs to be read and understood together with the Reporting Criteria, which the Cocoa Horizons Foundation is solely responsible for selecting and applying. The absence of a significant body of established practice on which to draw to evaluate and measure non-financial information allows for different, but acceptable, measurement techniques and can affect comparability between entities and over time. The Reporting Criteria used for the reporting of the Selected Information are as at 31 August 2020.

Summary of work done

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.

We are required to plan and perform our work in order to consider the risk of material misstatement of the Selected Information. In doing so, we:

- made enquiries of Cocoa Horizons Foundation’s management at Foundation and Barry Callebaut offices in Zurich, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Brazil and Indonesia;
- made enquiries of operational staff, Farmer Group management teams and cocoa farmers aligned with the Cocoa Horizons program;
- evaluated the design of the key structures, systems, processes and controls for managing, recording and reporting the Selected Information. This included analysing and visiting a number of Farmer Groups and cocoa farms in Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana and Cameroon, selected on the basis of their inherent risk and materiality to the group, to understand the key processes and controls for reporting site performance data to the local and group reporting teams;
- performed limited substantive testing on a selective basis of the Selected Information at the head offices and in relation to sites in Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon and Brazil to check that data had been appropriately measured, recorded, collated and reported;
- considered the disclosure and presentation of the Selected Information; and
- made enquiries of the Cocoa Horizons Foundation’s management, including those with responsibility for Sustainability activities and reporting.

Director’s responsibilities

As explained in the Management Statement, as found in Section 1 of the Progress Report, the Directors of Cocoa Horizons Foundation are responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls over information relevant to the preparation of the Selected Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- establishing objective Reporting Criteria for preparing the Selected Information;
- measuring and reporting the Selected Information based on the Reporting Criteria; and
- the content of the Progress report.

Our responsibilities

We are responsible for:

- planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Selected Information is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- forming an independent conclusion, based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained; and
- reporting our conclusion to the Directors of Cocoa Horizons Foundation.

This report, including our conclusions, has been prepared solely for the Board of Directors of Cocoa Horizons Foundation in accordance with the agreement between us, to assist the Directors in reporting Cocoa Horizon Foundation's Selected Information. We permit this report to be disclosed in the Progress Report for the year ended 31 August 2020, to assist the Directors in responding to their governance responsibilities by obtaining an independent assurance report in connection with the Selected Information. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Board of Directors and Cocoa Horizons Foundation for our work or this report except where terms are expressly agreed between us in writing.



PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants
London
1 December 2020

ⁱThe maintenance and integrity of Barry Callebaut Sourcing AG's website is the responsibility of the Directors; the work carried out by us does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, we accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the reported Selected Information or Reporting Criteria when presented on Barry Callebaut Sourcing AG's website.

2. Program Activities and Performance

COCOA HORIZONS IN FIGURES - 2019-20

KNOW YOUR FARMER



106,199

FARMERS WITH FULL DATA*



19%

OF FARMERS ARE
WOMEN*

PROSPERING FARMERS



+31% FARMERS
DELIVERING COCOA



40% OF FARMERS IN
THE PROGRAM ARE ABOVE
POVERTY LINE

COMMUNITY



81,892

CHILDREN WERE ASSESSED
ON CHILD LABOR



110

OF FARMER GROUPS SOURCED
FROM HAVE SYSTEMS IN PLACE
FOR CHILD LABOUR MONITORING



30,397

FARMER BUSINESS PLANS



15,020

PRODUCTIVITY PACKAGES
WERE DELIVERED

ENVIRONMENT



76%

DEMONSTRATED FREE
FROM DEFORESTATION



2,965,928

COCOA AND NON-COCOA
SEEDLINGS DISTRIBUTED



5,121

CHILDREN IN THE PROCESS
OF BEING REMEDIATED OR
REMIATED FROM CHILD
LABOUR



800

VILLAGE SAVINGS AND
LOAN ASSOCIATIONS WERE
CREATED



4,191

COOKSTOVES DISTRIBUTED



132,523

TONS OF CO2 SEQUESTERED
THROUGH COH ACTIVITIES

Source: * Figures from findings from the census and are not third party verified

3. A 4 year overview of the Program

KPI	Farmer Groups and Group Members	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	vs PY
1.1	No. of tons of Horizons cocoa sold in bean equivalent	54,054	64,808	86,748	104,863	+21%
1.2	All Horizons cocoa sales are documented and balanced against sourced volumes in a given financial year and closed with cumulative surplus / (shortfall) of volumes sourced against volumes sold	21,146	28,426	30,081	37,556	+25%
1.3	No. of Farmer Groups delivered Horizons Cocoa	83	92	151	181	+20%
1.4	No. of COH registered farmers	73,468	93,370	135,115	150,693	+11%
1.5	No. of tons of Horizons cocoa delivered	78,546	72,088	89,445	111,323	+24%
1.6a	No. of COH registered farmers delivered Horizons cocoa	60,489	74,521	85,089	111,677	+31%
1.6b	% of COH registered farmers delivering Horizons cocoa	82%	80%	63%	74%	+17%
1.7a	No. of women farmers delivered Cocoa Horizons cocoa are members Farmer Groups	10,638	16,331	18,258	23,442*	+28%
1.7b	No. of women are registered members of Cocoa Horizons Farmer Groups	11,534	18,541	23,366	28,419*	+22%
1.8a	No. of delivered farmers with full data	-	-	-	83,197	-
1.8b	No. of registered COH farmers with full data	-	53,317	98,747	106,199*	+8%
1.8c	% of farmers delivered Horizons cocoa with full data (map and census)	-	NA	95%	75%	-22%
1.9	% of farmers who delivered Horizons cocoa in the fiscal year and have received the Cocoa Horizons Premium	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Farmer Households Lifted Out of Poverty Line	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	vs PY
2.1	No. of cocoa farmers above the World Bank's International Poverty Line of USD 1.90/day	-	30,812	64,920 ¹	57,495	-11%
2.2	No. of farmer Group staff trained	-	-	260	746*	+187%
2.3a	No. of farmers who graduated from COH Academy	-	-	16,952	60,870	+259%
2.3b	% of farmers graduated from COH academy as proportion of those assessed	-	-	63%	75%	+19%
2.4	No. of farmers trained on environmental protection	-	-	74,571	85,647*	+15%
2.5	No. of farmers trained on gender and social issues	-	-	19,021	72,262*	+280%

¹ For comparison reasons, the fiscal year 2018/19 baseline measurement of the number of cocoa farmers in our supply chain out of poverty, measured against the World Bank's USD 1.90/day threshold for extreme poverty has been restated to 45,118 to reflect the revised methodology.

2.6a	No. of farmers who received a Farm Business Plan (FBP)	1,684	3,282	9,920	36,324 ²	+267%
2.6b	No. of farmers who have access to a productivity package	1,012	3,447	4,457	15,020	+237%
2.6c	% of farmers who adopted a productivity package after FBP	-	-	-	49%	-
2.7	No. of cocoa seedlings distributed	395,990	1,459,966	777,821	1,391,170	+79%
2.8	No. of farmers who have received Farm Service activities (FBP, coaching, inputs such as tools and seedlings, or income diversification)	-	-	32,566	45,893	+41%
2.9	No. of farmers who have received support for income diversification since the start of activities in 18/19	-	-	164	526	+221%
	Zero Child Labor in Our Supply Chain	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	vs PY
3.1	No. of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) established	-	-	-	800	-
3.2	No. of child labor cases identified in our supply chain	38	3,096	3,867	22,519	+482%
3.3	No. of child labor cases under remediation	-	-	2,333	4,786	+105%
3.4	No. of identified child labor cases which are considered remediated on the ground (the child has not been found performing child labor over 2 consecutive monitoring visits)	-	-	-	335	-
3.5a	No. of Farmer Groups covered by CLMRS activities	2	20	42	110	+162%
3.5b	% of Farmer Groups we directly source from that have systems in place to prevent, monitor, and remediate child labor	-	22%	28%	61%* ³	+139%
3.6	No. of farming households who have participated in a child labor identification monitoring survey	494	13,256	16,710	39,173	+134%
3.7	No. of children who participated in a child labor identification monitoring survey	647	15,223	29,050	81,892	+182%
3.8	No. of community members attending the sensitisation events on child labor via the COH truck	2,073	20,748	27,247	17,451*	-36%
3.9	No. of communities reached by the COH truck	6	65	56	38	-32%

² For 19/20, this number is cumulative for 18/19 and 19/20 combined

³ For 19/20, this KPI has changed to measure the % of Farmer Groups with whom COH undertakes child labor identification and/or remediation activities. It was not possible to collect complementary data from Farmer Groups with whom COH source and have their own CLMRS systems in place due to COVID restrictions

	Environmental Protection	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	vs PY
4.1a	No. of shade tree seedlings distributed to farmers	7,000	372,468	602,948	1,204,223	+100%
4.1b	No. of shade tree seedlings distributed to Farmer Groups	-	-	-	1,574,758	-
4.2	% delivered farmers with a GPS map	-	-	-	80%	-
4.2b	No. delivered farmers with a GPS map	-	35,618	88,351	89,691	+1.5%
4.3	% of Horizons cocoa which is proven to be free from deforestation (ie. cocoa is not sourced from National Protected Areas as defined by the National Governments)	-	-	70%	76%	+9%
4.4a	No. of cookstoves distributed to farmers	-	-	-	2,610	-
4.4b	No. of cookstoves distributed to Farmer Groups	-	-	-	4,191	-
4.5	Total amount of CO ₂ sequestered through all Cocoa Horizons activities	-	16,500	72,500	132,523 ⁴	+83%

⁴ This KPI has been audited by Gold Standard. Link to the Assurance documents [here](#).

4. Progress Update for 2019/20

Farmer Group and Group Member requirements

Overview

The Cocoa Horizons program operates with Farmer Groups in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon and directly with farmers in Brazil, Indonesia and started in Ecuador this last fiscal year. In Côte d'Ivoire, these are agricultural cooperatives. In Ghana, this is Barry Callebaut's own direct sourcing licensed buying company, Nyonkopa Ltd. Due to its size, Nyonkopa is organized by districts in their respective counties of operation. In Cameroon, these are agricultural cooperatives and groups who deliver cocoa to Barry Callebaut's sourcing company. In Brazil it is directly with individual farmers who deliver cocoa to Buying Stations. In Indonesia, it is through supply chain partners.


In order to increase our confidence that the wider aims of the Cocoa Horizons Foundation have been understood, Farmer Groups and their Group Members, or individual farmers in the case of Brazil, are required to heed and sign documents which reflect the ambition of the Cocoa Horizons Foundation, and ensure their engagement and assert that they will comply with the rules therein. This includes the need for Farmer Groups to have a management structure and registered Group members. The governance principles of Cocoa Horizons are integrated in their internal management procedures.

The executives of all new Farmer Groups are required to sign the Supplier Code, the Cocoa Horizons Convention including the Child Labor Charter, and the Declaration on Protected Forests. The Foundation provides support to Farmer Groups to design and set up an internal management system in order to register farmers and to achieve the requirements of the Cocoa Horizons program, including a Cocoa Horizons contract signature for each registered farmer within the farm households. In Brazil these are signed by farmers directly.

Major achievements:

- The number of Farmer Groups and farmers registered in the program continues to increase, due on the one hand to interest from farmers, but on the other hand driven by demand from customers and therefore expansion of the existing operation in the different origins.
- The farmer membership increased by 11%, mostly via enhanced marketing and enrolment efforts in each country. In order to cope with the fast growth, we have registered more farmers in the program, while the ramp up of the different activities will depend upon the income from premiums related to volume sold to customers.

Targets and Performance Indicators

Target	Performance Indicators																		
<p>All Farmer Groups respect and sign the Cocoa Horizons governing documents, which cover (1) Supplier Code, (2) the Cocoa Horizons Conventions, (3) the Child Labor Charter, and (4) a Declaration that cocoa is not and will not be sourced from protected forests</p> 	<p>Total</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">150,693 COH registered farmers, which is an increase of 11% versus prior year19%* registered members who are women <table><tr><th></th><th>Côte d'Ivoire</th><th>Ghana</th><th>Cameroon</th><th>Brazil</th><th>Indonesia</th></tr><tr><td># members</td><td>62,864</td><td>71,318</td><td>12,256</td><td>2,752</td><td>1,503*</td></tr><tr><td>% women</td><td>6%*</td><td>31%*</td><td>12%*</td><td>14%*</td><td>21%*</td></tr></table>		Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Cameroon	Brazil	Indonesia	# members	62,864	71,318	12,256	2,752	1,503*	% women	6%*	31%*	12%*	14%*	21%*
	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Cameroon	Brazil	Indonesia														
# members	62,864	71,318	12,256	2,752	1,503*														
% women	6%*	31%*	12%*	14%*	21%*														

Documented traceability of cocoa beans to the first buyer

Overview

Horizons cocoa is traceable from the individual Group Members of participating Farmer Groups to the first Barry Callebaut warehouse. From this point onwards down-stream, Horizons for the majority of its products follow the principle of mass balance, where sales volumes shall not exceed source volumes by more than 50%, and such shortfalls must be compensated in the following fiscal year. Using mass balance principles for Horizons' sales minimizes logistics costs compared to physical segregation, so that more resources go directly to sustainability program activities to benefit farmers.

Traceability is a key aspect of Horizons cocoa. Traceability manuals are available for all Farmer Groups in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and more recently in Brazil, and representatives from all Farmer Groups receive training in traceability. This includes all group administrators, warehouse keepers, and technical officers where appropriate. These trained representatives perform and enforce procedures to maintain the traceability of all Horizons cocoa from the individual Cocoa Horizons Group Member to the first Barry Callebaut warehouse.

In Côte d'Ivoire and Cameroon, Barry Callebaut signs sourcing contracts with Farmer Groups to confirm cocoa volumes and premiums that are intended to be sourced from them. In Ghana, forecast sourcing volumes are communicated with the Farmer Group in advance of the fiscal year. In Brazil contracts are agreed with individual farmers.

The Foundation uses Katchilè, an online data management platform for traceability and farmer data. Katchilè means "change" in the local language of the Baoulé. Complete and accurate data is needed to effectively trace the origin of the cocoa, monitor our activities and measure the impact of the Cocoa Horizons program on farmers and their communities. The management of this data (including collection, storage and accessibility) plays a critical role in ensuring access to digital data for analysis and reporting.

Major achievements:

- Continued focus on data collection: currently 70% of all farmers registered have full data, or 75% of farmers who delivered cocoa in FY 2019/20. This includes farmer census and GPS polygons. Through this data, the ability to increasingly tailor interventions to best suit farmer needs and optimize the use of resources is increasing.
- Based on the mapping and full data, systems are being built to raise automatic red flags, either from farmers that are in protected areas or that may have delivered volumes that do not relate to the size of the farm which have been mapped. In those cases, the volume and the farmers have been excluded as Cocoa Horizons in this financial year.
- Overall volume has increased from prior year, based on customer demand and therefore additional Farmer Groups and farmers are now part of the program.
- Progressive increase in tonnage delivered per farmer and Farmer Groups, with an increase of 24% compared to the prior year.

Targets and Performance Indicators

Target	Performance Indicators
All Horizons cocoa is traced from the individual Group Member (i.e. registered with a unique code) to the first buying site of Barry Callebaut.	Total <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 74% COH registered farmers delivering COH cocoa• 111,323 metric tons of Horizons cocoa delivered during the year ended 31 August 2020;• 181 Farmer Groups delivered Horizons cocoa (+20%)• 83,197 farmers who delivered Horizons cocoa who have both a census survey and farm mapping (75% delivered farmers). In order to cope with the fast expansion of the program,



106,199* registered farmers have been covered with full data already now.

Côte d'Ivoire

- 65% COH registered farmers delivering Horizons cocoa
- 50,321 metric tons of Horizons cocoa delivered during the year ended 31 August 2020 (+26 %)

Ghana

- 88% COH registered farmers delivering Horizons cocoa
- 47,509 metric tons of Horizons cocoa delivered during the year ended 31 August 2020 (+19 %)

Cameroon

- 47% COH registered farmers delivering Horizons cocoa
- 10,506 metric tons of Horizons cocoa delivered during the year ended 31 August 2020 (+23 %)

Brazil

- 18% COH registered farmers delivering Horizons cocoa
- 1,987 metric tons of Horizons cocoa delivered during the year ended 31 August 2020 (+92 %)

Indonesia – New Country

- 100%* COH registered farmers delivering Horizons cocoa
- 1,000* metric tons of Horizons cocoa delivered during the year ended 31 August 2020 (+100 %)

Ecuador - New Country⁵

- 100%* COH registered farmers delivering Horizons cocoa
- 1,502* metric tons of Horizons cocoa delivered during the year ended 31 August 2020 (+100 %)

A documented traceability system following mass balance principles from the first buying site of Barry Callebaut onwards for all Horizons cocoa is established.

Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon

- All Horizons cocoa sales are documented and balanced against sourced volumes 2019/20 closed with cumulative surplus of 37,556 metric tons of volumes sourced against volumes sold (as per the stipulations related to mass balance described in the overview).

⁵ As a very new country of operations, Ecuador is only reported for volume delivered and has not been assured by PwC. These figures do not contribute to the assured global total at this point.

* KPI's currently not in scope for assurance by PwC

^o These KPIs are assured at the global level only

Targeted productivity interventions

The Cocoa Horizons Foundation has the goal to improve the productivity on cocoa farms and therefore the livelihoods of farmers and their communities. In an effort to increase adoption rates on best farming practices and reverse decreasing productivity due to aging cocoa trees the following key activities are being implemented:

- 1) An accreditation process for Cocoa Horizons Farmer trainers that comprises a qualification and evaluation step;
- 2) A graduation system for farmers to ensure the knowledge absorption of training material;
- 3) The provision of robust Farmer Services, via Farm Business Plans and personalized farmer coaching, facilitating access to tools and inputs for selected farmers, and access to seedlings and shade trees;
- 4) Accessibility to loans and savings accounts for selected cocoa farmers to catalyze the ability to increase their productivity; and
- 5) Enabling selected farmers to replant cocoa trees and other species to increase long term productivity and to support income resilience of farmers.

Cocoa Horizons continued to roll-out the graduation system across origins, in order to assess the knowledge of the farmers in all relevant topics around Sustainable cocoa farming, but also including social and environmental aspects. This process is on-going in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon and started in Indonesia as well. This is an important step to move from Group training into individual coaching. By having a Graduation system in place, there is an assurance that farmers have the basic knowledge and skills to improve their farm and get access to Farm Services.



Throughout the agronomic calendar, the farmer is visited by a coach on his/her farm, funded by the Cocoa Horizons program. The coach's role is also to make visits to establish a Farm Business Plan, and to sign the farmer up for the productivity packages. Additionally, the coach verifies whether the tools, training and inputs have been received and applied, and evaluates the needs of the cocoa farms to improve production.

Additionally, spraying equipment is provided to safely apply any necessary crop protection.

Major achievements in this area were:

- Continued roll-out of a farmer graduation system which places increased value on the outcome of the training delivered and the knowledge retention by the farmers; helping us to evaluate the effectiveness of our training and be more efficient in the use of resources.
 - 80,779 farmers have been assessed across the different countries and on average 75% have graduated, meaning that they had a minimum score of 60% in the test.
- Continued emphasis on accrediting farmer trainers to ensure high levels of expertise and professionalism.
- Full implementation of the Farm Business Plan app, in order to use available data and an algorithm to make recommendations based on specific needs of each farmer.
- Further enhancing Farm Services
 - Improving the quality of the coaches, technical skills and the coach management system has been a key focus in FY 19/20.
 - While the emphasis on farm service activities across all our countries of operation continued, for a consecutive year implementers were unable to directly carry out any cocoa seedling or productivity activities in Côte d'Ivoire due to the productivity ban from Conseil du Cacao. Efforts in that case, were focused towards the graduation system, plus training the farmers in other topics beyond productivity.
 - At the same time, the focus on productivity in countries like Ghana, Cameroon and Brazil continued.

Targets and Performance Indicators

Target	Performance Indicators
<p>Farmers accredited from COH Academy</p> 	<p>Total</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60,870 farmers graduated 75% graduated from total number of farmers assessed <p>Côte d'Ivoire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 19,515 farmers graduated 80% graduated from total number of farmers assessed <p>Ghana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39,441 farmers graduated 78% graduated from total number of farmers assessed <p>Cameroon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,914 farmers graduated 35% graduated from total number of farmers assessed <p>Cameroon has a lower level of farmers graduated, because the program only started a couple of years ago and therefore not all the farmers have been fully trained in all modules.</p>
<p>Farmer support through Farm Services:</p> <p>The Productivity Package consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to coaching support from accredited Farmer Trainers to facilitate the execution of the Farm Business Plan. Access to tools, inputs and/or planting material to facilitate adoption of Good Agricultural Practices, Soil Fertility Management Practices and Rehabilitation Techniques – where required. Access to finance (e.g. via a savings and credit scheme) - where required. 	<p>Total</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 45,893 farmers received farm service activities (coaching, inputs such as tools and seedlings, or finance) 36,324 farmers have received a Farm Business Plan (FBP) since 2018 15,020 farmers with productivity packages 49% of farmers adopted a productivity package after an FBP <p>Côte d'Ivoire°</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16,174 farmers received farm service activities 12,320 farmers received a Farm Business Plan (non-cumulative) 8,478 farmers have a productivity package 69% of farmers adopted a productivity package after an FBP <p>Ghana°</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24,934 farmers received farm service activities 14,681 farmers received a Farm Business Plan (non-cumulative) 4,209 farmers have a productivity package 29% of farmers adopted a productivity package after an FBP <p>Cameroon°</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,085 farmers received farm service activities 2,898 farmers received a Farm Business Plan (non-cumulative) 2,064 farmers have a productivity package 71% of farmers adopted a productivity package after an FBP <p>Brazil°</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 198 farmers received farm service activities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 190 farmers received a Farm Business Plan (non-cumulative) <p>Indonesia^o</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1,502 farmers received farm service activities• 308 farmers received a Farm Business Plan (non-cumulative)• 269 farmers have a productivity package• 87% of farmers adopted a productivity package after an FBP
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Targeted community interventions

Overview

The Foundation works with farmers to improve cocoa production practices while at the same time addressing critical social challenges in communities where Farmer Group Members and their families live. The Foundation believes this combined approach offers the best potential to increase farm productivity, increase household incomes, and improve family and community livelihoods.

The Foundation works with Farmer Groups and communities in the following three key areas:

- 1) Child protection;
- 2) Human rights and social issues; and
- 3) Women's empowerment.

Since 2014/15, efforts have been increased on the elimination of child labor, including activities to prevent, monitor, identify and remediate cases of child labor on cocoa farms, and to identify community-level risk factors which point to increased instances of child labor. In 2019/20 the Foundation further expanded its Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation activities (CLMRS) in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and newly implemented it in Cameroon.

In 2019/20, the Cocoa Horizons Foundation piloted a child centric approach enhancing and supporting community-driven programs and accountability, focusing more on prevention, rather than remediation. While the Foundation believes this is the way forward, there has and continues to be a need for sensitization, monitoring and remediation activities to complement those efforts. The pilot confirmed that the approach conceptually makes sense, however it is not feasible to scale up within the current premiums customers are paying, due to resource limitation in terms of budget, but also due to administrative processes in the different origins that require a significant amount of time.

Based on the significant amount of data collected and the CLMRS learnings from the prior years, a new model has been developed giving as a result a risk assessment per Farmer Group and community with a strong accuracy level. This helps to identify the areas that require the most attention and resources.

In FY 2019/20 investments to develop Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) were made to support Cocoa Horizons communities, as these help to:


- Provide a safe way and typically a relatively low cost manner for our farmers and community members to access financial services;
- Promote disciplined savings and financial knowledge;
- Increase strengths of social networks, connections and support systems especially towards the more vulnerable population;
- Promote self-confidence and women's empowerment;
- Promote a child-centered approach; and
- Increase household income through livelihood diversification.


As studies show, when women earn an income they tend to invest in their children's future and in their communities. Fostering women's empowerment through the registration of cocoa farmers continued, through VSLAs as mentioned above, community nurseries and income generating activities in different countries.

Due to Covid-19 some Group sensitization events, as normally done with 30 to 100 people, were not possible during the second half of the fiscal year. Sensitization took place only in small groups or on an individual basis.

Cocoa communities in the different countries were supported by the Cocoa Horizons Foundation, either through the local Barry Callebaut teams via distribution of soap, water stations, masks, sanitizers and information on COVID-19, and also through financial contribution via the World Cocoa Foundation.

Targets and Performance Indicators

Target	Performance Indicators
<p>Implement Community interventions within focus area Child Protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Raise awareness of Farmer Groups and Group Members on child labor. ● Increase the coverage of CLMRS system or equivalent across all farmers and Farmer Groups ● Identify and remediate Child labor cases in the supply chain 	<p>Total</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 81,892 children have participated in a child labor identification monitoring survey, an increase of 182% versus prior year ● 39,173 farming households participated in a child labor identification monitoring survey (+134% more than in prior year) ● 110 Farmer Groups with child labor systems in place, equivalent to 61% out of the total ● 22,519 children in child labor were identified, meaning that in 73% of the cases no child labor cases were founded ● 4,786 children are under remediation ● 335 cases were remediated <p>Côte d'Ivoire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 44 Farmer Groups covered by child labor monitoring and remediation activities ● 38 communities reached with child labor sensitisation events (COH truck) ● For the year ended 31 August 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 15,091 farming households participated in a child labor identification and monitoring survey ○ 37,190 children participated in a child labor identification and monitoring survey ● 6,494 children in child labor were identified (17% out of the total children surveyed) ● 1,852 children under remediation ● 335 children remediated <p>Ghana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 60 Districts covered by child labor monitoring and remediation activities ● For the year ended 31 August 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 22,667 farming households participated in a child labor identification and monitoring survey ○ 44,702 children participated in a child labor identification and monitoring survey ● 14,937 children in child labor were identified (33% out of the total children surveyed) ● 2,665 children under remediation <p>Cameroon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6 Farmer Groups covered by child labor monitoring and



	<p>remediation activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the year ended 31 August 2020: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1,415 farming households^o participated in a child labor identification and monitoring survey ○ 1,088 children in child labor were identified • 269 children under remediation
<p>Implement Community interventions with focus on income diversification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) created/supported • Support Income Generating Activities (IGA) as requested by women in targeted communities. 	<p>Total</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800 VSLAs established • 63%* of VSLA members are women <p>Côte d'Ivoire^o</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 215 VSLAs established • 97%* of VSLA members are women <p>Ghana^o</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 575 VSLAs established • 47%* of VSLA members are women • 425 farmers receiving support for income diversification <p>Cameroon^o</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 VSLAs established • 86%* of VSLA members are women



Environmental Protection and Deforestation

Overview

- Ensuring that all the farms are mapped has been a key area of focus in FY 2019/20, as the program continues to expand and to register new farmers, the process of fully mapped farmers is on-going.
- Seedlings distributed:
 - Cocoa seedlings were distributed to farmers and Farmer Groups in Ghana, Cameroon, Brazil and Indonesia. In Côte d'Ivoire it was not possible due to the productivity ban.
 - Shade trees - which are not only a great additional source of revenue and diversification for cocoa farmers with significant local environmental benefits (soil nutrients, water retention, etc.), but also contribute significantly to carbon sequestration globally.
- Mapping means proving where the cocoa comes from in relation to protected areas or forests, and working with farmers to reduce the risk of deforestation.

Targets and Performance Indicators

<p>Trees distributed that result in sequestration of carbon</p> 	<p>Total</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,204,223 shade trees distributed to farmers • 1,574,758 shade trees distributed to Farmer Groups • 1,391,170 cocoa seedlings distributed <p>Côte d'Ivoire°</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 441,134 shade trees distributed to farmers • 811,669 shade trees distributed to Farmer Groups <p>Ghana°</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 735,136 shade trees distributed to farmers • 1,048,274 cocoa seedlings distributed <p>Cameroon°</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17,953 shade trees distributed to farmers • 94,385 cocoa seedlings distributed <p>Indonesia°</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 shade trees distributed to farmers • 21,300 cocoa seedlings distributed <p>Brazil°</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 227,211 cocoa seedlings distributed to farmers
<p>Cookstoves</p> 	<p>Total</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,610 cookstoves distributed to farmers • 4,191 cookstoves distributed to Farmer Groups <p>Côte d'Ivoire°</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 911 cookstoves distributed to farmers • 1,568 cookstoves distributed to Farmer Groups <p>Ghana°</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,699 cookstoves distributed to farmers • 2,623 cookstoves distributed to Farmer Groups

<p>Carbon sequestration</p> 	<p>Global</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total amount of 132,523* Tons of CO₂ sequestered through COH activities
<p>Mapping to improve understanding of risk of sourcing from protected areas</p> 	<p>Total</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of delivered farmers with a GPS map • 76% Horizons cocoa was demonstrated to be free from deforestation

Transparency of premium flows

Overview

The Cocoa Horizons Foundation only funds activities that support its purpose to drive cocoa farmer prosperity by creating self-driving and self-sustaining farming communities that protect nature and children. In the framework of this mission, the Foundation commits to invest premiums from Horizons customers in the areas of productivity, community development, payment of farmer premiums and the administrative costs associated with running the program. This section provides details on the amount of income and expenditure in the Cocoa Horizons program for 2019/20.

Activities by the Foundation in the 2019/20 fiscal year were funded by a combination of:

- Funds received from customers who pay a premium when purchasing Horizons products;
- Contributions made by third party donors;
- A CHF 4 million donation from Barry Callebaut; and
- Unspent balances brought forward from the 2018/19 fiscal year.


Horizons income from customer contributions was allocated into budgeted activity forecasts on the following basis:


- 20% Farmer & farmer organization premium;
- 37% Productivity;
- 20% Community development;
- 10% Environment; and
- 13% Program administration.

Premiums paid to farmers and Farmer Groups are based upon the volume of beans sourced from each, whilst expenditure in relation to the other areas is performed at the discretion of the Cocoa Horizons Foundation.

Further details as to the income and expenditure in the 2019/20 fiscal year can be found in the Targets and Performance Indicators section, below.

Targets and Performance Indicators

Target	Performance Indicators			
Substantiating that the Horizons premiums are only used to achieve the Cocoa Horizons Foundation mission according to the premium breakdown as per Cocoa Horizons methodology. 	Cocoa Horizons Foundation, Zurich			
	<i>(in CHF)</i>			
		<u>2019/20</u>	<u>2018/19</u>	<u>2017/18</u>
	Cocoa Horizons Program Income	17,664,267	14,749,812	10,538,368
	Horizons Program contributions			
	Cocoa Horizons Program expenses			
	Farmer and farmer organization premium	(4,367,172)	(2,950,492)	(2,687,050)

	<table><tr><td>Productivity expense</td><td>(6,026,921)</td><td>(5,349,839)</td><td>(3,264,170)</td></tr><tr><td>Community expense</td><td>(3,013,551)</td><td>(1,655,666)</td><td>(2,114,846)</td></tr><tr><td>Environmental expense</td><td>(1,777,429)</td><td>(549,796)</td><td>N/A</td></tr><tr><td>Administrative expense</td><td>(2,254,608)</td><td>(1,936,619)</td><td>(1,497,938)</td></tr></table> <p><i>The above is an extract from the Foundation’s annual regulatory return. The Foundation’s financial audit is performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, Switzerland.</i></p>	Productivity expense	(6,026,921)	(5,349,839)	(3,264,170)	Community expense	(3,013,551)	(1,655,666)	(2,114,846)	Environmental expense	(1,777,429)	(549,796)	N/A	Administrative expense	(2,254,608)	(1,936,619)	(1,497,938)
Productivity expense	(6,026,921)	(5,349,839)	(3,264,170)														
Community expense	(3,013,551)	(1,655,666)	(2,114,846)														
Environmental expense	(1,777,429)	(549,796)	N/A														
Administrative expense	(2,254,608)	(1,936,619)	(1,497,938)														
<p>Ensuring that all Group Members receive the Horizons Premium for the Horizons cocoa delivered and accepted.</p> 	<p>Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon and Brazil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 100% of the farmers who delivered Horizons cocoa in the fiscal year have received the Cocoa Horizons Premium. <p>Indonesia*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 100% of the farmers who delivered Horizons cocoa in the fiscal year have received the Cocoa Horizons Premium																

5. Our Partners

A big thank you to the contributors of this program, such as customers, implementing partners and third party donors; through them we are able to drive further impact with cocoa farmers in origin countries.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Rabo Partnerships



Appendix A – Reporting Criteria

This section summarizes the basis of preparation for the performance indicators within this report, presenting clarification and definition of the terminology used within the reported performance indicators.

A set of general definitions is first presented, as well as specific guidance in relation to each of the reported performance indicators, by section of the report.

General definitions

- A **Farmer Group** is defined as an organized group of farmers such as a cooperative or similar. A Farmer Group is considered to be a member of the Cocoa Horizons program if it has signed all Four Cocoa Horizons Charters;
 - **Côte d'Ivoire:** These are partnered agricultural cooperatives and Barry Callebaut owned direct sourcing company, SACO.
 - **Cameroon:** These are partnered agricultural cooperatives and Barry Callebaut owned direct sourcing company, SIC CACAO.
 - **Ghana:** These are districts/branches that form part of Barry Callebaut's direct sourcing licensed buying company in Ghana, Nyonkopa Ltd.
 - **Indonesia:** These are Barry Callebaut's suppliers in Indonesia.
 - **Brazil:** There are no Farmer Groups in Brazil. Farmers work individually and sell their cocoa to Buying Stations, which might be independent or part of Barry Callebaut.
- A **Group Member** refers to a cocoa farmer who is a member of a Cocoa Horizons Farmer Group in the year ended 31 August 2020;
- **The Cocoa Horizons premium** is a cash payment to Farmer Groups and Group Members in proportion to their delivery of Cocoa Horizons cocoa to a Barry Callebaut buying site.
- A **Farmer Trainer** is an individual who, as part of the Cocoa Horizons program, has been selected to provide training to Group Members on a variety of topics. Farmer Trainers attend a number of “training of trainers” courses per year to support their knowledge and understanding of the messages to be cascaded to Group Members. In Ghana the term Farmer Trainer is interchangeable with Technical Office.

Material adjustments

In circumstances that result in a significant change to a methodology and have a material impact to a KPI result, either through refining the approach, receiving new information, a change in business structure, or from other events, Cocoa Horizons will initiate a recalculation of previous years' numbers.

Part 1 Farmer Groups and Group Members

KPI no.	KPI description	Assessment criteria
COH 1.1	104,863 metric tons of Horizons cocoa sold in bean equivalent	This KPI refers to the total volume of cocoa ingredients in chocolate or cocoa products sold to customers, converted into cocoa bean equivalent (applying the conversion ratio of 1.22 for cocoa liquor and powder and 2.44 for cocoa butter).

COH 1.2	All Horizons cocoa sales are documented and balanced against sourced volumes 2019/20 closed with cumulative surplus of 37,556 metric tons of volumes sourced against volumes sold (as per the stipulations related to mass balance described in the overview)	From the first Barry Callebaut buying point onwards down-stream, Horizons products follow the principle of mass balance, where sales volumes shall not exceed sourced volumes by more than 50% in any given year, and such shortfalls must be compensated in the following fiscal year. A mass balance system allows for the non-physical attributes and characteristics (such as country of origin or certification standard) of beans input into a system to be re-allocated to other beans in the system, as long as the number of beans output with each characteristic balances against those input at least once every three years.
COH 1.3	181 Farmer Groups delivered Horizons Cocoa in the year ended 31 August 2020	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia</i></p> <p>This indicator refers to the total number of Cocoa Horizons Farmer Groups (districts in Ghana) that have delivered at least 1kg of Cocoa Horizons cocoa to a Barry Callebaut buying site between 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020, and for which a Cocoa Horizons premium has been paid.</p> <p>A Farmer Group is considered to be a Cocoa Horizons Farmer Group as per KPI 1.4. Only those that have delivered within the last fiscal year (1 September 2019 - 31 August 2020) are included in this KPI.</p> <p>A Barry Callebaut buying site is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Côte d'Ivoire, SACO; • In Ghana, Nyonkopa; • In Cameroon, SIC CACAO; and • In Indonesia, PT. Papandayan Cocoa Industries. <p>In Brazil, there are no Farmer Groups as all farmers work independently. Therefore, this KPI is not in scope for Brazil.</p>
COH 1.4	<p>No. of farmers are registered Cocoa Horizons Group Members in the year ended 31 August 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Côte d'Ivoire: 62,864 • Ghana: 71,318 • Cameroon: 12,256 • Brazil: 2,752 	<p><i>Individually assured KPIs. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia*, Brazil</i></p> <p>This indicator relates to the number of registered farmers who are classified as Cocoa Horizons Group Members in the year from 1 September 2019 to 31 August 2020.</p> <p>A farmer is classified as a Cocoa Horizons farmer if they are registered within a Cocoa Horizons Farmer Group and have either delivered Cocoa Horizons cocoa or participated in a Cocoa Horizons activity between 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020. A Farmer Group is a Cocoa Horizons Farmer Group if they a) are an officially targeted Farmer Group by the Cocoa Horizons Foundation in year 1 September 2019 to 31 August 2020, and b) have signed the relevant governing documents. Not all farmers within a Cocoa Horizons Farmer Group are allocated as Cocoa Horizons farmers.</p> <p>Cocoa Horizons activities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delivered Cocoa Horizons cocoa 2. Received farm service activities (Farm Business Plans, Productivity Packages, cocoa seedlings, shade tree seedlings, income diversification) 3. Received cookstoves 4. Attended training 5. Participated in a child labor survey (farmers who participated) or received remediation activity 6. Had a farm mapped in 2019/20 7. Participated in a census survey in 2019/20 8. Undertook the Cocoa Horizons academy test <p>There are slight differences in some origins:</p>

		<p>In Ghana, a Farmer Group is called a society and is managed by a Purchasing Clerk (PC). The COH Convention and BC Supplier Code is signed once by Nyonkopa, not by each society.</p> <p>In Cameroon, farmer registration for the next season overlaps with the end of the current fiscal year. As such, farmers registered between June to August 2020 must be discounted from this calculation as they are registering for the 2020/21 season. Instead, farmers registered between June to August 2019 should be included in this fiscal year. Farmer Groups sign 4 Cocoa Horizons governing documents - Cocoa Horizons Convention, Child Labor Charter, Non-deforestation Convention, and Premium Agreement.</p> <p>In Brazil, there are no Farmer Groups. Instead a farmer is directly registered with Barry Callebaut and signs the BC Supplier Code and COH Convention themselves individually. The same criteria of delivering at least 1kg of Cocoa Horizons cocoa within the year applies.</p> <p>*In Indonesia, the numbers are available but are not in scope for assurance.</p>
COH 1.5	<p>No. metric tons of Horizons cocoa delivered during the year ended 31 August 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Côte d'Ivoire: 50,321 • Ghana: 47,509 • Cameroon: 10,506 • Brazil: 1,987 	<p><i>Individually assured KPIs. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia*, Brazil</i></p> <p>This indicator reports the total number of metric tons of Cocoa Horizons' cocoa delivered to a Barry Callebaut buying site between 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020 grown by COH registered farmers for which a COH premium has been paid.</p> <p>Buying sites are Barry Callebaut owned: In Côte d'Ivoire, SACO; In Ghana, Nyonkopa; In Cameroon, SIC CACAO; In Brazil, Barry Callebaut Brazil (August 2019 deliveries are included here as there was a lag effect in the 2018/19 deliveries consolidation and they could not be considered).</p> <p>In Ghana, all Cocoa Horizons farmers who delivered over 5 metric tons of cocoa were reviewed to ensure the validity of high volumes. At the time of reporting, the investigation was not complete and thus these volumes are excluded from this KPI.</p> <p>*In Indonesia, the numbers are available but are not in scope for assurance.</p>
COH 1.6b	<p>% COH registered farmers delivered Horizons cocoa in the year ended 31 August 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Côte d'Ivoire: 65% • Ghana: 88% • Cameroon: 47% • Brazil: 18% 	<p><i>Individually assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia*, Brazil</i></p> <p>This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of Cocoa Horizons Group Members who have delivered at least 1kg of Cocoa Horizons cocoa within the year 1 September 2019 to 31 August 2020 by the total number of Cocoa Horizons registered farmers as per KPI 1.4.</p> <p>In Brazil, deliveries from August 2019 are included in this calculation due to a delay in processing the numbers last year.</p> <p>*In Indonesia, the numbers are available but are not in scope for assurance.</p>

COH 1.8c	75% farmers delivered Horizons cocoa with full data (census and GPS map)	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia, Brazil</i></p> <p>This indicator relates to the number of farmers who are classified as Cocoa Horizons Group Members in each of the Cocoa Horizons Farmer Groups who meet the following criteria for the year ended 31 August 2020 as a proportion of the total number of Cocoa Horizons farmers who delivered Cocoa Horizons cocoa in the year from 1 September 2019 to 31 August 2020 (related to KPI 1.6a).</p> <p>To be included in this calculation, a farmer must have met all of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be a registered Cocoa Horizons Group Member as per criteria in KPI 1.4; • Have had a census survey conducted at any point in the past up to 31 August 2020; • Have had at least one of their farm plots mapped with a GPS polygon up to 31 August 2020; and • Have delivered at least 1kg of Cocoa Horizons certified cocoa within the year 1 September 2019 to 31 August 2020. <p>Our census activities started in the following origins in the following years: Côte d'Ivoire - 2016 Ghana - 2017 Cameroon - 2018 Indonesia - 2017 Brazil - 2019</p> <p>Our mapping activities started in the following origins in the following year: Côte d'Ivoire - 2018 Ghana - 2018 Cameroon - 2018 Indonesia - 2018 Brazil - 2019</p> <p>A census survey is conducted with farmers by field staff who are trained on a) using the tool (historically paper survey, since 2018 the K-App) and b) on the specific questions included in the survey by the local M&E teams. To date, farmers are only surveyed once. Each year, as many yet to be surveyed farmers as possible are surveyed. Since 2018 these have been immediately captured in our Katchilè database through the use of the K-app. Prior to this, the survey was taken on paper.</p> <p>The survey includes questions about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the farmers themselves (such as date of birth, preferred language, education level); • the farmer's family; • the facilities at home; • the farm, farming and agriculture; • sources of income (including cocoa, non-cocoa agricultural and non-agricultural income); and • additional information such as attitude towards farming, and household wealth indicators. <p>More information on mapping can be found in KPI 4.2.</p>
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<p>COH 1.9</p>	<p>% of farmers who delivered Horizons cocoa in the fiscal year have received the Cocoa Horizons Premium</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Côte d'Ivoire: 100% ● Ghana: 100% ● Cameroon: 100% ● Brazil: 100% 	<p><i>Individually assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia*, Brazil</i></p> <p>This indicator reports the percentage of the Cocoa Horizons Group Members who delivered Cocoa Horizons cocoa within the year from 1 September 2019 to 31 August 2020 and who have subsequently received the Cocoa Horizons premium on those deliveries.</p> <p>This is calculated in two steps: 1) confirming all farmers who delivered received the correct amount of premium for the quantity they delivered in the fiscal year; 2) calculating the % of those correctly paid by the total number of farmers who delivered within the year.</p> <p>The Cocoa Horizons premium is a fixed cash payment per kilogram of delivered Cocoa Horizons cocoa, and is paid to both the delivering farmers and their Farmer Groups.</p> <p>There are two different parts to the premium payment: 1) Cocoa Horizons pays a fixed amount to the Farmer Group based on the quantity of Cocoa Horizons cocoa purchased by Barry Callebaut; then 2) the Farmer Group pays the farmers based on the quantity of Cocoa Horizons cocoa sourced from Cocoa Horizons farmers.</p> <p>The amount purchased by Barry Callebaut is usually lower than the amount purchased by the Farmer Groups due to quality control procedures and damages in between. Any shortfall is made up by the Farmer Groups.</p> <p>There are differences in the details of the premium payment per origin:</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire, the premium payment is equally split 50:50 between Cocoa Horizons registered farmers and the Farmer Group to which the Cocoa Horizons registered farmers belong.</p> <p>In Ghana, the premium is paid out in full to Cocoa Horizons registered farmers.</p> <p>In Cameroon, 62.5% of the premium is paid to the farmer, and the rest to the Farmer Group. The payments are split and both made to the Farmer Group - one payment for the total for the Farmer Group, and one payment for the total for all the delivered farmers in that Farmer Group to whom the Farmer Group then distributes to each farmer. The payments can be net of Productivity Package loans, which are overdue for some farmers that received farm service activities. This deduction is documented and signed by the Farmer Group.</p> <p>In Brazil, the premium is paid full directly to farmers.</p> <p>*In Indonesia, the numbers are available but are not in scope for assurance.</p>
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Part 2 Farmer Households Lifted Out of Poverty Line

KPI no.	KPI description	Assessment criteria
COH 2.1	57,495 cocoa farmers above the World Bank's International Poverty Line of USD 1.90/day	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia</i></p> <p>This indicator is a measure of how many farmers in the Group Members in the Cocoa Horizons supply chain are above the World Bank International Poverty line of US\$1.90/day based on data collected from census survey interviews with farmers cumulatively to 31 August 2020.</p> <p>Our census activities started in the following origins in the following years: Côte d'Ivoire - 2016 Ghana - 2017 Cameroon - 2018 Indonesia - 2017</p> <p>This indicator is determined by: Obtaining survey information from farmers in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon and Indonesia regarding their household income generation from cocoa and other activities, as well as the size of their household; using in-country market prices for cocoa and other crops to determine an average income level for those farmers; and comparing this average income level to the International Poverty Line threshold for extreme poverty of US\$1.90 per day set by the World Bank, adjusted for purchasing power and cost of living in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon and Indonesia.</p> <p>For this calculation we obtain a general percentage for the farmers that are above the poverty line. This percentage is then multiplied by the farmers that are registered as active in the Farmer Groups registered with our Cocoa Horizons program. These are farmers in our Cocoa Horizons sustainability programme and participating in activities under this program. These Farmer Groups are delivering sustainable cocoa.</p> <p>Survey information Census surveys were undertaken with farmer households in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon and Indonesia up until 31 August 2020. The results from the surveys were then sense-checked against literature studies from an independent center of expertise and education for sustainable development, KIT Royal Tropical Institute. The census surveys and KIT study provided estimates over the following key metrics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the average yield per farm income from cocoa farming other income-generating activities cocoa farm size production cost the number of household members the number of financial dependents on the farmer. <p>Outliers from the census results have been removed and in some instances, the census results have been calibrated to match literature studies, in order to provide a more prudent analysis of the results. The assumptions and data calibration were performed by Barry Callebaut and are summarised below. It is important to note that the assumptions that refer to the KIT study "Demystifying the cocoa sector in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire.", are only applicable in the context of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, as the study was only performed there. As no similar literature was available for Cameroon and Indonesia, we have used this study to approximate similar values for these origin countries.</p>

		<p>For all countries, the following assumptions have been applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census surveys where the farmers have declared 0 for cocoa yield and other income have been discarded. • The cocoa farm size declared by the farmers were replaced with the GPS farm size captured on Katchilè if all plots of their farms have been GPS mapped. • Census surveys where the farmers did not answer/declare any cocoa harvested in the year have been discarded. • The commodity market price (cocoa and non-cocoa products) are based on local team knowledge of the market. • Census surveys where the farmers have questioned with zero as an answer have been discarded. • If a farmer declared more than 100 metric tons of rubber or 15 metric tons palm oil, then it is assumed to be in kg and converted to metric tons. • We have added one to all declared household members and financial dependents (if asked in the countries), to amend that the farmer does not take himself into account. • We have discarded surveys whereby the number of financial dependents is lower than the number of household members. <p>For Côte d'Ivoire, the following assumptions have been applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census surveys where the farmers have declared equal or more than 30 household members have been discarded. • Census surveys where the farmers have declared more than 50 financial dependents have been discarded. The number of financial dependents in Cote d'Ivoire is on average higher than other countries and thus a higher cut off has been used. • All self declared plots over and equal to the determined hectare limit (157.02 ha) removed as deemed unrealistic. • All yields above 1,100 kg/ha and equal to or below 100 kg/ha have been excluded from the calculation. • Farmers who have non-agricultural income of equal to or more than 5,000,000 CFA have been excluded from the calculation. • The cocoa income declared by the farmer was deducted by the average production cost inferred from KIT studies. The average production cost was repartitioned such that a farmer having declared a higher cocoa yield would incur a higher production cost. • If the farm size is unknown (after filling in values from mapping activities from General assumptions), we take the country average from mapping activities. • Due to a significant mismatch with literature in the number of declared household members with a value of 1 or 2, we have resampled the population to make sure the number of declared household members with a value of 1 and 2 now matches literature (to 2% and 5% of the population, respectively). • For Côte d'Ivoire, we divided the total household income by the number of declared financial dependents. <p>For Ghana, the following assumptions have been applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census surveys where the farmers have declared more than 30 financial dependents have been discarded. • All self declared plots over and equal to the determined hectare limit (69.34 ha) removed as deemed unrealistic. • An adjustment factor of 0.404686 has been applied to adjust declared plot sizes from acres to hectares. • Estimated yields above 1,400 kg/ha and equal or below 100 kg/ha are considered abnormal and have been excluded from the calculations. • Where the 'number of household members' question was answered as the highest radio-button option of "8 or more" this has been converted to be 9.
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		collected is relatively different from elsewhere due to different context and so cannot be combined; 3. the local context is different which still needs to be assessed and accounted for to enable aggregation and comparison with elsewhere.
2.1b	45,118 cocoa farmers above the World Bank International Poverty Line of USD 1.90/day - 2018/19 equivalent	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope are Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, and Indonesia</i></p> <p>This indicator is a measure of how many Cocoa Horizons Group Members are above the World Bank International Poverty line of US\$1.90/day at the end of the fiscal year 2018/19, based on data collected from census survey interviews with farmers cumulatively to 31 August 2019.</p> <p>Our census activities started in the following origins in the following years: Côte d'Ivoire - 2016 Ghana - 2017 Cameroon - 2018 Indonesia - 2017</p> <p>This indicator is determined by: Obtaining survey information from farmers in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon and Indonesia regarding their household income generation from cocoa and other activities, as well as the size of their household; using in-country market prices for cocoa and other crops to determine an average income level for those farmers; and comparing this average income level to the International Poverty Line threshold for extreme poverty of US\$1.90 per day set by the World Bank, adjusted for purchasing power and cost of living in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon and Indonesia.</p> <p>With this calculation we obtain a general percentage for the farmers that are above the poverty line. This percentage is then multiplied by the farmers that are registered as active in the Farmer Groups registered to Farmer Groups registered with our Cocoa Horizons program in 2018/19. These are farmers in our Cocoa Horizons sustainability programme and participating in activities under this program. These Farmer Groups are delivering sustainable cocoa.</p> <p>Survey information Census surveys were undertaken with farmer households in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon and Indonesia up until 31 August 2019. The results from the surveys were then sense-checked against literature studies from an independent center of expertise and education for sustainable development, KIT Royal Tropical Institute. The census surveys and KIT study provided estimates over the following key metrics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the average yield per farm • income from cocoa farming • other income generating activities • cocoa farm size • production cost • the number of household members • the number of financial dependents on the farmer <p>Outliers from the census results have been removed and in some instances, the census results have been calibrated to match literature studies, in order to provide a more prudent analysis of the results. The assumptions and data calibration were performed by Barry Callebaut and are summarised below. It is important to note that the assumptions that refer to the KIT study "Demystifying the cocoa sector in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire.", are only applicable in the context of Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, as the study was only performed there. As no similar literature was available for Cameroon and Indonesia, we have used this study to approximate similar values for these origin countries.</p>

		<p>For all countries, the following assumptions have been applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census surveys where the farmers have declared 0 for cocoa yield and other income have been discarded. • The cocoa farm size declared by the farmers were replaced with the GPS farm size captured on Katchilè if all plots of their farms have been GPS mapped. • Census surveys where the farmers did not answer/declare any cocoa harvested in the year have been discarded. • The commodity market price (cocoa and non-cocoa products) are based on local team knowledge of the market. • Census surveys where the farmers have questioned with zero as an answer have been discarded. • If a farmer declared more than 100 metric tons of rubber or 15 metric tons palm oil, then it is assumed to be in kg and converted to metric tons. • We have added one to all declared household members and financial dependents (if asked in the countries), to amend that the farmer does not take himself into account. • We have discarded surveys whereby the number of financial dependents is lower than the number of household members. <p>For Côte d'Ivoire, the following assumptions have been applied: Census surveys where the farmers have declared equal or more than 30 household members have been discarded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census surveys where the farmers have declared more than 50 financial dependents have been discarded. The number of financial dependents in Cote d'Ivoire is on average higher than other countries and thus a higher cut off has been used. • All self declared plots over and equal to the determined hectare limit (114.76 ha) removed as deemed unrealistic. • All yields above 1,100 kg/ha and equal to or below 100 kg/ha have been excluded from the calculation. • Farmers who have non-agricultural income of equal to or more than 5,000,000 CFA have been excluded from the calculation. • The cocoa income declared by the farmer was deducted by the average production cost inferred from KIT studies. The average production cost was repartitioned such that a farmer having declared a higher cocoa yield would incur a higher production cost. • If the farm size is unknown (after filling in values from mapping activities from General assumptions), we take the country average from mapping activities. • Due to a significant mismatch with literature in the number of declared household members with a value of 1 or 2, we have resampled the population to make sure the number of declared household members with a value of 1 and 2 now matches literature (to 2% and 5% of the population, respectively). • For Côte d'Ivoire, we divided the total household income by the number of declared financial dependents. <p>For Ghana, the following assumptions have been applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census surveys where the farmers have declared more than 30 financial dependents have been discarded. • All self declared plots over and equal to the determined hectare limit (70.21 ha) removed as deemed unrealistic. • An adjustment factor of 0.404686 has been applied to adjust declared plot sizes from acres to hectares. • Estimated yields above 1,400 kg/ha and equal or below 100 kg/ha are considered abnormal and have been excluded from the calculations. • Where the 'number of household members' question was answered as the highest radio-button option of "8 or more" this has been converted to be 9.
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COH 2.3a	<p>No. of farmers who graduated from COH academy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Côte d'Ivoire: 19,515 • Ghana: 39,441 • Cameroon: 1,914 	<p><i>Individually assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon</i></p> <p>This indicator is calculated by counting the total number of Cocoa Horizons Group Members who successfully graduated from the Cocoa Horizons academy between 1 September 2019 to 31 August 2020</p> <p>Cocoa Horizons Group Members can sit the test at any time in order to evaluate their knowledge and measure the training need/impact. The program has developed 1 exam of 30 questions with 4 answers (1 correct), adjusted to country specifics (such as most common pests or disease in the country). This exam is taken by farmers either in a group following a ballot box methodology (each farmer voting for their answer) or 1-on-1, supported in both cases by coaches in case of literacy limitations. Farmers who fail to pass the test can take it again the following year. Based on the results, Cocoa Horizons will revise the questionnaire to improve the exam, avoid false negatives and develop new questions/alternative exams.</p> <p>A farmer graduates from the Cocoa Horizons academy if they score at least 60% on 30 questions (= 18 correct answers).</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire, the assessment is done on a 1-on-1 basis with the field coach asking the questions to the farmer and recording the answers digitally.</p> <p>In Ghana, the assessment is done through a ballot box system, whereby farmers are given a number and put their number into the answer box they think is correct for each question. The correct answers are then recorded for each farmer in Excel.</p> <p>In Cameroon, the assessment is done on a 1-on-1 basis with the field coach asking the questions to the farmer and recording the answers digitally.</p> <p>This activity has not yet started in Brazil or Indonesia and so they are not in scope for this KPI.</p>
COH 2.3b	<p>% of farmers who have graduated from COH academy as proportion of those assessed in 2019/20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Côte d'Ivoire: 80% • Ghana: 78% • Cameroon: 35% 	<p><i>Individually assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon</i></p> <p>This indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of Cocoa Horizons Group Members who successfully graduated from the Cocoa Horizons assessment (as per KPI 2.3a) by the total number of Cocoa Horizons Group Members who took the assessment in the year from 1 September 2019 to 31 August 2020.</p> <p>A farmer successfully graduates from the Cocoa Horizons assessment if they pass the test with at least 60% correct answers. A farmer will only pass the test once and so there is no duplication in the numerator of the calculation.</p> <p>The number of farmers who sat the test does not contain duplicates. If a farmer sat the test more than once, they are only included in the denominator once.</p> <p>This activity has not yet started in Brazil or Indonesia and so they are not in scope for this KPI.</p>

COH 2.6a	36,324 farmers who received a Farm Business Plan (FBP)	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia, Brazil</i></p> <p>This indicator measures the number of Cocoa Horizons Group Members (as per KPI 1.4) who have received a Farm Business Plan either in fiscal year 2018/19 (1 September 2018 to 31 August 2019) or fiscal year 2019/20 (1 September 2019 to 31 August 2020).</p> <p>A Farm Business Plan is conducted by our field staff with selected farmers on one of their cocoa plots. The field staff input relevant data into the Farm Services App (FS App) on the state of the cocoa plot and cocoa trees, and farmer's maintenance activities and knowledge. The App produces, through the use of an algorithm, a recommended package for the farmer to improve the productivity of their plot over the following season. The farmer then has a choice to sign a contract for the recommended package, take a different package, or to not take a package at all.</p> <p>In Brazil, the Farm Business Plan is still conducted on paper and analysis for the recommended package is done manually. However, it follows the same considerations as the algorithm.</p> <p>A farmer is considered to have received a Farm Business Plan if a diagnostic was conducted on one of their cocoa plots and they were offered a package regardless of whether the farmer then signed up for a package or not.</p> <p>This is a cumulative KPI counting the number of unique farmers that have received a Farm Business Plan either in 2018/19 or in this fiscal year 2019/20.</p>
COH 2.6b	15,020 farmers with a Productivity Package	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia</i></p> <p>This indicator measures the number of Cocoa Horizons Group Members with a Productivity Package between 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020. A Productivity Package is a mix of a selection of high quality agricultural inputs and individualised coaching services provided by Cocoa Horizons field staff.</p> <p>A farmer is considered to have received a Productivity Package if they have signed up for any of the following packages between 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020 by giving consent within the FS App (or via paper survey in Brazil), and have either paid in full or paid a % downpayment where necessary. At this point they begin to receive the coaching services and inputs are delivered at the right seasonal interval for implementation.</p> <p>The list of productivity packages on offer in 2019/20 in each origin were as follows. Different origins have different packages based on farmer demand and what has been found to agronomically be needed for each context.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Insecticide [Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia] (2) Fungicide [Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia] (3) Insecticide & Fungicide [Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon] (4) Fertiliser [Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia] (5) Fertiliser & Insecticide [Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon] (6) Fertiliser & Fungicide [Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon] (7) Fertiliser, Insecticide, & Fungicide [Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon] (8) Pole pruner [Ghana] (9) Extra spraying service with any package containing insecticide or fungicide [Cameroon] <p>NB: In Ghana, the situation changed mid-season. Farmers were originally offered the above list of packages. However, in July 2020, the Government of Ghana prohibited the distribution of fertiliser. As such, all contracts for fertiliser in Ghana have been cancelled and farmers reimbursed for that proportion of the</p>

		<p>package. Other products within the packages continued to be distributed. Farmers who only had a fertiliser package have thus not been counted here.</p> <p>Farmers must subscribe to one, or more, of the above packages with a different payment requirement depending on origin country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Côte d'Ivoire - 25% down payment - Ghana - 15% down payment - Cameroon - 30% down payment - Indonesia - farmers paid 100% outright (initially packages were offered on credit with a % downpayment but no financial institution would approve the credit so farmers were asked to pay 100% immediately). Alternatively, a farmer can decide to purchase the recommended products independently whilst receiving the support coaching services from BC. These farmers are still considered to have a Productivity Package. <p>NB: In all cases, a 1-2% variation in payment is allowed.</p> <p>Brazil does not have a full productivity programme and so is not included in scope for this KPI.</p>
COH 2.6c	49% farmers who adopted a Productivity Package after a Farm Business Plan	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia</i></p> <p>This KPI is a measure of effectiveness of the Farm Business Plan (FBP) process in converting the diagnostics into contracts for Productivity Packages. It is calculated by dividing the number of farmers who signed a contract for any of the Productivity Packages after having received an FBP (as described in KPI 2.6b) over the total farmers who have received an FBP (as described in KPI 2.6a), both between 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020.</p> <p>Brazil does not have a full productivity programme and so is not in scope for this KPI.</p>
COH 2.7	1,391,170 cocoa seedlings distributed	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia, Brazil</i></p> <p>This indicator measures the total number of cocoa seedlings distributed on behalf of Cocoa Horizons between 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020. The cocoa seedlings come from either suppliers or community nurseries.</p> <p>In Ghana, a seedling is considered to be distributed when it reaches the farmer. The seedling is distributed from supplier to Purchasing Clerk and from Purchasing Clerk to the farmers.</p> <p>In Cameroon, a seedling is considered to be distributed when a farmer has received and signed the discharge form/receipt.</p> <p>In Brazil, the seedlings are considered to be distributed when the farmer collects them from the nursery, at which point an invoice is issued. Cocoa Horizons Foundation subsidised seedlings in Brazil and so any farmer receiving subsidised pricing for seedlings is counted under Cocoa Horizons.</p> <p>In Indonesia, a seedling is considered to be distributed when it is sold from the nursery. This could be either directly to a farmer (Cocoa Horizons or non-Cocoa Horizons) or to a government body or other organization which goes on to give them to farmers.</p> <p>No cocoa seedlings have been distributed in Côte d'Ivoire since the government of Côte d'Ivoire banned the distribution of improved cocoa varieties in May 2018. Hence Côte d'Ivoire is not in scope for this KPI.</p>

COH 2.8	45,893 farmers who have received farm service activities	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia, Brazil</i></p> <p>A Cocoa Horizons Group Member is considered to have received farm service activities if they are a registered Cocoa Horizons farmer (as per KPI 1.4) and have benefited from any of the following between 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - received a Farm Business Plan (as per KPI 2.6a) - signed a contract for a Productivity package (as per KPI 2.6b) - received cocoa seedlings (as per KPI 2.7) - received shade tree seedlings (as per KPI 4.1a) - received income diversification (as per KPI 2.9)
COH 2.9	526 farmers who have received support for income diversification	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Ghana, Cameroon</i></p> <p>This indicator represents the number of Cocoa Horizons Group Members who have received support for income diversification activities since the start of activities in 2018/19. Income diversification activities are non-cocoa packages and activities that diversify a farming household's income. This KPI is cumulative year on year. However, if a farmer receives support for more than one package, they are only included once. Upon receiving a product/training, the farmer signs a participation form to acknowledge receipt.</p> <p>In Ghana, these activities started in 2018/2019 and refer to receiving support with at least one of the following.</p> <p>Activities taking place in 2019/20</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rabbits - farmers receive rabbits for breeding and meat; and training. • Poultry - farmers receive either a) cockerels for breeding, or b) chickens for laying and meat. • Soap making - farmers receive training and support to form groups. • Beekeeping - farmers receive training and beekeeping products. <p>Activities that took place in 2018/19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soap making - farmers receive training and support to form groups. <p>In Cameroon, these activities took place in 2018/2019 and refer to support for one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing vegetables. • Electricity generation (solar panels). <p>There was only very low interest for these activities in Cameroon and so the activities were discontinued in 2019/20.</p> <p>There are no income diversification activities in Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, or Brazil.</p>

part 3 Zero Child Labor in Our Supply Chain

COH 3.1	800 Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) established	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon</i></p> <p>This indicator refers to the number of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) that have been established, by or with support from Cocoa Horizons, until 31 August 2020. VSLAs are group membership based and are used as an opportunity to implement activities that support farmers further under the three pillars. For example, a VSLA can be used for income diversification projects (growing vegetables, etc.), community seedling projects (Thriving Nature) or it can be linked to activities in the communities where there has been a high risk of child labor where income generating activity projects are run</p>
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		<p>with a focus on women. On average VSLA membership ranges between 10-35 members.</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire, SACO worked with CARE to support the establishment of VSLAs by starting the groups, which can be women only, men only or mixed. A VSLA is considered to have been established if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The VSLA group has received sensitization on the subject; • Farmers agreed and organized themselves to form a group to start savings; and • The group promoter has been recruited and trained. <p>In Ghana, VSLAs are formed with support from Solidaridad. Solidaridad will conduct training for our Technical Officers on the procedures, methodology and principles of VSLA formation. The Technical Officers will then form the VSLAs and Solidaridad will support with the group strengthening. In Nyonkopa VSLAs are also referred to as NSLAs with the "N" representing Nyonkopa in place of the "V".</p> <p>A VSLA group is considered to have been established based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A constitution has been signed; and • Group has met at least once (started saving or not). <p>In Cameroon, Barry Callebaut worked with Asseja to support the establishment of VSLAs either by starting the groups or changing existing community groups. Some are legal associations and others are informal. A VSLA is considered to have been established if training on the subject has been delivered to the group.</p> <p>The approach is different per origin due to our different sourcing structures and expertise in each country. In Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, local team structure and set up in the field allowed for more independent setting up of VSLAs, with support from third party organisations where needed. However in Cameroon, local team expertise was missing and relied more heavily on the third party. Furthermore, in Cameroon the process of establishing VSLAs was more dependent on converting already existing groups rather than setting up new ones from scratch. The criteria for establishment was thus less detailed. Going forward, as the origins become more similar in expertise and setting up of new VSLAs, the methodology will be further aligned.</p> <p>There are no VSLA activities in Indonesia and Brazil and so these are not in scope for this KPI.</p>
COH 3.2	<p>No. of child labor cases identified in our supply chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Côte d'Ivoire: 6,494 • Ghana: 14,937 • Cameroon: 1,088 	<p><i>Individually assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon</i></p> <p>A child is considered to be in child labor if they undertake work that deprives them of their childhood, their potential, and their dignity (as per the International Labour Organisation [ILO] definition). Child labor refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially and/or morally harmful to children. It interferes with their schooling by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; - obliging them to leave school prematurely; or - requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work. <p>There are different categories of child labor. The worst forms of child labor are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; • the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic performances;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties; and • work which, by its nature or circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children (known as hazardous work). <p>The specific criteria of child labor in each origin are outlined below.</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire, child labor is defined according to the ILO definition of child labor and hazardous child labor follows the Côte d'Ivoire CIV Decree N°2017-016 and 017 MEPS/CAB (2017), which is summarized in the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) document "Comparative Analysis of Child Labor Decrees in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana". The data of the surveyed and observed children, from the CLMRS Child and CLMRS Farms surveys is analyzed following a semi-automated process, against the below criteria, based on the above definition to determine if a child is in child labor or not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the child has been involved in at least one task that has been designated as hazardous in the Côte d'Ivoire criteria, then the child is considered to be in child labor and as having participated in one of the worst forms of child labor. • If the type of work performed by the child is not listed on the hazardous activities as designated by the Côte d'Ivoire CIV Decree N°2017-016 and 017 MEPS/CAB (2017), the total amount of light work done by the child is calculated and compared against the maximum allowable hours for the age group of the child. • If the amount of hours work for 13-17 year olds is found to be exceeding this limit for the defined age group, the child is considered to be in child labor. • All children between 5-12 years of age who carry out light tasks (≥1hr/week) as part of an economic activity (paid or unpaid) are considered to be in child labor. • Children found below the age of 5 are removed from our CLMRS surveys, as these are believed to be input errors from the enumerator. • All other children who do not fall into these categories are considered to not be in child labor. <p>Based on the nature of the "causal factors" of the incidence of the child labor in the individual households, a remediation plan is charted out. For households where such cases are spotted and a remediation plan is in play, the CLMRS coach will revisit the household and check on the status of the child, to determine if the child is still in child labor or not. Usually a case is followed 3 times, inclusive of the remediation activity, with at least 3 months apart for up to the next 12 months before there is enough evidence that the child is out of child labor.</p> <p>In Ghana, child labor is defined according to the ILO definition of child labor and the hazardous child labor follows the "Hazardous Child Labor Activity Framework for Ghana [HAF] (2016)", which is summarized in the ICI document. The data of the surveyed and observed children, from the CLMRS Child and CLMRS Farms surveys is analyzed following a semi-automated process, against the below criteria based on the above definition to determine if a child is in child labor or not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the child has been involved in at least one task that has been designated as hazardous by the "Hazardous Child Labor Activity Framework for Ghana [HAF] (2016)", then the child is considered to be in child labor and as having participated in one of the worst forms of child labor. • If the type of work performed by the child is not listed on the hazardous activities as designated by the Ghana HAF (see also observation in section 4), the total amount of light work done by the
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		<p>child is calculated and compared against the maximum allowable hours for the age group of the child.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the amount of hours worked for 13-17 year olds is found to be exceeding this limit for the defined age group, the child is considered to be in Child Labor. • All 5-12 year olds who carry out light tasks (≥ 1hr/week) as part of an economic activity (paid or unpaid) are considered to be in child labor. • Children found below the age of 5 are removed from our CLMRS surveys, as these are believed to be input errors from the enumerator. • All other children who do not fall into these categories are considered to not be in child labor. <p>In Cameroon, the approach explained below has been piloted as a "community model" under the comprehensive pilots. The Community Child Protection Committee (CCPC) census is conducted by the enumerators of the non-government organization (NGO), Asseja, by visiting all households in the communities (non-Cocoa Horizons and Cocoa Horizons supply chain related) and conducting a paper based survey. The survey is conducted with the head of the household. The survey forms (hard copy) are kept by the CCPC and with Asseja. Asseja enters the forms into excel. Identification of child labor is determined by questions from the survey about the household member working and the type of work he/she conducts.</p> <p>If the child has been involved in a task that has been designated as hazardous by the definitions upheld by the Cameroon government the child is considered to be in child labor and as having participated in one of the worst forms of child labor.</p> <p>All other children who do not fall into the above category are considered to not be in child labor.</p> <p>The data from the CCPC Census is collected and analysed by Asseja and then shared with Cocoa Horizons. Cocoa Horizons then follows up to verify the location, the farmer and the child labor cases. Cocoa Horizons logs all cases identified in the K-app under the Child Labor Community Monitoring survey. This is entered by SIC Cacao's Monitoring & Evaluation team. The survey uses a case tracking tool.</p> <p>Methodology for Analysis</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <13 years old - no work allowed. • 13-15 years old - only light work can be undertaken for a maximum of 2 hours per day on a school day, and 4 hours per day on a non-school day to a maximum of 10 hours per week during school term and 14 hours per week during school holidays; children between 13-15 cannot be employed. • 14-15 years old - Boys can carry 15kg, transport by rail cart 500kg, transport by wheelbarrow 40kg, transport by vehicle with 3-4 wheels 60kg, transport by handcart 130kg, transport by tricycle carrier 50kg; Girls can carry 8kg, transport by rail cart 300kg, transport by wheelbarrow 30kg, transport by vehicle with 3-4 wheels 35kg, transport by handcart or tricycle is prohibited. Apprenticeships are possible from 14 years old. • 16-17 years old - normal / non-hazardous work, and employment, can be undertaken for a maximum of 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Hazardous activities can be undertaken under the condition that i) their health, safety, and morals are guaranteed; and ii) that they have received a specific and adequate training or vocational training in relation to the activity. Boys can carry 20kg, transport by rail cart 500kg, transport by wheelbarrow 40kg, transport by vehicle with 3-4
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<p>COH 3.3</p>	<p>No. of child labor cases under remediation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Côte d'Ivoire: 1,852 • Ghana: 2,665 • Cameroon: 269 	<p><i>Individually assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon</i></p> <p>Once a child labor case has been identified in our supply chain (as per KPI 3.2) it begins to go through a multiphase remediation process. To be remediated the case is first assessed to determine which remediation activity is most suitable for the type of child labor identified (more details below on the remediation plan). Next the most relevant activity is carried out with the child or parents of the child; and finally the case is monitored over a 12 month period to ensure the remediation activity has been successful. This process can take over a year and is explained in more detail per origin below.</p> <p>A child labor case is considered to be under remediation if the case was identified in the previous years, and it has a remediation plan and at least one remediation activity undertaken.</p> <p>Remediation activities fall under various categories - awareness creation, items for the child, school/vocational training, Income generating for parent/guardian, or community interventions.</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire, remediation activities are currently:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising: Mass sensitization; individual household sensitization. • Items for the child: School fees, birth certificates, wheelbarrow, shovel. • Schooling/Vocational Training: bridging classes. <p>In Ghana, they are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation: Mass sensitization, Individual household sensitization. • Items for the Child: School uniform, Exercise books, School bags. • Schooling/Vocational Training: Bakery & confectionery. • IGA Parent/Guardian: Soap making. • Community (other): Reading & Learning clubs, Child Labor & Environmental clubs. <p>In Cameroon, remediation activities are currently:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Items for the children under 14: exercise books and mathematical sets, school bags, text books. • Children 14 and over: advice to parents to enrol their child in vocational training. <p>Remediation process in each origin</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire, the remediation process involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data analysis and child labor cases identification by the Community Development/Monitoring & Evaluation team. • Draft of global remediation plan elaboration and submission to client (COH or Hersheys) by the Community Development/Monitoring & Evaluation team or ICI depending on the project. • Validation of the plan. • Implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Terms of Reference of each activity; ○ recruitment of non-government organization if necessary; ○ set up of the activities; and ○ follow up of the remediation. • Remediation plans are developed by ICI (Hersheys), SACO (COH), COOP management/Child Labour Surveillance Committee (Mars pilot) and the Community Child Protection Committee (Hersheys). In the case of Hersheys, the remediation plan is presented to the customer after which they should approve and it can be implemented. <p>In Ghana, the remediation process involves:</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data analysis through which cases are identified. This is done by local M&E in conjunction with the Community Development/Monitoring & Evaluation and Global M&E. • Local M&E groups identified cases into their respective geographical areas with the number of cases for each area. • Terms of reference are developed for calls for proposals. • Requests for Proposals are sent out to potential NGOs with expertise in Child Labor remediation. • Potential partners submit proposals with remediation plans and budgets to go with. • Set criteria is used to select a partner who begins remediation by visiting communities to where cases have been identified to engage with key stakeholders such as traditional leaders and district regulatory agencies. • Community sensitisation and awareness creation on child rights, child labor. • and child protection through sensitisation workshops begins in the communities. • This is then followed by household awareness creation and sensitization. • Assessment of each individual child labor case is conducted to design a specific remedy. • Remediation interventions are developed for identified cases. • Remediation intervention for identified cases are then implemented. • Monitoring of cases is done after the implementation process. <p>In Cameroon, the remediation process involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases are identified through direct questioning of the head of the household. This is done on paper and information received is keyed into a database and analyzed. • Here, we know the number of children in child labor desegregated by sex and age. There are no individual remediation plans. • There is an operational procedure that guides us on steps to be taken for each case identified. • Cases of children in CL below 14 are given school support. This is done by the NGO, the CPC and some government authorities where present. When children are handed kits, their parents sign discharge forms to acknowledge receipt. • There are then 3 follow up visits to ensure child's stability before remediation activity is considered closed. • Children in child labor who are 14 or above, are placed in vocational training centers. Forms are signed by parents (engagement letter) and the trainer (partnership agreement). • Based on the contract documents, the NGO has to keep all data confidential. • Data concerning the community can be shared with the CPC after analysis. • The NGO has remediation responsibility but works with the CPC since this is the first time they are involved in such activities. • The NGO keys data, puts in place the list of children in CL which is verified by the BC M&E team, purchases and hands items for remediation to families of children in CL, identifies vocational training centers and ensures children are placed and followed up. <p>If a farmer household leaves the supply chain after case identification or if the identified child turns 18 and is no longer considered to be a child, the case is no longer considered.</p> <p>In Indonesia, this KPI is not in scope for 19/20 as Community Child Protection Committees have just been established. In Brazil, there are no child labor monitoring programme/systems yet in place.</p>
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COH 3.4	<p>No. of child labor cases considered remediated on the grounds the child has not been found performing child labor over 2 consecutive monitoring visits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Côte d'Ivoire: 335 	<p><i>Individually assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire</i></p> <p>A child labor case is considered to be remediated if the child declared that he has not been involved in any hazardous activities over the last 12 months (or the last 2 consecutive biannual follow up visits from the coaches) since the remediation activity has taken place. Generally visits are made between 3-6 months or if the child, during this time period from case identification to 31 August 2020, turned 18 and is no longer considered a child.</p> <p>A case has thus been remediated, if the child declared that he has not been involved in any hazardous activities over the last 12 months (or the last 2 consecutive biannual follow up visits from the coaches) since the remediation activity has taken place. Revisits take place between 3-6 months after the remediation activity or last follow-up visit. These visits are strategically timed, when occurrence is highest, which is mainly during harvest times and school holidays.</p> <p>After the case(s) have been remediated a household that has had child labor cases should be monitored yearly for at least three consecutive years or until the child has turned 18 or the household is no longer supplying to Cocoa Horizons. If the case needs to be reopened or if in these three years a new case comes up in the same household, then the coop management, Cocoa Horizons, CCPC and other relevant child protection related authorities will convene and decide if the household is to remain in Cocoa Horizons' supply chain or not and who will take up the remediation. If the decision is to exclude the household from the supply chain, the remediation in principle is to be taken up by the local child protection authorities. If the decision is to keep the household in the supply chain, Cocoa Horizons will continue to actively support the child's remediation.</p> <p>If a farmer household leaves the supply chain after case identification or if the identified child turns 18 years old and is no longer considered to be a child, the case is no longer considered.</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire, remediation activities are currently:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Awareness raising: Mass sensitization, individual household sensitization. ● Items for the child: School fees, birth certificates, wheelbarrow, shovel. ● Schooling/Vocational Training: bridging classes. <p>This KPI is not in scope for Ghana and Cameroon because child labor identification activities began there this season and therefore all cases are under remediation but not yet remediated. They will be in scope next year. In Brazil and Indonesia, child labor monitoring has not yet begun.</p>
COH 3.5a	<p>No. of Farmer Groups covered by Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation (CLMRS) activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Côte d'Ivoire: 44 ● Ghana: 60 ● Cameroon: 6 	<p><i>Individually assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon</i></p> <p>A Cocoa Horizons Farmer Group is considered to be covered by child labor monitoring or remediation activities if at least one farmer in the Farmer Group has taken part in a child labor identification monitoring survey as defined in KPI 3.6 or has participated in a remediation activity as defined in KPI 3.3. A farmer group is considered to be a Cocoa Horizons Farmer Group if it meets the criteria outlined in KPI 1.4.</p>

COH 3.6	<p>No. of farming households that have participated in a child labor identification monitoring survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Côte d'Ivoire: 15,091 ● Ghana: 22,667 ● Cameroon: 1,415 	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon</i></p> <p>This indicator refers to the number of Cocoa Horizons Group Member households who participated in the following survey interviews, in the year ended 31 August 2020, as part of the child labor monitoring and remediation activities.</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire & Ghana they participate in a child labor identification survey. In Cameroon, they participate in a community census survey.</p> <p>Indonesia and Brazil are not in scope as child labor activities have not fully started in these origins.</p>
COH 3.7	<p>No. children that have participated in a child labor identification monitoring survey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Côte d'Ivoire: 37,190 ● Ghana: 44,702 	<p><i>Individually assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana</i></p> <p>As part of the process outlined in KPI 3.3, CLMRS surveys are undertaken with priority households. There are two surveys within the CLMRS survey, a child survey and a farm survey. The child survey consists of an interview of all of the children in the farmer household and the enumerator asks the following questions of each child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Child Name. ● Child Date of Birth. ● If the child has a birth certificate, is literate, its highest level of education, and other questions on characteristics. ● Whether the child was involved in any work or tasks deemed as non-hazardous by the local authorities. ● If the child was involved in any non-hazardous work or tasks, for how many days and number of hours per day. To estimate if the child is doing too much non-hazardous work. The working limits per country and age bracket is described in section 4 of the document "Hazardous Child Labor Activity Framework for Ghana [HAF] (2016)". ● Whether the child was involved in any work or tasks deemed as hazardous by the local authorities. Please see section 4 of this document for the hazardous tasks per country. ● If the child was involved in any hazardous work or tasks, for how many days and hours a day, in order to estimate the severity of the work being done. <p>A child is considered to have participated in a CLMRS survey if they have taken part in the CLMRS child survey.</p> <p>Indonesia and Brazil are not in scope as child labor activities have not fully started in these origins.</p>
COH 3.9	<p>38 communities sensitized on child labor</p>	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire</i></p> <p>This indicator counts the number of communities sensitized on child labor via the Cocoa Horizons truck.</p> <p>The Cocoa Horizons truck is a media-enabled vehicle used to deliver training and sensitization sessions in the field. This indicator states the number of communities visited by the Cocoa Horizons truck in the year ended 31 August 2020.</p> <p>For the purposes of this indicator, the term "community" is defined as a group of individuals living in a cluster of villages in close proximity to one another, in which Cocoa Horizons Group Members reside.</p>

part 4 Environmental Protection

4.1a	1,204,223 shade tree seedlings distributed to farmers	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia</i></p> <p>This indicator measures the total number of shade tree seedlings distributed by Cocoa Horizons to Cocoa Horizons Group Members between 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020. The seedlings come from either suppliers or community nurseries.</p> <p>A shade tree is a tree whose primary purpose is to provide shade for other crops, especially cocoa. They are usually fast growing and planted at intervals on a cocoa plot to help protect cocoa trees from the sun and retain moisture. Usually the shade trees distributed are a mix of varieties, and some can have the secondary purpose of providing fruits e.g. plantain. These are distributed as young seedlings.</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire, a seedling is considered to be distributed when it reaches the farmer. Upon receipt, the farmer signs or fingerprints a distribution list.</p> <p>In Ghana, a seedling is considered to be distributed when it reaches the farmer. The seedling is distributed from supplier to Purchasing Clerk and from Purchasing Clerk to the farmers. Upon receipt, the farmer signs or fingerprints a distribution list.</p> <p>In Cameroon, a seedling is considered to be distributed when a farmer has received and signed the discharge form/receipt.</p> <p>In Indonesia, a seedling is considered to be distributed when it is sold from the supplier's nursery. This could be either directly to a farmer, to a government body or other organisation, who then gives them to farmers.</p> <p>There is no shade tree seedling distribution in Brazil, hence this KPI is out of scope for Brazil.</p>
4.1b	1,574,758 shade tree seedlings distributed to Farmer Groups	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia</i></p> <p>This indicator measures the total number of shade tree seedlings distributed by Cocoa Horizons Foundation to Cocoa Horizons Farmer Groups. Once received by the Farmer Groups, the Farmer Groups then go on to distribute the seedlings to farmers as per KPI 4.1a.</p>
4.2	80% farmers who delivered Horizons cocoa with a GPS map	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia, Brazil</i></p> <p>This indicator calculates the number of Cocoa Horizons Group Members who delivered Cocoa Horizons cocoa who have had a least one of their cocoa plots mapped with a GPS that generates a polygon as a percentage of the total number of Cocoa Horizons Group Members who delivered Cocoa Horizons cocoa as per KPI 1.6a.</p> <p>Note that this KPI refers to the number of farmers who have had at least one of their plots mapped, therefore where a farmer has three farms mapped, it is reported as one.</p>

4.3	76% of Horizons cocoa demonstrated to not be contributing to deforestation	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia, Brazil</i></p> <p>Cocoa Horizons cocoa demonstrated not to be contributing to deforestation refers to Cocoa Horizons cocoa which has not been sourced from a Protected Area (as defined by the host government and/or the Cocoa and Forest Initiative guidelines). Cocoa Horizons identifies the location and area of the Protected Areas by using data from a variety of sources, including the WDPA (World Database of Protected Areas). Cocoa Horizons has identified cocoa bean production sites via GPS mapping (farm polygons). The percentage of cocoa demonstrated not to be contributing to deforestation is calculated based on the proportion of Cocoa Horizons cocoa sourced from farm polygons which are not located in a Protected Area, divided by the total volume of all Cocoa Horizons cocoa sourced from high risk countries.</p> <p>Risk profiles of cocoa are obtained from the 'Maplecroft Index', where a score of 6 or lower is high risk and a score above 6 is low risk. A sense check is then conducted on the Maplecroft results and any origin considered risky with a score between 6 and 7 may still be included as high risk. All cocoa sourced is considered to be from a 'high risk' country according to the 'Maplecroft Index'.</p> <p>If there is at least one farm polygon map which is within a Protected Area, then the whole volume delivered by a given farmer is rejected as not demonstrated to be not contributing to deforestation. If polygons of cocoa farms are located outside of a Protected Area, then sourced cocoa volume from these farmers is demonstrated not to be contributing to deforestation.</p> <p>Barry Callebaut is following the guidance by the respective national governments, forest ministries and the work in progress by the multi-stakeholder Cocoa and Forest Initiative (Côte d'Ivoire & Ghana) in relation to the Protected Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Côte d'Ivoire: Following the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) guidance, all National Parks, Reserves and Classified Forest 1 are considered as Protected Areas. As the Forest Ministry's decree on the Classified Forests has yet to be finalised and enforced, the situation, guidance and categorization of the different Classified Forests remains highly unclear. Nevertheless, as a prudent measure, Classified Forest 1 which is described as under strict protection is considered a Protected Area as well, as some forests from this category could be classified as parks or reserves in the future. Barry Callebaut is continuing to engage with the Ivorian government to gain more clarity on the boundaries of Classified Forests and agree on actions to be taken in our supply chain, which may result in updates to our methodology in the future. ● Ghana: National Parks, Resource Reserves and Wildlife Sanctuaries; ● Cameroon: National Parks, Forest and Wildlife Reserves, and Sanctuaries of fauna and flora; ● Indonesia: National Parks; and ● Brazil: National Parks. <p>The actual calculation is as follows:</p> <p>(Certified COH cocoa from high risk countries traced to cocoa farms located outside of a Protected Area) / (all sourced COH cocoa)</p>
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4.4a	2,610 cookstoves distributed to farmers	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana</i></p> <p>This indicator measures the number of cookstoves distributed to farmers between 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020.</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire, a cookstove is considered distributed if a farmer has signed for it. This is in the form of a receipt.</p> <p>In Ghana, the cookstoves are distributed from the supplier to the Purchasing Clerk and then further to the farmer. A cookstove is considered distributed when the farmer has signed the distribution sheet.</p> <p>There was no cookstove distribution this year in Cameroon, Indonesia, or Brazil. As the programme scales, we will look to expand the activity in other origins.</p>
4.4b	4,191 cookstoves distributed to Farmer Groups	<p><i>Globally assured KPI. Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana</i></p> <p>This indicator measures the total number of cookstoves distributed by Cocoa Horizons to Cocoa Horizons farmer groups between 1 September 2019 and 31 August 2020. Once received by the farmer groups, the farmer groups then go on to distribute the cookstoves to farmers as per KPI 4.4a.</p>

Appendix B - Unassured Reporting Criteria

KPI no.	KPI description	Assessment criteria
COH 1.6a	No. COH registered farmers delivered Horizons cocoa	<p>This indicator is the number of Cocoa Horizons Group Members who have delivered at least 1kg of Cocoa Horizons cocoa within the year 1 September 2019 to 31 August 2020.</p> <p>In Brazil, deliveries from August 2019 are included in this calculation due to a delay in processing the numbers last year.</p>
COH 1.7a	No. of women farmers delivered Cocoa Horizons cocoa are members Farmer Groups	This indicator states the number of female Group Members who have delivered at least 1kg of Horizons cocoa to a Horizons Farmer Group and the number of COH registered women during the year ended 31 August 2020.
COH 1.7b	No. of women are registered members of Cocoa Horizons Farmer Groups	This indicator states the number of female Group Members who are registered as a Horizons Farmer Group during the year ended 31 August 2020.
COH 1.8a	No. of delivered farmers with full data	<p>This indicator relates to the number of farmers who are classified as Cocoa Horizons Group Members in each of the Cocoa Horizons Farmer Groups who meet the following criteria for the year ended 31 August 2020.</p> <p>Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be a registered Cocoa Horizons Group Member as per criteria in KPI 1.3 - Have had a census survey conducted at any point in the past up to 31 August 2020 - Have had at least one of their farm plots mapped with a GPS polygon up to 31 August 2020 - Have delivered at least 1kg of Cocoa Horizons certified cocoa within the year 1 September 2019 to 31 August 2020 <p>Our census activities started in the following origins in the following years:</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire - 2016 Ghana - 2017 Cameroon - 2018 Indonesia - 2017 Brazil - 2019</p> <p>Our mapping activities started in the following origins in the following year:</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire - 2018 Ghana - 2018 Cameroon - 2018 Indonesia - 2018 Brazil - 2019</p> <p>A census survey is conducted with farmers by field staff who are trained on a) using the tool (historically paper survey, since 2018 the K-App) and b) on the specific questions included in the survey by the local M&E teams. To date, farmers are only surveyed once. Each year, as many yet to be surveyed farmers as possible are surveyed. Since 2018 these have been immediately captured in</p>

		<p>our Katchilè database through the use of the K-app. Prior to this, the survey was taken on paper.</p> <p>The survey includes questions about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the farmers themselves (such as date of birth, preferred language, education level); • the farmer's family; • the facilities at home; • the farm, farming and agriculture; and • sources of income (including cocoa, non-cocoa agricultural and non-agricultural income).
COH 1.8b	No. of farmers with full data	<p>The same as KPI 1.8a but without the delivering criteria. Therefore, this indicator is the number of farmers who are classified as Cocoa Horizons Group Members in each of the Cocoa Horizons Farmer Groups who meet the following criteria for the year ended 31 August 2020.</p> <p>Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be a registered Cocoa Horizons Group Member as per criteria in KPI 1.3 - Have had a census survey conducted at any point in the past up to 31 August 2020 - Have had at least one of their farm plots mapped with a GPS polygon up to 31 August 2020
COH 2.2	No. of Farmer Group staff trained	<p><i>Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon</i></p> <p>This indicator presents the number of Farmer Group staff who have participated in at least the minimum amount of Cocoa Horizons training commensurate to their role.</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warehouse Keepers complete Quality and Traceability module; • Directors, Treasurers, Presidents or Accountants must complete at least one Business skills module and the Farm General Brief module every year. <p>In Cameroon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative leaders are trained on sustainability and traceability • Application specialists are trained on using chemicals and spraying equipment • Field staff are trained on good agricultural practices and farm business plans
COH 2.4	No. of farmers trained on environmental protection	<p><i>Counties in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon</i></p> <p>This indicator represents the number of farmers who have attended at least one training session on environmental protection. These trainings are taught in a farmer field school approach by qualified coaches and cover issues such as soil erosion and deforestation.</p>
COH 2.5	No. of farmers trained on gender and social issues	<p><i>Counties in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon</i></p> <p>This indicator represents the number of farmers who have attended at least one training session on gender and social issues. These trainings are taught in a farmer field school approach by qualified coaches and cover issues such as gender; human rights; employment & contractual relations</p>

COH 3.5b	% Farmer Groups we directly source from that have systems in place to prevent, monitor, and remediate child labor	<p><i>Countries in scope: Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon</i></p> <p>This indicator refers to the number of Farmer Groups we directly source from that are covered by our child labor monitoring and/or remediation activities as a proportion of all Farmer Groups we work with in our sustainability programme (as per KPI 1.1). These activities may be child labor monitoring or remediation (as in KPI 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5).</p> <p>Indonesia and Brazil are not in scope as child labor activities have not fully started in these origins.</p>
4.5	Total amount of CO ₂ sequestered through all Cocoa Horizons activities	<p>This KPI is calculated by Gold Standard as part of their overall carbon sequestration and carbon intensity calculation. Full report of the calculation can be found here.</p>
3.1b	% women VSLA members	<p>This indicator refers to the percentage of members in the VSLAs (as per KPI 3.1) who are women. This is calculated by identifying the number of women and dividing that by the total number of members in the VSLAs.</p>