

Cocoa Horizons Progress Report

2023-2024

Scaling Impact &
Driving Change



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Welcome

It is with great enthusiasm that we present the 2023/24 results of the Cocoa Horizons program. Resilience has defined this year as the program, our partners, and the 356,011 Cocoa Horizons registered farmers navigated climate-related shocks, economic volatility in the world cocoa market, and regulatory challenges.

Despite these headwinds, we celebrated key milestones:

- Mapping progress surged by 15%, with 91% of farmers fully mapped, bringing us closer to full traceability.
- The number of farmers above the World Bank's International poverty line* grew by 37%, reaching 68%.
- Pre-harvest labor services expanded, covering over 40,000 hectares, with farmers seeing measurable productivity improvements.
- VSLAs** grew significantly, nearly 70% of them being women members - to save and invest CHF 2 million into their communities.
- Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), a mechanism to promote agroforestry by rewarding farmers for successful tree maintenance, distributing CHF 720,817 and further supporting sustainable agroforestry practices.***

Yet, horizons are not finish lines - neither are our ambitions. While lifting farmers above the World Bank International poverty line is a critical milestone, it does

not end there. That is why our progress is ever-evolving. We are committed to building a sustainable cocoa sector where farmers achieve a living income - enough to cover basic needs and invest in their futures.

We hope this report inspires and encourages you to join us in creating a brighter horizon for cocoa farming communities. Thank you to our partners for your continued commitment and support.

Enjoy the read,

The Cocoa Horizons Team

* After September 2022, we adjusted our methodology aligning with the OECD household equivalent scale and to account for the update in the World Bank poverty line, from USD 1,90 to USD 2,15, adjusted for purchasing power parity.

** Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) are collective community savings schemes through which participating members can access credit. These community-led groups, primarily composed of women, empower members to save, invest in their farms, and meet household needs.

*** The Cocoa Horizons PES mechanism follows the SBTi-FLAG methodology to ensure accurate and credible carbon reporting. Carbon gains are measured at the plot level, certified by SustainCERT, and reported as removals. Farmers are compensated based on the number of living trees verified during plot monitoring.

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As the challenges facing cocoa farming evolve, so does our response. Cocoa Horizons remains committed to continuously improving our programs, strengthening farmers and their communities. This collective effort has driven progress this year, showcasing the power of collaboration.

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John Kelly,
Cocoa Horizons Managing Director



John Kelly
Cocoa Horizons Managing Director



Caroline Costa
Reporting Manager



Adeline Paule
MEL Governance Lead



Fernando Brull
Cocoa Horizons Solutions Lead

About Cocoa Horizons

Improving the livelihoods of cocoa farmers and their communities

What is Cocoa Horizons?

Cocoa is grown predominantly in tropical regions by smallholder farmers. Its cultivation often faces challenges such as low productivity, environmental degradation, and socio-economic vulnerabilities among farming communities. Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive approach that promotes sustainability while securing a reliable cocoa supply chain. In 2015, Barry Callebaut established the Cocoa Horizons Foundation with the vision to drive cocoa farmer prosperity while fostering deforestation-free cocoa production and safeguarding human rights.

The program operates across seven countries and is implemented by Barry Callebaut entities. In Côte d'Ivoire, Cocoa Horizons also collaborates with Touton, Sucden, and ETG. These partnerships strengthen efforts to secure cocoa bean volumes while promoting a shared commitment to sustainability.

Impact and transparency are at the core of our activities; that's why through our annual audited report, we share how the funds are spent to achieve tangible results for farming communities.

How do we drive change?

To drive change, we leverage collaboration and innovation by:

- Working with **experts and pioneering partners** to build on our collective strengths;
- Leveraging data and innovative solutions to **measure our impact and increase our efficiency**;
- Targeting the Foundation's expenditure towards the most needed **activities**;
- Leveraging our **boots on the ground** interacting directly with farmers to learn and promote necessary changes;
- Helping **drive demand** for sustainable cocoa by enabling our brand partners to engage with their consumers.



By partnering with Cocoa Horizons, you support the UN Sustainable Development Goals: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>



Disclaimer related to the use of UN SDGs: The content of this publication has not been approved by the United Nations and does not reflect the views of the United Nations or its officials or Member States.





Strengthening Cocoa Horizons: A Path to Resilient Farming and Thriving Communities

Many smallholder cocoa farmers remain unable to invest sufficiently in their farm, lacking the resources needed to withstand extreme weather events and achieve consistent productivity. Despite the high cocoa prices on the world market in 2024, the journey toward resilience and prosperity for farmers remains very challenging.

This underscores the importance of Cocoa Horizons' work in supporting farmers and their communities.

A Renewed Focus on Resilience and Investment

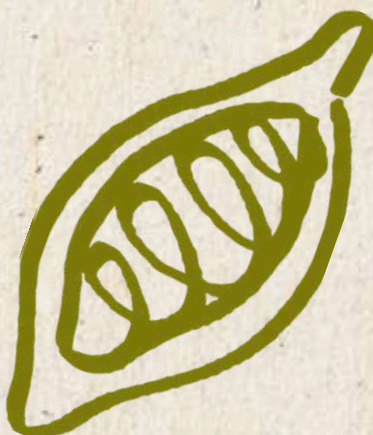
This year, Cocoa Horizons continued to tackle barriers to farm investment and resilience:

- **Subsidized Farm Services:** Labor teams equipped with specialized tools provided much-needed support for pre-harvest activities like pruning, directly contributing to productivity gains and reducing labor costs for farmers.
- **Agroforestry for Climate Resilience:** By distributing millions of shade trees and rewarding tree health through Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), we strengthened farmers' ability to adapt to changing climates while improving biodiversity and carbon sequestration.

- **Promoting Farm Investments:** Through tailored Farm Business Plans* and targeted productivity packages, we emphasized the long-term benefits of improving yields and farm efficiency, equipping farmers with the tools and strategies needed for sustainable cocoa production.

Looking Ahead: Investing in the Future

As Cocoa Horizons continues to build on its established ambitions, the path forward is clear: investment in farms is key to unlocking productivity and lifting farmers out of poverty. With a transformative cocoa farming model that builds resilience and ensures livelihoods, Cocoa Horizons remains committed to creating a brighter, sustainable future for cocoa farming communities worldwide.



*A farm business plan is a strategic document that outlines clear goals to enhance farm productivity and income.

Directors' statement

As the Directors of the Cocoa Horizons Foundation "Cocoa Horizons" we confirm that we are solely responsible for the preparation of the Key Performance Indicators located on pages 28 to 33, including this Directors' Statement and for reporting the Cocoa Horizons key performance indicators (KPIs) located in accordance with the reporting criteria set out on pages 40 to 57 and ensuring that the reported information is supported by appropriate books and records.

We confirm, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that we have:

- Selected and applied appropriate policies and implemented processes and systems over information relevant to the measurement, evaluation and preparation of the Cocoa Horizons key performance indicators that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- Established objective reporting criteria that is appropriate for preparing and presenting the Cocoa Horizons key performance indicators, including clear definition of the entity's organisational boundaries, and applied them consistently;
- Presented information, including the reporting criteria, in a manner that provides relevant, complete, reliable, unbiased/neutral, comparable and understandable information; and
- Reported the Cocoa Horizons key performance indicators in accordance with the reporting criteria.

Nicolas Mounard
Chairman of the Board

Martin Oesch
Board Member

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

Date: 28 January 2025



Nicolas Mounard

Chairman of the Board since June 2023
Vice President ESG, Sustainability & Traceability at Barry Callebaut Group



Aarti Kapoor

Board member since October 2022
Executive Director of Embode, an international consultancy focusing on human rights and social protection, responsible business and organisational analysis



Dries Roekaerts

Board member since May 2023
Senior Vice President Customer Innovation & Technical Services at Barry Callebaut Group



Martin Oesch

Board member since June 2023
Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Chief Compliance Officer at SGS



Scott Poynton

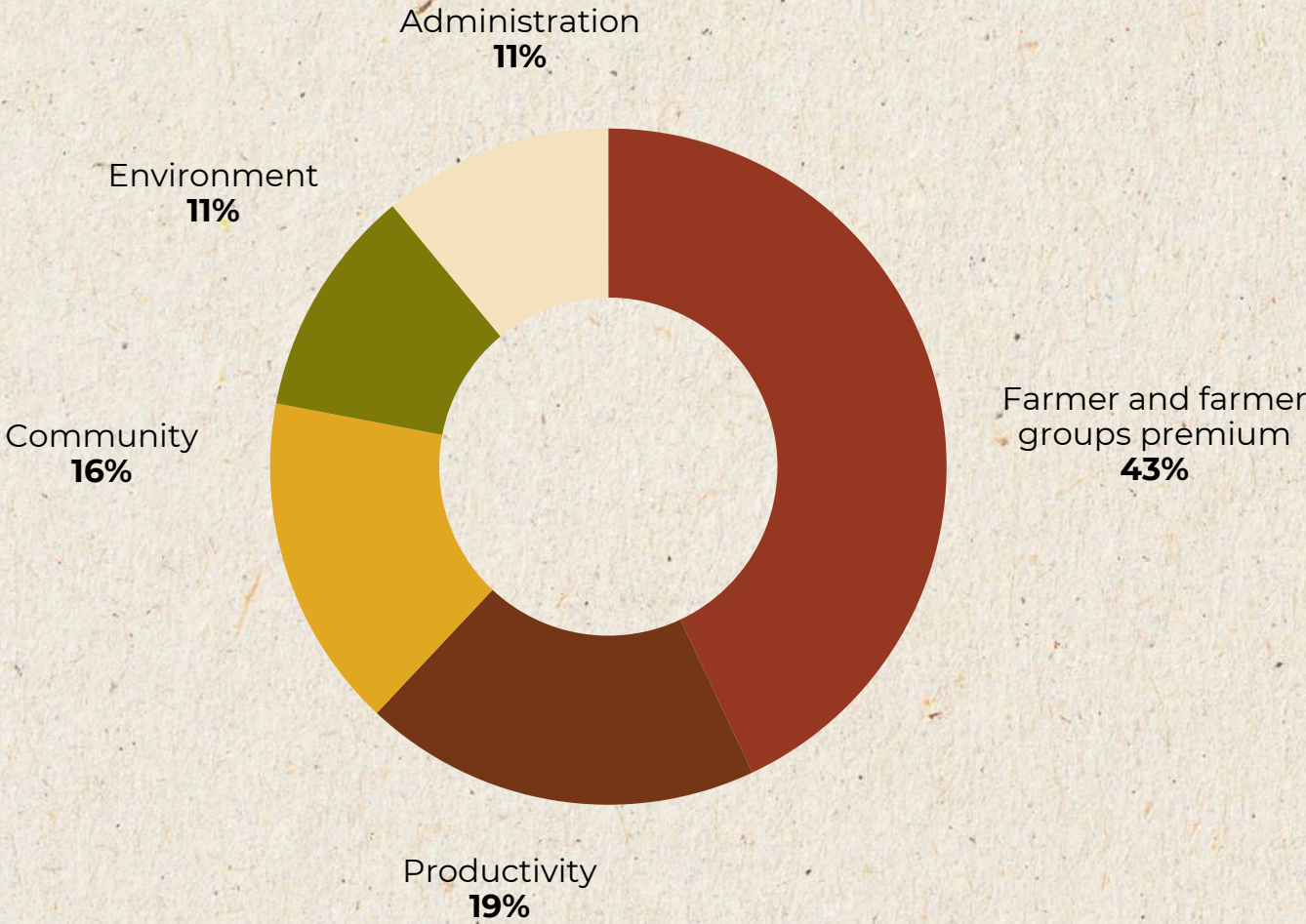
Board member since November 2023
Founder of the Pond Foundation and The Forest Trust (now Earthworm Foundation)



Our 2023/24 financial journey

(in CHF)

Income allocations*



Cocoa Horizons
Program income

43,513,872

We only fund activities that support the Cocoa Horizons Foundation’s purpose, that’s why we invest in the areas of productivity, community, and environment in addition to farmer premiums.

This section provides details on the amount of income and expenses for the 2023/24 fiscal year.

- Our activities were funded by a combination of:
- Funds received from customers who pay a premium when purchasing Horizons cocoa and chocolate products;
 - A CHF 4 million donation from Barry Callebaut;
 - Unspent balances brought forward from the 2022/23 fiscal year.

The activities are implemented by Barry Callebaut employees and other partners.

Disclaimer: Premiums paid to farmers and farmer groups are based upon the volume of beans sourced, whilst expenditure in relation to the other areas is performed at the discretion of the Cocoa Horizons Foundation.

Cocoa Horizons
Income expenses

45,169,769

Farmer and farmer groups premium

19,435,722

Productivity expenses

8,705,600

Community expenses

7,269,374

Environment expenses

4,776,237

Administrative expenses

4,982,836

*Actual allocations may vary by +/- 5-10% based on local conditions and situational specifics.

Key Global Highlights

Traceability and Compliance

Expanding Traceability: 211,201 farmers delivered cocoa with full data, representing 91% of farmers delivering to Cocoa Horizons, bringing us closer to achieving 100% traceability by 2025.

Farmer Productivity and Support

Pre-Harvest Interventions: The number of farmers supported with pre-harvest activities more than doubled, reaching 35,877 farmers, providing essential inputs like pruning and fertilizer application.

Environmental Progress

PES Incentives: Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) incentivizes farmers to care for shade trees by providing financial rewards for successful tree maintenance. In 2024, CHF 720,817 was distributed to farmers - a 453% increase - rewarding them for successful tree care and carbon removals.

Human Rights Development

Child Protection Efforts: New approach piloted with the Farm Observation Surveys to enhance child safeguarding systems, aligning with global human rights standards.

TRACEABILITY

91%

farmers delivered cocoa with full data*

PROSPERING FARMERS

68%

cocoa farmers above the WB International poverty line of US2,15/day*

EMPOWERED COMMUNITIES

95%

farmer groups in our direct supply chain covered by our child labor monitoring and/or remediation activities*

THRIVING NATURE

88%

cocoa demonstrated not to be contributing to deforestation*

272k

tons of carbon removals achieved (in CO2e)

* 100% by December 31, 2025

Our footprint & the team leads



Ecuador
Maylin Yoong



Brazil
Raony Penteado



Côte d'Ivoire
Ghislaine Ada



Ghana
Hamidu Issaka



Nigeria
Mujeeb Oniyide



Cameroon
Bettina Ebandji



Indonesia
Maria Benedikta

The farmers behind Cocoa Horizons

To better understand the 356,011 farmers we work with and their daily realities, we leverage homemade surveys and detailed studies conducted in collaboration with Agri-Logic. These studies provide valuable insights into the socio-economic conditions of farming communities and the challenges they face. This data ensures that our initiatives are closely aligned with the needs of farmers, enabling tailored interventions that effectively address their priorities.

KEY DATA AND FACTS

356,011

COH farmers

231,518

farmers delivering cocoa

131,024

farmer groups delivering

49

average age*

91%

of farmers delivering with full data

8.2

average size of household*

16%

of women farmers in sustainability programs

5.89 Ha

average farm size*

68%

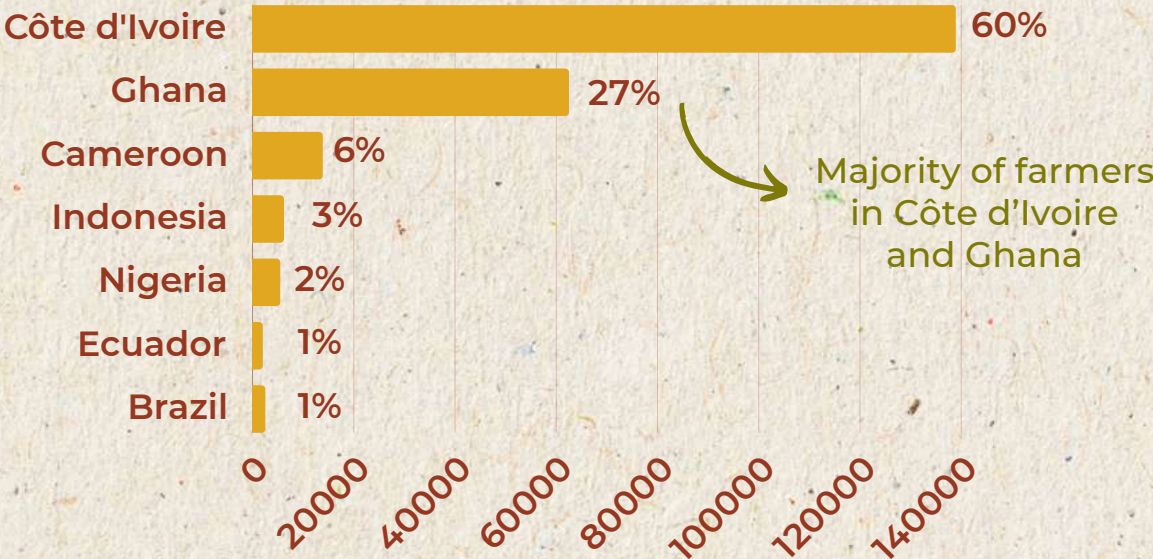
of cocoa farmers above the WB International poverty line of USD 2,15/day

63%

farm area dedicated to cocoa*

33%

of available hours per household is dedicated to cocoa



* Farmer in Côte d'Ivoire, based on Farmer Field Book 2022-2023

Our Commitments to Sustainable Cocoa

To address the challenges and achieve real progress, the Cocoa Horizons' solutions-based approach focuses on three areas:

Productivity

Improving cocoa productivity is key to raising farmer incomes and creating a sustainable cocoa sector. Cocoa Horizons is committed to empowering farmers through tailored interventions that enhance farm performance and long-term resilience.

By 2025, all Cocoa Horizons farmers will be above the poverty line.

By 2030, Cocoa Horizons will be based on a transformative cocoa farming model that will support living income.

Community

Cocoa Horizons empowers cocoa farming communities to lead child protection and human rights efforts. Aligned with UNICEF's child-centered framework, this approach integrates supply chain accountability with community-driven systems to deliver lasting, sustainable change.

By 2025, all Cocoa Horizons supply chain will be covered by Human Rights Due Diligence, remediating all child labor cases identified.

By 2030, targeted Cocoa Horizons communities will have a systems-strengthening model to protect and promote child rights.

Environment

Cocoa Horizons is committed to creating a deforestation-free cocoa supply chain and fostering climate-resilient ecosystems. By integrating traceability systems, agroforestry initiatives, and sustainable land-use practices, we aim to protect forests, enrich biodiversity, and support cocoa-growing communities.

By 2025, Cocoa Horizons will be deforestation free and forest positive.

Cocoa Horizons through low carbon farming practices will support its partners to reach Net Zero by 2050.



Prospering Farmers

A Path to Poverty Reduction

Season 2023/24 brought significant challenges, as a combination of weather and climate factors led to a cocoa bean shortage, pushing prices to record levels. In response, the governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana increased farm-gate prices to CFA 1,500/kg and GHS 33.12/kg, respectively. While these adjustments provided some financial relief, cocoa farmers in West Africa continue to face incomes that are too low to ensure long-term economic security.

Our data shows that poverty reduction is driven by three key factors: yield, farm size, and price. This year's farm-gate price increases illustrated how pricing mechanisms can support income growth, but additional efforts are needed to create lasting economic resilience.

To enhance the accuracy of our reporting, we have revised our methodology and now use the OECD modified scale to calculate household size, replacing the previously used OECD equivalence scale. This framework better reflects the resource needs of adults and children.

Despite these challenges, 259,971 farmers in the Cocoa Horizons program

surpassed the World Bank's International Poverty Line in 2024 - a 54% improvement from the previous year.

Lifting farmers above the poverty line is an important milestone, but it is only the beginning. By 2030, Cocoa Horizons aims to establish a farming model that enables a living income, ensuring that cocoa farmers have the resources to support their families, invest in their farms, and build sustainable livelihoods beyond subsistence.

Transformative Services Driving Change

In 2024, Cocoa Horizons supported over 145,000 farmers - a 15% increase - through initiatives like Farm Business Plans and Productivity Packages. These programs provide strategic guidance, tools, and resources to optimize yields and improve farm management. Pre-harvest interventions, including pruning and pest control, covered 40,153 hectares - a 140% growth - helping farmers improve productivity.

- Professional labor groups: Delivered pruning and fertilizer application services, significantly improving yields and creating job opportunities for local workers.

- Farm Business Plans: Provided customized strategies to optimize farm potential and increase productivity.
- Agroforestry initiatives: Farmers planted shade trees to enhance biodiversity, improve soil health, diversify incomes, and capture carbon, contributing to climate change mitigation.
- Soil management: Distributed fertilizers to support effective nutrient management, optimizing yields and ensuring long-term soil health.
- High-yield planting materials: Delivered pest-resistant cocoa varieties to rejuvenate aging farms and ensure long-term productivity.
- Income diversification opportunities: Enabled farmers to engage in alternative livelihoods, reducing dependency on cocoa and strengthening resilience.

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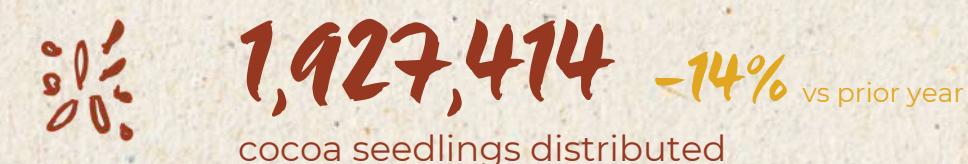
Cocoa farming has been my livelihood for over 20 years, but challenges with productivity held me back. Through Cocoa Horizons's pruning services and training on fertilizer application, my farm's productivity has increased by over 75% in just three years. These interventions have helped how I farm and provided greater financial support for my family.

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Ogunleye Modupe
Olubunmi,
cocoa farmer in the
Onipan community,
Akure, Nigeria

Prospering Farmers



Empowered Communities

Advancing Child Protection Systems

In 2023/24, Cocoa Horizons refined its child labor monitoring approach, shifting towards prevention and systemic responses. This transition included piloting new tools, such as farm observation surveys, and moving away from household surveys that required one-on-one interviews with children, aligning with child safeguarding best practices.

A key update in our methodology was redefining how remediated cases are measured. Analyzing over 300,000 surveys, we found that while 33% of children were considered out of child labor after six months, this dropped to 9% after 12 months. Based on this, we are piloting a one-visit versus two-visit follow-up approach in some regions to further refine the effectiveness of remediation efforts. We now assess remediation 12-18 months after the initial intervention, ensuring more accurate reporting and lasting impact. This updated methodology applies only to the current fiscal year and will not be used for retrospective calculations.

As a result of these changes, in 2024, the number of child labor cases identified decreased by 72%, while remediated cases increased by 145%. These shifts

reflect our evolving strategy - placing greater emphasis on prevention, response coordination, and long-term solutions to child rights violations.

Building Resilient Livelihoods

Supporting diverse income opportunities is central to fostering community resilience. In 2024, Cocoa Horizons' Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) continued to grow:

- Expanded reach: 1,953 VSLAs established, a 56% increase.
- Women's leadership: Nearly 70% of members are women, strengthening household stability and driving women empowerment.
- Savings and reinvestment: CHF 3,3 million saved, with CHF 2 million reinvested in education and household needs.

Collaborating for Change

Partnerships with governments, NGOs, and research organizations amplify our impact. These collaborations support teacher training, infrastructure development, and parental engagement to enhance education quality in cocoa-growing communities.

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This year marks a significant milestone as we, in collaboration with our NGO partners, began implementing our new human rights strategy. Herein our focus is on protecting child rights and addressing key human rights challenges in cocoa communities. We shifted from individual child interviews to prevention and response, aligning with safeguarding principles and strengthening local systems. While progress is ongoing and it is a learning journey, this forward-thinking approach reflects our commitment to fostering sustainable, lasting change for children and their communities.



Selina Binder,
Global Human Rights Lead,
Barry Callebaut

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Empowered Communities



95% **-4%** vs prior year

of farmer groups in our direct supply chain covered by our child labor monitoring and/or remediation activities



22,916 **+145%** vs prior year

child labor cases remediated



290 **+3%** vs prior year

farmer groups in our direct supply chain covered by child labor monitoring and remediation activities



1,953 **+56%** vs prior year

VSLAs established or functioning



12,445 **-72%** vs prior year

child labor cases identified



69.2% **0%** vs prior year

of VSLA members are women



33,492 **-40%** vs prior year

child labor cases under remediation



CHF 3,3 million **+166%** vs prior year

total amount saved through VSLAs



CHF 2 million **+201%** vs prior year

total amount loaned through VSLAs

Thriving Nature

Driving Forest Protection and Compliance

Forest protection efforts include off-farm ecosystem safeguarding and on-farm practices like shade management to enhance biodiversity and mitigate climate impacts. These measures are vital as we align with evolving regulatory requirements, including preparations for the EU Deforestation-Free Regulation (EUDR).

Scaling Agroforestry Solutions

Agroforestry plays a pivotal role in fostering climate resilience and environmental stewardship. Cocoa Horizons has continued to expand and incentivize sustainable farming practices through targeted interventions:

- Expanded agroforestry systems: Added 30,343 hectares in 2024 - a 115% increase —reducing deforestation pressure and enhancing biodiversity.
- Shade tree distribution: Provided 2.7 million shade tree seedlings, improving soil health, carbon sequestration, and income diversification.

- Incentivizing sustainable practices: Distributed CHF 720,817 through the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) program, rewarding farmers for maintaining trees and removing carbon.

Strengthening Climate Resilience

By actively managing 43,614 hectares of agroforestry—up 159%—Cocoa Horizons ensures tree survival and maximizes climate benefits. These efforts integrate into our robust due diligence systems, safeguarding forests while supporting cocoa-growing communities in building resilience against environmental challenges.

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As a forest ranger in the Agbo Forest Reserve, I've witnessed the transformative impact of Cocoa Horizons' support. Their commitment to reforestation is rejuvenating 300 hectares of forest over five years, enhancing local biodiversity and climate conditions. This initiative not only benefits the environment but also creates jobs for our community, ensuring that farming and conservation go hand in hand for a sustainable future.

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Captain N'guessan Emmanuel, Agbo 2 Forest Reserve, Kouadiokro, Côte d'Ivoire



Thriving Nature



88% **+47%** vs prior year
cocoa demonstrated not to be contributing to deforestation



84% **+7%** vs prior year
of plots with a polygon map



2,711,622 **-1%** vs prior year
shade tree seedlings distributed to farmers



43,614 **+159%** vs prior year
hectares of agroforestry under management (established and maintained)



41,110 **-59%** vs prior year
tree seedlings distributed off-farm for restoration purposes



30,343 **+115%** vs prior year
hectares of agroforestry established



14,641 **+496%** vs prior year
farmers receiving PES



272,809 **+62%** vs prior year
tons of carbon removals achieved through agroforestry

2030 and Beyond: Transforming Cocoa Sustainability

Cocoa Horizons is committed to creating lasting change, guided by ambitious targets for 2025, 2030 and beyond. Our vision centers on empowering farmers, strengthening communities, and fostering thriving ecosystems to ensure a sustainable future for cocoa.

Prospering Farmers:

Cocoa Horizons is committed to achieving a transformative cocoa farming model that enables a living income. Building on current efforts to improve soil health, distribute high-yield seedlings, and diversify farmer incomes, we will accelerate the journey toward financial security and resilience for cocoa farmers. These measures aim to not only lift farmers above the poverty line but to create thriving, sustainable livelihoods for generations to come.

Empowering Communities:

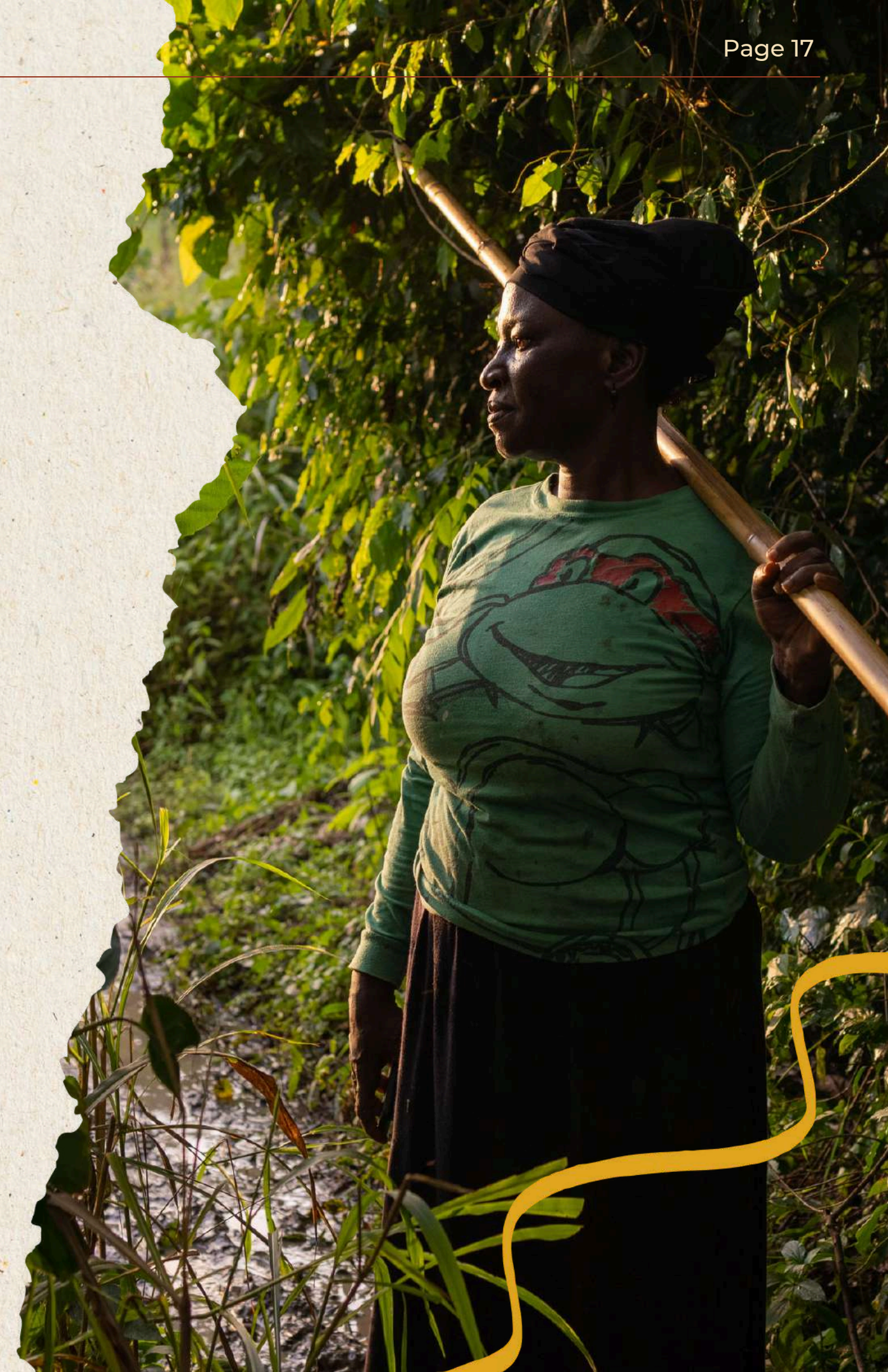
Cocoa Horizons will continue the full rollout of the community approach methodology to implement a systems-strengthening model that protects and promotes child rights in targeted communities by 2030. Community-led initiatives, coupled with enhanced monitoring and prevention strategies, will ensure children have the opportunity to grow, learn, and prosper in safe and supportive environments. Through expanded partnerships and infrastructure investments, we will drive meaningful improvements in education, healthcare, and living conditions.

Thriving Nature:

Cocoa Horizons will continue scaling agroforestry initiatives and refining forest-positive practices to align with long-term sustainability goals. By 2030, these efforts will support partners in achieving Net Zero emissions by 2050. Immediate priorities include advancing traceability, promoting biodiversity conservation, and fostering regenerative farming practices that build climate-resilient cocoa landscapes while maintaining the integrity of ecosystems for future generations.

Looking beyond 2030, Cocoa Horizons envisions a cocoa sector where farmers and their communities are thriving in harmony with nature, creating a legacy of sustainability for future generations. Together with our partners, we will continue driving innovative solutions to meet the evolving challenges of the cocoa supply chain and contribute to a sustainable cocoa future.

By integrating these efforts, Cocoa Horizons aims to deliver lasting value for farmers, their communities and the environment that supports them.



Country Key Highlights

Côte d'Ivoire

In 2024, Cocoa Horizons deepened its commitment to supporting cocoa farmers in Côte d'Ivoire, addressing challenges such as uneven rainfall that impacted crop yields. Our efforts centered on enhancing productivity, fostering resilient farming communities, and strengthening traceability to meet evolving regulatory standards.

Advancing Traceability and Compliance

With 89% of farmers delivering cocoa having full data - a 17% increase from 2023 - traceability remains a priority, particularly with the upcoming EU Deforestation-Free Regulation (EUDR). Key actions included mapping plots, verifying protected area status, and engaging cooperatives to ensure robust data collection.

The "Coop Elite" program played a vital role, empowering cooperatives to improve financial systems, decision-making, and access to credit while enhancing farmer loyalty and compliance with EUDR and ARS 1000 standards.



Enhancing Farmer Productivity and Engagement

- **Farm Business Plans and Coaching:** More than 86,000 farmers (62% of farmers) received tailored services through Farm Business Plans and coaching - a 32% increase - helping improve farm management and yields.
- **Labor Teams for Pre-Harvest Support:** Labor groups supported pruning and spraying, demonstrating significant productivity improvements by enhancing crop health.

Scaling Agroforestry and PES Incentives

Agroforestry expanded to 26,887 hectares - encouraging sustainable practices through species selection and farmer training. Nearly CHF 500,000 in Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) incentivized tree care and carbon sequestration, supporting both environmental goals and farmer incomes.

Building Resilient Communities

Participation in VSLAs nearly doubled, with 1,115 active groups fostering financial resilience and community development. Women represented 95% of members, driving economic empowerment and strengthening household stability.



Country Key Highlights

Côte d'Ivoire

Coming up in 2025

For the first time since 2018, the Ivorian government has authorized the planting of cocoa seedlings - a significant milestone for the sector. In 2025, Cocoa Horizons will distribute 1.3 million seedlings to support farm renovation and improve productivity. In addition, we will pilot a new human rights approach, conduct farm surveys, and strengthen community systems to further address child protection challenges.

KEY DATA AND FACTS

138,932

-10%
vs prior year

farmers delivering cocoa

86,094

+32%
vs prior year

farmers who received
Farm Services activities

140,694

+48%
vs prior year

cocoa farmers above the
WB International Poverty
Line of USD 2,15/day

1,115

+93%
vs prior year

VSLAs established or
functioning

89%

+17%
vs prior year

of delivering farmers
with full data

7,677

+458%
vs prior year

hectares of agroforestry
maintained

66

I have received training on how to farm better, especially in pruning and weeding. I have received money and fertilizer since I joined the cooperative. My husband and I have a bigger farm in another community but during the war, we ran away and settled here, and since cocoa farming is all we know, we decided to start a farm here. When the war ended, we decided to split the farms so he owns the other one I own this one.

After the training I received from Cocoa Horizons, I now produce twice more than I used to. I have opened a bank account and support my 2 children who are still in school. I have 6 children in total. My husband lives in the other community and I am here, and I am okay. I have my farm and I make my own money.

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Celestine Adjoa N'doa, Farmer at Entente Coop,
Guiglo, Côte d'Ivoire
She owns a 3 and half hectare of cocoa farm



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Pruning support received from Cocoa Horizons has helped to reduce disease and pest infestation on my farm. This has resulted in an increase in my yield. I am going to invest my extra income in the education of my children. 99

Christian Agyei Kusi, cocoa farmer in Juaso, Ashanti Region, Ghana

Country Key Highlights Ghana



In 2024, Cocoa Horizons deepened its support for Ghana's cocoa farmers, focusing on productivity, resilience, and community-driven solutions. Despite challenges such as adverse weather and crop disease, our programs supported farmers in adapting to evolving conditions and improving farm management practices.

Advancing Traceability and Compliance

Traceability remains critical, especially with the upcoming EU Deforestation-Free Regulation (EUDR). This year, 95% of farmers delivering cocoa had comprehensive data - a 14% increase. Field verifications aligned farmer-declared plots with mapped data, supported by compliance training. Partnering with Ghana COCOBOD, we streamlined traceability efforts to enhance sourcing integrity and farmer participation.

Strengthening Farmer Productivity

- **Personalized Farm Services:** Over 43,000 farmers (69% of farmers) received targeted coaching and Farm Business Plans, offering strategies to boost yields and improve farm management.
- **Scaling Agroforestry for Climate Resilience:** Agroforestry expanded dramatically, with 14,790 hectares maintained - a 173% increase from 2023. Payment for Ecosystem Services

(PES) incentivized farmers to care for trees, enhancing survival rates and strengthening climate resilience. Ongoing discussions focus on securing tree ownership rights to further motivate farmers.

- **Labor Teams for Pre-Harvest Activities:** Farmers embraced labor teams for pruning, pest management, and more, addressing labor shortages and contributing directly to improved crop yields.

Building Resilient Communities

VSLAs grew by 24%, with 781 active groups fostering financial resilience and collective decision-making. Farmers embraced diverse income-generating activities such as corn milling, rice production, and vegetable farming, reducing reliance on cocoa and strengthening community stability.

Coming up in 2025

Cocoa Horizons will expand agroforestry, promote Climate Smart Agriculture, and continue PES programs. Farmers will receive subsidized plant protection products, coaching, and support for alternative livelihoods through VSLAs. Human rights awareness campaigns and farm observation surveys will safeguard labor practices and ensure supply chain integrity.

KEY DATA AND FACTS

62,514 ^{-4%}
vs prior year
farmers delivering cocoa

66,163 ^{+37%}
vs prior year
cocoa farmers above the
WB International Poverty
Line of USD 2,15/day

95% ^{+14%}
vs prior year
of delivering farmers
with full data

43,345 ^{-11%}
vs prior year
farmers who received
Farm Services activities

781 ^{+24%}
vs prior year
VSLAs established or
functioning

5,162 ^{+214%}
vs prior year
hectares of agroforestry
maintained

Country Key Highlights

Cameroon



Cameroon remains a dynamic region with significant potential for cocoa volume growth and innovation. In 2024, our efforts focused on strengthening traceability, improving productivity, and preparing for evolving regulations while fostering community resilience.

Driving Traceability and Compliance

We achieved 94% of farmers with full data - up 7% from 2023 - through initiatives like the "No Plot, No Cocoa" program and comprehensive mapping campaigns. By expanding the pool of farmers with data, Cameroon is reinforcing its readiness for the EUDR.

Enhancing Farmer Productivity and Support

- Farm Business Plans and Coaching: 7,089 farmers (51% of farmers) received tailored services, a 19% increase, empowering them with diagnostic insights to maximize yields.
- Scaling Labor Teams: Farmers benefited from pruning, spraying, and other farm tasks, which improved crop health and provided seasonal income opportunities.
- Agroforestry Expansion: Despite agroforestry's maturity in Cameroon, training and species selection

“Through Cocoa Horizons, I have received invaluable support, including practical training at farmer field schools, access to high-quality plants, and agricultural input credits. Regular visits from coaches have been transformative, offering personalized advice that has improved my plantation's productivity and health. Today, I harvest at least two tons of cocoa—a milestone I couldn't have imagined before.”

Bella Ndzobi Romuald, farmer from the Center Region registered with ETS FOMO, Cameroon

continued to drive sustainable practices. The first Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) rollout incentivized tree care and improved survival rates.

Fostering Community Resilience

- VSLAs: The number of VSLAs grew by 31%, with 51 groups strengthening financial resilience and collective decision-making.
- Shade Tree Distribution: Over 55,700 shade trees were distributed, helping enrich biodiversity and enhance climate resilience.

Coming up in 2025

Cocoa Horizons will expand PES incentives for farmers with mature shade trees and strengthen forest protection through a partnership with WWF, promoting landscape conservation and sustainable cocoa farming.

KEY DATA AND FACTS

13,860 +2% vs prior year farmers delivering cocoa

27,811 +87% vs prior year cocoa farmers above the WB International Poverty Line of USD 2.15/day

94% +7% vs prior year

of delivering farmers with full data

7,089 +19% vs prior year

farmers who received Farm Services activities

1,937

hectares of agroforestry management (established and maintained)

51 +31% vs prior year

VSLAs established or functioning

55,700 +6% vs prior year

shade trees distributed

929

farmers receiving PES

19,393

Total amount of PES paid in CHF

Country Key Highlights

Nigeria



Advancing Traceability

Traceability reached 96% of farmers, a 14% improvement from 2023. Despite the challenges, intensified mapping and census efforts ensured comprehensive data collection. The "No Plot, No Cocoa" initiative reinforced compliance with the EUDR by requiring all farmer plots to be mapped.

Promoting Agroforestry and Resilience

Agroforestry interest surged, with 12,548 shade trees distributed - a 165% increase. Farmers are increasingly motivated by the long-term benefits of agroforestry, including potential Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) incentives that enhance environmental resilience.

Coming up in 2025

Cocoa Horizons will introduce PES incentives for farmers with mature shade trees and expand agroforestry by 20% for those in the FBP. New VSLAs will foster women's participation, to improve incomes and entrepreneurship, while a partnership with TraceProject will support farmers as agrodealers to enhance IGAs

In 2024, Cocoa Horizons strengthened its presence in Nigeria, enhancing productivity, traceability, and farmer engagement to support a sustainable and resilient cocoa supply chain. Through tailored support and innovative programs, Nigeria emerged as a growing hub for cocoa sustainability efforts.

Expanding Farmer Engagement

The number of farmers delivering cocoa grew by 82% to 5,465, highlighting Nigeria's rising role amid cocoa shortages in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. This growth was driven by premium payments, tailored training, and productivity incentives. Collaboration with Licensed Buying Agents (LBAs) and cooperatives further strengthened farmer loyalty and participation.

Enhancing Farmer Productivity

- Personalized support reached 915 farmers (17% of farmers) and is accelerating, having increased by 270% from 2023.
- Scaling Labor Teams: Expanded from two to five groups, labor teams equipped with pruning machines supported pre-harvest activities, reducing costs and increasing productivity while receiving strong farmer support.

KEY DATA AND FACTS

5,465 **+82%**
vs prior year
farmers delivering cocoa

12,757 **+497%**
vs prior year
cocoa farmers above the
WB International Poverty
Line of USD 2.15/day

96% **+14%**
vs prior year
of delivering farmers
with full data

915 **+270%**
vs prior year
farmers who received
Farm Services activities

12,548 **+165%**
vs prior year
shade trees distributed



66 Cocoa farming is my life's work, but aging trees meant declining yields. With Cocoa Horizons' training and support, I replaced old trees and planted new cocoa and shade trees for better future yields. Being recognized as the best supplying farmer in the Southwest last year has renewed my hope for a thriving farm. **99**

Rufus Ogunleye Ayodele, cocoa farmer in the Onipan community, Akure, Nigeria

Country Key Highlights

Ecuador



In 2024, Cocoa Horizons continued strengthening its impact in Ecuador, a promising cocoa-sourcing region with the potential to rival established origins. By focusing on traceability, productivity, and tailored farmer support, we are fostering resilience and unlocking growth opportunities.

Driving Traceability and Compliance

Ecuador accelerates progress in traceability, achieving 96% of farmers delivering cocoa with full data - a 20% increase from 2023. Enhanced GPS mapping improved data accuracy, and new Standard Operating Procedures prioritized full data completion for new farmer deliveries. EUDR implementation is expected to further enhance traceability and transparency.

Enhancing Farmer Productivity

- Farm Business Plans and Tailored Support: Farmers engaged in customized training modules developed with local experts, supported by systematic soil analysis and productivity packages to manage large farms effectively.
- Distribution of Shade Trees: Interest in shade tree planting increased, with 67,499 trees distributed - a 32% rise. A localized agroforestry approach promotes compost production, reducing carbon footprints and supporting net-zero goals.

Fostering Human Rights and Farmer Engagement

Cocoa Horizons integrated human rights due diligence (HRDD) through risk assessments and supplier collaborations, complemented by grievance mechanisms and labor rights awareness campaigns. Despite fewer farmers delivering cocoa, loyalty remained a priority, driven by premium payments and operational incentives tied to bean deliveries.

Coming up for 2025

Cocoa Horizons will scale hands-on training, emphasizing learn-by-doing approaches, and strengthen investments in farm management to drive productivity gains and long-term resilience and growth for cocoa farming communities.

KEY DATA AND FACTS

2,027 -29%
vs prior year
farmers delivering cocoa

96% +20%
vs prior year
of delivering farmers with full data

1,606 -26%
vs prior year
farmers who received Farm Services activities

67,499 +32%
vs prior year
shade trees distributed

Country Key Highlights

Brazil

In 2024, Cocoa Horizons focused on increasing the productivity of Brazilian cocoa farmers to support income growth and build a resilient supply chain. Amidst reduced crop volumes and high cocoa prices, we expanded sustainability initiatives and strengthened farmer loyalty through tailored support.

Driving Farmer Engagement and Loyalty

The farmer base grew by 12% to 2,514 farmers delivering cocoa. Expanding the Benefit Club, we provided incentives like fertilizer subsidies, farm services, and prompt payments. Buying Station Teams actively onboarded new farmers, reinforcing program participation.

Enhancing Productivity Through Farm Services

- Comprehensive Support: 2,480 farmers (99% of farmers) - up 19% from 2023 - benefited from tailored interventions, including soil analysis, fertilizers, and pest control, guided by Farm Business Plans.
- Disease Control: Bordeaux mix distribution reduced blackpod disease risks, potentially preventing 30% yield losses.

- Data-Driven Coaching: Geographical data business intelligence tools improved planning efficiency, increasing the time spent delivering impactful farmer support.

Innovation and Collaboration

Agroforestry practices and diverse planting systems continued to grow, reflecting Brazil's dynamic and sustainable farming approaches. Strong collaboration with engaged trading partners focused on traceability is driving a more transparent supply chain and expanding the reach of Cocoa Horizons in Brazil.

Coming up in 2025

Cocoa Horizons will prioritize farmers reinvesting in their farms, delivering enhanced technical support through the Benefit Club. The expanded cocoa nursery, with a 6-million-seedling capacity, will resume distribution, driving farm rejuvenation and sustainable cocoa production.

KEY DATA AND FACTS

2,514 ^{+12%}
vs prior year
farmers delivering cocoa

2,115 ^{-12%}
vs prior year
cocoa farmers above the
WB International Poverty
Line of USD 2.15/day

73% ^{+1%}
vs prior year
of delivering farmers
with full data

2,480 ^{+19%}
vs prior year
farmers who received
Farm Services activities

284
farmers with a
Productivity Package



66 I have a 5-hectare property in Sambaituba, Ilhéus district. In 2023, I was invited by the Cocoa Horizons program. Through Cocoa Horizons, I receive technical assistance three times a year, soil collection with fertilizer recommendations, and I have access to cheaper fertilizer. I also sell my cocoa at a better price. When I joined the program, my estimated production was 900 kg and today it is 4.500 kg. The program helps me take better care of my farm. Today, I see the importance of having a partnership with Cocoa Horizons. 99

Kleberson, Fazenda Santa Rita, Bahia, Brazil

Country Key Highlights Indonesia



In 2024, Cocoa Horizons celebrated notable progress in Indonesia, focusing on sustainable growth and resilience for cocoa farmers. Despite challenges such as El Niño's effects on cocoa yields, initiatives were strengthened to support farmers in adapting and thriving.

Enhancing Farmer Engagement and Loyalty

Farmer participation grew by 13% to 6,206, reflecting increased interest in program benefits like premium payments delivered faster and more frequently. Farm Business Plans (FBPs) engaged 3,687 farmers, a 61% rise from 2023, offering discounted seedlings and tailored agronomic guidance to improve yields and farm management.

Strengthening Productivity and Farm Resilience

- Farm Rejuvenation and Agroforestry: Farmers embraced shade tree planting, with 24,482 seedlings distributed to improve soil health, biodiversity, and climate resilience.
- Good Agricultural Practices (GAP): Demonstrations of diverse GAP enabled farmers to select and adopt practices best suited to their needs,

fostering innovation and knowledge-sharing within the community.

Advancing Traceability

Indonesia achieved 97% full data coverage among farmers, maintaining one of the highest traceability rates. Despite supply chain complexities, efforts continue to ensure transparency and compliance with EUDR standards.

Coming up in 2025

Cocoa Horizons will focus on increasing cocoa volumes by deepening engagement with existing farmers. Expanded Farm Business Plans will guide productivity and resilience, fostering sustainable growth within cocoa farming communities.

KEY DATA AND FACTS

6,206 ^{+13%}
vs prior year
farmers delivering cocoa

6,966 ^{+22%}
vs prior year
cocoa farmers above the
WB International Poverty
Line of USD 2.15/day

97% ^{+1%}
vs prior year
of delivering farmers
with full data 2023

3,687 ^{+61%}
vs prior year
farmers who received
Farm Services activities

6 ^{+50%}
vs prior year
VSLAs established or
functioning

24,482 ^{-2%}
vs prior year
shade trees distributed



66 Farm Business Plan is the most effective way for both farmer and Cocoa Horizons field team, to capture the impact measurement of the cocoa farm productivity, from time to time. For farmers, to get recommendation and coaching from Cocoa Horizons on which package that they need to invest, based on the actual condition. **99**

Umar, Area Program Manager for
South & Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

Collaboration is key

Achieving sustainable change in cocoa farming is a team effort. Contributors, expert partners, and third-party implementers play vital roles in providing resources, innovation, and outreach to strengthen cocoa farming communities and deliver meaningful results.

Partnering with diverse customers:



Engaging with expert partners to leverage relevant solutions



Teaming up with implementers to extend our impact



66

At Kim's Chocolates we believe strongly in the Cocoa Horizons program, leading to a loyal partnership which started more than 10 years ago. Recently we got the opportunity to visit the Cocoa Horizons farmers in Ghana. We could really see the impact which the local Cocoa Horizons team has on the farmers. The way they do the coaching, implement agroforestry, VSLA's and make the farm business plans is really creating a brighter future for the farmer and his family. Talking to them and hearing their feedback has reinforced our belief that Cocoa Horizons is a program we want to continue to support in the future. We are currently even looking at how we can intensify our communication further and spread the word about the great work Cocoa Horizons is doing on the ground. With Kim's Chocolates we believe Cocoa Horizon is a right partner supporting us on doing good for others and for the planet.

99

Marc Quirijnen,
CEO at Kim's Chocolates

Be part of the story,
join Cocoa Horizons

[CONTACT US](#)

And before we say goodbye...

As we close this chapter on 2023/24, we reflect not only on the progress made but also on the road that lies ahead. Achieving a sustainable cocoa sector is a journey that requires the collective effort of customers, partners, and everyone committed to our mission.

This year has shown that challenges like climate change, economic pressures, and regulatory shifts demand innovative and collaborative solutions. From traceability and child protection to agroforestry and income diversification, every effort we make is strengthened by your support.

Yet, there is much more to be done to ensure cocoa farming communities thrive in the face of adversity.

As we celebrate the progress made this year, we remain mindful of the journey ahead. Achieving the poverty line for all farmers is an essential milestone, but we aspire to go further. Our vision for the future centers on enabling farmers to achieve a living income, ensuring they have the resources to support

their families, invest in their farms, and build resilient communities.

Looking ahead, Cocoa Horizons remains focused on transformative actions that drive real change. We will continue expanding programs to equip farmers with tools and knowledge, support community-led initiatives that protect children, scale efforts to conserve biodiversity, and strengthen forest ecosystems. In parallel, we are increasing investments in critical infrastructure such as schools, water access, and healthcare facilities to improve quality of life in cocoa-growing communities.

We invite you to remain part of this journey. Your partnership is essential to creating lasting change for cocoa farming families, communities, and the planet. Let's keep working together, turning challenges into opportunities and building a brighter future for all.

Here's to the road ahead,

Your Cocoa Horizons Team

CREDITS:

Production:

With thanks to the report production team: Adeline Paule, Adrienn Kelemen, Caroline Costa, John Kelly, Fernando Brull, Stephanie Garciaherreros

A big thank you for all the most valuable contributions from our country teams:

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Cocoa Horizons table of key performance indicators

This table presents the program overview over the last 7 years. Select KPIs have been subject to independent limited assurance by PwC. For the results of this, please see PwC's independent limited assurance report on page 34.

KPI	Generic - Traceability	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	vs PY
1.1	No. of metric tons of Horizons cocoa sold in bean equivalent	64,808	86,748	104,863	175,000	233,216	288,320	251,238	-13%
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	28,426	30,081	37,556	25,100	-33,531	28,055	33,240 [Ⓐ]	18%
1.3	No. of Farmer Groups delivered Horizons Cocoa	92	151	181	224	263	314	325	4%
1.4	No. of COH registered farmers	93,370	135,115	150,693	235,301	223,235	304,050	356,011	17%
1.5	No. of metric tons of Horizons cocoa purchased	72,088	89,445	111,323	162,834	174,584	349,577 (1)	256,423	-18%
1.6a	No. of COH registered farmers delivered Horizons cocoa	74,521	85,089	111,677	162,436	151,810	247,383	231,518	-6%
1.6b	% of COH registered farmers delivering Horizons cocoa	80%	63%	74%	69%	68.0%	81.4%	65%	-20%
1.7a	No. of women farmers delivered Cocoa Horizons cocoa are members Farmer Groups	16,331	18,258	23,442	30,911	25,348	37,813	36,214	-4%

[Ⓐ] This KPI was subject to external independent limited assurance by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ('PwC'). For the results of that assurance, see PwC's assurance report pages 34-38 and Cocoa Horizon Foundation's 2023/24 Reporting Criteria see pages 40-57.

Cocoa Horizons table of key performance indicators

KPI	Generic - Traceability	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	vs PY
1.7b	No. of women are registered members of Cocoa Horizons Farmer Groups	18,541	23,366	28,419	39,298	41,222	46,531	57,720	24%
1.8b	No. of delivered farmers with full data (all plots mapped)	-	-	-	99,067	115,978	195,364	211,201	8%
1.8d	No. of registered COH farmers with full data (all plots mapped)	-	-	-	139,710	158,588	232,799	-	-
1.8c	% of farmers delivered Horizons cocoa with full data (all plots mapped)	-	-	-	61%	76%	79.0%	91% [Ⓐ]	15%
1.9	% of farmers who delivered Horizons cocoa in the fiscal year and have received the Cocoa Horizons Premium	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99.9%	98.8% [Ⓐ]	-1.1%
1.10	No. farmers who received their premium digitally	-	-	-	-	-	49,349	52,542	6%

[Ⓐ] This KPI was subject to external independent limited assurance by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ('PwC'). For the results of that assurance, see PwC's assurance report pages 34-38 and Cocoa Horizon Foundation's 2023/24 Reporting Criteria see pages 40-57.

Cocoa Horizons table of key performance indicators

KPI	Prospering Farmers	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	vs PY
2.1	No. of cocoa farmers above the World Bank's International Poverty Line of USD 2.15/day (1)	30,812	64,920	57,495	121,722	121,167	168,567	259,971 [Ⓐ]	54%
2.2	No. of Farmer Group staff trained	-	260	746	3,955	1,126	-	-	-
2.3a	No. of farmers who graduated from COH Academy	-	16,952	60,870	154,378	214,305	296,258	327,163	10%
2.3b	% of farmers graduated from COH Academy as proportion of assessed	-	63%	75%	76%	75.7%	80.9%	77.81%	-4%
2.6a	No. of farmers who received a Farm Business Plan (FBP) annually	3,282	9,920	30,397	70,642	83,148	91,925	108,145	18%
2.6b	No. of farmers who have access to a productivity package	3,447	4,457	15,020	36,387	40,895	44,412	47,067	6%
2.7	No. of cocoa seedlings distributed	1,459,966	777,821	1,391,170	1,281,032	1,905,110	2,246,806	1,927,414	-14%
2.8	No. of farmers who have received Farm Service activities (Farm Business Plans, coaching, inputs such as tools and seedlings, or pre-harvest support)	-	32,566	45,893	98,986	121,074	126,714	145,216 [Ⓐ]	15%
2.10	No. of ha supported with pre-harvest interventions	-	-	-	-	5,744	16,707	40,153 [Ⓐ]	140%

(1) World Bank International Poverty Line was updated in 22/23 from USD 1,90/day to USD 2,15/day.
Ⓐ This KPI was subject to external independent limited assurance by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC"). For the results of that assurance, see PwC's assurance report pages 34-38 and Cocoa Horizon Foundation's 2023/24 Reporting Criteria see pages 40-57.

Cocoa Horizons table of key performance indicators

KPI	Empowered Communities	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	vs PY
2.5	No. of farmers trained on gender and social issues	-	19,021	89,486	97,963	129,425	163,532	89,310	-45%
3.1	No. of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) established or functioning	-	-	800	1,240	1,113	1,249	1,953	56%
3.2	No. of child labor cases identified in our supply chain	3,096	3,867	22,519	18,529	19,388	44,724	12,445 [Ⓐ]	-72%
3.3	No. of child labor cases under remediation	-	2,333	4,786	25,186	36,789	55,674	33,492 [Ⓐ]	-40%
3.4	No. of identified child labor cases which are considered remediated	-	-	335	362	2,631	9,343	22,916 [Ⓐ]	145%
3.5a	No. of Farmer Groups in our direct supply chain with systems in place to prevent, monitor, and remediate child labor	20	42	110	184	217	281	290	3%
3.5b	% Farmer Groups in our direct supply chain covered by our child labor monitoring and/or remediation activities	22%	28%	67%	81%	95%	99%	95% [Ⓐ]	-4%
3.6	No. of farming households who have participated in a child labor identification monitoring survey	13,256	16,710	39,173	39,843	54,601	105,039	55,524	-47%

[Ⓐ] This KPI was subject to external independent limited assurance by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ('PwC'). For the results of that assurance, see PwC's assurance report pages 34-38 and Cocoa Horizon Foundation's 2023/24 Reporting Criteria see pages 40-57.

Cocoa Horizons table of key performance indicators

KPI	Empowered Communities	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	vs PY
3.7	No. of children who participated in a child labor identification monitoring survey	15,223	29,050	81,892	66,974	104,395	158,553	79,356	-50%
3.8	No. of community members attending the sensitisation events on child labor via the COH truck	20,748	27,247	17,451	-	9,543	14,110	7,861	-44%
3.9	No. of communities reached by the COH truck	65	56	38	-	21	34	18	-47%

Cocoa Horizons table of key performance indicators

KPI	Thriving Nature	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	vs PY
2.4	No. of farmers trained on environmental protection since 2018	-	74,571	116,157	124,754	163,136	198,164	9,864	-95%
4.1a	No. of shade tree seedlings distributed to farmers	372,468	602,948	1,204,223	1,598,772	4,043,224	2,746,684	2,711,622	-1%
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) (2)	-	70%	76%	74%	88%	59.4%	87.65%	48%
4.5	Total amount of CO2 sequestered through all Cocoa Horizons activities (3)	16,500	72,500	132,52	160,000	140,929	168,348	272,809	62%
5.5	No. of ha of agroforestry established	-	-	-	-	8,938	14,099	30,343	115%
5.6	No. of ha of agroforestry maintained	-	-	-	-	-	3,019	13,271	340%
	No. of hectares of agroforestry established and maintained	-	-	-	-	-	17,118	43,614 [Ⓐ]	155%
5.6b	Total amount of Payment for Ecosystem Services paid in CHF	-	-	-	-	-	130,395	720,817	453%
5.7	No. of tree seedlings distributed off-farm for restoration purposes	-	-	-	28,837	50,798	99,400	41,110	-59%

(2) In 22/23, we expanded our forest scope to reflect the upcoming regulations (EUDR).
(3) KPI audited by SustainCert in 23/24, it excludes a 20% withholding buffer.
Ⓐ This KPI was subject to external independent limited assurance by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ('PwC'). For the results of that assurance, see PwC's assurance report pages 34-38 and Cocoa Horizon Foundation's 2023/24 Reporting Criteria see pages 40-57.

PwC's Independent Limited Assurance Report



Independent Limited Assurance Report to the Directors of the Cocoa Horizons Foundation on the key performance indicators in the Cocoa Horizons Progress Report for the year ended 31 August 2024

Our limited assurance conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed, as described under the “Summary of work performed” and the “Key assurance matters” sections below, and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the information marked with the symbol **A** in the Cocoa Horizons Foundation’s Cocoa Horizons Progress Report for the year ended 31 August 2024 (the “Report”) and summarised below (together, the “Subject Matter Information”), has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Cocoa Horizons Foundation’s Reporting Criteria (the “Reporting Criteria”) set out on pages 40 to 57 of the Cocoa Horizons Foundation’s Report.

What we were engaged to assure

The Subject Matter Information needs to be read and understood together with the Reporting Criteria which the Cocoa Horizons Foundation’s Directors are solely responsible for selecting and applying. The Subject Matter Information and the Reporting Criteria are as set out in the table below:

Subject Matter Information	Location of Subject Matter Information	Reporting Criteria
The key performance indicators (‘KPIs’) for the year ended 31 August 2024 included in the “23/24” column of the table “Cocoa Horizons table of KPIs” on pages 28 – 33 marked with the symbol A . For the avoidance of doubt this does not include any information or data outside of this column.	“23/24” column of the Cocoa Horizons table of KPIs on pages 28 – 33.	Reporting criteria outlined in ‘KPI Methodology’ column of the table within Appendix A on pages 40 – 57.

The scope of our work did not extend to information in respect of earlier periods or to any other information included in, or linked from, the Report including any images, audio files or videos.

Our work



Professional standards applied

We performed a limited assurance engagement in accordance with International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 (Revised) 'Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information', issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Our independence and quality control

We have complied with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales Code of Ethics, which includes independence and other requirements founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour, that are at least as demanding as the applicable provisions of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code).

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

Summary of work performed

We performed a limited assurance engagement. Because the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance can vary, we give more detail about the procedures performed, so that the intended users of the Subject Matter Information can understand the nature, timing and extent of procedures we performed as context for our conclusion. These procedures performed 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.

In performing our assurance procedures, which were based on our professional judgement, we performed the following:

- evaluated the suitability in the circumstances of the Cocoa Horizons Foundation's use of the Reporting Criteria as the basis for preparing the Subject Matter Information including the associated reporting boundaries;
- through inquiries, obtained an understanding of the Cocoa Horizons Foundation's control environment, processes and systems relevant to the preparation of the Subject Matter Information. Our procedures did not include evaluating the suitability of design, obtaining evidence about their implementation or testing operating effectiveness of particular control activities;
- evaluated whether the Cocoa Horizons Foundation's methods for developing estimates are appropriate and had been consistently applied, noting that our procedures did not involve testing the data on which the estimates are based or separately developing our own estimates against which to evaluate the Cocoa Horizons Foundation's estimates;
- compared year on year movements and obtained explanations from management for significant differences we identified;



- performed limited substantive testing of the Subject Matter Information, which is aggregated from information submitted by the Cocoa Horizons Foundation’s operational sites. Testing involved agreeing arithmetical accuracy of calculations, and agreeing data points to or from source information to check that the underlying subject matter had been appropriately evaluated or measured, recorded, collated and reported;
- undertook site visits at one Farmer Group in Côte d'Ivoire and two Farmer Groups in Ghana to understand the key processes and controls for reporting site performance data to the local and group reporting teams; we selected these sites based on their inherent risk and materiality to the group, unexpected fluctuations in the site Subject Matter Information since the prior period, and sites not visited in the prior period; and
- evaluated the disclosures in, and overall presentation of, the Subject Matter Information.

Materiality

We are required to plan and perform our work to address the areas where we have identified that a material misstatement of the Subject Matter Information is likely to arise. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the nature, timing and extent of our procedures in support of our conclusion. We believe that it is important that the intended users have the information they need to understand the concept and the level of materiality to place our conclusion in context. Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the Subject Matter Information as follows:

Overall materiality	<p>Materiality may differ depending upon the nature of the Subject Matter Information. We apply professional judgement to consider the most appropriate materiality benchmark for each aspect of the Subject Matter Information, having considered how the intended users may use the information.</p> <p>Materiality has been set at 5% for every in-scope reported key performance indicator.</p>
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We also agreed to report to the Directors misstatements (“reportable misstatements”) identified during our work at a level below overall materiality, as well as misstatements below that lower level that in our view warranted reporting for qualitative reasons. The Directors are responsible for deciding whether adjustments should be made to the Subject Matter Information in respect of those items.

Key assurance matters

Key assurance matters are those areas of our work that in our professional judgement required particular focus and attention, including those which had the greatest effect on the overall assurance strategy, the allocation of resources, and directing the efforts of the engagement team.

We have determined that there are no key assurance matters to communicate in our report.

Challenges of non-financial information



The absence of a significant body of established practice upon which to draw to evaluate and measure non-financial information allows for different, but acceptable, evaluation and measurement techniques that can affect comparability between entities, and over time.

Non-financial information is subject to more inherent limitations than financial information, given the characteristics of the underlying subject matter and the methods used for measuring or evaluating it. The precision of different measurement techniques may also vary.

In particular, some source data used to calculate KPIs associated with child labour is based on farmer responses inputted directly into the digital data collection systems used by the Cocoa Horizons Foundation as well as their third-party partners in Côte d'Ivoire only.

Reporting on Other Information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Report other than the Subject Matter Information and our assurance report. The Directors are responsible for the other information. As explained above, our conclusion does not extend to the other information and, accordingly, we do not express any form of assurance thereon. In connection with our assurance of the Subject Matter Information, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Subject Matter Information or our knowledge obtained during the assurance engagement, or otherwise appears to contain a material misstatement of fact. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement of fact, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the Subject Matter Information or a material misstatement of the other information, and to take appropriate actions in the circumstances.

Responsibilities of the Directors

The Directors of Cocoa Horizons Foundation are responsible for:

- determining appropriate reporting topics and selecting or establishing suitable criteria for measuring or evaluating the underlying subject matter;
- ensuring that those criteria are relevant and appropriate to Cocoa Horizons Foundation and the intended users of the Report;
- the preparation of the Subject Matter Information in accordance with the Reporting Criteria including designing, implementing and maintaining systems, processes and internal controls over the evaluation or measurement of the underlying subject matter to result in Subject Matter Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- documenting and retaining underlying data and records to support the Subject Matter Information;
- producing the Report that provides a balanced reflection of Cocoa Horizons Foundation's performance in this area and discloses, with supporting rationale, matters relevant to the intended users of the Report; and
- producing a statement of Directors' responsibility.

Our responsibilities



We are responsible for:

- planning and performing the engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the Subject Matter 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.

Use of our report

Our report, including our conclusion, has been prepared solely for the Directors of Cocoa Horizons Foundation in accordance with the agreement between us dated 19 July 2024 (the “agreement”). To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility or liability to anyone other than the Board of Directors and Cocoa Horizons Foundation for our work or our report except where terms are expressly agreed between us in writing.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants

London

28 January 2025

Cocoa Horizons 2023/24 Key Performance Indicator Report Introduction

As Cocoa Horizons' Foundation, we continually evolve, assess, and refine our methodologies to drive meaningful impact, with our focus on implementing strategies to prevent and mitigate potential cases of child labor, as well as remediating cases.

In 2023/24, we maintained our commitment to monitoring and identifying cases of child labor. In view of continuous improvement, we also evaluated the effectiveness of multiple follow-up visits compared to a single visit, and the subsequent impact on the status 'remediated'. Among the 300K+ surveys analyzed, we found that after the first follow-up visit, which takes place about six months after the remediation support activity, 33% of children were considered out of child labor, however, this rate decreased to 9% after 12 months. Based on these findings, we considered that to determine if a child is withdrawn from child labor, the follow-up visit conducted around 12 months after remediation support activity, is a better indicator of a remediated child labor case. As a result, our reported results for remediated child labor cases in fiscal year 2023/24 are calculated based on this last visit which happens 12 to 18 months after the first remediation activity provided. In light of the above, we have also started piloting a one-visit versus two-visit approach in some of our operations in 2023/24. The documented criteria as required per [The International Cocoa Initiative \(ICI\)](#)'s benchmark, that we use for the remediated criteria as per page 54 of this document, 12 months with no indication of child labor, calculated based on the last follow-up visit conducted. This last follow-up visit is conducted at least 12 to 18 months after the remediation support activity. This updated methodology applies only to the current fiscal year and will not be used for retrospective calculations.

In 2023/24, we identified 12,445 (-72.2%%) cases of child labor. The total number of child labor cases identified has decreased this fiscal year due to the transitioning of our human rights strategy from an approach based on child labor monitoring via individual household member surveys, towards a child protection approach focused on prevention and response for which new tools and systems were developed and piloted in 2023/24 including farm observation surveys. Due to this transition no new cases were identified in Cameroon for 23/24. Part of our revised approach is due to our emphasis on child safeguarding in our strategy and programming, and external advice from child rights and child protection experts to move away from one-on-one interviews with children as a way to collect data on child labor cases. Another factor that led to the decrease in the total number of identified cases was a lower child labor identification rate from the surveys conducted, which reduced from an average of 28% of the surveys identifying a case of child labor in the prior year to 16% for 23/24.

Ultimately, our goal is to continue refining our approach to mobilize more resources toward preventing and mitigating child labor and toward creating an environment where children are empowered, they are protected, know their rights and are active in shaping their environment. We remain committed to creating greater impact on the ground, and sharing our progress and approach externally.

Fiscal year 2023/24 presented a challenging landscape, with a combination of weather and climate factors resulting in a shortage of cocoa beans, subsequently driving bean prices to historic high levels. In response, the governments of Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana raised the farm-gate prices to CFA 1500/kg and GHS 33.12/kg, respectively.

While the farm-gate price increase was positive, the fact is that cocoa farmers' incomes, particularly in West Africa, remain too low. Our data shows that poverty reduction is driven by three key factors - yield, size of farm and price. Price mechanisms can support an increase in farmer income, as illustrated this year with the increase in farm-gate prices.

Additionally, we have revised our methodology and we are now using the OECD modified scale to calculate the total number of household members (we were previously using the OECD equivalence scale). The OECD modified scale allows for the adjustment of a household income to reflect the different resource needs of adults and children and is the most recent OECD framework.

Our number of farmers in sustainability programs is used as a multiplier for the % of farmers above poverty line and we have seen a significant increase in this population due to mapping and census activities in fiscal year 23/24 in preparation for the upcoming European Deforestation Regulation.

Appendix

A. Cocoa Horizons Reporting Criteria

Appendix A: Cocoa Horizons 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 is defined as any person owning or managing a cocoa farm. It can be the actual operator of the farm (ex: a sharecropper, farmer's worker, tenant or farm manager) or the land owner.

A Farmer Group is defined as an organized group of Farmers such as a cooperative or similar:

- Côte d'Ivoire: These are partnered agricultural cooperatives working with Barry Callebaut owned direct sourcing company, SACO and partnered agricultural cooperatives working with Cocoa Horizons third party implementers.
- Cameroon: These are partnered agricultural cooperatives working with Barry Callebaut owned direct sourcing company, SIC CACAO.
- Ghana: These are districts/branches working with Barry Callebaut's direct sourcing licensed buying company in Ghana, Nyonkopa, Ltd.
- Indonesia: These are suppliers of cocoa beans to Barry Callebaut. They can be either buying stations or supplier warehouses.
- 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.
- Ecuador: These are suppliers of cocoa beans to Barry Callebaut.
- Nigeria: These are suppliers of cocoa beans to Barry Callebaut.
- Brazil: These are suppliers of cocoa beans to Barry Callebaut.

A Farmer Group is considered a Cocoa Horizons' farmer group if at least one farmer who is Cocoa Horizons certified and has taken part in at least one sustainability activities in this fiscal year is a member of such a group.

A farmer part of our Cocoa Horizons program is defined as a member of a farmer group that is allocated to Cocoa Horizons and who has taken at least one of the following sustainability activities between 1 September 2023 and 31 August 2024:

- Delivered Cocoa Horizons' cocoa within the fiscal year
- Received farm service activities within the fiscal year (Farm Business Plans, Productivity Packages, cocoa seedlings, shade tree seedlings, pre-harvest support)
- Attended training within the fiscal year
- Participated in a child labour survey, a child labor remediation activity, a follow-up visit or a farm observation within the fiscal year
- Had a farm mapped within the fiscal year
- Participated in a census survey within the fiscal year
- Was part of a Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) that was functioning within the fiscal year
- Was part of the Agroforestry program within the fiscal year

These sustainability activities include all activities that contribute to our Cocoa Horizons' strategy and are supported by the Cocoa Horizons' Foundation.

The Cocoa Horizons premium is a cash payment to Farmer Groups and farmers calculated as a proportion of their deliveries of Cocoa Horizons cocoa to a Barry Callebaut or third party implementer buying site.

By making use of mapping and farmer data, Barry Callebaut has identified farmers in Côte d'Ivoire that delivered to multiple cooperatives. In fiscal year 23/24, the reporting happens on unique farmers. When reporting on cumulative KPIs, no changes were made on prior reported numbers.

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
1.2	All Cocoa Horizons cocoa sales are documented and balanced against sourced volumes 23/24 closed with cumulative surplus of 33,240 tonnes of volumes sourced against volumes sold	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.
1.8c	91% farmers delivered cocoa with full data	<p>This indicator relates to the number of farmers who are classified as Cocoa Horizons farmers in each of the Cocoa Horizons Farmer Groups who meet the below criteria within the fiscal year, as a proportion of the total number of Cocoa Horizons farmers who delivered Horizons cocoa that was purchased by Barry Callebaut within the fiscal year.</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 Cocoa Horizons farmer as per definition on top-Have had a census survey conducted at any point in the past, up to the end of the fiscal year.-Had the same number or more plots mapped than declared in the census (the declared number of plots may not always align with the number of all the plots owned by the farmer).-Have delivered at least 1 kg of Horizons cocoa that was purchased by Barry Callebaut within the fiscal year. <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 Ecuador - 2020 Nigeria - 2021</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 Ecuador - 2020 Nigeria - 2021</p>

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
		<p>A census survey is conducted with farmers by field staff who are trained on a) using the corresponding survey tool and b) on the specific questions included in the survey. Each year, as many yet to be surveyed farmers as possible are surveyed.</p> <p>In Brazil, Cocoa Horizons' suppliers can have a direct cocoa sourcing relationship with several persons that occupy the same farm, thus the same polygon can be used for different persons or households that have a sharecropping, family or partnership relationship with each other. Buffer zones are created for farmers that do not have their properties registered in the Public Databases (Environmental & Land Tenure System). Thus overlaps in the polygons are accepted.</p>
1.9	99% Cocoa Horizons farmers who delivered Cocoa Horizons cocoa and have received their Cocoa Horizons premium	<p>This indicator reports the percentage of the Cocoa Horizons farmers who delivered Horizons cocoa within the fiscal year and who have subsequently received the Cocoa Horizons premium on those deliveries at the point of reporting.</p> <p>This is calculated in two steps: 1) confirming all farmers who delivered COH cocoa received the correct amount of premium for the quantity they delivered and that was purchased by Barry Callebaut in the fiscal year; 2) calculating the % of those correctly paid from the total number of farmers who delivered within the year.</p> <p>The Cocoa Horizons premium is a fixed amount per kilogram of delivered 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 Horizons cocoa purchased by Barry Callebaut; then 2) The Farmer Group pays the farmers based on the quantity of 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Côte d'Ivoire, the premium payment is equally split 50:50 between the farmers and the Farmer Group to which the farmers belong. This ratio can differ per partner or the premium paid to the farmers can also be calculated in a slightly different manner. In such a case, a ratio of the total volume of cocoa purchased from a farmer group by the partners is divided by the total cocoa delivered by the farmer group and is applied to each individual farmer delivery.

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In Ghana, the premium is paid out in full to the farmers.• 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.• In Brazil and in our direct supply chain, the premium is paid out directly in full to the farmers. In our indirect supply chain, the premium is paid via traders fully to the farmers: the traders receive the total premium which they then pay further to the farmers.• In Indonesia, the premium payment is agreed on a yearly basis, the farmer groups and farmers then receive the agreed amount as stated in the contract between Barry Callebaut and the farmers.• In Ecuador, the premium payment is paid in full to the farmers via the farmer groups.• In Nigeria, the premium payment is agreed on a yearly basis. The farmer groups and farmers then receive the agreed amount as stated in the contract between Barry Callebaut and the farmers. 75% of the premium is paid to the farmer and the rest to the farmer group.

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
2.1	259,971 cocoa farmers above the World Bank International Poverty Line of US\$ 2,15/day	<p>This indicator is a measure of Cocoa Horizons' farmers in the Barry Callebaut supply chain who are above the World Bank International Poverty line of US\$2.15/day, based on data collected from census survey interviews with farmers taken during this fiscal year.</p> <p>This indicator is determined by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Obtaining survey information taken in the fiscal year under consideration from farmers in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia, Brazil, Nigeria and Ecuador 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.• Comparing this average income level to the International Poverty Line threshold of US\$2.15 per day set by the World Bank, adjusted for purchasing power and cost of living in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia, Brazil, Nigeria and Ecuador.• Including production costs from external sources if available (Barry Callebaut Farmer Field Books reports for Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Cameroon; external literature for Nigeria and Ecuador) , or internal studies or sources if not externally available (Indonesia - internal Barry Callebaut pilot studies, Brazil - local team estimates). These costs are repartitioned to reflect the difference in costs depending on the cocoa yield. Farmers who have a higher yield have higher costs and farmers with smaller yields have smaller costs. Cocoa yields differ per country based on a number of different input parameters.• Including non-cocoa revenue from external sources if available (Barry Callebaut Farmer Field Books reports by Agri-Logic for Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Cameroon) or declared data by producers. <p>With this calculation we obtain a percentage per country for the farmers that are above the International poverty line. This percentage is then multiplied by the farmers that have been part of our sustainability program in one of the last two fiscal years.</p> <p>Survey information</p> <p>Census surveys were undertaken with farmer households in Ecuador, Nigeria, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon and Indonesia up until 31 August 2024. The census surveys, traceability and mapping data and external studies provide estimates over the following key metrics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Average yield per h• Income from cocoa farming• Other income-generating activities• Cocoa farm size• Production cost• Number of household members• 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 accurate analysis of the results. The assumptions and data calibration were performed by Barry Callebaut and are summarized below.</p>

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
		<p>For all countries, the following assumptions have been applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Except in Brazil, the cocoa farm size declared by the farmers were replaced with the GPS farm size captured on the Barry Callebaut's digital platform 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 and where no traceability data is available for these farmers have been discarded.• The cocoamarket prices are based on official farm-gate prices or local team knowledge of the market.• 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. <p>For Côte d'Ivoire, the following assumptions have been applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All yields above 1,100 kg/ha and equal to or below 100 kg/ha have been excluded from the calculation.• The cocoa income was deducted by the average production cost. The average production cost was repartitioned such that a farmer having declared a higher cocoa yield would incur a higher production cost.• Average non-cocoa income was applied as a percentage of the total income.• 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">• 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.• The cocoa income was deducted by the average production cost. The average production cost was repartitioned such that a farmer having declared a higher cocoa yield would incur a higher production cost.• Average non-cocoa income was applied as a percentage of the total income.• We divided the total household income by the number of declared financial dependents. <p>For Cameroon, the following assumptions have been applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estimated yields above 1,100 kg/ ha and lower limit to 100 kg/ha are considered abnormal and excluded from the calculation.• The cocoa income was deducted by the average production cost. The average production cost was repartitioned such that a farmer having declared a higher cocoa yield would incur a higher production cost.• Average non-cocoa income was applied as a percentage of the total income.• We divided the total household income by the number of declared financial dependents.

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
		<p>For Indonesia, the following assumptions have been applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estimated yields above 1,500 kg/ha and equal to or below lower limit to 100 kg/ha are considered abnormal and excluded from the calculation.• The cocoa income was deducted by the average production cost. The average production cost was repartitioned such that a farmer having declared a higher cocoa yield would incur a higher production cost.• We divided the total household income by the number of declared household members. <p>For Brazil, the following assumptions have been applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farmers that have declared partial income percentages that add up to less than 95% or more than 105% have been treated as data entry errors, and have been discarded. The small 5% buffer was retained to allow for some small data entry errors.• If total income percentages were not equal to 100%, the percentages have been scaled to the total declared percentage amounts.• Estimated yields above 2,200 kg/ha and equal to or below 100 are considered abnormal and excluded from the calculation.• Farmers who work with sharecroppers are assumed to take 50% of the cocoa production.• A temporary worker is estimated to work 90 days on average over a year on a farm.• All census surveys with zero or more than 50 financial dependents have been removed.• We divided the total household income by the number of declared financial dependents. <p>For Nigeria, the following assumptions have been applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estimated yields above 1,400 kg/ha and equal or below 100 kg/ha are considered abnormal and have been excluded from the calculations.• The cocoa income was deducted by the average production cost. The average production cost was repartitioned such that a farmer having declared a higher cocoa yield would incur a higher production cost.• We divided the total household income by the number of declared financial dependents. <p>For Ecuador, the following assumptions have been applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Estimated yields above 1,500 kg/ha and equal or below 100 kg/ha are considered abnormal and have been excluded from the calculations.• The cocoa income was deducted by an average production cost per metric tons produced.• We divided the total household income by the number of declared financial dependents. <p>Market prices</p> <p>Barry Callebaut relies on its knowledge of origin markets to determine prices of cocoa and other crops. This information comes from the local Monitoring & Evaluation teams, who gather the information on the prices from the local markets by the end of the Fiscal Year.</p> <p>International Poverty Line</p> <p>The US\$2.15 per day worldwide International poverty threshold, known as the International Poverty Line, set by the World Bank has been used to determine the number of farmers out of poverty. The US\$2.15 poverty line has been adjusted for each country to reflect the purchasing power and cost of living in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia, Brazil and Nigeria. This has been taken from the World Bank database.</p>

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
		<p>Purchasing Power</p> <p>The US\$2.15 per day worldwide International poverty line was determined in 2022, using 2017 prices. Using World Bank inflation data, we have adjusted the poverty line to 2023 levels (from 2017 levels), and have converted the 2023 level extreme poverty line to the local currency using World Bank private consumption Purchasing Power Parity 2023 factors, to also account for difference in purchasing power.</p> <p>OECD-modified Scale</p> <p>To ensure the people living in a household are represented in a realistic way, equivalisation is used. This is a technique in economics in which members of a household receive different weightings and used to adjust household income, taking into account household size and composition. The following values are applied to household members: 1.0 to the first adult, 0.5 to the second and each subsequent adult, 0.3 to each child (aged 17 or less). If there are more financial dependents than household members indicated, only the household members are calculated under the OECD.modified scale, the difference to the remaining financial dependents are counted as full persons (1.0). If there are more household members than financial dependents, only the financial dependents are taken into account, as the underlying assumption is that the financial dependents consist of the people living in the farmers' households and potential additional financial dependents. If this assumption does not hold, we use only the declared financial dependents, as full person equivalents (1.0).</p>
2.8	145,216 farmers who have received Farm Service activities	<p>A Cocoa Horizons farmer is considered to have received farm service activities if they have benefited from any of the following within the fiscal year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• received a Farm Business Plan (FBP) (as per definition below)• signed a contract for a Productivity package (as per definition below)• received cocoa seedlings (as per definition below)• received shade tree seedlings (as per definition below)• received pre-harvest support (as per KPI 2.10). <p>Farm Business Plan:</p> <p>An FBP is conducted by our field staff, or external field staff in the case of an external implementing partner, with selected farmers on one of their cocoa plots. The field staff input relevant data directly into a digital system or the data is input on paper which is later digitized, on the state of the cocoa plot and cocoa trees, and farmer's maintenance activities and knowledge. A package is recommended (either via an algorithm or with the knowledge of the field staff) to 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>

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
		<p>In Ecuador, the FBP is still conducted on excel. The FBP in Ecuador consists of a recommended management plan, a soil analysis and fertilization plan and a guide for use of pesticides. These different parts are not always delivered on the same date. The date all of these parts are delivered is considered the date the FBP is given to the farmer.</p> <p>Brazil also provides the farmers with an FBP that is done remotely based on a soil and leaf sample provided by the farmer, and including a fertilizer recommendation package and a financial plan for the plot.</p> <p>A farmer is considered to have received a FBP if a diagnostic was conducted on one of their cocoa plots, regardless of whether the farmer then signed up for a package or not.</p> <p>Productivity Package: A Productivity Package is a mix of a selection of high quality agricultural inputs and individualised coaching services provided by Cocoa Horizons field staff, or external companies that Cocoa Horizons has chosen to partner up with.</p> <p>A farmer is considered to have received a Productivity Package if they have received any of the following packages and coaching, within the fiscal year, 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>For Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, the government subsidizes fertilizers and other inputs that come through our Productivity Package proposition. In these countries, we therefore facilitate the buying of these inputs through our Farm Services program instead of the farmers buying the inputs directly through us. An exception are our Cocoa Horizons implementing partners farmer groups, where the buying of the inputs is done by the groups themselves.</p> <p>The list of Productivity Packages on offer in 2023/24 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> <p>(1) Insecticide (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia) (2) Fungicide (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia, Nigeria) (3) Insecticide & Fungicide (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, Indonesia) (4) Fertilizer (Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Indonesia) (5) Fertilizer & Insecticide (Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Indonesia) (6) Fertilizer & Fungicide (Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Indonesia) (7) Fertilizer, Insecticide & Fungicide (Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Indonesia) (8) Pole pruner (Côte d'Ivoire - Cocoa Horizon implementing partner, Cameroon) (9) Extra spraying service with any package containing insecticide or fungicide (Cameroon) (10) Grafting (Indonesia)</p>

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
		<p>In Brazil, any combination of Fertilizer, Insecticide, Fungicide, Soil Correctives and Factory Ashes is possible as a package.</p> <p>In Ecuador, the productivity package consists of a kit that includes fertilizer, fungicide, tools, and protective equipment.</p> <p>Farmers must subscribe to one, or more, of the above packages with a different payment requirement depending on origin country:</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire - 25% down payment for Productivity Packages distributed by Barry Callebaut. No down payment is necessary for other Cocoa Horizons implementing partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ghana - 0% down payment• Cameroon - 30% down payment• Indonesia - farmers paid 100% outright through an agricultural input provider in the Farm Service channel. Alternatively, a farmer can decide to purchase the recommended products independently whilst receiving the support coaching services from Cocoa Horizons. These farmers are still considered to have a Productivity Package.• Brazil - 100% down payment• Nigeria - 100% down payment (deducted from premium payment)• Ecuador - the Productivity Package is free <p>Distribution of cocoa seedlings:</p> <p>The cocoa seedlings come from either suppliers or community nurseries.</p> <p>The distribution model differs per country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• In Indonesia, a seedling is considered to be distributed when it is sold from the nursery. This could be either directly to a farmer or to a government body or other organization who goes on to give them to farmers.• In Cameroon, a seedling is considered to be distributed when a farmer has received and signed the discharge form/receipt.• In Brazil, the seedlings are considered to be distributed when the farmer collects them from the Nursery. These can be Cocoa Horizons farmers or non-Cocoa Horizons farmers. The evidence will be the invoice issued at this point.• In Ecuador, a seedling is considered to be distributed when a farmer has received the seedlings and signed the discharge form. Seedlings are distributed from supplier to Farmer Group and at the Farmer Group they are distributed to the farmers.• In Nigeria, a seedling is considered to be distributed when a farmer has received and signed the discharge form/receipt.

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
		<p>Distribution of shade tree seedlings: 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.</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 tree seedlings 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. The distribution process of seedlings distributed by Barry Callebaut's local team is tracked and digitized on a digital platform. Seedlings were also distributed on Barry Callebaut's behalf by external partners.</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. The distribution process of seedlings distributed by Barry Callebaut's local team is tracked and digitized on a digital platform. Seedlings were also distributed on Barry Callebaut's behalf by an external implementer.</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 organization, who then gives them to 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 Ecuador, a seedling is considered to be distributed when a farmer has received a receipt or signed the register.</p> <p>In Nigeria, a seedling is considered to be distributed when a farmer has received and signed the discharge form/receipt.</p> <p>No shade tree seedlings are distributed in Brazil since farms tend to already be in an agroforestry system.</p>
2.10	40,153 ha supported with pre-harvest interventions	<p>This indicator measures the total number of hectares supported with pre-harvest interventions by Cocoa Horizons within the fiscal year in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon and Nigeria.</p> <p>Pre-harvest interventions are provided by trained paid labor teams. They include pruning, fertilizer or insecticide applications. If a farmer has received multiple activities on the same area, the area is counted only once. If different interventions are done on different total areas for the same farmer, the largest area is taken into account.</p>

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
3.2	12,445 child labor cases identified	<p>This indicator refers to the number of children identified in child labor in Cocoa Horizons' cocoa supply chain based on Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation System (CLMRS) surveys performed during the fiscal year. The Farm Observation Survey (FOS) is a newly developed Child Labor farm monitoring and identification tool that includes a multiple step process for which only the first step has been rolled out on 23/24.</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 Organization (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>Within the concept of child labor, there are 4 major categories of the most severe forms of child labor. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 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;2. The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic performances;3. 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; and4. 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>Child labor identification process per origin</p> <p>To identify cases of child labor, the process differs in each origin:</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire, child labor is defined according to 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 ICI (International Cocoa Initiative) document 'Comparative analysis of child labor decrees in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana'. The data of the surveyed and observed children, from the Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation System (CLMRS) Child, and CLMRS Farm surveys, is analyzed following a semi-automated process, against the below criteria 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ If the number 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 children 5-12 years of age who carry out light tasks (+0hr/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.

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">All other children who do not fall into these categories are considered to not be in child labor. <p>In Ghana, child labor is defined according to the ILO definition and hazardous child labor follows the Hazardous Child Labor Activity Framework for Ghana [HAF] (2016) , which is summarized in the 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 Farm surveys, is analyzed following a semi-automated process, against the below criteria 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 4th category listed above), 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">If the number 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 (+0hr/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 enumeratorAll other children who do not fall into these categories are considered to not be in child labor. <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.16-17 years old - normal/non-hazardous work, and employment, can be undertaken (apprenticeships possible from 14) for a maximum of 8 hours per day or 40 hours per week. Boys can carry 20kg, 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 75kg. Girls can carry 10kg, transport by rail cart 300kg, transport by wheelbarrow 30kg, transport by vehicle with 3-4 wheels 35kg, transport by handcart or tricycle is prohibited.All: night work is prohibited for all children under the age of 18 between 7pm and 7am.Over 18 years old is no longer considered a child.

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
		<p>Hazardous activities in cocoa are considered to be, according to the Côte d'Ivoire Decree #2017-016 and 017 MEPS/CAB (2017): Clearing of forest and felling of trees, removing tree stumps, digging holes, bush burning, manipulation of agrochemicals (sale, transportation, handling and application), using machetes/long cutlass for weeding or pruning, working with motorized farm machinery, harvesting overhead cocoa pods with sharp tools, breaking cocoa pods with sharp breaking knives, carrying heavy loads beyond permissible carrying weight, charcoal production, game hunting with a weapon, working long hours, night work.</p> <p>In Ghana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <13 years old - no work allowed.• 13-14 years old - only light work can be undertaken for a maximum of 2 hours a day and 14 hours a week; children between 13-14 cannot be employed.• 15-17 years old - normal/non-hazardous work, and employment, can be undertaken for a maximum of 8 hours per day and 42 hours per week.• All - night work is prohibited between 6pm and 6am.• All - can carry maximum 30% of body weight for walking distances up to 2 miles (3km); and up to 50% of body weight for short distances (i.e. less than 1km).• Over 18 years old is no longer considered a child. <p>Hazardous activities in cocoa are considered to be, according to the Ghana HAF (2016): Clearing of forest and felling of trees, removing tree stumps, bush burning, manipulation of agrochemicals (sale, transportation, handling and application), being present or working in the vicinity of farm during spraying of agrochemicals or re-entering a sprayed farm within less than 12 hours, using machetes/long cutlass for weeding or pruning, climbing trees higher than 2.5 meters to cut mistletoe or harvest or prune with sharp cutlass or implements, working with motorized farm machinery, harvesting overhead cocoa pods with sharp tools, breaking cocoa pods with sharp breaking knives, working without adequate basic foot and body protective clothing, carrying heavy loads beyond permissible carrying weight, working long hours, night work, working alone on the farm in isolation.</p> <p>Cameroon, Brazil, Indonesia, Ecuador and Nigeria are not in scope for this KPI for this year.</p>
3.3	33,492 child labor cases under remediation	<p>This indicator relates to the child labor cases identified (KPI 4.5a) which have received support (at least one support activity) but are not yet considered remediated (KPI 4.8 a) nor closed, up to the end of the fiscal year. Support includes the delivery of goods or services to prevent, mitigate and remediate child labor. It can be provided at child, household, or community level. The support activity can be in the form of direct intervention provided to the child or child's family, or intervention provided to the child's community.</p> <p>This is evidenced by either signed documentation from the child's parents that the support activity has been received or signed confirmation from the head of the community that a community intervention has been provided.</p> <p>Support activities contribute towards remediation of the case found, either directly or indirectly, depending on the severity of the case. Support activities include, but are not limited to awareness raising sessions, the distribution of shovels, wheelbarrows, school kits, provisioning of birth certificates and writing classes, in line with the ICI definition.</p>

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
		<p>The cases in this KPI are thus still in the process of remediation and not yet considered to have been successfully and completely remediated (KPI 4.8a). A child labor case is considered to be under remediation if the case was identified in this or the previous years, and it has a remediation plan and at least one remediation activity or follow-up visit undertaken within the last 18 months of the end of the current fiscal year in the current fiscal year.</p> <p>The case is considered closed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-If the identified child turns 18 and therefore no longer considered to be a child, or;-if the child moves away permanently, or;-can't be found or deceased, or;-if the farmer no longer supplies to Barry Callebaut and the case has been referred to the relevant social child protection structures, the case is considered closed. <p>Brazil, Indonesia, Ecuador and Nigeria are not in scope for this KPI.</p>
3.4	22,916 remediated child labor cases	<p>This indicator relates to the child labor cases identified (KPI 4.5a) which have received support and are considered to be remediated, up to the end of the fiscal year. This is a cumulative KPI and is calculated since 2020/21.</p> <p>A child labor case is considered to be remediated if the child has declared that he/she has not been involved in any hazardous activities over the last 12 months since the remediation activity and the follow up visits from the coaches according to the allowed time spans set out below. In general, support activities are provided to the child within 3 months after the child was found in child labor. Afterwards, follow up visits are made at least 3 months after the child has received the first support activity to determine if the child is still in child labor.</p> <p>A case has thus been remediated, if all requirements listed below are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The child found in child labor received at least one support activity. Support activities contribute towards the remediation of the case found, either personalized (direct) or community based (indirect). A child can receive more than one support activity, depending on the severity of the case. If the child receives more than one support activity, the time point of the first support activity is taken into account for the minimum duration of the full remediation period.• The child has received at least one follow up visit after the support activity and;• The time span between the first support activity and the last follow up visit needs to be at least 12 months. This is in line with the <u>NORC</u> methodology and International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) benchmarking guidelines of proving that the child is no longer in-child labor.• The child identified in child labor declared that he/she has not been involved in any hazardous activities over the last 12 months for follow up visits done in fiscal year 23-24 or since the last visit for previous fiscal years (support activity or follow up visits).

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
		<p>For the follow up visits the survey should include at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic household data to connect the child to the relevant household.• Schooling status.• Difficulties encountered.• Status of hazardous tasks conducted since last visit.• Current needs of a child. <p>Brazil, Indonesia, Ecuador and Nigeria are not in scope for this KPI.</p>
3.5b	94.8% farmer groups in our direct supply chain covered by our child labor monitoring and/or remediation activities	<p>This indicator relates to the proportion of Farmer Groups in Cocoa Horizons' direct supply chain (or that of Cocoa Horizon's partners), that have systems in place to monitor or remediate child labor, within the fiscal year, in relation to the total number of Farmer Groups from which Barry Callebaut (or its subcontractors/ partners) directly sources from.</p> <p>A farmer group is considered to be covered by child labor monitoring and remediation activities if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A minimum of 10% of cocoa farming households considered as being in our sustainability programs (see definition on top) who are members of a given farmer group are monitored through a CLMRS Child survey or equivalent and / or CLMRS Farm survey or equivalent and/ or Farm Observation survey during the fiscal year or• A minimum of 80% of cocoa farming households considered as being in our sustainability programs (see definition below) who are members of a given farmer group have a census survey up to the end of the fiscal year. <p>Effective child labor monitoring and remediation systems fulfil the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A CLMRS or equivalent includes awareness-raising at community and household level; targeted to both adults and children.• CLMRS or equivalent exists - systematic child labor monitoring and remediation is taking place among the members of the farmer groups.• Data is collected and children are surveyed about their involvement in light and hazardous work.• Individuals responsible for CLMRS or equivalent are trained on child protection, child labor case management, child labor monitoring and remediation.• Equipment for individuals responsible for CLMRS is available (e.g. awareness raising material).• Identified child labor cases are referred to relevant social child protection structures as needed.• CLMRS or equivalent provides support to children in and at-risk of child labor to mitigate, remediate and prevent future cases of child labor and improve their situation. <p>Brazil, Indonesia, Ecuador and Nigeria are not in scope for this KPI.</p>

#	KPI title	KPI methodology
5.6	43,614 ha of agroforestry under management	<p>Advanced agroforestry systems are established by distributing a mix of shade tree seedlings to farmers in Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana. The program consists of a diagnostic phase, shade tree distribution, post-planting visits as well as annual survival monitoring. The program aims at a shade tree density of 35 trees per hectare in Cameroon and 70 trees per hectare in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Farmers receive Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) based on the number of seedlings surviving on their plot up to 10 years after initial planting. Farmers are encouraged to replant seedlings that have died with their own planting material.</p> <p>The total number of hectares under agroforestry management in a fiscal year is equal to the sum of all hectares of agroforestry established within that fiscal year and all previously established hectares of agroforestry maintained during the fiscal year as defined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hectares of Agroforestry established: A plot is considered as established under agroforestry when farmers have received seedlings during the current fiscal year. The number of hectares of agroforestry established is equal to the number of trees distributed divided by 35 in Cameroon and 70 in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.• Hectares of Agroforestry maintained: A plot is considered as maintained under Agroforestry if a minimum of 20 previously distributed seedlings per hectare remains alive in the current fiscal year.