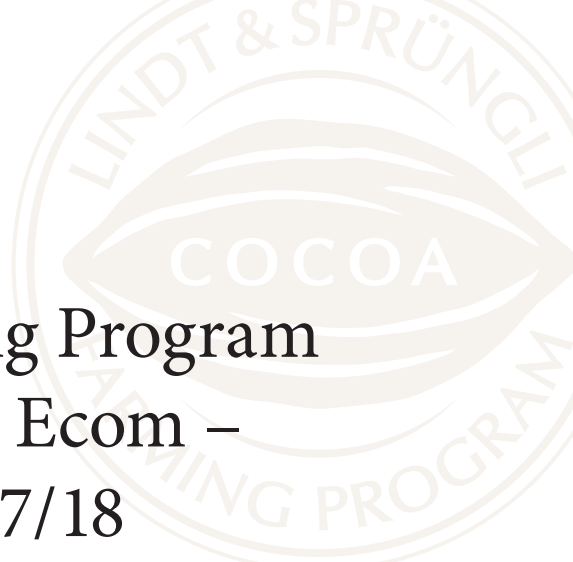




LINDT & SPRÜNGLI



Lindt & Sprüngli Farming Program Factsheet Ghana with Ecom – Cocoa Season 2017/18

The **project aim** is to significantly enhance and scale reach of rural services in order to offer more innovative and inclusive agricultural products and services to a total of 70,000 cocoa farmers by 2021, enabling them to professionalize their farming practices, leading to increased yields and income, and ultimately improve their livelihoods (**initiated in** February 2008). **Partner organizations:** Ecom Agrotrade Limited Ghana (AGL), IDH the sustainable trade initiative, Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana (CRIG), Cocoa Rehabilitation and Intensification Programme for Ghana (CORIP-Ghana), Ghana Cocoa Board, GIZ, Lindt Cocoa Foundation

This factsheet outlines the project content of the Lindt & Sprüngli Farming Program with the supplier Ecom in Ghana.

Supply Chain (bean flow / ownership)



Step 1: Traceability and farmer organization

Project content	Description
Organizing farmers in farmer groups ¹⁾	Cocoa farmers are organized in loose associations around a purchasing clerk. They are based in 4 regions, 49 districts or 1,610 communities.
Farmer registration ¹⁾	Farmers are registered in the Program and sign a contract. Baseline information on farmers and their farms (incl. GPS mapping of farms and community infrastructure) is collected and recorded in a database tool called SMS Integrity.
Traceability ¹⁾	100% of cocoa is traceable back to the farm level.

Step 2: Training and knowledge transfer

Project content	Description
Farmer professionalization through training services ¹⁾	Farmers receive training on good agricultural, social and environmental practices in 12 training sessions.
Farmer coaching ²⁾	All farmers receive at least one farm visit per year with on-farm GAP assessment with a check list and recommendations by the Field Trainer. Each farmer has at least a basic farm development plan and adoption of recommendations is checked by Field Trainer through a follow up visit.
Farmer Business School (FBS) ²⁾	During a five day course selected farmers are trained on Good Business Practices. Since 2017 good nutrition and crop-diversification training is included.

Legend: ¹⁾ = All farmers covered, ²⁾ = Upscaling; ³⁾ = Testing phase of innovations; ⁴⁾ = Newly planned, not yet started, ⁵⁾ = ended



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Project content	Description
Model farms ¹⁾	ISFM plots as best practice demonstration and sites where farmers learn about soil sampling and fertilization, and develop community soil action plans.
Capacity Building of Agronomists/ Extension Officers ¹⁾	Agronomists/Extension Officers receive training by SMS Master Trainers or external organizations (Solidaridad, Bunso College, IITA) (train the trainer).
Nutrition behavior change program	Farmers receive training on nutrition behavioral change to promote production and consumption of animal proteins and vegetables with an overall goal of improving dietary in cocoa farming households.

Step 3: Farmer investments and community development

Project content	Description
Farm renovation (=farmer led seedling nurseries and seedling distribution) ²⁾	Farmers are supported in setting up nurseries for improved (high yielding and disease resistant) cocoa seedlings.
Shade trees ²⁾	Provision of shade trees for cocoa farms.
Plantain sucker ²⁾	Support of farmers in the development of plantain sucker multiplication sites led by farmers. Plantains serve for income and crop diversification, and/or provide shade for young cocoa trees.
Farm management and rehabilitation service ³⁾	Farmers may register for a loan and technical assistance package for farm rehabilitation.
Entrepreneurial community based farm shops ³⁾	Selected entrepreneurs are trained on business 101, marketing and entrepreneurship. Selected entrepreneurs are supported with initial investment to run farm shops in their communities. Farm shops offer inputs and equipment for cocoa and other crops, as well as products to be used in households (e.g. staple food, batteries etc.).
In-kind farmer premium ¹⁾	Farmers receive in-kind premium for example in the form of planting equipment, tools, inputs or services (fertilizer, gloves, etc.).
Input on credit scheme ¹⁾	Farmers receive inputs on credit (repayment in cash).
Alternative income generation activities ³⁾	Farmers are advised on the best alternative livelihoods opportunities (e.g. snail rearing, bee keeping, soap making, mushroom growing) through training. Groups who are willing to take up any of the options and put investment into selected alternative livelihoods business opportunity are provided with a start-up loan.
Community water infrastructure	Building of boreholes for access to clean drinking water.
Community school infrastructure	Investments in school refurbishment as child labor remediation activity.
Village Resource Centres ⁵⁾	Building of Village Resource Centres – training centres equipped with computers and printers – which may be used for teaching of children or for farmers’ self-education.
Distribution of Mosquito Nets ⁵⁾	Distribution of mosquito nets for malaria protection.
Community development action plans ⁴⁾	Support communities in developing their own community development action plans by converting Good Social Practices (GSP) training modules into facilitated group discussions about community needs.

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Project content	Description
Child labor (CL) monitoring and remediation ¹⁾	Child labor monitoring is based on case identification basis actual observation while working in the field. Field staff (who are organized as a steering committee on CL) conduct unannounced farm visits based on risk factors, and identify cases whilst working in communities. CL identification is not based on data collection on all farmers, but on actual cases observed whilst doing the visits. All identified cases (not only those linked to Lindt & Sprüngli supply chain) are sensitized and taken through the remediation process. The remediation process may include school uniform, set-up of additional livelihoods for the family, follow-up with social services.
Village saving and loan groups ²⁾	Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) is a group of people who save together and take small loans from those savings. The activities of the group run in cycles of one year, after which the accumulated savings and the loan profits are distributed back to members. The purpose of a VSLA is to provide simple savings and loan facilities in a community that does not have easy access to formal financial services.

Step 4: Verification and continuous progress

Project content	Description
Internal monitoring ¹⁾	Yearly internal performance monitoring on each farm by Ecom staff. Additionally, there is a pilot phase with a Farmer Field Book with which farmers keep track of their daily activities and investments, allowing Ecom and Lindt & Sprüngli to better understand the farmers and evaluate the effect of project interventions.
External assessment ¹⁾	Yearly Program verification by The Forest Trust.

Legend: ¹⁾ = All farmers covered, ²⁾ = Upscaling; ³⁾ = Testing phase of innovations; ⁴⁾ = Newly planned, not yet started, ⁵⁾ = ended