



Interpretation Guidelines - Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

Sustainable Agriculture Network

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Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN):

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CONTENTS

1. Introduction	4
1.1 The Sustainable Agriculture Network and the Rainforest Alliance	4
1.2 The Sustainable Agriculture Network's Mission	4
2. Standards, Criteria and Indicators.....	5
3. Objectives and Use of Interpretation Guidelines.....	5
4. Structure of this document	6
5. Scope of these Interpretation Guidelines.....	6
5.1 Geographical Scope	6
5.2 Proceedings.....	6
5.3 Covered Aspects	6
6. Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana.....	7
6.1 Social and Environmental Management System	7
6.2. Ecosystem Conservation.....	8
6.3 Wildlife Protection.....	10
6.4 Fair Treatment and Good Working Conditions for Workers.....	11
6.5 Integrated Crop Management	17
Annex 1: Tree species suitable for cocoa farms	18
Annex 2: Recommendations for Children's Participation in Cocoa Farming	21
Annex 3: Hazardous Labour List for Children	22
Annex 4: Permissible work for various age groups of children in Ghana.....	24
Annex 5: Cocobod Registered and Unapproved Pesticides for Cocoa Plantations	25

1. Introduction

1.1 The Sustainable Agriculture Network and the Rainforest Alliance

The Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN) is a coalition of independent non-profit conservation organizations that promote the social and environmental sustainability of agricultural activities by developing standards. A Certification Body certifies farms that comply with SAN's standards. Each inspection body - authorized by a Certification Body - provides audit services for farmers and agricultural companies in their respective countries. SAN members also offer their knowledge and experience in working towards the development of the Sustainable Agriculture Standard. Rainforest Alliance currently holds the Secretariat for the Sustainable Agriculture Network and coordinates the development and review of standards and related policies for the SAN. Rainforest Alliance also administers the *Rainforest Alliance Certified*TM trademark.

Those farms that can meet the SAN criteria are awarded the *Rainforest Alliance Certified*TM seal of approval. Since 1992, almost 800 certificates for more than 31,000 farms - including small family farms of cooperatives, as well as plantations - in 24 countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Tanzania and Vietnam) have met the SAN standards on almost 600,000 ha for 22 crops: coffee, cocoa, banana, tea, pineapple, flowers and foliage and citrus. Other crops include Açai, Avocado, Aloe Vera, Chestnut, Cupuaçu, Grapes, Guava, Heart of Palm, Kiwi, Macadamia, Mango, Onion, Passion Fruit, Plantain, Rubber and Vanilla.

SAN representatives and their operating countries are: Conservación y Desarrollo (C&D), Ecuador; Fundación Interamericana de Investigación Tropical (FIIT); Guatemala; Fundación Natura, Colombia; ICADE, Honduras; IMAFLORA, Brazil; Pronatura Chiapas, Mexico; SalvaNatura, El Salvador and Rainforest Alliance. Rainforest Alliance is the operating member of the SAN for the time being in Africa and Asia.

1.2 The Sustainable Agriculture Network's Mission

The Sustainable Agriculture Network (SAN) promotes efficient agriculture, biodiversity conservation and sustainable community development by creating social and environmental standards. SAN fosters best management practices across agricultural value chains by encouraging farmers to comply with SAN standards and by motivating traders and consumers to support sustainability.

SAN pursues its mission by:

- Integrating sustainable production of crops and livestock into local and regional strategies that favor biodiversity conservation and safeguard social and environmental well-being.
- Raising awareness among farmers, traders, consumers and business leaders about the interdependencies among healthy ecosystems, sustainable agriculture and social responsibility.
- Impressing upon business leaders and consumers the importance of choosing products grown on environmentally sustainable and socially responsible farms.
- Stimulating dialog among environmental, social and economic groups, North and South, about the benefits of sustainable agriculture.

2. Standards, Criteria and Indicators

The objective of the Sustainable Agriculture Standard is to provide a measure of each farm's social and environmental performance and agricultural management practices. Compliance is evaluated by audits that measure the degree of the farm's conformity to environmental, social and agricultural practices indicated in the standard criteria.

The sustainable agriculture standard consists of ten principles. Each principle is made up of criteria. The criteria describe good practices for social, environmental and agricultural management, and are evaluated by the certification process. It is important to emphasize that compliance with the standard is evaluated by comparison with the criteria, not with the indicators. Criteria are binding for the compliance evaluation process, whereas indicators are not.

On the other hand, indicators just "indicate" how good or unacceptable management practices appear, and often contain examples of both good and unacceptable social and environmental practices. In this way the indicators guide the farm in its efforts to comply with the standard and may change according to the conditions of different countries, regions or cultures.

3. Objectives and Use of Interpretation Guidelines

How the *Standard for Sustainable Agriculture* with its criteria is interpreted and applied to particular situations is determined by *Interpretation Guidelines*. Two types of guidelines exist: 1.) Generic interpretation guidelines and 2.) Local Interpretation Guidelines.

- Generic Interpretation Guidelines provide guidance for farmers and group administrators how to implement the Sustainable Agriculture Standard on their farms.
- Interpretation Guidelines – generic and local - only contain indicators. They are not binding for certification processes, but they are important for implementing good agricultural practices on farms and provide more detailed guidance during audit processes.
- Local Interpretation Guidelines interpret the binding criteria of the standard for local conditions or a specific crop and are developed by a local Workgroup.

The development of Local Interpretation Guidelines is led by Workgroups which are coordinated by SAN's Secretariat and organized by the local SAN representative. The balance of interest among the different stakeholders possibly influenced by these guidelines is assured and approved by SAN's Board of Directors. SAN's Secretariat coordinates the writing of local and generic interpretation guidelines. The final version of guidelines is approved by the Secretariat.

The members of Workgroups that develop Local Interpretation Guidelines have to comply with the following requirements:

- Understanding and support for SAN's mission and vision.
- Knowledge and experience with respect to the topics under discussion.
- Comprehension of the potential influence that this document can have.
- Representation of the different points of view of interested stakeholders.

These workgroups gather specific input for local interpretation guidelines, such as:

- Best farm management practices for ecosystem conservation in the region.
- Information about native trees that can be used in reforestation efforts.

SAN Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

- Local legislation regarding protection of ecosystems, riparian zones, endangered plants and animals, deforestation and reforestation. Also, information about local and regional conservation programs, protected areas, watersheds and corridors.
- Information about local diseases, pests, necessary agricultural practices and other factors that can influence the economic sustainability of farms.
- Local labor and occupational health laws executed by the local health and labor ministries or related authorities that can orient farms to implement their social policies.
- Best practices for erosion prevention and waste management.

4. Structure of this document

These Interpretation Guidelines (Local Indicators) define the country, where the respective indicators are applicable (section 5.1). Section 5.2 (Preceding) explains how the initiative to develop these local indicators was justified. The following section 5.3 summarizes the management aspects covered by the criteria of the SAN Sustainable Agriculture Standard that are interpreted by the local indicators. The main chapter (section 6) of the document defines the local indicators that interpret the relevant SAN criteria for the determined country. Finally, applicable legislation or other documents are referenced in the Annexes.

5. Scope of these Interpretation Guidelines

5.1 Geographical Scope

These Interpretation Guidelines have been specifically designed for cocoa production in the West African country of Ghana.

5.2 Proceedings

Taking a cue from the experience in Ivory Coast, the need to interpret the SAN's Sustainable Agriculture Standard for the social and environmental conditions that reign in the cocoa producing region of Ghana was analyzed, with the general objective to benefit cocoa producers in Ghana.

This initiative was started with a workshop that gathered 14 experts in Accra on June 3, 2008. The stakeholder participation in this workgroup was balanced in the sense that both technical (scientific, technical and governmental) and Civil Society Representatives (cocoa producers and NGOs), actively participated during the workshop. During a brainstorming exercise, the aspects mentioned in section 5.3 were prioritized and it was decided that they needed further interpretation through local indicators. Following the meeting of June 3, 2008 the group worked more on these aspects and met again on August 12, 2008 in Accra to deliberate on the draft indicators. The final draft of this document was approved by the workgroup in October 2008.

5.3 Covered Aspects

The following aspects are subject to local interpretation in this document:

- Principle 1: Social and Environmental Management System
- Principle 2: Ecosystem Conservation
- Principle 3: Wildlife Protection
- Principle 5: Fair Treatment and Good Working Conditions for Workers
- Principle 8: Integrated Crop Management

6. Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

The following tables are organized by the relevant principle of the Sustainable Agriculture Standard and contain two columns:

1. Left column: The relevant section of the criterion is referenced in bold letters as a textual copy of the valid version of SAN's Sustainable Agriculture Standard.
2. Right column: The local indicators that interpret the relevant binding criteria for the environmental and social conditions in the specific country.

6.1 Social and Environmental Management System

Criterion	Indicators for Cocoa Production in Ghana
<p>1.8 The farm's service providers must commit to complying with the environmental, social and labor requirements of this standard, not only while operating on the farm but also for any outside activities related to the services provided. The farm must have mechanisms for evaluating its service providers and checking that they are complying with this standard. The farm must not use the services of suppliers or contractors that do not comply with the social, labor and environmental requirements of this standard.</p>	<p>I. Specific farm's services and their requirements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of agrochemicals: training and protection for workers; correct application of products; elimination of the use of prohibited products; proper storage of agrochemicals and adequate final disposal of packaging or product waste - according to EPA-Ghana regulations. • Product harvesting and post-harvesting handling: provision of equipment in good condition; good maintenance of the equipment, guaranteed payment of minimum wage and other benefits. <p>II. These suppliers are provided with adequate knowledge and equipment to comply with the social, labour and environmental requirements while providing services on the farm.</p>

SAN Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

6.2. Ecosystem Conservation

Criterion	Indicators for Cocoa Production in Ghana
<p>2.4 The harvesting of threatened or endangered plants or species is not permitted. The certification of farms that have areas that have deforested within the two years prior to the first moment of contact regarding certification is not permitted. Cutting, extracting or harvesting trees, plants and other non-timber forest products is only allowed in instances when the farm implements a sustainable management plan that has been approved by the competent authorities, and has all the permits required by law. If no applicable laws exist, the plan must have been developed by a competent professional.</p>	<p>I. Farms document the growing of shade trees and seek legal right to the trees since “no timber harvesting rights shall be granted in respect of land with any timber grown or owned by any individual or group of individuals” [Timber Resource Management (Amendment Act) 547, 2002; Section 4(3b)].</p> <p>II. Where the shade trees already exist, farms consent to its exploitation and agree on terms of compensation since “no timber harvesting rights shall be granted in respect of land with farms without the written authorization of the individual, group or owners concerned” (Amendment Act 547, 2002; section 4(2b)).</p> <p>III. Farms cut or harvest trees only in instances where the farmer has timber utilization permit - approved by the Forestry Services Division (FSD) of the Forestry Commission (FC) - and is implementing a sustainable management plan that is in compliance with the SAN Sustainable Agriculture Standard.</p>

Criterion	Indicators for Cocoa Production in Ghana
<p>2.5 There must be a minimum separation of production areas from natural terrestrial ecosystems where chemical products are not used. A vegetated protection zone must be established by planting or by natural regeneration between different permanent or semi-permanent crop production areas or systems. The separation between production areas and ecosystems as defined in Annex 1 (of Sustainable Agriculture Standard) must be respected.</p> <p>2.6 Aquatic ecosystems must be protected from erosion and agrochemical drift and runoff by establishing protected zones on the banks of rivers, permanent or temporary streams, creeks, springs, lakes, wetlands and around the edges of other natural water bodies. Distances between crop plants and aquatic ecosystems as indicated in Annex 1 (of Sustainable Agriculture Standard) must be respected. Farms must not alter natural water channels to create new drainage or irrigation canals. Previously converted water channels must maintain their natural vegetative cover or, in its absence, this cover must be restored. The farm must use and expand vegetative ground covers on the banks and bottoms of drainage canals.</p>	<p>I. Farms do not privately own water resources since “the property in and control of all water resources is vested in the President on behalf of and in trust for the people of Ghana” (Water Resource Commission Act 522 of 1996, Section 12).</p> <p>II. Farms do not divert, dam, store, abstract or use water resources or maintain any works for the use of water resources except in accordance with the regulations of the water resource commission [Act 522 of 1996, Section 13 (1)].</p> <p>III. Until the “buffer zone policy” of the Water Resource Commission (WRC) comes into existence, farms follow the Annex 1 of the SAN Sustainable Agriculture Standard.</p>

SAN Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

Criterion	Indicators for Cocoa Production in Ghana
<p>2.7 The farm must establish and maintain vegetation barriers between the crop and areas of human activity, as well as between production areas and on the edges of public or frequently traveled roads passing through or around the farm. These barriers must consist of permanent native vegetation with trees, bushes or other types of plants, in order to promote biodiversity, minimize any negative visual impacts and reduce the drift of agrochemicals, dust and other substances coming from agricultural or processing activities. The distance between the crop plants and areas of human activity as defined in Annex 1 (of Sustainable Agriculture Standard) must be respected.</p>	<p>I. For farms that are close to frequently traveled roads and could cause public hazards, efforts are made to plant trees along its edges to provide a buffer zone and the use of agrochemicals is restricted along the edges of the farms.</p>

Criterion	Indicators for Cocoa Production in Ghana
<p>2.8 Farms with agroforestry crops located in areas where the original natural vegetative cover is forest must establish and maintain a permanent agroforestry system distributed homogenously throughout the plantations. The agroforestry system's structure must meet the following requirements:</p> <p>a. The tree community on the cultivated land consists of minimum 12 native species per hectare on average.</p> <p>b. The tree canopy comprises at least two strata or stories.</p> <p>c. The overall canopy density on the cultivated land is at least 40%.</p>	<p>I. Farms maintain a shade density of 40% equivalent to 20 trees per hectare (representing spacing between trees of 22 m x 22 m on the ground) at all times.</p> <p>II. Farms maintain an optimum shade canopy in accordance with the following developmental stages of the cocoa trees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farms with mature cocoa trees (4 years and above), maintain a minimum of 18 shade trees per hectare (equivalent to 24 m x 24 m and representing 30% shade). • Young cocoa farms (0-3 years), maintain 70% shade corresponding to at least 18 permanent trees (30%) and temporal shade from food crops – plantain, cocoyam, cassava, or native species. <p>III. There are at least 12 different native tree species per hectare (see preferred native tree species in cocoa in Ghana in Annex 1 of this document).</p> <p>IV. The establishment of shade in new areas continues in accordance with a plan at a pace that guarantees that there will be shade in all production areas within five years.</p> <p>V. After pruning, shade density is at least 30% throughout the production area.</p> <p>VI. There is no evidence of indiscriminate removal of shade trees that does not correspond to a sustainable management or renewal plan.</p> <p>VII. Variations in shade density are permitted in order to control outbreaks of pests or diseases, but are recorded as part of the integrated pest management program.</p>

SAN Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

6.3 Wildlife Protection

Criterion	Indicators for Cocoa Production in Ghana
<p>3.3 Critical Criterion. Hunting, capturing, extracting and trafficking wild animals must be prohibited on the farm. Cultural or ethnic groups are allowed to hunt or collect fauna in a controlled manner and in areas designated for those purposes under the following conditions:</p> <p>a. The activities do not involve species in danger of or threatened with extinction.</p> <p>b. There are established laws that recognize the rights of these groups to hunt or collect wildlife.</p> <p>c. Hunting and collection activities do not have negative impacts on the ecological processes or functions important for agricultural and local ecosystem sustainability.</p> <p>d. The long-term viability of the species' populations is not affected.</p> <p>e. These activities are not for commercial purposes.</p>	<p>I. Farms respect valid Ghanaian laws, customs and government policies on wildlife conservation.</p> <p>II. Farms respect the annual ban on hunting and collection known as "close season" which begins every year on August 1 and lasts until December 1.</p> <p>III. Hunting, capturing or destruction of any wild animal is illegal - except licensed hunting of grasscutter ("<i>Akrantie</i>") - during this "close season" period.</p> <p>IV. Group hunting is not permitted.</p> <p>V. In areas defined as Community Resource Management Approach (CREMA), farms comply with the regulation of hunting and other uses of wildlife as regulated within the framework of the wildlife division and in accordance with national legislation (Wildlife Division Policy 2000; section 5.4).</p> <p>VI. In areas where CREMA is not empowered, farms take initiative and/or encourage their communities to establish CREMA once the process of certification has begun, according to Wildlife Division Policy 2000 (section 5.6).</p>

SAN Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

6.4 Fair Treatment and Good Working Conditions for Workers

Criterion	Indicators for Cocoa Production in Ghana			
<p>5.4 The farm must have payment policies and procedures that guarantee the complete payment of workers on the dates agreed upon in the labor contract. Payment must take place at the workplace, or by another arrangement agreed upon by the worker. The farm must provide the worker with a detailed and comprehensive explanation of the salary paid and of any deductions made, allowing the worker to appeal in the case of perceived discrepancies.</p>	<p>I. Farms that employ a worker for a period of six months or more or for a number of working days equivalent to six months or more within a year, do so with a written contract of employment [Labour Act 651, 2003; part III, section 12 (1)]. Farms that enter into such a contract express in clear terms the right and duties of the parties [Labour Act 651 2003, Part III, 12 (2)].</p> <p>II. Farms that employ a temporary worker for a continuous period of six months and more treat such a worker as a permanent worker [Labour Act 651, 2003; Part X, 75 (1)].</p> <p>III. Farms that contract a casual worker need not enter into a written agreement [Labour Act 651, 2003; part X, 74 (1)].</p> <p>IV. Two kinds of sharecropping systems exist: Abunu and Abusa land tenure arrangements. The following table provides further details of the systems:</p>			
	Description	Abunu	Abusa	
		Arrangement between parties whereby the subject matter is split equally between the parties	Arrangement between parties where one side gets one-third and the other party gets two-thirds of the subject matter. Cases, where virgin forest is converted to cocoa plantations are not permitted by the SAN Sustainable Agriculture Standard and won't lead to Rainforest Alliance Certified™ – certification.	
	Conditions	Depends on agreement; Generally, the land owner gives out land to farmers to plant and care cocoa for an agreed period	Depends on agreement; Generally, the land owner farms cocoa and when cocoa reaches maturity, subcontract a caretaker / operator to take care of the farm	Depends on agreement; Generally, the land owner gives land to farmers to clear, plant and grow cocoa for an agreed period
	Contract term	Maximum 99 years (in accordance with new land administration policy)	Seasonally renewable – after every harvest (in accordance with new land administration policy)	Maximum 99 years (in accordance with new land administration policy)
	Subject matter & Payment system	½ of the harvest, or its cash value or the physical farm itself at an agreed stage of development	⅓ of harvest, or its cash value	⅔ of harvest, or its cash value or the physical farm itself at an agreed stage of development
	Time of payment	Depending on the payment system	Depending on the payment system	Depending on the payment system
	Contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral at the beginning of the contract with two or more witnesses • Written (after the 1st harvest) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written • Mostly oral with two or more witnesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Written • Mostly oral with two or more witnesses
	Other non-cash benefits	For the entire household <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Food crops grown as intercrop in cocoa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to rent house • Share of food crops on the farm • Separate plot for food crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food crops grown as intercrop in cocoa
	Type of work	All tasks on the cocoa farm	Weeding, harvesting, post-harvest activities	All tasks on the cocoa farm
Conditions for termination	Criminal activity or offence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal activities • Poor performance 	Criminal activity or offence	

SAN Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

Criterion	Indicators for Cocoa Production in Ghana
<p>5.5 Critical Criterion. Workers must receive pay in legal tender greater than or equal to the regional average or the legally established minimum wage, whichever is greater, according to their specific job. In cases where the salary is negotiated through collective bargaining or other pact, the worker must have access to a copy of this document during the hiring process. For production, quota or piecework, the established pay rate must allow workers to earn a minimum wage based on an eight-hour workday under average working conditions, or in cases where these conditions cannot be met.</p>	<p>I. Farms ensure that casual workers receive the minimum remuneration for each working day, overtime and medical facilities (Labour Act 651 2003, Part X, 76).</p> <p>II. Farms' contract of employment stipulates that the salary, wages and allowances of the worker are paid in legal tender in addition to any non-cash remuneration (Labour Act 651, 2003; Part IX, 67).</p> <p>III. Farms ensure that every worker receives equal pay for equal work without distinction of any kind (Labour Act 651, 2003; Part IX, 68).</p> <p>IV. Farms ensure that their temporary workers are entitled to minimum wage, hours of work, rest periods, paid public holidays and sick leave irrespective of whatever terms agreed by the parties [Labour Act 651 2003, Part X, 75 (2)].</p> <p>V. Farms have a number of labour categories: by-day, 12ft*12ft or whole farm contract, harvesting, pod gathering, pod carrying, etc. Farms respect the wage agreement of each category according to the specific job and in accordance with the wage rate in the area.</p>

Criterion	Indicators for Cocoa Production in Ghana
<p>5.6 Working hours, rest periods during the workday, the number of annual paid vacation days, holidays, and rest days must comply with current labor laws and with the following minimum conditions:</p> <p>a. The maximum number of hours worked per week must not exceed 48.</p> <p>b. Workers must have a minimum of 24 consecutive hours rest (one day off) for every six consecutive days worked.</p> <p>c. All workers must have the right to annual paid vacation equivalent to a minimum of one day for each month worked (12 days or 2 work weeks per year) or the equivalent for part-time workers.</p> <p>These rights and benefits must be made known to the workers and included in any labor contract or collective agreement.</p>	<p>I. Farms ensure that the hours of work of a worker are maximum 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week (Labour Act 651 2003, Part IV, sub-part II, 33).</p> <p>II. Farms grant their workers a daily rest of at least 12 hours duration between 2 consecutive working days [Labour Act 651 2003, Part IV, sub-part II, 41 (1)].</p> <p>III. Farms give their workers a rest period of 48 consecutive hours, in every 7 days of normal working hours, preferably on Saturdays and Sundays (Labour Act 651 2003, Part IV, sub-part II, 42, 43).</p> <p>IV. Farms grant to their permanent workers not less than 15 working days leave with full payment in any calendar year of continuous service [Labour Act 651 2003, Part IV, sub-part II, 20(1)].</p>

SAN Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

Criterion	Indicators for Cocoa Production in Ghana
<p>5.7 All overtime must be voluntary. The farm must have policies and procedures relating to the requirements and assignation of overtime that conform to current labor laws. These policies and procedures must be made known to workers when they are hired. Overtime must not exceed 12 hours per week. Overtime hours must be paid at a higher rate than normal working hours. When current labor laws permit, this standard allows for an exception period during which the maximum 60 hours (48 normal hours plus 12 overtime hours) per week can be exceeded during seasonal activities or due to unforeseen circumstances, under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Workers must get at least one day off (24 consecutive hours) for every six consecutive days worked. b. The farm must document the number of hours worked (regular and overtime) per day and the activities carried out for each worker. c. The farm must demonstrate through a comparative analysis that overtime hours during the exception period do not result in a higher accident rate than during normal working periods. d. The exception period must not exceed two consecutive work weeks or six work weeks within a two-month period. The average hours worked per week must not exceed 60 hours as calculated during an eight-week period starting from the first day of the exception period. e. No more than two exception periods are allowed each year. f. Workers are not allowed to work more than 12 hours per day. g. In the case of an unforeseen event that causes employees to work more hours than permitted by this standard or applicable labor laws, the farm must document the circumstances and the actions to be taken to avoid repetition in the future. h. In the case of a cyclical event that happens at approximately the same time each year, such as harvesting or production peaks, the farm must present an analysis that indicates that the cost of directly contracting more workers during this period would have a negative impact on the farm's economic sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Where extra hours are required, the hours of work do not exceed 10 hours a day and the average over a four week or one year period does not exceed 8 hours a day (Labour Act 651 2003, Part IV, sub-part II, 34 b&c). II. When a farm worker works after the hours of work fixed by the rules of the farm, farms regard any additional hours done as overtime work [Labour Act 651 2003, Part IV, sub-part II, 35 (1)]. III. Farms do not compel their workers to do overtime work unless farms have fixed payment rates for overtime work [Labour Act 651 2003, Part IV, sub-part II, 35 (2)]. IV. Farms do not compel their workers to do overtime work except where it is required to ensure the very viability of the farm [Labour Act 651 2003, Part IV, sub-part II, 35 (3a)].

SAN Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

Criterion	Indicators for Cocoa Production in Ghana
<p>5.8 Critical Criterion. It is prohibited to directly or indirectly employ full- or part-time workers under the age of 15. In countries where the ILO Conventions have been ratified, the farm must adhere to Convention 138, Recommendation 146 (minimum age). Farms contracting minors between the ages of 15 and 17 must keep a record of the following information for each minor:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. First and last name. b. Date of birth (day, month and year). c. First and last name of parents or legal guardian. d. Place of origin and permanent residence. e. Type of work carried out on the farm. f. Number of hours assigned and worked. g. Salary received. h. Written authorization for employment signed by parents or legal guardian. <p>Workers between 15 and 17 years old must not work more than eight hours per day or more than 48 hours per week. Their work schedule must not interfere with educational opportunities. These workers must not be assigned activities that could put their health at risk, such as the handling and application of agrochemicals or activities that require strong physical exertion.</p> <p>5.9 When applicable laws permit, minors between 12 and 14 years old may work part-time on family farms, only if they are family members or neighbors in a community where minors have traditionally helped with agricultural work. The schedule for these minors including school, transportation and work must not exceed ten hours on school days or eight hours on non-school days, and must not interfere with educational opportunities. The following conditions must be fulfilled:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. These workers must have the right to one rest day for every six days worked and rest breaks during the workday the same as or more frequently than contracted workers. b. They must not form part of the farm’s contracted workforce. c. They must not work at night. d. They must not handle or apply agrochemicals or be in areas where they are being applied. e. They must not carry heavy loads nor do work that requires physical exertion unsuitable for their age. f. They must not work on steep slopes (more than 50% incline) or in high places (ladders, trees, roofs, towers or similar places). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Farms do not engage young persons in any type of employment or work likely to expose them to physical, safety and moral hazard [Labour Act 651 2003, Part VII, 58 (1)]. II. Children of minimum ages of 13 and 15 are permitted to be engaged in light work and non-hazardous employment respectively [Labour Act 651 2003, 1998 (Section 89 & 90)]. III. Farms do not expose children to any type of work that is likely to expose them to physical, safety or moral hazard in the cocoa farm. IV. The list of hazardous work prescribed by the hazardous child labour framework in Annex 4 applies (Hazardous child labour activity Framework 2008, section 7.1)]. V. Farms supervise children who may help in the farm during weekends and on holidays to undertake the type of work that is permitted for them on cocoa farms - as defined by the hazardous child labour activity framework (Hazardous child labour activity framework, 2008; section 7.2)]. VI. See list of permissible work in Annex 4.

- g. They must not operate or be near heavy machinery.**
- h. They must not do any type of work that may affect their health or safety.**
- i. They must get periodical training for the work they do.**
- j. They must be under the supervision of a responsible adult in order to guarantee that they understand how to do their work safely.**
- k. Transportation must be provided to and from home if workers have to travel in the dark or in conditions that put their personal safety at risk.**

5.19 In those regions or countries where families traditionally harvest specific crops and where national laws do permit it, minors can participate in harvesting under the following conditions:

- a. The farm must have identified and monitor those harvest working conditions that have impacts on the health and physical and mental well-being of minors, and must take special measures to eliminate or mitigate those impacts.**
- b. Harvest activities must not interfere with the minors' education obligations.**
- c. Minors must not carry large or heavy (no more than 20% of a minor's body weight) loads.**
- d. Minors must not work on pronounced slopes (no more than 50%), near steep cliffs or drop-offs, or on high surfaces.**
- e. Minors must always be accompanied by one of their parents, a legal guardian, or an adult authorized by a parent or guardian. In the latter case, the farm must have written authorization from the minor's parents or legal guardian. Minors must not walk alone through the plantation.**
- f. Minors must be remunerated in cash for their labors.**
- g. The farm must take measures to reduce the participation of minors in agricultural activities. These measures must include the installation and maintenance of schools, nurseries or day care, or paying parents or other audits to care for children instead of harvesting.**
- h. The farmer must ensure that everyone who participates in the harvest knows the conditions set forth in this criterion and must take the necessary measures to guarantee compliance.**

SAN Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

Criterion	Indicators for Cocoa Production in Ghana
<p>5.14 Housing provided by the farm for permanent or temporary workers living there must be well-designed, built and maintained to foster good hygienic, health and safety conditions. Living quarters must be separated from production areas. The farm must seek alternatives for relocating housing or camps that are currently within production areas. Workers and their families living on the farm must have access to recreation areas according to the composition of inhabitants. The design, size and construction of dormitories, barracks and other housing, type and quantity of furniture, and number and location of sanitary facilities, showers, and washing and cooking areas must comply with applicable laws. In absence of applicable laws the following elements and characteristics apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The dormitories must be constructed with wooden floors above the ground or floors made from asphalt or concrete, roofs in good condition without leaks, and with appropriate ventilation and lighting. b. The ceiling must not be lower than 2.5 meters at any point. c. Five square meters of space per person in sleeping areas. d. Heating for cold climates. e. Bed, hammock or other dignified infrastructure for sleeping according to the workers’ cultural needs, at least 20 centimeters above the ground. The space in between bunk beds is greater than or equal to 120 centimeters and 90 centimeters between each bed. f. Basic furniture for storing personal belongings. g. The sanitary facilities must comply with the following characteristics: one toilet for every 15 persons; one urinal for every 25 men; sufficient supply of toilet paper; a minimum distance of 30 meters from dormitories, eating areas and kitchens; one washbasin for every six persons, or per family. h. One shower per ten persons, separated by gender. i. One large laundry sink for every 30 persons. <p>In the absence of a kitchen service (kitchen and dining hall provided by the farm), there must be installations outside the living areas for preparing and eating food and for washing kitchen utensils. There must be one cooking installation per 10 persons or for every two families.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Farms that provide or rent houses for workers ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The living quarters are not a health or safety risk to the inhabitants: There are no leaking roofs, poor electrical installations or use of excessively worn-out materials in construction. • The kitchen is located in a separated area from the living quarters to avoid health impacts of smoke pollution. II. Where the houses are located within production areas, the farm demonstrates that it is taking steps to avoid the possible negative impacts of agricultural activities on the inhabitants.

SAN Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

Criterion	Indicators for Ghana
<p>5.16 All workers and their families must have access to medical services during working hours and in case of emergency. When legislation requires, farms must contract the services of a doctor or nurse with the necessary equipment to provide these services.</p>	<p>I. Farms encourage workers to register with the National Health Insurance Scheme and assist workers to do so. II. In case of farm related emergency, farms bear the cost of medical services that is provided.</p>
<p>5.17 The farm must have mechanisms to guarantee access to education for the school-age children that live on the farm. Schools established and administered by certified farms must have the necessary resources, personnel and infrastructure to be able to provide an educational experience that complies with national legal requirements.</p>	<p>I. Farms ensure that all children of school-going-age (between 6 and 15 years old) are attending school, since basic education is free and compulsory for all children of school-going-age in Ghana [(National Constitution of 1992, Chapter 6, section 38(2)).</p>

6.5 Integrated Crop Management

Criterion	Indicators for Ghana
<p>8.4 Critical Criterion. The following chemical or biological substances cannot be used on certified farms:</p> <p>a. Biological or organic substances that are not legally registered in the country for commercial use.</p> <p>b. Agrochemicals that are not registered officially in the country.</p> <p>c. Agrochemicals that are mentioned in the List of Banned and Severely Restricted Pesticides in the U.S. by its Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or pesticides banned or severely restricted in the European Union.</p> <p>d. Substances that have been banned globally under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).</p> <p>e. Substances listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC), in relation to national bans or severe restrictions for documented health or environmental reasons in at least two regions of the World.</p> <p>f. All Pesticide Action Network Dirty Dozen substances.</p>	<p>I. SAN list of Prohibited Pesticides applies.</p> <p>II. Additionally, chlorpyrifos, cypermethrin, lambda cyhalothrine and pyrimiphos methyl are prohibited by the Cocobod for cocoa plantations in Ghana.</p> <p>III. Annex 5 applies.</p>

Annex 1: Tree species suitable for cocoa farms

Scientific Name	Ghanaian local name
1. <u>Alstonia boonei</u>	Nyamedua
2. <i>Antiaris africana</i>	Kyen-kyen
3. <u>Entandrophragma angolense</u>	Edinam
4. <i>E. candolei</i>	Penkwa-akoa
5. <u>E. cylindricum</u>	Penkwa / Sapele
6. <u>E. utile</u>	Efoobrodedwo / Utile
7. <i>Khaya anthotheca</i>	Kruba
8. <i>Khaya ivoirensis</i>	Dubini
9. <i>Mansonia altissima</i>	Oprono / Mansonia
10. <u>Milicia excelsa</u>	Odum
11. <i>Nauclea diderichii</i>	Kusia
12. <i>Pterygota macrocarpa</i>	Kyereye
13. <i>Pycnanthus kombo / P. angolensis</i>	Otie
14. <i>Tarrietia utilis /Heritiera utilis</i>	Nyankom
15. <u>Terminalia ivoriensis</u>	Emire
16. <u>T. superba</u>	Ofram
17. <i>Thieghemella heckelli</i>	Baku

Note: species in **bold and underlined** are recommended by Asare (2006¹).

Preferred trees in cocoa (Asare 2006¹)

Scientific name	Local Name	Classification	Dispersal Mechanism
<i>Alstonia boonei</i>	Nyamedua	Pioneer	Wind
<i>Antiaris toxicaria / africana</i>	Kyen-kyen		
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Onyina		
<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Edinam	Non-pioneer light demander	Bird, bats Birds
<i>E. cylindricum</i>	Penkwa / Sapele		
<i>E. utile</i>	Utile		
<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	Odum		
<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Otie		
<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>	Emire	Pioneer	Wind
<i>T. superba</i>	Ofram		
<i>Triplochiton scleroxylon</i>	Wawa		

¹ Asare, R. 2006. Learning about neighbour trees in cocoa growing systems – a manual for farmer trainers. Forest & Landscape. Development and Environment Series 4-2006. The Danish Centre for Forest, Landscape and Planning.

SAN Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

Tree species identified as good on farmers' fields in part of Ashanti (Anglaaere, 2005²):

Tree species	Family	Local name	Remarks
<i>Albizia adianthifolia</i>	Mimosaceae	Pampena	Good for cocoa, light crown but shallow roots; good timber
<i>Albizia ferruginea</i>	Mimosaceae	Awiefosamina	
<i>Albizia zygia</i>	Mimosaceae	Okoro	Good for cocoa but branches brittle; shallow rooting; good timber
<i>Alstonia boonei</i>	Apocynaceae	Nyamedua	Good for cocoa but branches brittle; wood used for carvings.
<i>Celtis mildbreadii</i>	Ulmaceae	Esa	Good for cocoa; good for fuelwood and pestles
<i>Celtis zenkeri</i>	Ulmaceae	Esakokoo	Good for cocoa
<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Meliaceae	Edinam	Good for cocoa, deep rooting, dense shade but high crown; valuable timber
<i>Entandrophragma cylindricum</i>	Meliaceae	Penkwa / Sapele	Good for cocoa, valuable timber
<i>Entandrophragma utile</i>	Meliaceae	Utile	
<i>Ficus capensis</i>	Moraceae	Odoma / Nwamdua	Good for cocoa; good timber tree
<i>Funtumia africana</i>	Apocynaceae	Okae	
<i>Funtumia elastica</i>	Apocynaceae	Fruntum	Good for cocoa; valuable timber tree; gum used for mending bicycle tyres, etc.
<i>Grewia mollis</i>	Tiliaceae	Kyapotoro	Good for cocoa, deep rooting; bark used in local brewery
<i>Hannoa klainniana</i>	Simaroubaceae	Fotie	Good for cocoa; valuable timber tree
<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>	Irvingiaceae	Besebuo	Good for cocoa; seeds used as spice for soup
<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>	Meliaceae	Kruba	Good for cocoa; valuable timber tree
<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Meliaceae	Dubini	Good for cocoa, but heavy crown; valuable timber tree
<i>Lophira alata</i>	Ochnaceae	Kaku	Good for cocoa, deep rooting, high crown; valuable timber tree
<i>Maesopsis eminii</i>	Rhamnaceae	Onwamdua	Good for cocoa, deep rooting; used for timber; seeds processed for edible oil
<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	Moraceae	Odum / Iroko	Good for cocoa, high crown; very valuable timber
<i>Milicia regia</i>	Moraceae	Odum-nua / Iroko	Good for cocoa; good timber tree
<i>Morinda lucida</i>	Rubiaceae	Konkroma	Good for cocoa, deep rooting, high crown; medicinal value

² Anglaaere L.C. N. 2005. Improving the sustainability of cocoa farms through utilization of native forest trees in Agroforestry systems. PhD thesis. University of Wales, Bangor, UK.

SAN Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

Tree species	Family	Local name	Remarks
<i>Morus mesozygia</i>	Moraceae	Wonton	Good for cocoa, deep rooting, but compact crown
<i>Myrianthus arboreus</i>	Moraceae	Nyankumabere	Good shade for cocoa, edible fruits
<i>Myrianthus libericus</i>	Moraceae	Nyankumanini	Good shade for cocoa, deep rooting
<i>Newbouldia laevis</i>	Bignoniaceae	Sesemasa	Good early shade for cocoa, narrow crown; valuable medicinal plant
<i>Parkia bicolor</i>	Mimosaceae	Asoma	Good shade tree for cocoa, but shallow rooting
<i>Pericopsis elata</i>	Papiloinaceae	Kokrodua	Good for cocoa; valuable timber species
<i>Petersianthus macrocarpus</i>	Lecythidaceae	Esia	Good shade for cocoa, high crown, deep rooting
<i>Piptadeniastrom africanum</i>	Mimosaceae	Dahuma	Good cocoa shade, high wide crown, but shallow rooting; valuable timber tree
<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Myristicaceae	Otie	Good cocoa shade, high crown, deep rooting, but branches brittle; valuable timber tree
<i>Rauvolfia vomitoria</i>	Apocynaceae	Kakapenpen	Good early shade species; valuable medicinal plant
<i>Ricinidendron heudelotti</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Wama	Good for cocoa, deep rooting, heavy but high crown; branches brittle; good timber tree
<i>Solanum erianthum</i>	Solanaceae	Pepediawuo	Good early shade for cocoa
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	Bignoniaceae	Akuakuo-ninsuo	Good shade for cocoa, deep rooting, high and wide crown; keeps soil moist
<i>Spondias mombin</i>	Anacardiaceae	Atoa	Good shade for cocoa, deep rooting
<i>Strombosia glaucescens</i>	Olacaceae	Afena	Good shade for cocoa, deep rooting; good for roofing rafters and transmission poles
<i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>	Combretaceae	Emire	Good shade for cocoa, high wide crown; valuable timber tree
<i>Terminalia superba</i>	Combretaceae	Ofram	
<i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i>	Mimocaceae	Prekese	Good shade for cocoa, light crown; spice and medicinal value
<i>Tieghemella heckelii</i>	Sapotaceae	Baku / Makore	Good shade for cocoa; valuable timber tree
<i>Treculia africana</i>	Moraceae	Brebretim	Good early shade for cocoa, short tree, deep rooting
<i>Trema orientalis</i>	Ulmaceae	Sesesa	Good early shade for cocoa, small tree
<i>Turreanthus africanus</i>	Meliaceae	Avodire Apapaye	Good shade for cocoa, but low branching, deep rooting, very valuable timber

Annex 2: Recommendations for Children’s Participation in Cocoa Farming

Note: Code criteria that don’t meet the requirements of the SAN Sustainable Agriculture Standard were deleted.

Words highlighted in grey were added.

CODE	
3.1	All children of school going age should be in school and should not go to the farm during school hours or go to a distant farm before or after school or be withdrawn to do farm work in peak seasons. Children from the age 12 can do light (age recommended permissible) work but not for more than 2 hours and after school.
3.2	All children who accompany their parents to the farm should be provided with basic protective clothing at least foot and adequate body protection.
3.2.1	Ideally provide bite-proof protective boots with non-skid soles to prevent snake bites slips and falls e.g. children’s Wellington boots. In the absence of this, Afro Mosses, canvas or any boot is recommended. Going to farm barefoot is hazardous and in bathroom slippers is not acceptable.
3.2.2	Body protection in the form of trousers, long sleeves and long dresses is recommended.
3.2.3	Sun hat is recommended on hot and sunny days.
3.4	Incorporate at least 10 minutes break hourly for a working child and he/she should not work for more than 3 hours a day.
3.5	Adults must sufficiently train a child on any farm work for even the basic ones before assigning duties.
3.6	Close observation and supervision is required for any job a child does.
3.7	Ensure adequate intake of drinking water hourly to prevent heat stress.
3.8	Do not allow the use of cutting tools for children 11 years or younger.
3.9	Carrying loads should not exceed the body weight as established by the SAN sustainable agriculture standard or conform to national standards set in Ghana if farm is far (>2 miles or 3 km). If the farm is farther, reduce carrying weight or have rest stops.
3.10	Lifting/handling/carrying loads over short distance (<500m) should not exceed the body weight as established in the SAN Sustainable Agriculture Standard conform to national standards set in Ghana.
3.11	In assigning permissible load to a child, adequate adjustment is required if the terrain is unfriendly. This is particularly the case in hilly and slippery terrains when it rains. It also applies when crossing a river with loads.
3.12	Stop children below 18 years from working with pesticides, even if Personal Protective Equipment is provided.
3.13	Children should stay at distances where they do not smell pesticides. Fetching water for sprayers during day of spraying when sprayers run out of water is unacceptable.
3.14	Sick children should not be made to work under any circumstance.
3.15	Attaining 18 years is no license to engage in all cocoa activities. Persons 18-24 years should be well protected and engagement in any hazardous farm work should be graded until maturity, experience and training permits.

Annex 3: Hazardous Labour List for Children

Cocoa Farming Stage	CODE	Hazardous Child Labour Standards in Cocoa Farming (Applicable to all children under 18 years)	Health and other implication of exposure (Potential hazards)	Behavioural Change Motivator
Establishment and Maintenance	1.1	Clearing of forest and /or felling of trees	Snake bites, cutlass injuries, crush by falling trees, too laborious	Health and safety; Lack of know how
	1.2	Bush burning	Burns, smoke inhalation with chest problems, death, burning of other farms	Health and safety; Economic
	1.3	Working with agrochemicals i.e. purchasing, transport, storage, use (mixing, loading and spraying / applying), washing of containers and spraying machine and disposal.	Acute poisoning leading to death, chronic exposure with neuro-cognitive depression, cancer or reproductive problems	Health and safety; Educational
	1.4	Present or working in the vicinity of farm during pesticide spraying or re-enter a sprayed farm in less than 12 hours	Acute pesticide poisoning or chronic (cumulative small dose exposures) poisoning problems.	Health and safety; Educational
	1.5	Using machetes / long cutlass for weeding	Cutlass injury associated with haemorrhage, tetanus, amputations	Health and Safety
	1.6	Climbing trees higher than 3 meters (9 feet) to cut mistletoe with cutlass	Fall from height with attendant injuries	Health and safety
	1.7	Working with motorized mist blower, knapsack sprayer and chainsaw	Noise-induced hearing problems, potential for severe injury from blades of chainsaw, bodily pains; Leakage from machine cause skin exposure and itching.	Health and safety

SAN Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

Cocoa Farming Stage	CODE	Hazardous Child Labour Standards in Cocoa Farming (Applicable to all children under 18 years)	Health and other implication of exposure (Potential hazards)	Behavioural Change Motivator
Harvesting and Post Harvesting	1.8	Harvesting overhead cocoa pods with harvesting hook	Injury from falling blades, falling pods or tree top reptiles, neck and shoulder problems, destroying the budding nodes and reducing yields	Health and Safety; Economic
	1.9	Breaking cocoa pods with breaking knife	Cutlass injury associated with haemorrhage, tetanus, amputations, damage to cocoa beans	Health and Safety; Economic
	1.10	Carrying heavy load beyond permissible carrying weight i.e. above 30% of body weight for more than 2 miles (3 km).	Interfere with the skeletal growth, spinal deformity, chronic back, hip and joint problems in future	Health and Safety; Suffering child
General Issues	1.11	Working on the farm for more than 3 hours per day or more than 18 hours per week (for children on weekends, holidays and/or have completed school).	Predisposition to errors leading to accidents and injuries, increased exhaustion affect education and health (even hired adults work for maximum of 4-6 hours)	Health and safety; Educational
	1.12	For children in school, working more than 2 hours/day on a school day.		
	1.13	Working without adequate basic foot and body protective clothing (e.g. long sleeves, trousers and 'Afro Moses')	Injury from thorns, tree stump, snake and other reptile bites, insect bites, contact toxic irritant plants.	Health and safety
	1.14	A child working alone on the farm in isolation (i.e. beyond visible or audible range of nearest adult)	Prone to abduction, defilement, indecent assault and rape; no help in case of injury or accident.	Health and safety
	1.15	Going to or returning from the farm alone or working on farm between 6.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m.	Poor visibility leading to slips and falls, snake bites and injuries.	Health and safety
	1.16	A child withdrawn from school during cocoa season to do farm work	Child losing out on education, leads to school dropouts and failures	Educational
	1.17	Working full time on farm and not attending formal / non formal school (applicable to children under 15 years)	Increases tendency to participate in hazardous work, deprivation of the benefits of education	Health and safety; Educational

Adapted from the Hazardous Child Labour Activity Framework (2008)

SAN Indicators for Sustainable Cocoa Production in Ghana

Annex 4: Permissible work for various age groups of children in Ghana

Against the background on community's perception of permissible work for children and taking knowledge of international and national laws that protect children, the following table provides information about permissible work for various age groups of children in Ghana. At a stakeholder forum for farmers, policy makers, researchers and social commentators the list was adopted for the guidance for cocoa farmers and enforcement by social institutions.

Permissible Work and Recommendations

Age Group	Code	Activity/task	Recommendation	
5- 7	2.1	May accompany parents to the farm during weekends or holidays but do not undertake any specific task	Under adult supervision	
8-11	2.2	Assist in taking care of babies and toddlers on the farm		
	2.3	Helping in cooking and serving food		
	2.4	Running farm errands		
	2.5	Picking harvested pods from under cocoa trees in the company of adults		
	2.6	Uprooting weeds around young cocoa plants		
12-14	2.7	Filling of nursery bags with black soil	Adequate training	
	2.8	Fetching water for spraying and leaving the farm before spraying commences		
	2.9	Gathering of cocoa pods		
	2.10	Scooping and removal of beans		
	2.11	Carting minor loads		
	2.12	Watering of seedlings at the nursery		
15-17	2.13	Assisting in planting cocoa		Under adult supervision
	2.14	Weeding / brushing undergrowths with age-appropriate cutlass (Sua-ado or small cutlass)		
	2.15	Plucking within hand-reach pods		
	2.16	Breaking cocoa pods with breaking mallet or hitting on the ground		
	2.17	Carting load		
	2.17.1	Carting seedling for planting		Under adult supervision
	2.17.2	Fetching water for spraying		
	2.17.3	Gather cocoa pods for heaping		
	2.17.4	Cart fermented beans to drying mat		
2.17.5	Carry dry beans to marketing point for sale			

Adapted from the Hazardous Child Labour Activity Framework (2008)

Annex 5: Cocobod Registered and Unapproved Pesticides for Cocoa Plantations

Pesticides Registered for Control of Cocoa Diseases and Pests		
#	Trade Name	Active Ingredients
<i>Insecticides</i>		
1	Actara 240 SC	Thiamethoxam 240g/l.
2	Confidor 200SL	Imidacloprid 200g/L
3	Akate Master	Bifenthrin 27g/L
<i>Fungicides</i>		
1	Champion 80WP	Copper Hydroxide 77%
2	Funguran-OH 50WP	Copper Hydroxide 77%
3	Nordox 73WG	Cuprous Oxide 86%
4	Kocide 72WP	Copper Hydroxide 77%
5	Ridomil Gold 66 plus WP	Metalaxyl-M6% + Cuprous oxide 60 %
Unapproved Cocoa Pesticides (Never to be used on cocoa)		
	Trade Name	
	<i>Insecticides</i>	<i>Active Ingredient</i>
1	Thiodan	Endosulfan
2	Thionex	Endosulfan
3	Endocel	Endosulfan
4	Dursban	Chlorpyrifos
5	Pyrinex	Chlorpyrifos
6	Terminus	Chlorpyrifos
7	Gammalin 20	Lindane
8	Califan	Endosulfan
9	Sin' O' Ban	Unkwon
10	Sumitox	Suspected to be a cocktail
11	Fenvelerate	Pyrimiphos methyl
12	Cypereal	Cypermethrin
13	Actellic	Pyrimiphos methyl
14	One Touch	Unknown
15	Wreko	Landa cyhalothrine
16	Macho	Suspected to be cocktail