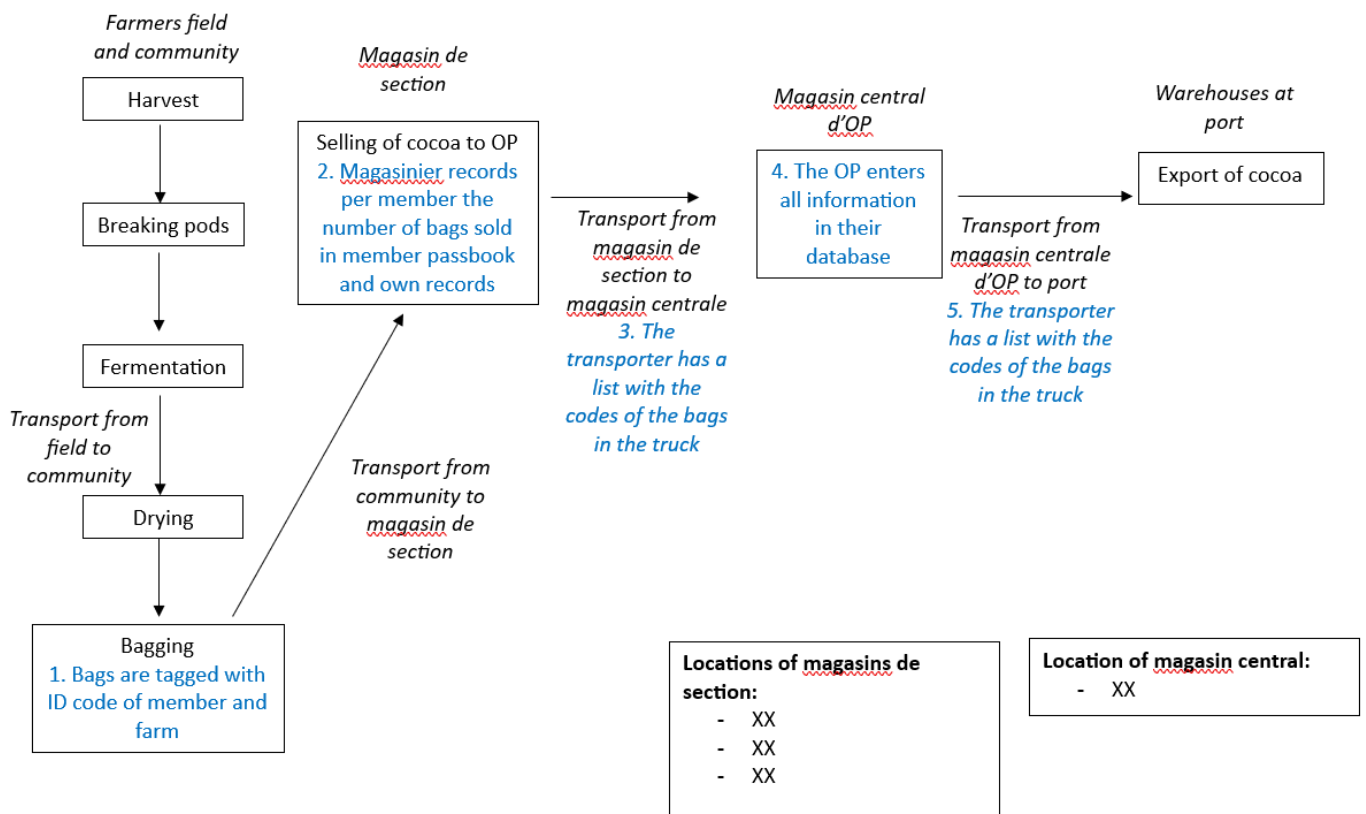




# Fairtrade Standard for Cocoa

## Version 27.09.2023\_2.2

### Guidance Document Documenting the Product Traceability Procedure Example for Côte d'Ivoire



**Traceability** means that you as Producer Organization (PO) can **trace cocoa back to the farm of the member** who produced it. As PO you are responsible for the traceability of the cocoa from the farm up to the point where the member sells his/her cocoa to a PC/LBC.

Traceability means that throughout the value chain until a bag of cocoa is sold to a third party, you should be able to tell on which farm the cocoa in the bag was produced. Up to the moment the cocoa is bagged by members, the risk of mixing cocoa is small because members gather pods on their own farms, organize their own transport to move the cocoa from the field to the community, and use their own drying platforms. However, the moment bags are moved to society sheds or warehouses bags can be easily mixed. Therefore, to implement traceability, each bag should be tagged with a unique code that can be traced to a specific farm of a member.

**Digital solution** means using a **computerized method**. There are two ways to implement this:

1. Manually generating codes to tag bags and entering the data into a computerized system (for example, a database or a mobile phone app).
2. Digitally generating codes to tag bags and scanning the codes to enter them in the computerized system.

#### **Steps of documenting traceability**

1. Bags are tagged with ID code of member and farm. Each member has a unique code and each farm has a unique code. For example, a member code can be AS-0284 (AS standing for Ashanti region), while the farms of this member are coded AS-0284-01, AS-0284-02, etc.
2. When the member sells the cocoa bags to the Organisation Paysannes (OP) at the magasin de section, the magasinier records in the passbook of the member and in his/her own records, the number of bags that were sold.
3. This information is given to the transporter who transports the bags in a truck from the magasin de section to the magasin central which is at the same place as the secretariat of the OP.
4. The OP enters all data into their database.
5. When the bags are transported to the port, the transporter has a list with all codes of the bags in the truck load.

#### **An automated system**

With an automated system, the OP generates bar-codes that are distributed to each member. The members stick the bar-codes to the bags when bagging the cocoa. The magasinier scans the codes when the member sells the cocoa to the OP at the magasin de section and all information is automatically transferred to the OP.

## Risks analysis of mixing member and non-member cocoa

Risk factor	Probability	Mitigation measures
Breaking pods	<u>Small</u> Members gather pods on their farm and not on other farms.	Raise awareness among members to keep the pods separate per farm.
Bags of cocoa that are not full at the magasin de section	<u>High</u> If bags are not full, cocoa from different members is put together to fill a bag.	Members are advised to, as much as possible, only bring full bags of cocoa to the magasin de section.
Transport from field to community	<u>Small</u> Members organize their own transport.	Raise awareness among members to keep cocoa separate per farm.
Transport from community to magasin de section and to magasin centrale	<u>Small</u> The PO organizes the transport.	PO needs records of expected quantities per member when collecting the cocoa from the communities.
Drying	<u>Small</u> Most farmers have their own mats to dry the cocoa.	Stimulate members to use their own drying mats.
Selling	<u>Medium</u> Only when transport is not organized by PO, there is a risk on mixing. Risk is present when members deliver bags that are not completely full or when cocoa is repackaged.	Raise awareness among magasiniers to not put cocoa together and to store it separately from non-Fairtrade cocoa. Members will mark their bags with their member code.