

WELCOME TO THE CONFERENCE ON COCOA & CONSERVATION

Monday, 09.12.2024, 11:00 – 17:45

Im Auftrag des:



Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
und Entwicklung

Durchgeführt von:

giz

Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Moderation: Dr. Annette Cerulli-Harms

ConPolicy – Institute for Consumer Policy



AGENDA

11.00 – 11:15

Welcome

Dr. Annette Cerulli-Harms (ConPolicy) | Mona Hei (BMZ) | Ralf Buss (GIZ) | Roberto Maldonado (WWF Germany)

11:15 – 11:30

The Origin of Cocoa

Wendy Arenas (Alisos)

11:30 – 12.00

Relevance of South American cocoa for the European and German market?

Friedel Htz-Adams (Sdwind Institute)

Lunch break

13.15 – 14.00

Panel Discussion: Current Cocoa Crisis – Causes, Effects and Solutions

Friedel Htz Adams (Sdwind Institute) | Jelena Radelji (Weinrich Schokolade) | Nelly Monar (Tsatsayaku) | Dr. Torben Erbrath (BDSI)

14:00 – 14:15

WWF Strategy for Sustainable Cocoa Supply Chains

Ccile Lachaux (WWF France)

Coffee break

14:45 – 15:30

Deforestation-free Cultivation in Ecuador

Victoria Mena (WWF Ecuador)

15:30 – 16:00

How cocoa cultivation can contribute to the peace process – insights from a project and the initiative “Cocoa, Forests & Peace” in Colombia

Wendy Arenas (Alisos)

16:00– 16:15

Introduction to working groups

Transition to working groups

16:30 – 17:15

1) Increasing Cacao Production through Nature Conservation: Biodiversity-friendly Agroforestry with examples from Peru
Dr. Carolina Ocampo Ariza (University of Gttingen)

2) Due Diligence and Traceability of Cocoa in Ecuador
Victoria Mena (WWF Ecuador)

3) EUDR Compliance: Best Practices for Efficiency
Michael Frank (Osapiens)

17:15 – 17:30

Flashlights from the working groups

Dr. Annette Cerulli-Harms (ConPolicy)

17:45

Summary and Conclusion

Dr. Annette Cerulli-Harms (ConPolicy)

Welcoming words

Mona Hei (BMZ)

Ralf Buss (GIZ)

Roberto Maldonado (WWF Germany)



The origin of cocoa

Wendy Arenas (Alisos)



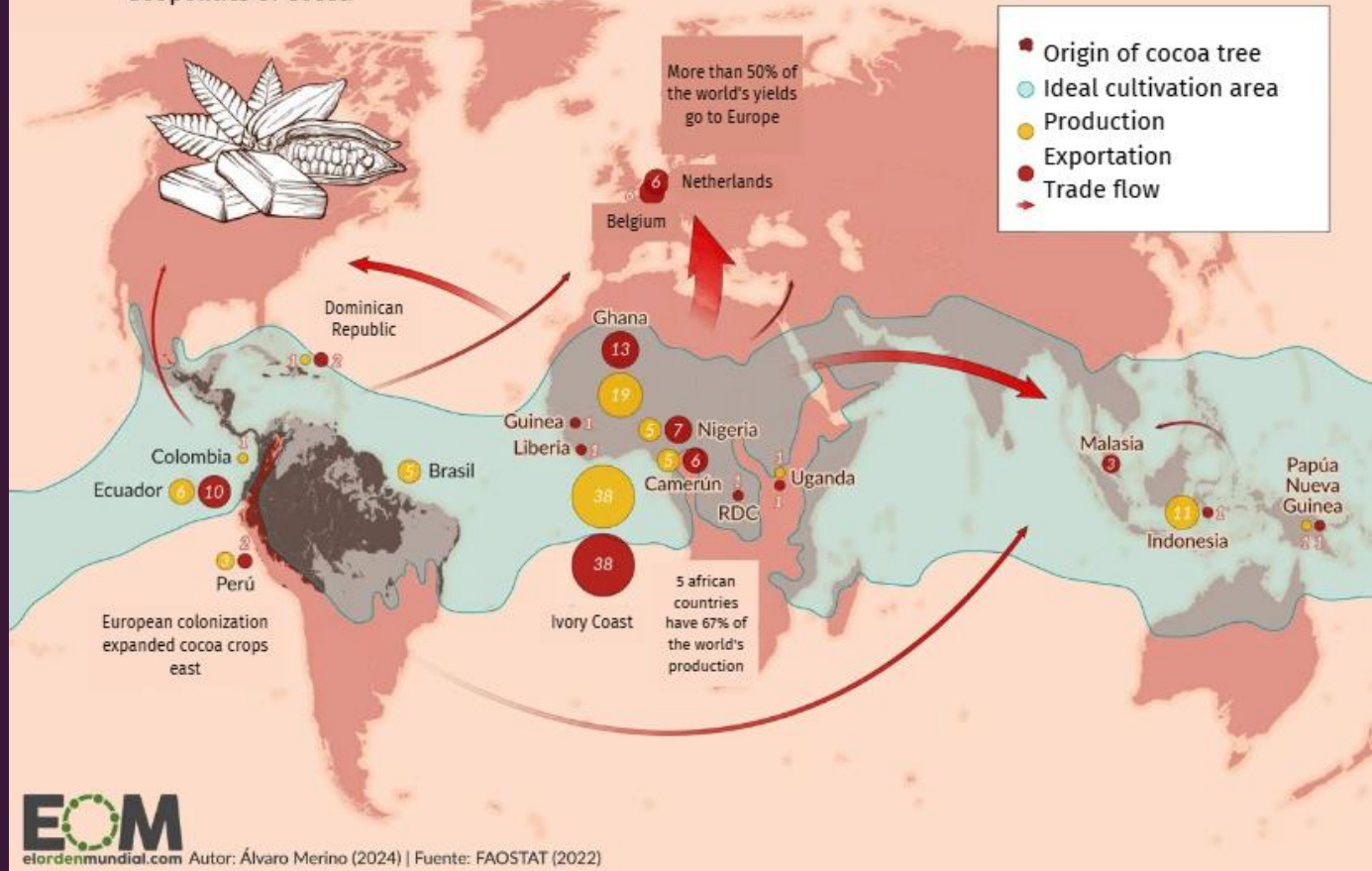


THE ORIGINS OF COCOA



COCOA TODAY

Geopolitics of Cocoa



Relevance of South American cocoa for the European and German market?

Friedel Hütz-Adams (Südwind Institute)



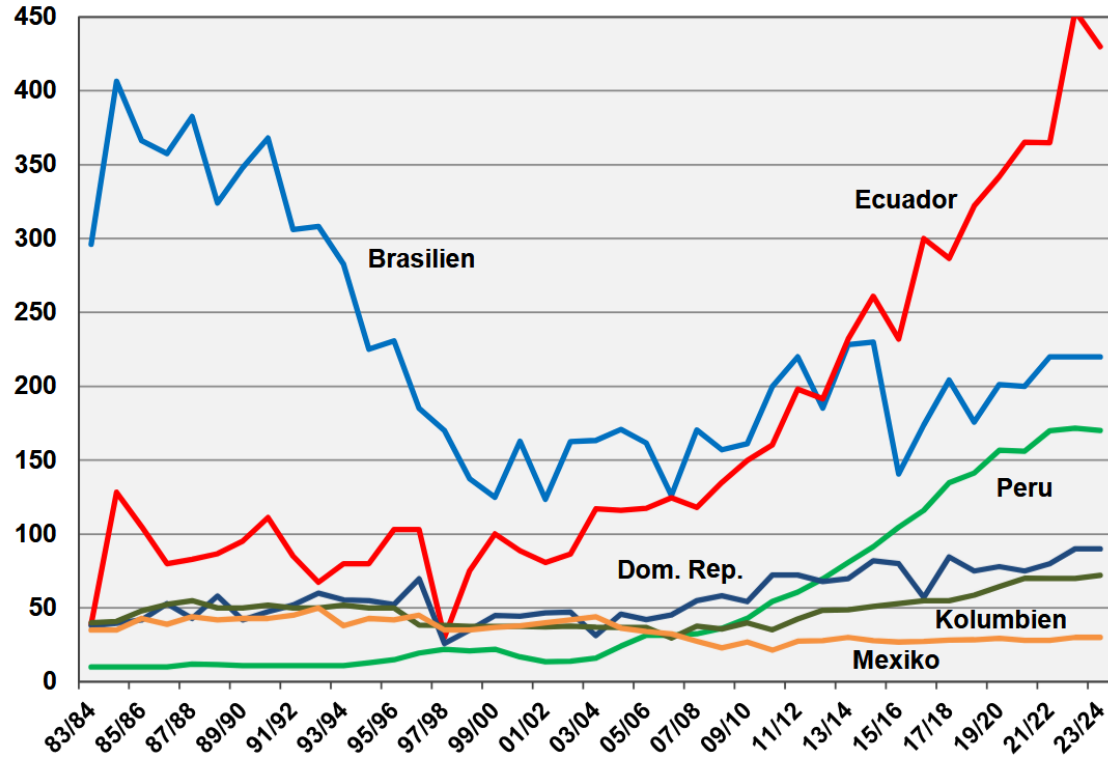
Cologne, 09 December 2024

Relevance of South American cocoa for the European and German markets

Cocoa Production in 1000 tonnes

	Ecuador	Brazil	Peru	Domi. Republic	Colom- bia	Mexico	Vene- zuela	Nica- ragua
2019/2020	342	201	151	78	64	29	20	7
2020/2021	365	200	156	75	70	28	20	8
2021/2022	365	220	170	80	70	28	20	8
2022/23 (estimates)	454	220	172	90	70	29	20	9
2023/24 (forecast)	420	200	160	80	72	30	20	10

Cocoa Production in 1000 tonnes



Source: VEREIN DER AM ROHKAKAOHANDEL BETEILIGTEN FIRMEN E.V. GERMAN COCOA TRADE ASSOCIATION based on ICCO-figures

Relevance of South American cocoa

Volumes: the global picture

Source: ICCO

	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Came-roon	Nigeria	Indo-nesia	Ecua-dor	Brazil	Peru	Do. Re-public	Mexico	Global
2010/2011	1511	1025	229	240	440	161	200	54	54	21	4309
2011/2012	1486	879	207	245	440	198	220	61	77	28	4095
2012/2013	1449	836	225	238	410	192	185	70	68	28	3943
2013/2014	1746	897	211	248	375	232	228	81	79	30	4370
2014/2015	1796	740	232	195	325	261	230	92	82	28	4251
2015/2016	1581	778	211	200	320	232	140	105	80	27	3994
2016/2017	2020	969	246	245	290	300	174	116	57	27	4768
2017/2018	1964	905	250	250	240	287	204	135	85	28	4647
2018/2019	2154	812	280	270	220	322	176	141	75	29	4794
2019/2020	2105	771	280	250	200	342	201	151	78	29	4735
2020/2021	2248	1047	293	290	170	365	200	156	75	28	5244
2021/2022	2121	683	295	280	180	365	220	170	80	28	4826
2022/23 (estimates)	2241	654	270	315	160	454	220	172	90	29	5044
2023/24 (Forecast)	1740	480	300	300	180	420	200	160	80	30	4382

FIGURE 4 // Regional shares of global cocoa production ('000 tonnes), 2023/24 estimates



Table 2: Production, exports and imports of cocoa, semi-finished products and chocolate 2020/21
in tonnes

	Ecuador	Brazil	Peru	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Mexico
Production Beans	370,000	210,000	150,000	67,300	80,000	28,000
Exports cocoa beans	323,407	556	51,480	10,950	69,367	153
Exports cocoa paste/liquor	21,351	6,480	2,828	1,136	130	930
Exports cocoa powder and cake	4,097	21,386	9,810	1,405	152	1,524
Exports cocoa butter	4,689	27,526	15,723	5,251	1,355	7,492
Exports chocolate and chocolate products	1,582	33,354	5,229	16,285	1,067	200,744
Imports cocoa beans	103	52,968	100	394	75*	34,995
Imports cocoa paste/liquor	6	610	1,415	123	60	9,410
Imports cocoa powder and cake	623	41,464	2,494	4,041	744	31,865
Imports cocoa butter	27	369	1,523	4	1	9,330
Imports chocolate and chocolate products	8,976	17,158	9,239	10,776	6,249	81,637
Domestic Consumption (2018/2019)	6,800	187,700	25,200	40,500	4,800	73,000
Consumption per capita (in kg)	0.393	0.893	0.776	0.803	0.466	0.577

* 2019/20

Source: ICCO

Top 10 export-destinations 2022/23 in Tonnes

Ecuador		Peru		Dominican Republic	
Indonesia	94.033	Malaysia	20.832	United States	14.682
Malaysia	86.979	Netherlands	17.728	Netherlands	12.629
United States	63.332	Indonesia	17.574	Indonesia	11.189
Netherlands	47.986	Mexico	9.239	Belgium	9.998
Mexico	27.019	Germany	6.411	Switzerland	9.686
Canada	22.989	Italy	4.019	Mexico	7.751
Germany	16.587	Spain	2.985	Malaysia	7.683
Belgium	19.187	Belgium	2.397	India	6.201
Italy	14.396	United States	2.291	Germany	3.160
Switzerland	8.075	Switzerland	1.986	Spain	2.572

Source: ICCO

FFC or CCN51?

- ▶ FFC often with relatively low productivity
- ▶ FFC beans often not rewarded by higher prices
- ▶ FFC often of average quality due to bad post harvest treatment
- ▶ FFC often mixed with lower quality varieties
- ▶ CCN 51 potentially increases income
 - ▶ Many farmers in Ecuador, Peru etc. choose CCN 51 for replanting
 - ▶ Traders think that only 30% of harvest in Ecuador is still FFC
 - ▶ Figures for Peru are similar

German Imports

Erzeugerland	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*
Côte d'Ivoire	252.995,9	217.953,3	191.772,2	226.194,5	189.152,8
Ghana	30.158,8	34.212,5	38.803,3	45.951,0	35.456,6
Guinea	920,3	2.084,4	3.727,9	1.220,6	10,0
Kamerun	11.530,8	21.107,9	11.286,4	11.170,1	13.787,4
Liberia	975,3	1.253,3	1.864,2	412,5	262,1
Madagaskar	583,7	798,4	1.113,4	1.047,0	1.026,7
Nigeria	86.879,4	54.978,6	47.181,5	27.601,2	14.569,1
Sierra Leone	0,0	199,7	325,0	12,0	0,0
Tansania	14,7	19,8	0,6	0,4	0,0
Togo	325,9	283,9	490,7	44,8	0,0
Uganda	418,4	14,1	490,0	64,0	25,3
Dominik. Rep.	3.064,3	2.388,9	3.976,7	2.210,9	3.871,3
Ecuador	17.807,5	17.565,3	16.217,5	15.310,1	16.464,8
Peru	9.567,7	9.807,6	5.875,5	6.794,2	6.564,4
Indonesien	0,1	112,7	12,5	0,0	0,1
Papua-Neuguinea	178,4	17,6	33,5	20,8	0,2
Sonstige	53.920,4	79.105,9	124.053,4	135.328,6	153.896,5
Gesamteinfuhr	469.341,6	441.903,9	447.224,3	473.382,7	435.087,3

**Source of
German cocoa
imports / raw
beans**

Source: VEREIN DER AM ROHKAKAOHANDEL BETEILIGTEN FIRMEN E.V. GERMAN COCOA TRADE ASSOCIATION based on Destatis

Relevance of South American cocoa

FFC or CCN51?

Import prices Germany (2023) per ton for cocoa coming from

- Ghana 2.936 Euro
- Côte d'Ivoire 2.784 Euro
- Nigeria 2.409 Euro
- Cameroon 2.616 Euro
- Dominican Republic 3.040 Euro
- Ecuador 3.038 Euro
- Peru 2.812 Euro
- Nicaragua 3.161 Euro
- Panama 3.634 Euro
- Costa Rica 5.429 Euro
- Grenada 6.364 Euro

Literature:

- Abbott, P.C. et al. (Benjamin, T.J., Burniske, G.R., Croft, M.M., Fenton, M., Kelly, C.R., Lundy, M., Rodriguez Camayo, F., and Wilcox M.D.) (2018): An Analysis of the Supply Chain of Cacao in Colombia. United States Agency for International Development - USAID. URL: <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/96636>
- Fountain, Antonie C. / Hütz-Adams, Friedel 2022: Cocoa Barometer 2022. Barometer Consortium. URL: <https://cocoabarometer.org/en/>
- Fountain, Antonie / Hütz-Adams, Friedel / Pablo Campos 2022: Cocoa Barometer 2022 – Latin American Baseline. Barometer Consortium. URL: <https://cocoabarometer.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/220923-Cocoa-Barometer-Americas.pdf>
- Kakaoverein (Verein der am Rohkakaohandel beteiligten Firmen E.V. German Cocoa Trade Association) Geschäftsbericht 2023/2024 (2021): URL: https://www.kakaoverein.de/files/kakaoverein/doc/Gescha%CC%88ftsbericht_2023_2024_Kakaoverein.pdf
- Villacis, Alexis / Alwang, Jeffrey / Barrera, Victor (2019): Does the Use of Specialty Varieties and Post-Harvest Practices Benefit Farmers? Cocoa Value Chains in Ecuador. URL: <https://ideas.repec.org/p/ags/saea20/302303.html>

Thanks for your attention!

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Questions & Answers



LUNCH

12:00 – 13:10

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Panel Discussion: Current Cocoa Crisis – Causes, Effects and Solutions

Friedel Hütz Adams (Südwind Institute)
Jelena Radeljić (Weinrich Schokolade)
Nelly Monar (Tsatsayaku)
Dr. Torben Erbrath (BDSI)



Questions & Answers



WWF Strategy for Sustainable Cocoa Supply Chains

Cécile Lachaux (WWF France)



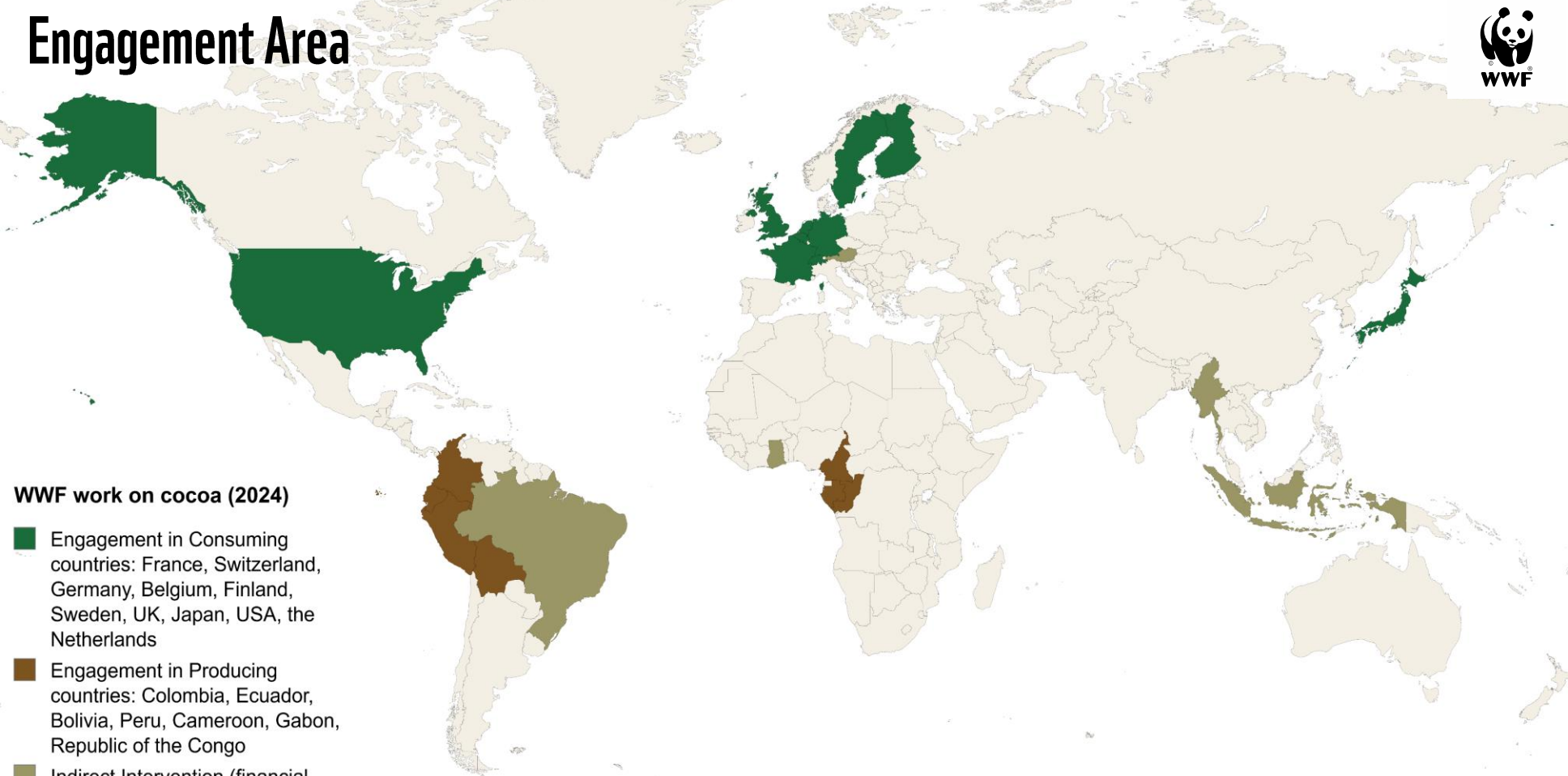


WWF Cocoa Work

Dec 2024

© LuisBarreto / WWF-UK

Engagement Area



WWF work on cocoa (2024)

Engagement in Consuming countries: France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Finland, Sweden, UK, Japan, USA, the Netherlands

Engagement in Producing countries: Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, Cameroon, Gabon, Republic of the Congo

Indirect Intervention (financial support or potential interest): Ghana, Indonesia, Myanmar, Brazil, Austria



Nature-Positive Cocoa Production

- (1) Deforestation-, degradation- and conversion-free;
- (2) Demonstrating best agricultural practices and agroecological approaches that provide benefits for Nature and People;
- (3) Respecting human rights, cultural and traditional habits, equity and providing decent & fair income to producers;
- (4) Delivering positive impacts on community relations, labor conditions and business practices.

CONSUMING COUNTRIES Influence the sector at the Global level			PRODUCING COUNTRIES Operate in WWF priority ecoregions		
Influencing the private sector	Influencing ISCOs	Building a strong evidence base to promote responsible cocoa consumption	Strengthening the evidence base to mainstream responsible cocoa production (Research)	Supporting smallholders to produce Nature-Positive Cocoa	Advocating for new national policies and standards
Connect WWF landscape projects to committed buyers					

**Example of activities Consuming
Countries**

Chocolate scorecard



The survey covered six categories:

- (1) traceability and transparency
- (2) living income
- (3) child labour
- (4) deforestation and climate
- (5) Agroforestry
- (6) agrichemical management

	Medium and Large Companies (38)	Small Companies (9)	Retailers (16)				
COMPANY ↓	TRACEABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY ↓	LIVING INCOME ↓	CHILD LABOR ↓	DEFORESTATION AND CLIMATE ↓	AGROFORESTRY ↓	PESTICIDES ↓	OVERALL ↓
Tony's Chocolonely							
Ritter Sport							
HALBA							
Cémoi							

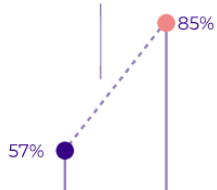
Chocolate Scorecard



Traceability

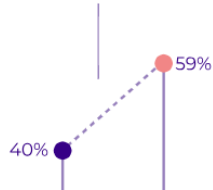
traceable cocoa volumes

+27%



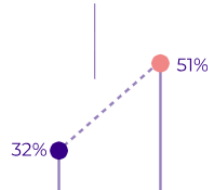
to country of origin

+19%



to farmer group

+19%



to farm level

Living Income

1/3

companies claim to be paying at least some of their farmers a price which will allow a farmer household to earn a living income

only 6

companies claim they are paying 100% of the farmers in their supply chain enough for a decent living

Agroforestry

commitment

47%

of big companies

have their own policy or approach to agroforestry

31%

of retailers

sourcing

44% NOT

sourcing any cocoa grown in an agroforestry setting

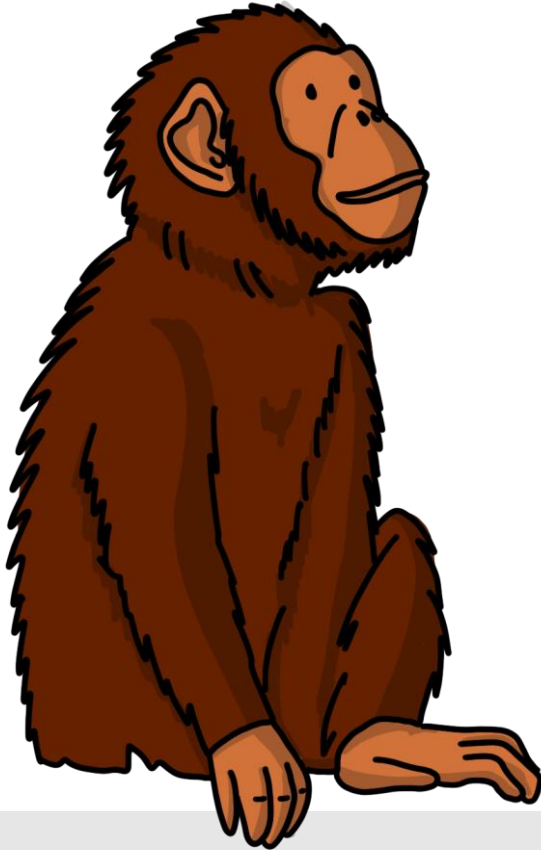
financial

43% NOT

providing any financial or in-kind agroforestry support

Deforestation

37% of the cocoa volume of respondents is not covered by a deforestation-free monitoring system.



- **Giving a quick and easy resource** to consumers to make decisions
- **Driving change in the cocoa/chocolate industry**
- **Assessing CSR policies of the private sector**
- **Highlighting front-runners**
- **Helping chocolate companies** to understand the best emerging practices to address social and environmental issues in their value chains
- **Providing other key stakeholder groups including consumers, policymakers, and financial institutions with key information** to underpin decisions that help create enabling conditions for change

Example of activities Producing Countries

GCLP Project in Cameroon

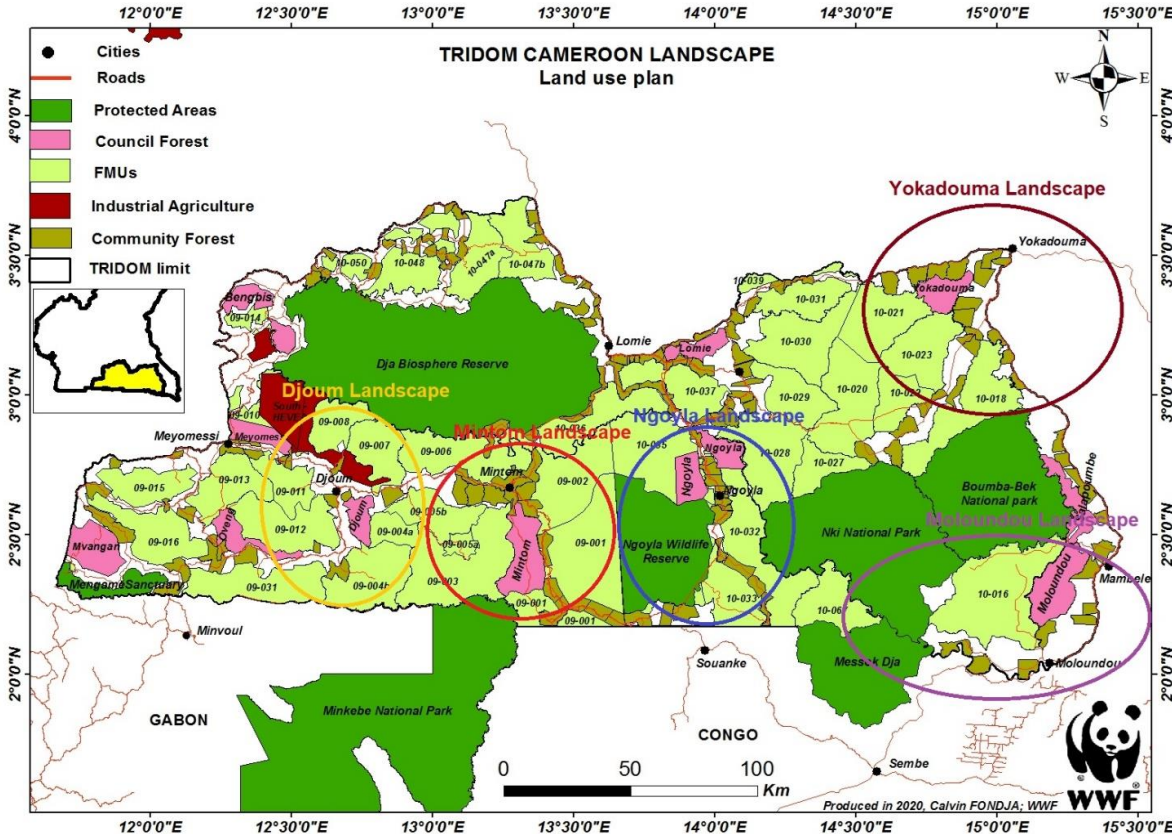


Congo Basin: one of the most important wilderness areas left on Earth



- Rainforests comprise 46% of the country: 22 million hectares
- Home to more than 150 distinct ethnic groups
- 19 national parks and 4 wildlife sanctuaries
- 8 Protected Areas connected by natural corridors
- 400 mammal species
- 600 native tree species, 50 of which are endangered





CHARACTERISTICS:

- **Up to 99% land cover by forest**
- Part of one of the last large tracts of unlogged primary forests in Cameroon
- High dependency on agriculture (90% population), especially cocoa
- Extensive farming system
- Low agriculture productivity,
- Poor marketing and non efficient production system

DEFORESTATION DRIVERS:

- Persistent poaching despite regulation
- Cocoa production and slash burning
- Small scale timber exploitation
- Migration
- Mining

The 5 landscapes' common challenges



- Weak **extension services** system and knowledge of good agricultural practices (GAP)
- Limited knowledge of **sustainable forest management**
- **Ageing cocoa plants** and poor plant genetics
- **Depleted soil** fertility
- Limited **access to finance** and investments in productivity
- Weak **capacity** of producer organizations
- Fluctuating **market prices** and low bargaining power of producers
- **Low value chain** capacity for value addition
- **NEW FRONT OF DEFORESTATION**



© Martin Harvey / WWF

Deforestation-, Degradation-, and Conversion-Free Cocoa Production

- **Map forests** within the landscape to assess deforestation rates, identify key drivers, and monitor potential deforestation risks to implement effective management strategies.
- **Implement land-use planning**, including strengthening the PLADDT, updating the status of community forests, executing simple management plans, and strengthening community forest management committees.
- **Conduct polygon mapping** of all cocoa farms and ensure traceability from farm to port

Demonstrating best agricultural practices

- **Promote Complex Agroforestry Systems**
- **Rehabilitation of Old Cocoa Farms:**
- **Integrated Pest Management & Reduction of Agrochemical Use**

Activities implemented



Respecting human rights, cultural and traditional habits, equity and providing decent & fair income to producers

- **assess the living income gap** among beneficiaries and continuously monitors the increase in their income throughout the project, ensuring that the gap is progressively closed.
- **ensure that Indigenous Peoples and women are fully integrated** into the projects supporting them in developing alternative livelihoods, such as the collection and marketing of Non-Timber Forest Products, and ensuring that community forests managed by IPs are incorporated into the project's action plan
- **ensure women are included into the decision making of the coop and the community.**



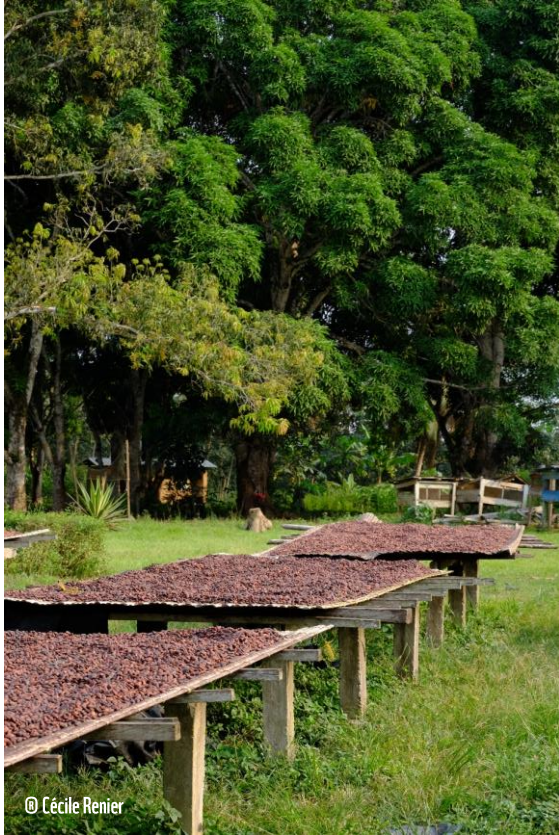
Activities implemented



Delivering positive impacts on community relations, labor conditions and business practices

- **Community Relations:** Foster strong, transparent relationships between cooperatives and local communities by actively engaging in conflict resolution, and community empowerment initiatives.
- **Marketing Methods:** Examine the marketing strategies used by cooperatives to sell cocoa. Identify gaps and provide support.
- **Legal Framework:** Provide cooperatives with training and resources to ensure compliance with national laws, international trade standards and labor standards.
- **Good purchasing practices:** As a Voice Member, WWF is committed to support committed companies connected to the cooperative to implement [Good Purchasing Practices](#).





© Cécile Renier

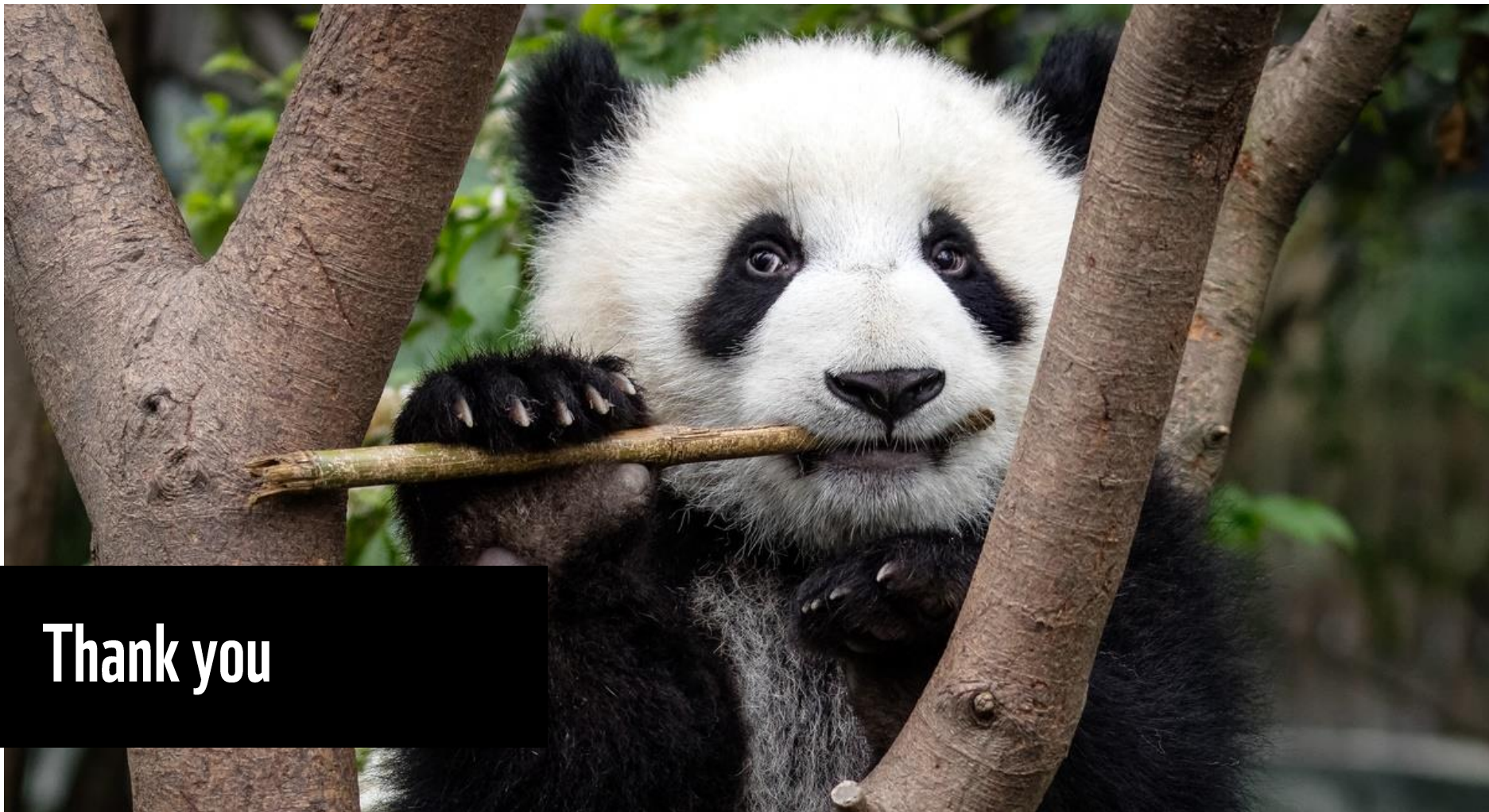
WWF Cocoa

For Companies:

- Advocate for National support of quality cocoa production
- Expand Deforestation-Free Commitments to Central Africa
- Adopt buying practices that guarantee a Living Income Reference Price
- Support local cocoa processing and value-addition

For NGOs and Governmental Aid Agencies:

- Increase support in Central Africa



Thank you

Questions & Answers



COFFEE BREAK

14:15-14:45

Deforestation-free Cultivation in Ecuador

Victoria Mena (WWF Ecuador)





**Amazonian Indigenous Chakras,
Leading the way for a sustainable supply
chain of cocoa**

Context/Problem Area

As the demand for cocoa grows, so does the demand for land to produce it. Cocoa is a fruit of tropical origin, and its cultivation is associated with deforestation. Our country is the fourth largest producer of cocoa beans worldwide.

Maps show that **12% of the forests** in 2008 were transformed into **cocoa production areas** by 2015.

However, there are sustainable cultivation alternatives in Ecuador.

Chakra Production System

LA CHAKRA, ESPACIO DE TRANSICIÓN CON LA SELVA

Ilustración: © Lili Avendaño - © paysages_ingenieux





Chakra Production System video



National Efforts



Deforestation Free Strategy

Año base - 2014

Distintivo Verde:

- BPAs +
- Módulo de Trazabilidad

National Efforts



Interinstitutional Committee for Sustainable Production and Marketing (CIPCS)

Subcommittees:

1. Traceability
2. Deforestation
3. Land use legality
4. Labor legality and legal formality

EUDR implementation progress in Napo

codespa
la pobreza la preceden



GIZ GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE ZENTRUM



PILOTO DE COMERCIALIZACIÓN DE CACAO LIBRE DE DEFORESTACIÓN (EUDR/SDD) PARA 2025



Sistema de trazabilidad
SAC - MJTEC

Libre de Deforestación

Legalidad – SDD (Sistema de debida diligencia)

Módulo:
Productores/as

Módulo:
Trazabilidad

Módulo:
Libre de Deforestación

Mapeo de Fincas
QFIELD

Procesamiento de información geográfica
QGIS

- Asesoramiento legal para identificar documentos legales de respaldo de la EUDR

- Mapas CUT 2020 MAATE

Determinación de áreas deforestadas después 2020

Cuerpos legales

Generación del expediente

- MY MAPS

- GFW

CEDELA	ETNIA	NOMBRE	PARIENTESCO	DISCAPACIDAD	OBSERVACIONES	ESTADO
✖	☑	✖	☑	☑	☑	☑
✖	☑	✖	☑	☑	☑	☑
✖	☑	✖	☑	☑	☑	☑
✖	☑	✖	☑	☑	☑	☑
✖	☑	✖	☑	☑	☑	☑

QR	Macroproceso	Proceso	Subproceso	Tipo	Numero	Cantidad	Unidad	ODP Numero
1480	C0001 CACAO ORGANICO	C0001-001 CENTRO DE ACOPIO	C0001-001 RECEPCION	Producto	CACAO ORG BABA	1518.00	LIBRAS	C0001-24
1480	C0001 CACAO ORGANICO	C0001-001 PROCESAMIENTO DE CACAO	C0001-001-002 FERMENTACION	Producto	CACAO ORG FERMENTADO	1518.00	LIBRAS	C0001-24
1480	C0001 CACAO ORGANICO	C0001-001 PROCESAMIENTO DE CACAO	C0001-001-003 SECADO CACAO	Producto	CACAO ORG SECO	542.00	LIBRAS	C0001-24



PILOTO DE COMERCIALIZACIÓN DE CACAÓ LIBRE DE DEFORESTACIÓN (EUDR/SDD) PARA 2025



Sistema de
trazabilidad
SAC -
MJTEC

Libre de
Deforestación

Legalidad – SDD (Sistema
de debida diligencia)

Módulo:
Productores/as

Módulo:
Trazabilidad

Módulo:
Libre de
Deforestación

Mapeo de
Fincas
QFIELD

Procesamiento de
información
geográfica
QGIS

- Asesoramiento legal para
identificar documentos legales
de respaldo de la EUDR

- Mapas CUT
2020 MAATE

Determinación de áreas
deforestadas
después
2020

- Cuerpos
legales

Generación
del
expediente

- MY MAPS

- GFW

PRODUCTOR

CODIGO: WA 007
 NRO/LEGAL: SOCIO COME
 CEDULA: 15091438
 NACIONALIDAD / ESTADUS: ECUATORIANO / RESIDENTE
 NOMBRES: TONYE ENRIQUE NARRO FRANCISCO
 TELEFONO CELULAR / DOMICILIO: 09950088 / 05388884
 UBICACION: ECUADOR / NAPO / MACHONDA / SAN PABLO DE USHUPURU /
 AMAYACU / AMAYACU / AMAYACU
 EMAIL: asosonala@gmail.com
 OBSERVACIONES: ganadero de ejemplo
 ESTADO: ACTIVO

Familiares

CEDULA	ETNIA	NOMBRE	PARIENTESCO	DISCAPACIDAD	OBSERVACIONES	ESTADO

Fincas

NOMBRE	UBICACION	SECTOR	RECINTO	SUPERFICIE	TENENCIA	ESTADO
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WA 007	ECUADOR/NAPO/MACHONDA/SAN PABLO DE USHUPURU	AMAYACU	AMAYACU 5.00	HERENCIA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	P1	Superficie: 1.00	CACAÓ / CACAÓ		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	P2	Superficie: 0.25	QUINUA / QUINUA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	P3	Superficie: 0.25	QUINUA / QUINUA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	P4	Superficie: 0.25	CHARRA /		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	P5	Superficie: 1.25	SHF /		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DATOS ESCANEADOS

QR

1480
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 Proceso: CACAÓ SECADO DE ACOPIO
 Subproceso: CACAÓ SECADO DE ACOPIO
 Tipo: Producto
 Número: CACAÓ
 Cantidad: 1518.00
 Unidad: LIBRAS
 ODP Número: C0001-24

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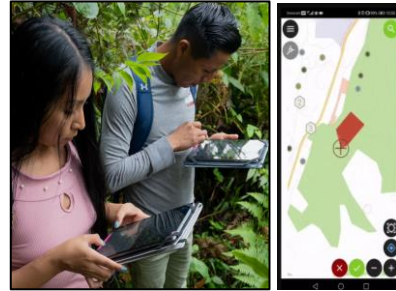
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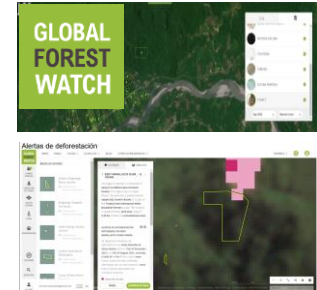
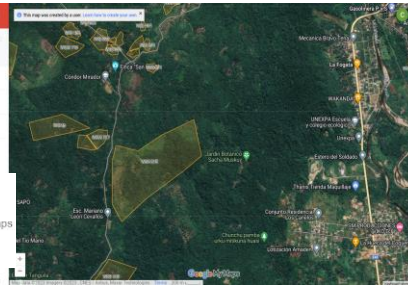
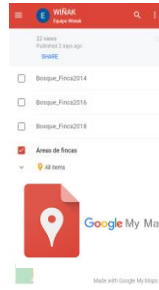
DEFORESTATION-FREE PRODUCTION MONITORING MECHANISM



MAAPPING-
CHAKRAS CACAO -
QFIELD



DATA PROCESSING
QGIS,
MAATE 2020 MAPS,
DEFORESTATION
MONITORING



DEFORESTATION
MONITORING

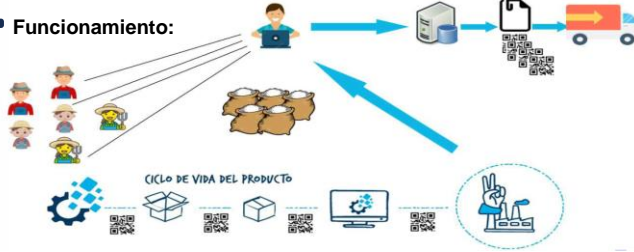
“SAC” System Traceability Module

DEFORESTATION-FREE PRODUCTION MONITORING MECHANISM

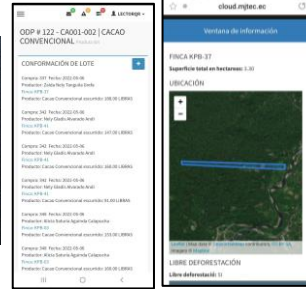


PURCHASE OF COCOA

Funcionamiento:



COMMERCIALIZATION



“SAC” System Traceability Module

Production Cost Analysis



Association	Percentage Price Increase
Wiñak	28%
Kallari	11%
Tsatsayaku	55%



THANK YOU



Questions & Answers



How cocoa cultivation can contribute to the peace process – insights from a project and the initiative “Cocoa, Forests & Peace” in Colombia

Wendy Arenas (Alisos)



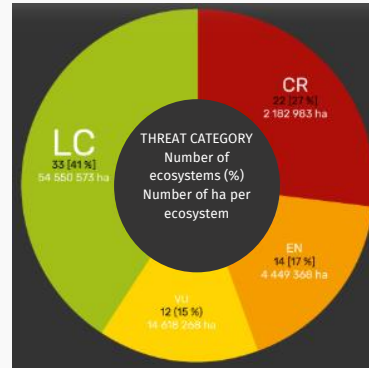
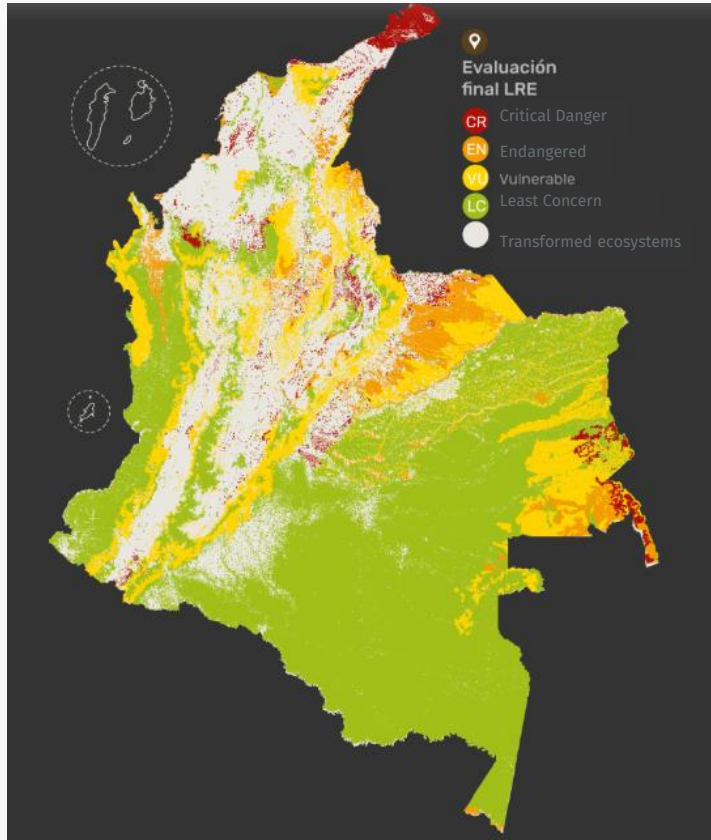


Cocoa, Forests & Peace, a world opportunities

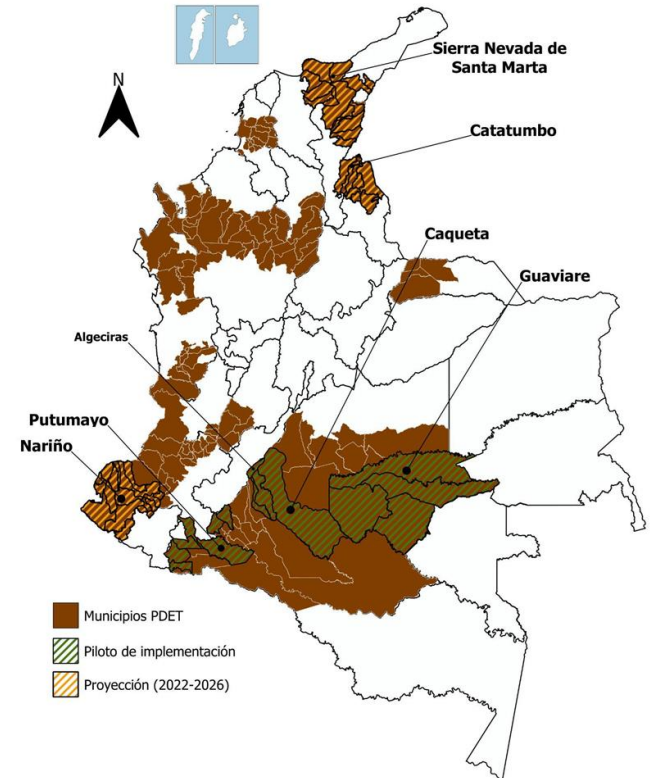
Presented by Wendy Arenas Wightman

Executive Director Alisos Organization

COCOA'S ROLE IN COLOMBIA



MAP OF ZONES OF INTERVENTION OF CB&P





SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY

INCREASES INCOME

Agroforestry farms have the potential to yield 20-30% higher incomes.

EMPOWERS MARGINALIZED GROUPS

Over 60% of participants are women and youth.

PARTICIPATION

In multi-stakeholder platforms for deforestation-free supply chains and public policy advocacy.

GOVERNANCE

Strengthens local governance.





MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

GROWING DEMANDS FOR SUSTAINABLE AND TRACEABLE COCOA

- Colombia's cocoa is mainly consumed locally but offers significant potential in global fine-flavor and organic cocoa markets.
- Agroforestry-based production aligns with zero-deforestation commitments, providing a competitive edge under emerging regulations like the EU Deforestation-Free Products Regulation.

INVESTMENT NEEDED IN:

- Conversion of degraded areas, such as extensive cattle ranching into Cocoa Agroforestry Systems (CAFS)
- Infrastructure to improve traceability and meet international standards.
- Ecological restoration.
- Increasing cocoa productivity.





KEY CHALLENGES

LOW PRODUCTIVITY

Traditional farms yield 300–500 kg/ha, far below the 1,200–1,800 kg/ha achieved in technified systems.

LIMITED SCALE

Most farmers operate on small plots (~1.5 hectares), restricting economies of scale.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Increasing temperatures and changing rainfall patterns pose risks to cocoa cultivation.

MARKET ACCESS CONSTRAINTS

Smallholder farmers face challenges in accessing premium markets due to stringent quality standards and certification requirements. Limited bargaining power results in lower income for producers.





Iniciativa Cacao, Bosques & Paz Colombia



Adherents



WORLD
RESOURCES
INSTITUTE



Compañía Nacional de Chocolates



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra



Alianza



Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical
Desde 1967 Ciencia para cultivar el cambio



FUNDACIÓN ETNOLLANO



Embajada Británica
Colombia



UK Government



Strategic partners





CB&P ACTION PLAN 2030

1

Zero Deforestation Production Models

- Implement zero-deforestation cocoa production models.
- Protect and restore forests within the cocoa value chain.

2

Financial Instruments for Sustainable Models

- Develop financial instruments to support sustainable cocoa farming.
- Improve livelihoods for producers through sustainable practices.

3

Monitoring, Verification and Traceability System (MRV)

- Establish systems to monitor and verify deforestation-free commitments.
- Enhance traceability within the cocoa supply chain.

4

Institutional Strengthening

- Strengthen cocoa sector institutions.
- Promote social inclusion and community participation in decision-making processes.

5

Communication and Transparency Strategy

- Implement strategies to ensure transparency in the cocoa sector.
- Facilitate communication among stakeholders regarding progress and challenges.





CB&P ACTION PLAN PROGRESS

1

Zero Deforestation Production Models

- Guidelines for sustainable agroforestry systems designed with Amazonian producers.
- Restoration of 200 hectares in Huila, promoting ecological connectivity.

2

Financial Instruments for Sustainable Models

- Identification of 10 financial instruments and 8 key incentives in prioritized regions.
- Training of 50 producers in credit strategies and sustainable models.

3

Monitoring, Verification and Traceability System (MRV)

- Completed pilot in Guaviare: 152 farms covered, 6,886 hectares monitored, and 77 conservation agreements implemented.

4

Institutional Strengthening

- Over 70 local actors trained in governance and institutional capacity.
- Two departmental cocoa committees formalized; a third is in process.

5

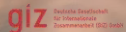
Communication and Transparency Strategy

- Positioned Colombian cocoa in international markets as a sustainable product.
- Creation of maps highlighting priority areas for sustainable production.

CACAO AMAZÓNICO Y PAZ



Implementado por



giz
Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

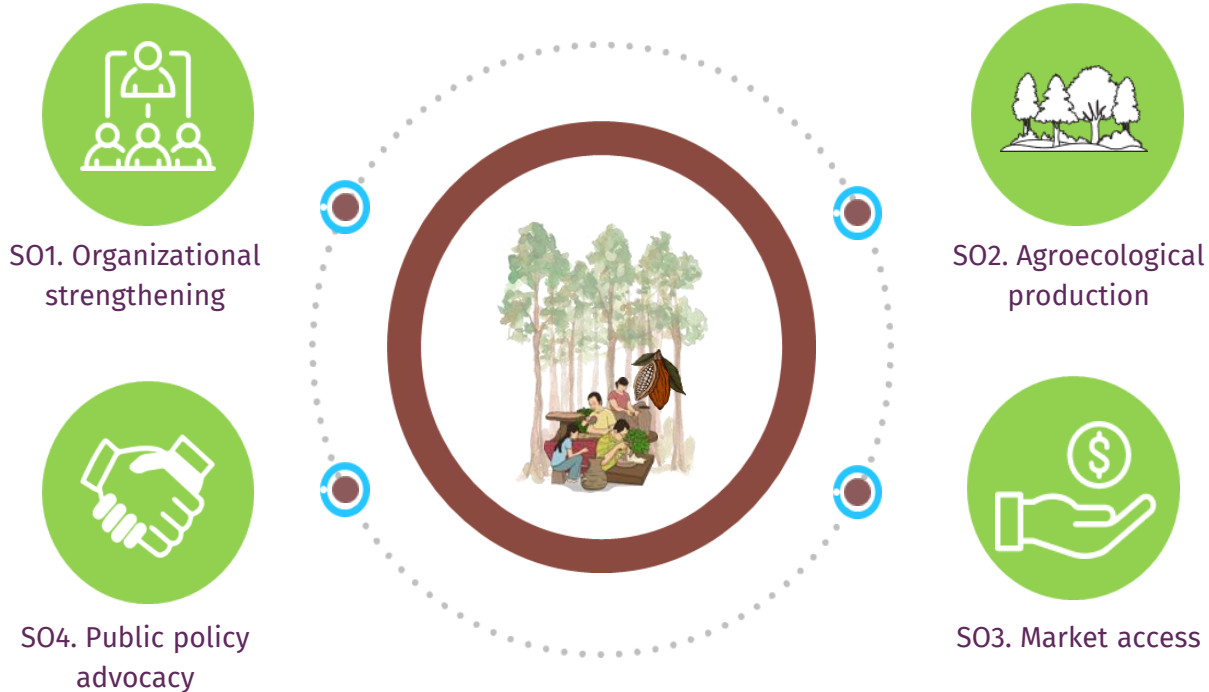


Iniciativa Cacao,
Bosques & Paz
Colombia



CACAO AMAZÓNICO Y PAZ (OBJECTIVE)

607 smallholder farmers and 10 associations produce Amazonian cocoa using agroecological practices. They are strengthened as organizations, sell in differentiated markets, and participate in multi-stakeholder platforms related to deforestation-free supply chains.





OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS

1

ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTHENING

- Increase organizational capacity for all participating associations.
- Implement internal control systems for all 10 associations.
- Establish and execute a training strategy to enhance organizational capabilities.

2

AGROECOLOGICAL PRODUCTION

- At least 360 producers implement three new agroecological practices for cocoa production.
- Adoption of additional agroecological practices across the associations.
- Expand the area under improved agroecological management to 20,000 hectares
- Conduct exchange spaces to promote learning and adoption of agroecological practices.

3

MARKET ACCESS

- Support 10 associations (cooperatives) to supply cocoa in differentiated markets by 2026, emphasizing social and environmental attributes such as zero deforestation.

4

PUBLIC POLICY ADVOCACY

- Strengthen advocacy capacities of the 10 associations.
- Develop a roadmap for advocacy at regional, national, and international levels.
- Implement the advocacy roadmap, emphasizing gender equality and generational inclusion.



CA&P PROGRESS

ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTHENING

1

- Training workshop.
- Exchange visit to Kallari, Winak, Tsatsayaku Association (Ecuador).
- Reviewed organizational aspects.

AGROECOLOGICAL PRODUCTION

2

- Agroecological practices for cocoa production - 360 producers.
- Cadmium analysis.
- Knowledge-sharing spaces.

3

MARKET ACCESS

- Salon du Chocolat 2024 in Paris.
- Hosted commercial visits
- Quality Assurance

PUBLIC POLICY ADVOCACY

4

- Advocacy Roadmap.
- Advocacy capabilities.
- Gender equality and generational inclusion.



Danke

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Questions & Answers



Working Groups

16:30 – 17:15



Working Group I - SE05

1) Increasing Cacao Production through Nature Conservation: Biodiversity-friendly Agroforestry with examples from Peru

Dr. Carolina Ocampo Ariza (University of Göttingen)

Working Group II - SE05

2) Due Diligence and Traceability of Cocoa in Ecuador

Victoria Mena (WWF Ecuador)

Working Group III - SE04

3) EUDR Compliance: Best Practices for Efficiency

Michael Frank (Osapiens)

Choose 2 out of 3!

2 rounds:

16:30 - 16:50

16:50 - 17:10



1) Increasing Cacao Production through Nature Conservation: Biodiversity-friendly Agroforestry with examples from Peru

Dr. Carolina Ocampo Ariza (University of Göttingen)



Increasing cacao production through nature conservation: Biodiversity-friendly agroforestry in Peru

Carolina Ocampo-Ariza



Agroecology



GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITÄT
GÖTTINGEN IN PUBLICA COMMODA
SEIT 1737





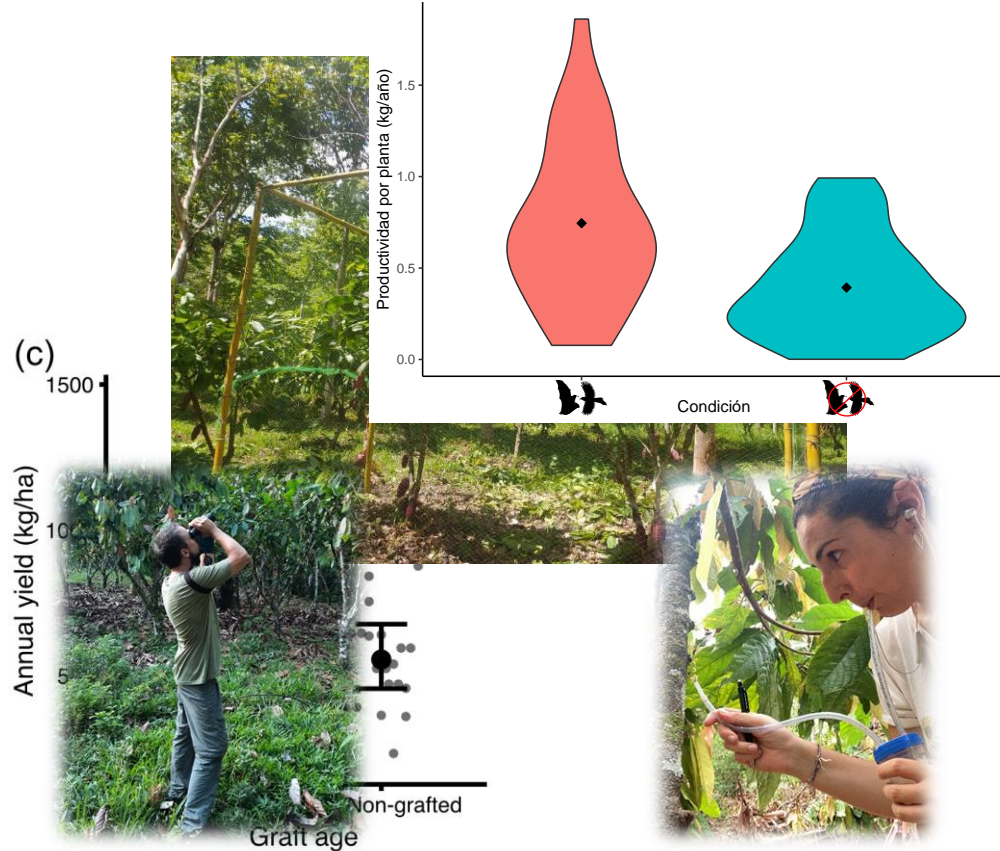
BIODIVERSITY

What is that?
Why does it
matter?



Beyond the typical examples of biodiversity in cacao

- Can we quantify the relevance of biodiversity for cacao production?
\$\$\$
- Latin America is megadiverse, and cacao is part of its biodiversity



How to make biodiversity conservation affordable and profitable?



Farmer's independence and wellbeing



Conservation within and beyond cacao crops



Conservation as incentive for both producers and companies

Contact me if you want to talk more!

carocampo@gmail.com



@CarOcampoA



2) Due Diligence and Traceability of Cocoa in Ecuador

Victoria Mena (WWF Ecuador)





Due Diligence and Traceability in Cocoa in Ecuador

Requirements of EUDR



1. Deforestation free

2. Compliance with applicable legislation of country of origin

3. Due Diligence declaration



Due diligence - minimum requirements

1

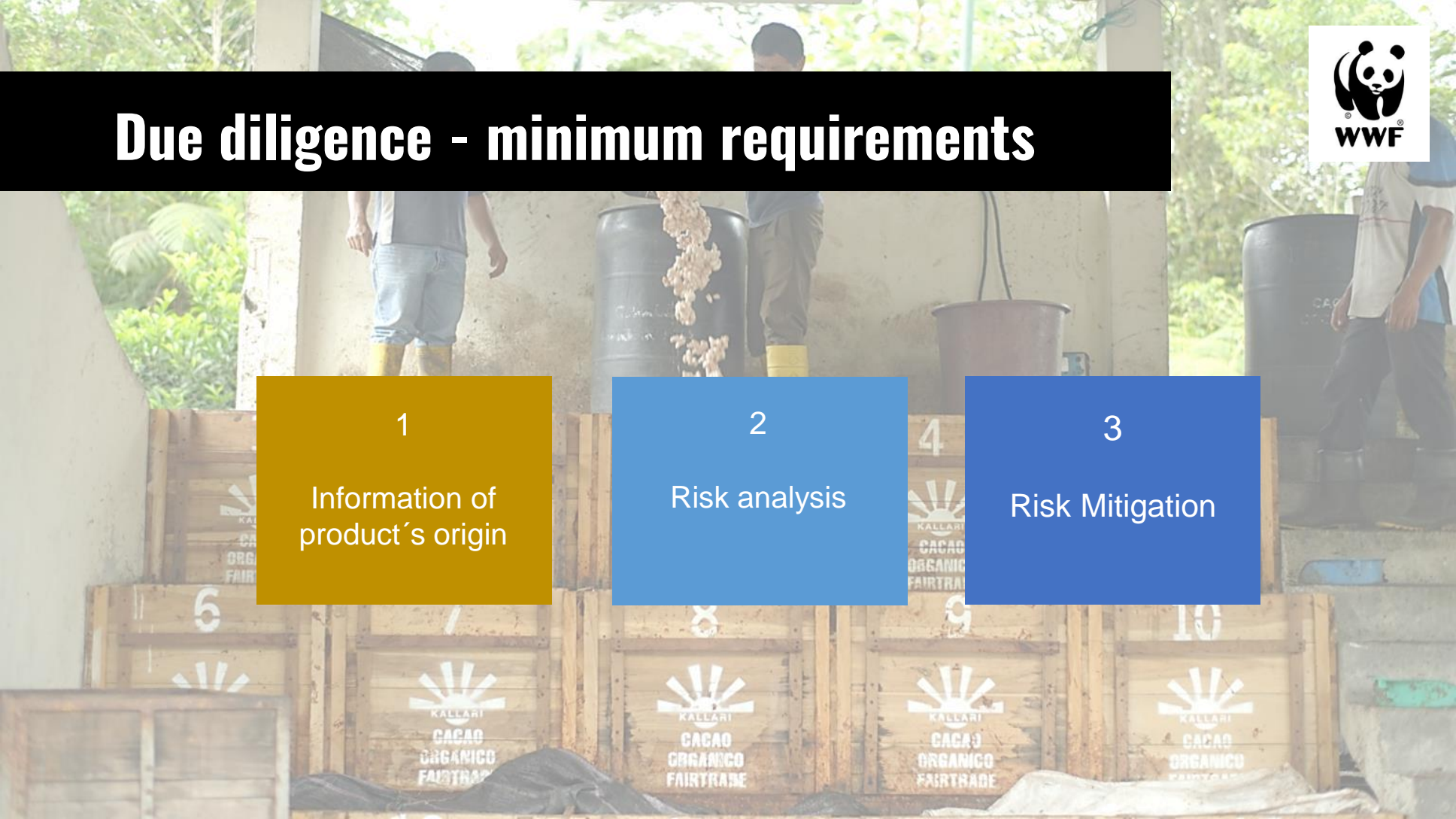
Information of product's origin

2

Risk analysis

3

Risk Mitigation





Due diligence - minimum requirements

1

Information of product's origin

A

Geolocation and date of production

B

Evidence of legal compliance

C

Evidence of Deforestation free production



Geolocation



< 4 ha

- Point: Latitude and longitude coordinates corresponding to at least one point.

> 4 ha

- Polygons: Latitude and longitude points to describe the perimeter of each parcel of land

Challenges for Ecuadorian producers



Limitations to comply with legal requirements: ex. land property

Digitalization and technology for traceability systems

Organizational weakness- organization of producer associations: information, high rotation.

Diversified production: low volumes

Vulnerable populations - Greater risk of not being able to access the market due to greater risk of deforestation being in the Amazon.
Vulnerable populations

Discussion Questions



1. How can we support small producers to meet these requirements without passing all the responsibility on to them?

2. Should there be implications on cocoa's market price with the implementation of deforestation free traceability systems?



Thank you

3) EUDR Compliance: Best Practices for Efficiency

Michael Frank (Osapiens)





Who we are and what we do.



Michael Frank

Strategic Partnerships

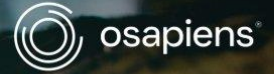
EUDR - Company perspective



What specific requirements do companies have?

Which Data are needed to be compliant?

EUDR - Upstream perspective



How can data be provided?

What challenges does the upstream supply chain have?

Which stakeholders can help in upstream supply chains?

Two perspectives on EUDR – downstream vs. upstream

EUDR in a Nutshell

When trading EUDR commodities or products, EU companies must ensure that they are "deforestation-free" and legally produced.



Scope

- **Companies** placing affected EUDR commodities or products on the EU market
- **Companies** trading affected EUDR commodities or products on the EU market
- Exporting **companies**

Requirements

- Production **in line with local legislation**
- Ensuring **no deforestation** took place
- Create and submit **Due Diligence Statements**

Audits & Sanctions

- **National authority**
Obligation of the Member State by the EU to check at least 9% of imports
- **Sanctions**
Up to 4% of the turnover of the respective company

How does this translate into a software requirement?



Gathering EUDR Data

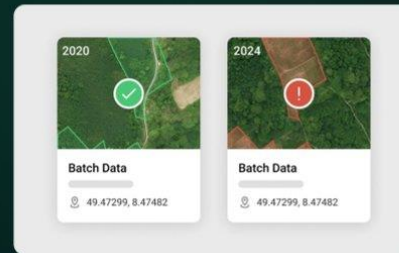
Intuitive recording or gathering of landplots/polygons and harvest dates with a plausibility precheck, using

- ✓ Traceability app
- ✓ Supplier Portal
- ✓ Digital Standard Interfaces



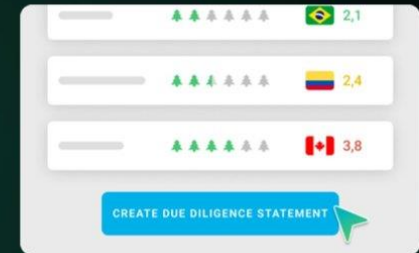
Risk Analysis Legality

Automated analysis to identify potential risks of non-compliance with EUDR-relevant local legislation via country and industry indices and mitigation via supplier and product certificates and questionnaires.



Risk Analysis Deforestation

Automated analysis to identify potential risks of deforestation and forest degradation as well as conversion of forest to agricultural land including false positive handling, land use conversion assessment and case management.



Documentation & DDS

Automated creation and transmission of the due diligence declaration to the EU, data exchange for EUDR products with the downstream supply chain and documentation of all EUDR-relevant processes for audits.

Risk analysis along EUDR-relevant dimensions

Article 2 (40), Article 3, Article 10 (2)

Deforestation



Deforestation & Degradation



Forest related regulations & biodiversity



Third party rights



Employee rights



Human rights



Rights of indigenous peoples



Risk of mixing & bypassing



Complexity of supply chains



Land use rights



Tax, anti corruption, trade and customs regulations



Environmental protection

Satellites are a powerful tool to measure and detect changes in vegetation at scale

EUDR-relevant

Use-Cases

Vegetation and land cover monitoring

Continuous change detection

Soil chemistry measurement

Water stress monitoring

Precision weather forecasts

Vegetation height mapping

Technology

Multi-Spectral Imagery

Synthetic Aperture Radar

Hyper-Spectral Imagery

Thermal Infrared

Radio Occultation

Space LIDAR



Sentinel-2 (ESA)

High-spatial and temporal resolution



Landsat (NASA)

40 years of time-series data on land-use

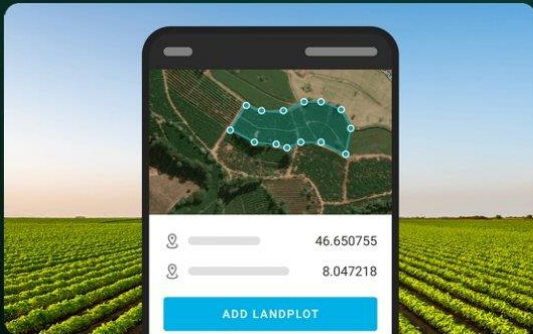


Sentinel-1 (ESA)

Active radar for cloud-penetrating sensors

We offer commercial high-res data on demand

Which Data are needed?



Description

- ✓ Trade name, type, composition
- ✓ Scientific name (wood)

Quantities

- ✓ Volume, # pieces
- ✓ Net mass, UOM

Origin

- ✓ Country of production
- ✓ or region

Geolocation data

- ✓ Fields / forest areas
- ✓ Harvest date / -period

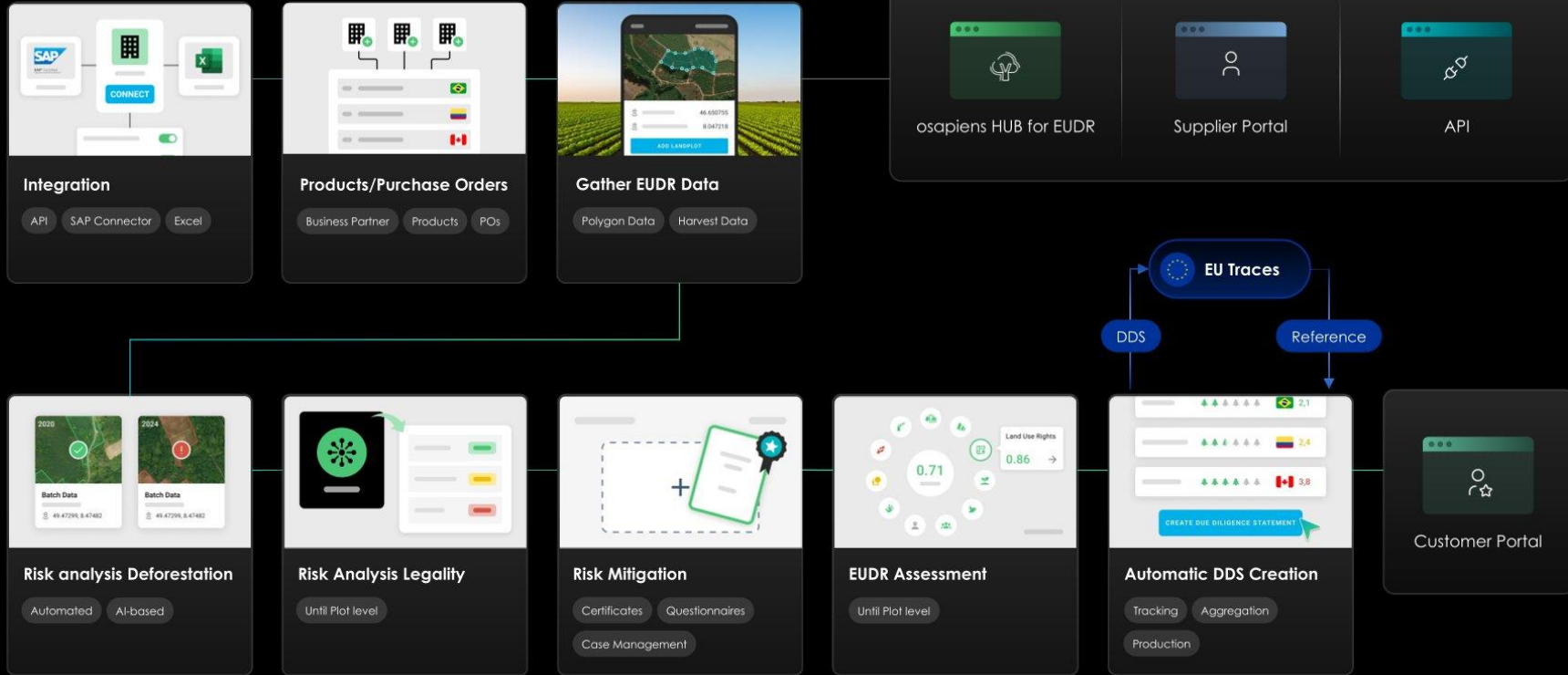
Supplier / Retailer details

- ✓ Adresses
- ✓ Contact information
- ✓ Industry (NACE Code) of supplier

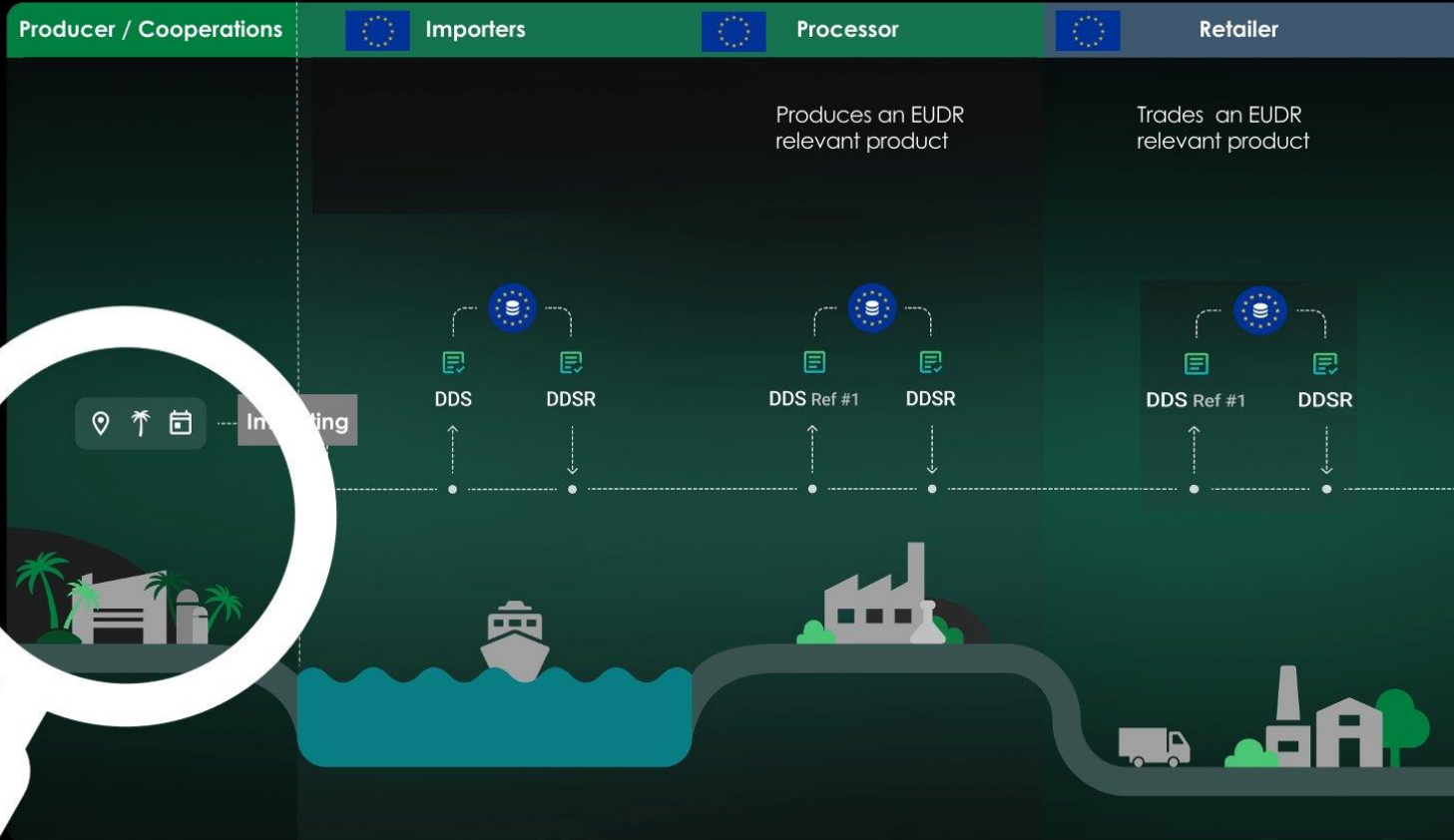
EUDR Compliance

- ✓ Reference number from EU-Trace from existing DDS

Complete EUDR process



Simplified Cocoa Supply Chain



Thank You

Contact us any time.



www.osapiens.com



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Julius-Hatry-Str.1, 68163 Mannheim

Flashlights from the working groups

Dr. Annette Cerulli-Harms



Summary and Conclusion

Dr. Annette Cerulli-Harms (ConPolicy)



Which new insights and ideas are you taking away from today's conference?

slido

