

## Assessment Of Cocoa Growers Farm Management Practices In

Although the agricultural sector contributes only 0.5% to Trinidad and Tobago's GDP, it accounts for over 4% of employment and is important for the diversification of the economy. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago supports agriculture through a combination of incentives to agricultural producers, support for research and infrastructure, and border protection measures. Support to producers averaged 22.4% of gross farm receipts in 2013-2015, and a significant share of that support (44%) was provided in the form of transfers to general services. At the same time, total transfers arising from agricultural policy amounted to only 0.34% of the national GDP. Reorienting agricultural policy towards goals and actions that are less production-distorting, and that address agricultural productivity and profitability, will help create a possibly small, but efficient agricultural sector, as well as exploit certain specific competitive advantages.

This paper is concerned with two related questions, first, what determines coffee and cocoa yields, and second, how should the government determine the farmgate prices for the two crops. Section 1 of the paper is a preliminary analysis of the agricultural data from the Living Standard Survey. Section 2 looks at cocoa and coffee yields and their determinants. It examines the age/yield relationships and the apparent effects of fertilizer and pesticide use on yields. Also examined are a range of other factors that might play a role in determining yields, for example, prices of other crops, wage rates, household size, and educational levels. Section 3 turns to distributional issues involved in the pricing of cocoa and coffee. Typical budgets for farmers are presented, and their position in the income and consumption distribution described. Section 4 concerns itself with the analysis of policy change, and speculates on what might be the effects of moving towards the policy of allowing domestic prices to be determined by world prices. Finally, section 5 summarizes the major policy conclusions and outlines areas where further research is likely to be useful in improving policy advice.

This book present and discusses various topics in the study of international agricultural trade and development. Topics discussed include interactions between energy markets and agriculture in the U.S.; impacts of the Korea-U.S. FTA; combining stochastic modeling techniques with scenario thinking for strategic and policy decisions in agriculture; biofuel effects on markets and indirect effects in land use and food; factor content on agricultural trade and optimal agricultural policy and PSE measurement.

Softcover version of the second edition Hardcover. Incorporates a new author, Dr. Chris O'Donnell, who brings considerable expertise to the project in the area of performance measurement. Numerous topics are being added and more applications using real data, as well as exercises at the end of the chapters. Data sets, computer codes and software will be available for download from the web to accompany the volume.

Cocoa cultivation faces a number of significant challenges, including stagnating yields, a narrow genetic base, vulnerability to pests and diseases and environmental impact. This volume reviews how research is addressing these challenges in areas such as breeding and agronomy, understanding and managing the range of diseases affecting cocoa, as well as ways of measuring and improving the sustainability of cocoa cultivation.

Indonesia Assessment 1995 contains two main sections: one overviewing current Indonesian economic and political conditions, and one examining economic and social developments in Eastern Indonesia. This is the vast region of 25 million people, lying between Java, Malaysia, the Philippines and Australia. The book provides not only an up-to-date overview of Indonesia in 1995, but also one of the first comprehensive surveys of Eastern Indonesia, a rapidly growing but little known region of Southeast Asia. It will serve as an invaluable reference for policy makers, officials, scholars, business people and others interested in Indonesian development.

First published in 1986. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Sustainability certification is generally seen as a promising tool to improve environmental, social, and economic activities along global value chains of commodities. Relying on theories of new institutionalism, this book locates sustainability certification programs as forms of private governance in the broader categorical framework of global governance and compares two prominent programs. It studies commonalities and differences of Fairtrade and the Rainforest Alliance on the program level and analyzes their implementation and impacts on the livelihoods of cocoa farmers in Ghana. (Series: New Cologne Cooperative Science / Neue Kolner Genossenschaftswissenschaft - Vol. 8) [Subject: Sustainability Studies, Agricultural Studies, Environmental Studies, Business, African Studies]

Over the past 60 years, linking smallholder farmers to global and domestic market opportunities has been an important policy and programmatic focus for governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private companies alike. Recently, approaches to creating market opportunities for smallholder farmers have included 'value-chains for development.' This approach has been touted as a way to integrate smallholder farmers into higher-value, generally global markets, which promise to increase producer incomes and promote smallholder access to important benefits and services. Looking across the value chain development literature at many of the approaches taken, higher value market opportunities using the value chain approach seem to divide between chains that focus on certified production practices, and chains that focus on creating high value products. Examples of value chains centered on certified production practices include organic products, products free from child or slave labor, or those that meet specified levels of on-farm biodiversity. The second type of value chains are those concerned purely with product characteristics, whereby methods and cultivation or processing practices are unimportant except for how they contribute to final attributes of the product. These output-focused chains include the cultivation of special or unique varieties aimed at niche or novelty markets, like unique varieties of cocoa or coffee, or non-traditional horticulture exports. We approach this research with two propositions: first, that shared risk management strategies, and perceptions of risk and benefits may each offer some characterization of the value chains that growers participate in. Second, at a broad, perhaps stylized level, we contend that the generic, 'value chain approach' is often not very helpful in estimating impact, illuminating participation patterns, or describing potential development benefits. This is to say, that not all value chains are necessarily equal in their potential to create development benefits. We contend that the particular type of value emphasized and created along the chain has important and meaningful implications at the farm-level for environmental sustainability, productivity, and household welfare. To answer these questions we look across three cocoa value chains in Ghana: one that focuses on production practices (Rainforest Alliance/Organic), one that focuses on high value, niche products (Fine Flavor cocoa), and finally, a conventional chain. The research is divided into three essays. The first considers if farmers in the same value chain perceive the same risks and benefits of participation. The second looks at how farmers in different chains mitigate and cope with risk. Last, we estimate how these coping mechanisms, risk perceptions, and value chain benefits might illuminate membership patterns. The research in this thesis suggests optimism for using the value chain approach as a way to reallocate and redistribute risk, but with several important caveats. First, looking at cocoa chains in Ghana it is evident that growers face systemic risks that are severe, frequent, and pervasive no matter what value chain an individual participates in. However, the frequency and intensity of these shocks do appear to differ amongst chain groups, as do expectations for earnings and other perceived benefits of participation. Second,

farmers across chains have similar approaches for risk management, preferring to use savings and other financial tools, followed by labor manipulations, household consumption reductions, and finally the sale of assets. While growers use these 'toolsets' in a similar order, the exact tools used appear to differ. We find evidence that suggests that certain tools may place unique burdens on growers and demand important tradeoffs. iv.

Digital agriculture is gaining traction among scientists implementing different new and emerging sensor technologies to monitor complex soil–plant–atmosphere interactions in an accurate, cost-effective and user-friendly manner. This book presents some of the latest advances in this emerging area of research. The diversity of applications in which digital agriculture can make an important difference in day-to-day farming decision making makes this discipline an important focus of research internationally. Chocolate has long been a favorite indulgence. But behind every chocolate bar we unwrap, there is a world of power struggles and political maneuvering over its most important ingredient: cocoa. In this incisive book, Kristy Leissle reveals how cocoa, which brings pleasure and wealth to relatively few, depends upon an extensive global trade system that exploits the labor of five million growers, as well as countless other workers and vulnerable groups. The reality of this dramatic inequity, she explains, is often masked by the social, cultural, emotional, and economic values humans have placed upon cocoa from its earliest cultivation in Mesoamerica to the present day. Tracing the cocoa value chain from farms in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean, through to chocolate factories in Europe and North America, Leissle shows how cocoa has been used as a political tool to wield power over others. Cocoa's politicization is not, however, limitless: it happens within botanical parameters set by the crop itself, and the material reality of its transport, storage, and manufacture into chocolate. As calls for justice in the industry have grown louder, Leissle reveals the possibilities for and constraints upon realizing a truly sustainable and fulfilling livelihood for cocoa growers, and for keeping the world full of chocolate.

Takes an in-depth look at twenty-six economic and social development successes in Sub-Saharan African countries, and addresses how these countries have overcome major developmental challenges.

Bachelor Thesis from the year 2008 in the subject Agrarian Studies, grade: 1, University of Cape Coast, course: Bsc Agriculture, language: English, abstract: Ghana has achieved substantial poverty reduction over the last 15 years and is on track of reducing its poverty rate by half before the target date of 2015 for the Millennium development Goals. The objective of this study is to document this remarkable achievement, and more broadly to review the evidence on a range of issues related to poverty reduction among cocoa farmers in Asikumah-Odoben-Brakwa of the Central Region using the most recent household survey data available. The study aims to determine the contributions of cocoa farming activities to household income and consumption; to determine their level of access to basic services ; to determine the contribution of cocoa into the general well-being of the people and to make recommendations on how the cocoa industry could be used to improve the living standard of the Ghanaian rural communities. The study would rely on some comparable selected Core Welfare Indicators Survey (CWIQ) for 1997 and 2003 pertaining to Asikumah-Odoben-Brakwa District. In conclusion, the study found out that cocoa farming coupled with government provision of other social services has contributed in reducing poverty in the Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa District thus most cocoa farming households are above the upper poverty line. Notwithstanding that, the study strongly recommends that government and other key stakeholders look at improving the health needs, provision of decent housing scheme and monitoring the usage of cocoa weighing scales to guaranty fairness.

This handbook examines agricultural and rural development in Africa from theoretical, empirical and policy stand points. It discusses the challenges of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and assesses how poverty and other development concerns can be addressed in rural communities through agricultural transformation. Additionally, the handbook extends the Post-2015 Development Agenda and it emphasizes the importance of the agricultural sector as it is closely related to the issues of food sustainability, poverty reduction, and employment creation. The contributors suggest multiple evidence-based policies to develop the rural areas through the transformation of the agricultural sector which can significantly benefit the African continent.

This study examines whether major Nigerian export firms exert market power over Nigerian cocoa farmers in the form of incomplete price transmission. A common indicator of efficient and functioning markets is the presence of a high level of market integration, while a lack of integration could be an indication of private traders' market power. This study pays special attention to export firms' pricing behavior in the post-liberalization period. Our analyses are based on (i) monthly firm-level price data from major Nigerian cocoa beans exporting companies and (ii) monthly farm gate prices between 1986 and 2009.

Certified Cocoa Production in Nyinahini, Ashanti Region, Ghana Farm Characterization, Farmers' Perceptions and Scenario Assessment Drying and Roasting of Cocoa and Coffee CRC Press

This document contains summaries of six country studies commissioned by UNEP, which seek to identify the environmental, social and economic effects of trade liberalisation policies. The studies examine: the fisheries sector in Argentina; the cotton industry in China, the banana trade in Ecuador; the export crop sector in Nigeria; the fisheries industry in Senegal; and the forestry sector in Tanzania. The six detailed country studies are also available separately.

Cote d'Ivoire is the world's leading cocoa producer, supplying nearly 40 percent of world cocoa production.

Developments in the cocoa sector can have significant implications for poverty reduction and shared prosperity given that the sector is a source of livelihood for about one-fifth of the population, as well as an important source of export and government revenues. Cocoa pricing has always been a major focus of public policy in the country, and in 2011 the government initiated a new round of cocoa sector reforms seeking to stimulate cocoa production and to secure the livelihoods of cocoa farmers through guaranteed minimum farm-gate prices. Policymakers will certainly like to know the likely impacts of this price policy reform on household welfare and poverty. This paper uses a nonparametric approach to policy incidence analysis to estimate the first-order effects of this policy reform. To assess the pro-pooriness of the reform in cocoa pricing, variations in poverty induced by the policy are compared to a benchmark case. While increasing the

cocoa farm-gate price has a potential to reduce poverty among cocoa farmers, it turns out that the increase in 2015-2016 translates into a relatively small drop in overall poverty. This variation is assessed to be weakly pro-poor. It is likely that this poverty impact can be amplified by additional policy interventions designed to address the key constraints facing the rural economy such as productivity constraints stemming from factors such as lack of relevant research and development, weak extension services, poor transportation and storage infrastructure, and generally poor provision of relevant public goods. Addressing these issues require a coherent policy framework that can be effectively implemented by accountable institutions to increase the role of agriculture as an engine of inclusive growth in Cote d'Ivoire.

Global climatic change has resulted in new and unpredictable patterns of precipitation and temperature, the increased frequency of extreme weather events and rising sea levels. These changes impact all four aspects of food security – availability, accessibility, stability of supply and appropriate nourishment – as well as the entire food system – food production, marketing, processing, distribution and prices. Climate Change and Food Security focuses on the challenge to food security posed by a changing climate. The book brings together many of the critical global concerns of climate change and food security through local cases based on empirical studies undertaken in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean. Focusing on risk reduction and the complex nature of vulnerability to climate change, the book includes chapters on the responsiveness of farmers based on traditional knowledge, as well as the critical phenomenon of food insecurity in the urban setting. Other chapters are devoted to efforts made to strengthen resilience through long-term development, with interventions at the regional and national levels of scale. It also examines cross-cutting themes that underlie the strategies employed to achieve food security, including equity, gender, livelihoods and governance. This edited volume will be of great interest to students and scholars of climate change, food security, environmental management and sustainable development.

These guidelines were prepared to enable national authorities, particularly in developing countries, to improve their food control systems. They replace the 1976 guidelines: Guidelines for developing an effective national food control system. The guidelines provide information for government agencies to assist in the development of national food control systems and to promote effective collaboration between all sectors involved in the management and control of food safety and quality.

Trade liberalization can create economic opportunities for poor people. But are these opportunities available to men and women equally? Do the gender disparities in access to education, health, credit, and other resources limit the gains from trade and the potential benefits to poor women? This volume introduces the gender dimension into empirical analyses of the links between trade and poverty, which can improve policy making. The collection of chapters in this book is close to an ideal macro-micro evaluation technique that explicitly assesses the importance of gender in determining the poverty effects of trade shocks. Part I, relying on ex ante simulation approaches, focuses on the macroeconomic links between trade and gender, where labor market structure and its functioning play a key role. Part II concentrates on micro models of households and attempts to identify the ex post effects of trade shocks on household income levels and consumption choices. It also addresses questions about possible changes in inequality within households due to improved economic opportunities for women. 'Gender Aspects of the Trade and Poverty Nexus' will be invaluable to policy makers, development practitioners and researchers, journalists, and students.

The objective of the Assessment is to analyse the agriculture and rural sectors from a gender perspective at the macro level (policy), meso level (institutional) and micro level (community and household). The Assessment seeks to identify gender inequalities in access to critical productive resources, assets, services and opportunities. The assessment looks at the priorities, needs and constraints of both women and men in agricultural and rural communities, and the gaps that exist in responding to these issues. It also provides recommendations and guidance to promote gender sensitivity in future programmes and projects, and identifies possible partners for gender-related activities. This Assessment is also intended to raise awareness about gender issues among policy-makers, FAO officers, NGOs and community-based organizations in Vanuatu. It provides background and gender-related information, and can be used as a tool to mainstream gender perspectives in future policies, projects and programmes in ways that empower rural women.

This is the first practical book dedicated to the fundamental and application aspects of two major unit operations in cocoa and coffee processing, namely drying and roasting. The drying and roasting of cocoa and coffee beans play critical roles in governing the formation of flavor precursors in the early stages and also the development of flavor and aroma in the later stages during processing. Hence, qualities of the finished chocolates and coffee powder products are affected greatly by the dried and roasted beans produced. Drying and Roasting of Cocoa and Coffee covers key topics areas ranging from post-harvest processing, equipment selection, physical and chemical changes during processing, flavor development, grading and dried product quality. The book consists of two parts with topics dedicated to the drying/roasting aspects of cocoa and coffee, respectively. Features Provides a comprehensive review on flavor development during cocoa/coffee processing Discusses the impact of processing parameters on cocoa/coffee quality Presents the new trends in drying/roasting techniques and novel technology Examines the concept of coffee quality in light of both paradigms: the traditional coffee and the specialty coffee grading systems No prior knowledge of cocoa and coffee processing is required to benefit from this book, which is written for a variety of readers. It is suitable for undergraduate and postgraduate students, researchers and industrial practitioners/consultants from various domains in the food and beverage industries.

Published in the year 1983, Cocoa & Kinship In Guana is a valuable contribution to the field of Social Science and Anthropology.

Almost five million tonnes of cocoa produced annually drives the US\$100 billion global chocolate industry. To sustain the industry, cacao planting materials (seeds and clones) have been successfully moved from the Amazon forests in America to the humid tropical forests of Africa, Asia, and Australia. In more than 150 years of commercial cacao cultivation, smallholder farmers that supply the bulk of cocoa beans still face several production constraints that impede their efficiency. Scientific technologies have therefore been deployed to remove these constraints by ensuring a continuous supply of good quality cocoa beans to meet growing global demand. This book provides insight into these scientific advances to address these current and emerging problems and to assure the sustainability of the global cocoa industry.

What are the challenges and action points for agricultural sustainability in Sub-Saharan Africa? This open access collection of papers offers technical analyses, policy recommendations and an overview of success stories to date. Each carefully selected paper provides valuable insights for improved policy making and defines relevant strategic priorities on Africa's sustainable transformation process, which is in line with the international development agenda. Although agriculture remains the main source of income for Africa's population, the sector is rain-fed subjecting it to the vagaries of weather and climate change. This volume demonstrates the rationale of developing a competitive, inclusive and sustainable agribusiness sector for Africa's food security and structural transformation. From the impact of Bioenergy crop adoption and Drought Index Insurance to Agro-Industrialization, this volume is important reading for individual researchers, academic associations and professional bodies interested in African agricultural development.

This book is a compilation of 29 chapters focused on: pesticides and food production, environmental effects of pesticides, and pesticides mobility, transport and fate. The first book section addresses the benefits of the pest control for crop protection and food

supply increasing, and the associated risks of food contamination. The second book section is dedicated to the effects of pesticides on the non-target organisms and the environment such as: effects involving pollinators, effects on nutrient cycling in ecosystems, effects on soil erosion, structure and fertility, effects on water quality, and pesticides resistance development. The third book section furnishes numerous data contributing to the better understanding of the pesticides mobility, transport and fate. The addressed in this book issues should attract the public concern to support rational decisions to pesticides use.

This thesis consists of two studies analyzing the first phase of the Cocoa Livelihood Program (CLP-I), a current World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) development project, sponsored by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and aimed at improving the livelihood of small scale cocoa producers in Sub-Saharan Africa. The first study uses a difference-in-differences econometric model to estimate yield enhancements attributable to farmer field schools which CLP implements. The results show a 32%, 34%, 50% and 62% increase in cocoa yield for Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Cameroon, respectively. These yield enhancements have the potential to increase income by 26%, 29%, 48%, and 87% for cocoa farmers in Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Cameroon, respectively. The benefit-cost ratios of the program are estimated to range from US \$18- US \$62. Building on the results from the econometric analysis, the second study develops a Farm Household Model to analyze the direct cocoa market and indirect spillover effects of CLP and demand expansion on equilibrium price and quantities in the Ghanaian food and cocoa markets, and welfare. The results show that net welfare gains are higher for CLP households relative to non-CLP households. The spillover effects in the maize, cassava, and yam markets are minimal while the rice market experiences a modest increase in its price. The net welfare for Ghana and the world are both positive. Sensitivity analysis shows that cocoa price declines as the CLP participation rate increases and rises as world cocoa demand expands. Also, at a CLP participation rate greater than 59%, net gains from the program in Ghana become negative due to a declining cocoa price as supply increases. Based on these results, CLP could be expanded from its current rate of 6.25% of cocoa farmers to 59%. However without demand expansion, expanding CLP participation beyond 59%, will lead to welfare losses in Ghana. Hence, marketing and cocoa demand expansion are equally as important as production expansion to increase rural farm household income. Hence, marketing and cocoa demand expansion are equally as important as production expansion to increase rural farm household income. Given the expected increase in world cocoa demand, this is a crucial time to promote Sub-Sahara African cocoa and further establish supply links in this burgeoning market.

EtYIL 2018 comes at a time when multilateralism and its underpinning norms of international law and institutions are under siege. At the same time, in 2018, Africa stood out for upholding multilateralism and international law. From the adoption of the Agreement establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area to the signing of peace agreements that brought to an end two decades of hostilities between Eritrea and Ethiopia, 2018 was indeed a remarkable year for international law in Africa. EtYIL 2018 covers some of these issues, including the Eritrea-Ethiopia Claims Commission decisions on jus ad bellum, jus in bello, evidentiary and procedural matters and the role of arbitration in upholding the international rule of law. Such new developments as the lifting of UN sanctions against Eritrea and the agreements signed between Eritrea and Ethiopia are also covered in this volume. The volume further devotes considerable attention to other legal issues including: the use and misuse of European patent law to the detriment of developing countries' interests, sharing transboundary resources, production sharing agreements on extractives, evolving rules governing economic relations between Africa and the European Union in the context of Brexit, contract-farming in the African cocoa and chocolate industry, the International Criminal Court and human rights law, and cyber-attacks and the role of international law in tackling them. These chapters, authored by experts from Africa, Asia, Europe and North America not only bring new and diverse voices to the international law discourse; they also contribute to EtYIL's overarching goal of contributing to the effort to rebalance the narrative of international law.

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