



Khulisa  
Management  
Services (Pty) Ltd

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Verification of Certification Activities in West African  
Cocoa Sector

Preliminary report

June 19, 2008

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## 1. Background

The International Cocoa Verification Board (ICVB) has a mission of affirming the credibility of the studies and findings reported by the governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana on the worst forms of child labor, including trafficking, and adult labor practices in the cocoa sector through independent verifiers. Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies (“Fafo”) and Khulisa Management Services (“Khulisa”) are selected for conducting the verification assignment. Fafo and Khulisa are collaborating with in-country organizations Research International (Côte d’Ivoire) and HEDGE (Ghana) to conduct an independent verification process and to make recommendations for strengthening future certification surveys and remediation activities. This verification is a crucial element of fulfilling the Harkin-Engel Protocol and informing policy decisions on the worst forms of child labor and forced adult labor practices in the cocoa sectors of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana.

In this preliminary report, a brief description is given about the certifications studies, the scope of the verification activities, the tasks that were accomplished so far and plan for the next step of the verification process.

## 2. Certification studies

The current status of the certification studies conducted by the governments of Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana is as follows:

1. Both countries conducted pilot surveys to measure and report on worst forms of child labour (WFCL) and forced adult labor (FAL) practices.
2. Both countries have also completed scaled up surveys to measure and report on WFCL and FAL practices in the region producing about 50% of the cocoa in each country. Table 1 provides an overview of the certification studies

**Table 1. Overview of certification studies**

	Pilot surveys		Scaled up surveys	
	Côte d’Ivoire	Ghana	Côte d’Ivoire	Ghana
<b>Period of data collection</b>	Apr-Jul 2007	Nov-Dec 2006	Feb-March 2008	December 2007
<b>Sample sizes:</b>				
Districts/departments	3	6	18	16
Villages/communities	6	24	36	122
Households	120	590	723	1,773
Children	184	610	1,313	3,452
Adult workers	76	355	232	1,391
<b>Final report</b>	November 2007	April 2007	Planned to be released in June 2008	Planned to be released in June 2008

### 3. Scope of verification

The scope of the verification includes both the pilot surveys and the scaled up surveys in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. During the verification process, all four surveys from the certification will be taken into account, but particular emphasis should be on the scaled up surveys.

The verification activities to be completed include:

1. Document and examine the methodology used for the studies by the respective government agencies in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana and ascertain the validity and reliability of the findings reported in the studies. The results of this assessment will be contained in a preliminary report. This review will include, but is not be limited to:

a. Determining if clearly defined research objectives and anticipated outcomes (estimating the number of children in worst forms child labor and adult labor, the types of worst forms of child labor involved and the characteristics of the children and adults involved) guided the research process, including the development of instruments for data collection.

b. Examining the appropriateness and effectiveness of the research technique used (face-to-face interviews, self-administered survey, focus group discussions, telephone interviews, child-centered interview methods, participatory interview methods, or a combination of one or more of these), and the bases for selection of the technique.

c. Assessing the validity and reliability of the instruments (questionnaires, interview guides, focus group discussion and/or other group or individuals interview guides) used for the studies, with particular attention on the language of instruments, and on issues of translations of instruments into the languages of respondents.

d. Assessing the sensitivity of the data collection process with regards to targeted respondents (such as children, victims of trafficking, children and adults in forced labor, etc.).

e. Assessing the techniques used for selecting the sample(s) for each country study [i.e., controlling for sampling procedure (census, eligibility, etc.), identifying target respondents for the studies, sampling design and procedure, sample size, sample geographic areas, etc.].

f. Assessing the data collection procedures used (i.e., recruitment of fieldworkers, training of field staff and trial field testing of instruments),

g. Assessing the fieldwork exercise, including duration, seasons data was collected and monitoring of data collection process, and establishing quality control mechanisms, including follow-up procedures, to ensure verifiable data results.

h. Assessing the quality of data handling, processing and cleaning for accuracy,

i. Assessing the data analysis processes and determine if:

i. results, conclusions and recommendations are in line with and/or address the objectives of the studies;

ii. appropriate statistical techniques were applied in analyzing the data and whether the results are accurately presented in a manner that provides the most useful information possible, i.e., testing alternative tabulations and factor/regression models; and

iii. data management system design offers an evidence-based and user friendly data management system where results can be presented and easily analyzed (i.e., using SPSS or similar program).

2. Conduct representative sub-sample surveys in the communities covered in the certification studies further informed by the data quality assessment (DQA) to verify the results and the conclusions in the study reports in line with the objectives of the studies as set out by the two governments.

3. On the basis of the review of the earlier four surveys and the results of the representative sample survey, indicate whether there will be the need for any other surveys in the future and if so, how they may be improved – especially in terms of their cost effectiveness and overall efficiency.

4. Present the results of the verification exercise in a report for each country. Each country report should include, but should not be limited to:

- a. Description of methodology for conducting verification activities,
- b. Description and technical capabilities of the verification actors involved in the process,
- c. Statement confirming lack of existing or potential conflicts of interest,
- d. Findings with respect to the assessment study outlined in #1 above,
- e. Results of the representative sample study conducted,
- f. Summary of strengths found in the studies,
- g. Summary of gaps, errors, omissions, inaccuracies and/or serious shortfalls and suggestions for modifications, improvements and/or technical assistance that can serve to strengthen future studies and the certification process.
- h. Additional remarks and comments that are appropriate for advancing the verification process.

5. Make recommendations for acceptance or rejection of the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study reports, with detailed explanation and documentation as follows:

- Accept: Without modification.
- Conditional Acceptance: Acceptance conditional on modifications specified in the verification report.
- Reject: Recommendation for improvements of the research process for future studies.
- Conditional Rejection: Rejection of part or whole of the report, findings, conclusions or recommendations, as may be required.

6. Propose strategy for future verification activities.

Following the completion of the verification activities and based on the findings, the Association will submit a detailed proposed strategy report to the ICVB for its consideration that describes how the verification efforts can be improved and how remediation activities can be brought into the verification process. This should be included within the verification methodology for the assessment and representative sample survey in the targeted communities.

A description of the methodology used and how it could be applied during future certification and verification processes should be included.

## **4. Activities completed**

The verification activities officially started on April 4, 2008. This section describes the various activities that are conducted until the reporting date of June 19, 2008.

### **4.1 Startup meetings and information gathering**

During the period of May 19-30, 2008, start up meetings between Fafo and Khulisa including the in-country organizations Research International (Côte d'Ivoire) and HEDGE (Ghana) were conducted in the respective countries. The purpose of the meeting was:

- an opportunity for the cooperating institutions to assess the overall plan, amend and discuss detail implementation issues including logistics
- Building contact lists for stakeholders
- Establish working relationships to facilitate project implementation
- Identification of required materials and information items for verification activities.

The meetings has been fruitful and contributed to the success of the information gathering activities. The local partner organizations, HEDGE and Research International, have played an instrumental role in identifying the various stakeholders, language translations, scheduling appointments and participating in the discussions held with various individuals, government agencies and other stakeholders.

The information gathering started in London during the verifiers' initial meeting with the ICVB, where the verifiers got access to some materials of the certification studies. During May 19-30, 2008, additional information gathering activities have been conducted in Côte d'Ivoire (May 19-23, 2008) and Ghana (May 24-30, 2008). The objective of this activity was to:

- Understand the research processes from the four studies (see Table 1)
- Conduct meetings with various stakeholders with the aim of sharing their experiences and challenges
- Assess stakeholders' view on the certification process and the verification exercise.

The stakeholder meetings generally fell into one of two "tracks," the first being the government/oversight track and the second being the technical track (those who were responsible for the implementation of the certification activities). Some in the first track were not directly involved in the studies but nevertheless have a stake in them. In track two, those involved in both the pilot and the scale-up studies were targeted.

Individuals/organizations were selected for meetings in a number of ways. From their initial review of the documentation received in London, the verifiers had a general idea of the types of people they wanted to meet based on the roles they took in the certification studies. The first appointments were with the government representative from the ICVB in each country, who were able to suggest specific individuals within various departments and organizations, and to identify additional departments that needed to be consulted. Even more importantly, they were able to facilitate the process by requesting appointments for the verifiers and giving the requisite permissions. The meetings themselves served to alert the verifiers to other key players as they were given more information about how the studies were carried out.

The verifiers began the meetings by introducing their team and the verification exercise. They explained the various steps and the general timeline. They also took care to emphasize that they are not on a “fault finding” mission. The verifiers explained that they view this as a learning process, and the primary focus is on improvement for the future, not on making judgments.

Meetings were conducted in groups or individually, based on the stakeholder preference. Most utilized an informal question and answer format; the intent was to be fluid and probe for information based on what was said or revealed. The appointments ranged from 30 minutes to two hours, depending on how closely the stakeholders were involved in the certification and the time they had available to speak to the verifiers.

#### 4.1.1 Côte d’Ivoire field visit (May 19-23, 2008)

The team of researchers from Fafu and Khulisa together with Research international staff started their initial meeting with SSTE (*Système de Suivi du Travail des Enfants dans la cacaoculture* - Steering committee for child labour monitoring system within the framework of certification of the cocoa production process) to discuss the objectives of the verifiers visit and discussed about the organizational structure of the certification studies, acquired the relevant data and documentation used for the certification studies and identified key individuals and organizations that participated and contributed towards the studies. The SSTE office staff helped in setting up meetings with various stakeholders during the visit and the verifiers were able to conduct meetings with the various organizations listed in Table 2 below.

**Table 2. Côte d’Ivoire: List of organizations visited**

Date in 2008	Organisation	Place
May 20	SSTE	Abidjan
May 21	Ministry of Women, Family and Social Affaires	Abidjan
May 21	Ministry of Labor	Abidjan
May 21	Agence Nationale d’Appui au Development Rural (ANADER)	Abidjan
May 21	SSTE	Abidjan

May 22	Ministry of Agriculture	Kotobi
May 22	Ministry of Youth and Sport	Abidjan
May 22	ICK Consulting	Abidjan
May 23	ANADER	Abidjan
May 23	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Abidjan

It is learnt that both the various components the pilot and scaled-up certification studies have been conducted by various individuals and institutions mandated by SSTE which oversaw the overall certification studies activities and coordinates the various remediation activities towards addressing worst forms of child labor and forced adult labor practices. Table 3 describes the organizational structure of the certification studies.

**Table 3. Responsible individuals/organizations for components of certification studies**

<b>Study Component</b>	<b>Pilot Study 2006/7 Responsible body</b>	<b>Scaled-up study 2007/8 Responsible body</b>
Sampling	SSTE, based on study of categories	SSTE and Expert I. Abi
Development of questionnaires	Expert A Kielland	Expert A Kielland
Training of fieldworkers	Expert K.Owen and SSTE	Expert K.Owen
Implementation of fieldwork	ICK Consulting	ANADER
Supervising fieldwork	SSTE, based on study of categories	Experts A. Brédou and H. Traoré
Development of data base	Expert F. Lohouri	MULTECH
Data entry	SSTE	MULTECH
Data cleaning	Expert Group I. Ba, I. Abi, A. Babo	MULTECH and expert group K. Berté, A. Yapi, O. Koffi

#### **4.1.2. Ghana field visit (May 24-30, 2008)**

The Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment (MMPYE) through its National Programme for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) in Cocoa (NPECLC) is the main responsible ministry that addresses the worst forms of child labor and forced adult labor practices in the cocoa sector through collaboration with various stakeholders including Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP), International Cocoa Industry, and other partners. Under this programme a collaborative partnership initiative that involves various stakeholders formed a Technical Working Group and identified a core research team to conduct the certification studies. The research team is comprised of individuals representing organizations from the Technical Working Group (TWG) including Occupational Health Hazard Specialist, University of Ghana, Ghana Statistical Services (GSS).

To understand the processes in the certifications studies at various stages of the studies, a number of meetings have been conducted with several organizations as listed in Table 4 below.

**Table 4. Ghana: List of organizations visited**

<b>Date in 2008</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Place</b>
May 24	Technical Working Group Member	Accra
May 24	Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, University of Ghana	Accra
May 24	Ghana Statistical Services (GSS)	Accra
May 26	Cocoa Research Institute of Ghana (CRIG)	Tafo
May 27	Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD )	Accra
May 27	Ghana Statistical Services (GSS)	Accra
May 27	Medical Teaching Hospital	Accra
May 27	Ministry of Manpower, Youth and Employment (MMPYE)	Accra
May 28	National Programme for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) in Cocoa (NPECLC)	Accra
May 29	Employment Information Bureau, MMPYE; and Ghana Statistical Services	Accra
May 30	National Programme for the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) in Cocoa (NPECLC)	Accra

## **4.2 Data Quality Assessment (DQA)**

A data quality assessment is a very crucial part of the verification exercise that ensures the quality and credibility of the data that was collected and used for the certification studies. Two Khulisa teams have been in Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana during the period of May 28-June 13 to conduct the data quality assessment addressing various stages and levels of the certification studies. This section describes the activities that were conducted during this period.

### **4.2.1 Sampling Process for DQA in Ghana and Cote d’Ivoire**

The sampling process for potential respondents in both Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire was led by a Khulisa Consultant in statistics. The sampling process focused on potential respondents involved in the scale-up study. The decision of not including those involved in the pilot and to focus on the scale-up study was based on the fact that the pilot study had been used as a basis for the scale-up study and the weaknesses of the pilot study were well known and documented.

## **Ghana – Sampling for DQA**

### ***Sampling of Fieldworkers for Ghana***

Fieldworkers collected data in the field and comprised data collectors and their supervisors. During the Scaled up certification studies a total of 45 data collectors (three per district), 8 supervisors (one per district) and 4 Team Leaders were involved in data collection. To assess the quality of fieldwork, 8 of the 15 districts involved in the scale-up study were randomly sampled. The selected eight (8) districts fell into four (4) Regions – Eastern, Western, Ashanti and Brong Ahafo. From the 8 districts we then randomly picked two data collectors per district reserving the third data collector in each district to be used as replacement for the DQA. For each selected district, the data collector supervisor was also to be interviewed. Thus, the target for fieldworker (data collectors and their supervisors) interviews was 24.

### ***Sampling of Data Capturers for Ghana***

Sampling of data capturers targeted data capturers and their supervisors who had been involved in the keying of data from the completed questionnaires into an electronic format. Information available to the DQA team at the time of the sampling indicated that ten Data Capturers and three Supervisors were involved in capturing the data for the scale-up study. Based on the available information regarding the data capturing process, four data capturers and one supervisor were purposefully earmarked for the interviews.

### ***Sampling of Research Managers for Ghana***

The Research Management Team for the scale up study comprised several TWG members drawn from diverse occupational background. The team members were involved in varied areas in the study including the Coordination Team (four members), the Technical Working Group (TWG) Monitoring team (three members), and the questionnaire development team and two University of Ghana lecturers from the Department of Agricultural Economics. The University lecturers acted as the Lead Researchers and also facilitated the Focus Group Discussions. For research managers interviews we conveniently targeted five (5) Research Managers.

## **Côte d’Ivoire – Sampling for DQA**

Various sections of the Cote d'Ivoire studies (Questionnaire design, fieldwork, fieldwork supervision, data capturing, analysis and report writing) were outsourced to a number of organizations based on to organizations capacity and specialization. The targeted sample for the verification DQAs in Cote d'Ivoire was as follows:

### ***Sampling of Data Collectors for Cote d’Ivoire***

ANDER conducted the data collection process for the scaled-up study in Côte d'Ivoire using 36 data collectors. The data collectors were supervised by 2 fieldwork supervisors from ANADER and 2 fieldwork supervisors from SSTE. Because it was neither possible nor efficient to speak with every person that participated in the data collection, Khulisa’s Cote d’Ivoire audit team selected a sample of individuals for interviews to assess the quality of data collection. Thus, the respondents to be interviewed for data collection included 14 Fieldworkers and 4 Supervisors.

### ***Sampling of Data Capturers for Cote d'Ivoire***

In Côte d'Ivoire the data capturing process was contracted out to MULTECH. There were a total of 4 data capturers (one of whom was the team leader) and two supervisors who captured the data. All the four Data Capturers and one Supervisor were targeted for interviews to determine the quality of data capturing and processing. Thus the target sample for data capturing and processing included 4 Data Capturers and 1 Supervisor.

### ***Sampling of Research Managers for Cote d'Ivoire***

The sample for 5 research managers was to be purposively drawn from a group of individuals who were involved in one or more of the following: research and questionnaire design, coordination of research implementation and report writing. Bearing in mind research managers would not be available at short notice the sampling was conveniently designed to represent most of the scaled up study activities.

#### **4.2.2 Design of the Data Collecting Tools**

Based on the proposed interviews, the Khulisa Audit Team designed three tools for data collection. The Audit Team modified Khulisa's existing DQA tools to develop three assessment tools:

1. Assessment Tool for Fieldworkers
2. Assessment Tool for Data Capturers
3. Assessment Tool for Research Managers

All the DQA tools were designed to be administered individually to the relevant selected respondents. The tool was designed to be completed in two hours or less hours. All the items (Questions and Statements) in the tools were framed in one direction. For each item several options were provided Options including "Yes", "No", "Don't Know", and "Not Applicable". For each response given, the evidence, examples and comments were to be sought from the respondents.

The design of the data collection tools began in Johannesburg, South Africa. The tools were finalized in Accra following update meetings with the advance team comprising of one representative from Khulisa and another from Fafo. During the finalization of the tools the Khulisa DQA team discussed the tool to justify the use of each item and to test the meaning and clarifications in all items used. Where necessary, instructions were added to the tools to guide the Auditors during interviews.

#### ***Audit Tool for Fieldworkers***

The tool's subheadings are organized according to the five data quality that will be used to establish the quality of the data collection process. These criteria are Validity, Reliability, Integrity, Timeliness, and Completeness. On the whole the tool is designed to collect data on:

1. Fieldworker recruitment, training and deployment
2. Sampling process and access to respondents
3. Design of data collection tools

4. Interviewing techniques including, introduction to respondents, child – centered interviewing techniques and sensitivity with regard to targeted respondents.
5. Quality Control process used during data collection
6. The Integrity, Timeliness and Completeness of the data collection process
7. Documentation of the data collection process

#### ***Audit Tool for Data Capturers***

The tool's sub-headings are organized according to the five data quality that will be used to establish the quality of the data capturing process. These criteria are Validity, Reliability, Integrity, Timeliness and Completeness. On the whole the tool was designed to collect data on:

1. Data Capturers recruitment and training
2. Logging of incoming questionnaires and office editing
3. Design of the data entry screens and database
4. Entering the data and quality control
5. Data cleaning
6. The Integrity, Timeliness and Completeness of the data collection process
7. Documentation of the data capturing process

#### ***Audit Tool for Research Managers***

A broad tool covering all the areas that the research managers were involved in was developed. However, it was envisaged that not all sections would be relevant to research managers. To facilitate ease of administration these tool's subtopics were not organized according to the data quality criteria but rather according to the possible roles of the various research managers. The research managers' tool was thus organized into the following subsections:

1. Research Objectives and Survey Design
2. Assessment of Data Collection and Data Capturing Process
3. Data Transformations and Analysis
4. Documentation and Reporting
5. Assessment of Improvement cycle

**Table 5. Summary of Assessment Roles, Tools and Sample**

Assessment Activity	Assessment Components	Key Assessment Tools	Target Sample	
			Ghana	Cote d'Ivoire
Data Collection	Data sources, enumerator training/deployment, conduct of fieldwork, etc.	15 Assessment Tool for Fieldworkers	24 Fieldworkers	18 Fieldworkers
Data capture and processing	Data capture, coding, editing/cleaning, imputation, etc.	Assessment Tool for Data Capturers	5 Data Capturers and Supervisors	5 Data Capturers and Supervisors
Documentation and reporting	Audit trails, data management systems, data protection, etc.	All three Assessment Tools	All respondents using the three tools	All respondents using the three tools
Improvement cycle	Adaptability, expertise, cost-effectiveness measures for future studies, etc.	Assessment Tool for Research Managers	5 Research Managers	5 Research Managers

#### 4.2.3 Completed Data Quality Audits

Using the developed data quality audit tools, the necessary data for data quality assessment has been collected in Ghana and Cote d' Ivoire as shown in Table 6 and 7 respectively.

**Table 6. Ghana: Summary of DQA sample**

Type	Planned	Actual
Data Collectors/fieldworkers	16	15
Data Collector Supervisors	8	3
Data Entry Clerks and Editors	4	2 Teams
Data Entry Supervisors	1	3
Research Managers	5	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 Interviews</b>	<b>29 Interviews</b>

**Table 7. Cote d' Ivoire: Summary of DQA sample**

Type	Planned	Actual
Data collectors/fieldworkers	14	12
Data collector supervisors	4	1
Data entry clerks and editors	4	0
Data entry supervisors	1	1
Research managers	5	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>28 Interviews</b>	<b>21 Respondents</b>

## 5. Plan and next steps

### 5.1 Assessment of Certification Studies

Following the submission of the preliminary report on the methodology used during the assessment of the certification studies a more in-depth report containing assessment findings on the quality of the certification studies will be prepared. This includes assessments of:

- Research Objectives
- Background research
- Survey design
- Data collection process
- Data capturing
- Data analysis and output quality
- Documentation and reporting
- Improvement cycle

### 5.2 Sub sample survey

A sub-sample survey will be carried out based on the scaled up survey as enables a much wider and more representative spread of the households. The sub-sample design will be based on the lessons learned from the assessment of the certification studies. Based on the assessment, the following elements of the sub-sample study will be determined:

- Sampling design
- Instrument design
- Data collection including training of fieldworkers

- Data analysis and write up

The subsample study planning and preparation will start in July with the actual data collection planned for October 2008. The results of the sub sample data will be compared to the results from the previous study and a subsample study report will be produced.

### **5.3 Synthesis and verification report writing**

The overall synthesis of the verification activities will be based on the assessment of the certification studies and results of the sub-sample study and a verification report will be produced. A workshop will be conducted among the verifiers in Oslo during November 2008 to revise the verification report and design strategy for future verification activities.

The final verification report will be delivered to ICVB in December 2008.

## **6. Description of Verifiers**

### **6.1 Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies**

Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies (Fafo AIS) is a Norwegian-based nonprofit with a longstanding reputation for expertise in data collection and analysis, particularly for populations that are often elusive, such as child laborers. Areas of experience in Africa include West and Central Africa, Child Labor and Vulnerability, and Trafficking and Migration. Fafo AIS has worked with UNICEF, UNDP, World Bank, and ILO, among others, to produce 'research that matters'. Primary Fafo staff include Dr. Anne Hatløy, Regional Studies Group Leader and verification project leader; Tewodros Aragie Kebede, Econometrician; Huafeng Zhang, Development Economist and Statistical Expert; and Ingunn Bjørkhaug a Public Health specialist providing data capture support.

### **6.2. Khulisa Management services and local partners**

Khulisa Management Services (Khulisa) is a South African-based firm with experience in monitoring, evaluation, research and auditing in the child labor fields across 7 African countries. Khulisa's clients include the USDOL, USAID, UNICEF, and others. In-country organizations HEDGE Ghana and Research International (Côte d'Ivoire) are sub-partners to Khulisa who have a key role in various verification activities including engaging with cocoa producing communities during the sub-sample stage of the verification. Primary Khulisa staff include Dr. Helene Aiello Director, Education and Child Labor Division, Khulisa Management Services who provides strategic and primary liaison with sub-partners, Association partner Fafo AIS and the client, Verite, Ms. Mairy Tsigoida, Data Quality Auditor for Cote d'Ivoire, Ms. Stacy Langner, Data Quality Auditor and Project Coordinator, Cote d'Ivoire, Mr Peter Njaramba, Data Quality Auditor for Ghana, Dr Samuel Oti, Data Quality Auditor for Ghana, Mr Peter Fridjhon, Statistics Consultant for DQA and sub-sample study, and Ms. Melissa McNally, Research Intern for Khulisa, Mr. Benjamin Addo, Monitoring and Research Officer for Ghana, Ms. Afia Appiah, Research Supervisor for HEDGE Ghana, and researchers from Research International, Cote d'Ivoire.