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**Course:** Data Curation and Management

**Objective:**  
To ensure high-quality data and effective archiving practices for informed decision-making and operational excellence in Ghana's cocoa industry.

**Indicators of Data Quality:**

1. **Farmers/Farm' Registration Accuracy**: Ensure accurate data is entered into the data collection systems. There should be validation on each entry field to ensure the right data is input into the system. Also there should be standard as to how data like Dates, Ghana Card Numbers are entered into the system. If it does not contain the right format the system should automatically reject it.
2. **Cocoa Bean Quality Consistency**: Ghana’s cocoa enjoy some premium on the world market due to it’s quality. There should be consistency in the quality of the beans as well data about the bean. Consistently inputing the grades of beens into the system will help train the system te recognize or detect deviations from expected bean quality.
3. **Farm Location Geocoding Accuracy**: As part of the European Union Deforestation Regualtion, all cocoa beans exported to the European market must have a due diligence statement showing but not limited to Geocoordinates of cocoa farms from which the bean was cultivated. Inaccurate geolocations will affect the credibility of the due diligence statement.
4. **Cocoa Production Timeliness**: Cocobod operates a forward sales system, ie that is the company has received advance payments for cocoa that is yet to be sold. Realtime inputting of purchased cocoa beans at upcountry helps the trading team in making better decisions as to amount of beans available at warehouses and sheds at any point in time.
5. **Pest and Disease Surveillance Completeness**: All required data about the farm and trees must be collected. Picking accurate data about pests and diseases will keep management aware of disease and pest outbreak in the farm that need immediate attention
6. **Farmer/Farm ID Uniqueness:** Giving the farmer and his farm unique identification will help Cocobod have an accurate figure as to the number of farmers and farms in the country. A farmer who has farms in other parts of the country will be enumerated once and his/her farms will be identified uniquely and linked to the him establishing a one to many relationship.

**Data Points for Archiving (Next 5 Years):**

1. **Cocoa Farmer Registration Data**: The size of cocoa farmers and farms in Ghana is huge and there is always update to the data making it grow significantly at a short time. There is a need to archive this data to enforce speed and efficiency of the system.
2. **Cocoa Production and Supply Chain Data**: Because of cocoa tracebility from the farm to the point of export, data points here grows quickly which warrants the need for the data to be archived.
3. **Quality Control and Grading Records**: For every cocoa bean purchased, a quality control officer must grade it at different points in the supply chain. Another concern for data archiving.
4. **Pest and Disease Management Records**: Image and Video data of current state of farns must be archived after a period to aid quick data retrieval.
5. **Financial Transactions and Revenue Data**: Financial Data as to payments for cocoa purchased from a farmer, sold overseas, salaries paid to staff and procurements in the company must be archived as this data also grow very quickly.