



Swiss Platform for
Sustainable Cocoa

ANNUAL REPORT

2020



Foreword by the President

Dear members, partners, and stakeholders,

on behalf of the Board of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa, allow me to extend our sincere gratitude for your ongoing efforts to accelerate the transition to a viable and resilient cocoa value chain, for both present and future generations.

As you will read in the forthcoming pages, we are pleased to report a net increase of 19 percent in the proportion of sustainable cocoa bean equivalents imported into Switzerland from 2019 to 2020. Today, more than 74% of these imports are now sustainably sourced, either by a certified sustainability standard or by an independently verified company sustainability program.

This shows us that despite the significant challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, Swiss industry players are strengthening and further developing their sustainability goals. As you know, we remain determined to increase this sourcing rate to at least 80% by 2025.

Furthermore, our Platform was able to find answers to the difficult situation in the handling of projects in partner countries. Our sincere appreciation goes to project partners in Africa and Latin America, who did their best to support the cocoa farmers in the crisis situation and, where necessary, to provide emergency aid. Despite extensive travel and assembly bans, the implementation of a total of 14 projects across 7 countries reached more than 90,000 cocoa farmers, a third of whom are women.

This is a testament to the partnership and innovation spirit characterizing our Platform in view of tackling the persisting challenges of poverty, child labor, climate change, and biodiversity loss in the cocoa value chain. In this context, we have also sought to strengthen our cooperation with European partner initiatives in Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands around knowledge management, the generation of joint learning opportunities, and the intensification of dialogues with producer countries on the necessary improvement of framework conditions.

Looking ahead, the Platform's Board, alongside our new Executive Director Christian Robin, will endeavor to continuously enhance the multistakeholder and solutions-oriented approach around our focus areas, and keep catering to your expectations and needs to the best possible extent. In the process, we will strive to regularly communicate members' activities and insights on the road to a more sustainable cocoa value chain.

We look forward to our continued partnership across our diverse community, extending our best wishes of good health and success to you all.

Filippo Veglio, President

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1 The mission

The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa (SWISSCO) is a multi-stakeholder initiative bringing together the Swiss-based organizations that contribute to the cocoa value chain, including chocolate manufacturers, cocoa traders and importers, food retailers, the public sector, non-governmental organizations, and research institutes. Members are pooling their knowledge and efforts to work for more sustainability in the value chain and they are committed to improving the living conditions of cocoa farmers and their families, protect the natural resources, and create a viable and resilient cocoa value chain for present and future generations.

The Platform's mission is based on its ten strategic goals as described in the Declaration of Intent from the founding of the Platform in 2018, which formed a part of the implementation of the Global Cocoa Agenda (GCA) in Switzerland. Since then, the activities and engagement of the stakeholders from the different member sectors build upon these strategic goals, sharing the responsibility to help promote systemic change.

By 2030, the members of the SWISSCO are committed to making a measurable contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals by implementing the associations six Principles for Sustainable Cocoa:

- P1 Promotion of decent living conditions and the contribution to a living income for cocoa farmers and their families.
- P2 Prevention of the worst forms of child labor
- P3 Prevention of deforestation and sourcing from protected areas and promotion of forest restoration
- P4 Promotion of climate smart agriculture and on-farm biodiversity
- P5 Increased farm productivity and profitability
- P6 Promotion of participation, partnership and transparency along the cocoa value chain

In particular, the focus is placed on Goals 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), 13 (Climate Action), 15 (Life on Land) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).



The Platform's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework, as approved by the General Assembly in 2019, is built to measure and evaluate the contributions of the member interventions towards the SDGs. It is piloted with the Platform's fourteen innovative value chain projects.

Our achievements and activities in 2020 as outlined in this report:



Members of the SWISSCO have committed to base in the long-term all (100%) cocoa and cocoa products imported into Switzerland on sustainable production and to ensure traceability. An intermediate target is set to achieve 80% by 2025.

In 2020, 74 percent of cocoa equivalents imported into Switzerland were sourced from sustainable production (see Chapter 2).



Members are actively participating in the development and implementation of innovative solutions with systemic impact. By the end of 2020, **90'747 farmers, whereof 28% women** were reached by the fourteen value chain projects from the Platform's two Calls for Proposals from 2018 and 2019 (summarized in Chapter 3).



The members of the SWISSCO are engaged in **thematic working groups** to increase the exchange of knowledge and learnings and to develop and apply coherent approaches and best practices. Learning events and workshops are organized, which are open to all platform members. The main activities and learnings are captured in Chapter 4.



The SWISSCO **promotes the collaboration and dialogue** with local authorities and organizations in producer countries and coordinates its measures with other national and international initiatives. In 2020, the Platform has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the German Initiative for Sustainable Cocoa (GISCO) and the Belgian Platform Beyond Chocolate. The Dutch Initiative for Sustainable Cocoa (DISCO) joined the MoU in early 2021 (Chapters 6/7).

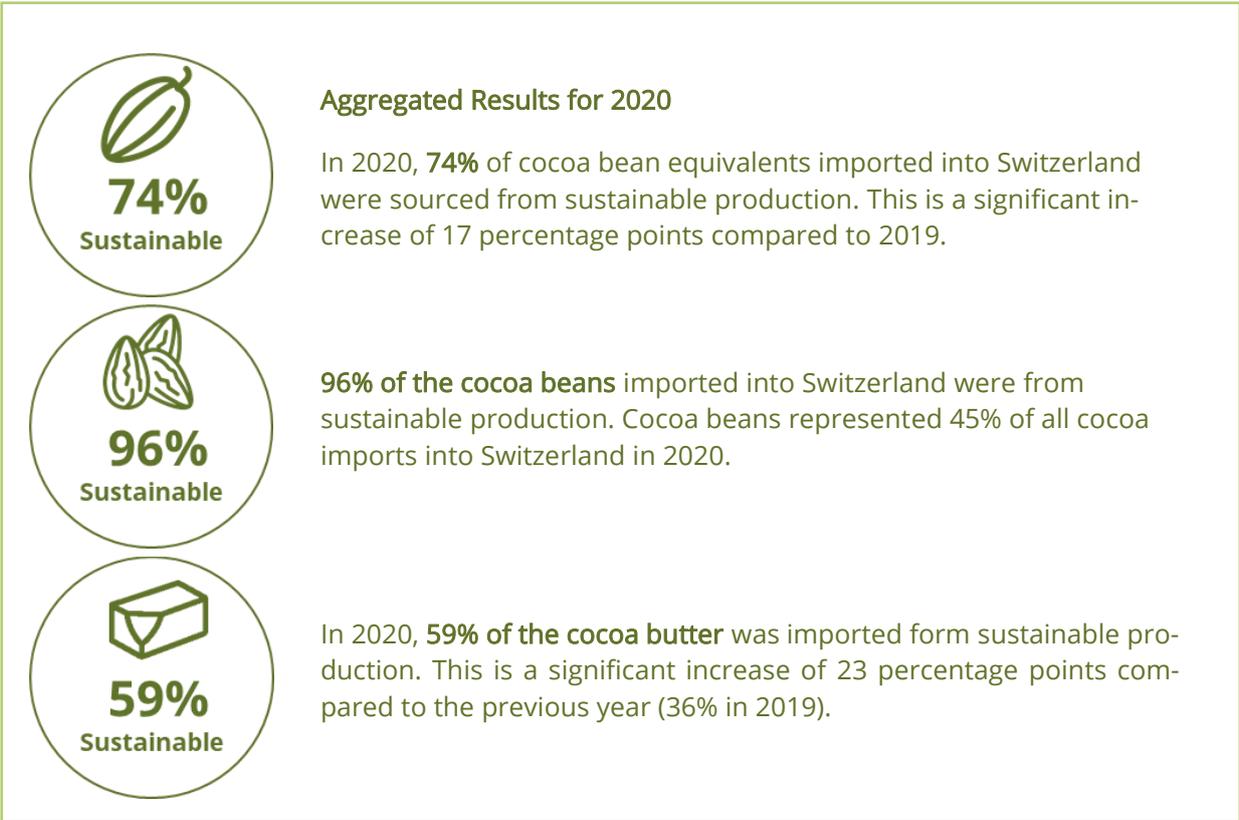


2 Monitoring of cocoa imports

The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa is committed in the long term to source all cocoa and cocoa products physically imported into Switzerland from sustainable production¹. The first milestone is set for 2025, where we aim at reaching that 80% of cocoa equivalents physically imported into Switzerland are based on sustainable production.

Swiss foreign trade statistics record the imports and exports of cocoa and cocoa products into and from Switzerland, but do not specify for certifications and other qualitative indications. For the Platform's monitoring of the cocoa imports from sustainable production, the coordination office therefore conducts a yearly member survey since 2018, asking the members to report on more detailed information regarding methods of production and verification of compliance. The data collection and evaluation method allows segregation into cocoa beans and other cocoa products (e.g. cocoa butter) which reveals significant differences in terms of sourcing and traceability.

Up to 2020, the member survey was conducted towards the end of the year to collect data of the previous year, which lead to reporting of two years delay in the Annual Report of the Platform. To optimize the timing for the monitoring of the data, the coordination office conducted the survey for the import figures of the year 2020 in early 2021 to allow to include results from 2019 and 2020 in this year's annual report.



¹ Cocoa sourced from sustainable production is defined as cocoa equivalents which are produced and certified according to internationally recognized sustainability standards or which are produced according to sustainability programs meeting the Principles for Sustainable Cocoa and being credibly verified by an independent third party (art.3, para.4 MEL Framework).

Global net imports of cocoa bean equivalents

Switzerland imported two percent of global net imports of cocoa bean equivalents in the harvesting season 2019/20 (Figure 1). The world's largest importers of cocoa bean equivalents are the United States (18%), Germany (11%) and Belgium (9%).

GLOBAL NET IMPORTS OF COCOA BEAN EQUIVALENTS (%)

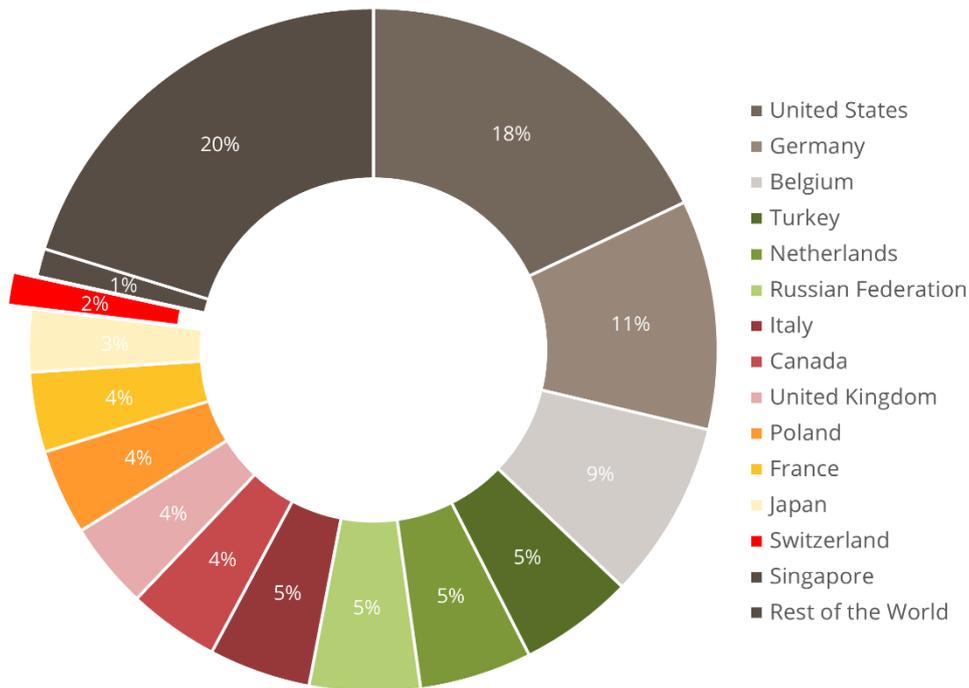


Figure 1: Global net imports of cocoa bean equivalents in the 2019/2020 harvesting seasons, expressed in percent. Source: ICCO.

Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics on cocoa and cocoa products

Cocoa and cocoa products imported into Switzerland are commodities which are directly imported and recorded by the Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics. Cocoa and cocoa products are categorized according to the World Customs Organization Harmonized System codes (HS-Codes): HS-Code 18 for cocoa and cocoa products and HS-Code 17.04 for white chocolate.

Based on the Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics, 125'949 tons of cocoa and cocoa products were imported into Switzerland in 2020². This corresponds to 108'855 tons of cocoa bean equivalents (Figure 2). The largest proportion of the imports is taken by cocoa beans (45%) and cocoa butter (32%), followed by cocoa paste (10%) and cocoa powder (5%).

Overall, in 2020, Switzerland exported 136'049 tons of cocoa and cocoa products, which corresponds to 61'188 tons of cocoa bean equivalents. The exports mainly consist of chocolate products,

² Data extracted on April 21, 2020. These data are still provisional. Once final data are published, the coordination office will check for significant changes.

which contain additional ingredients such as sugar and milk powder. This explains the lower figure of cocoa bean equivalents.

SWISS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COCOA AND COCOA PRODUCTS (t)

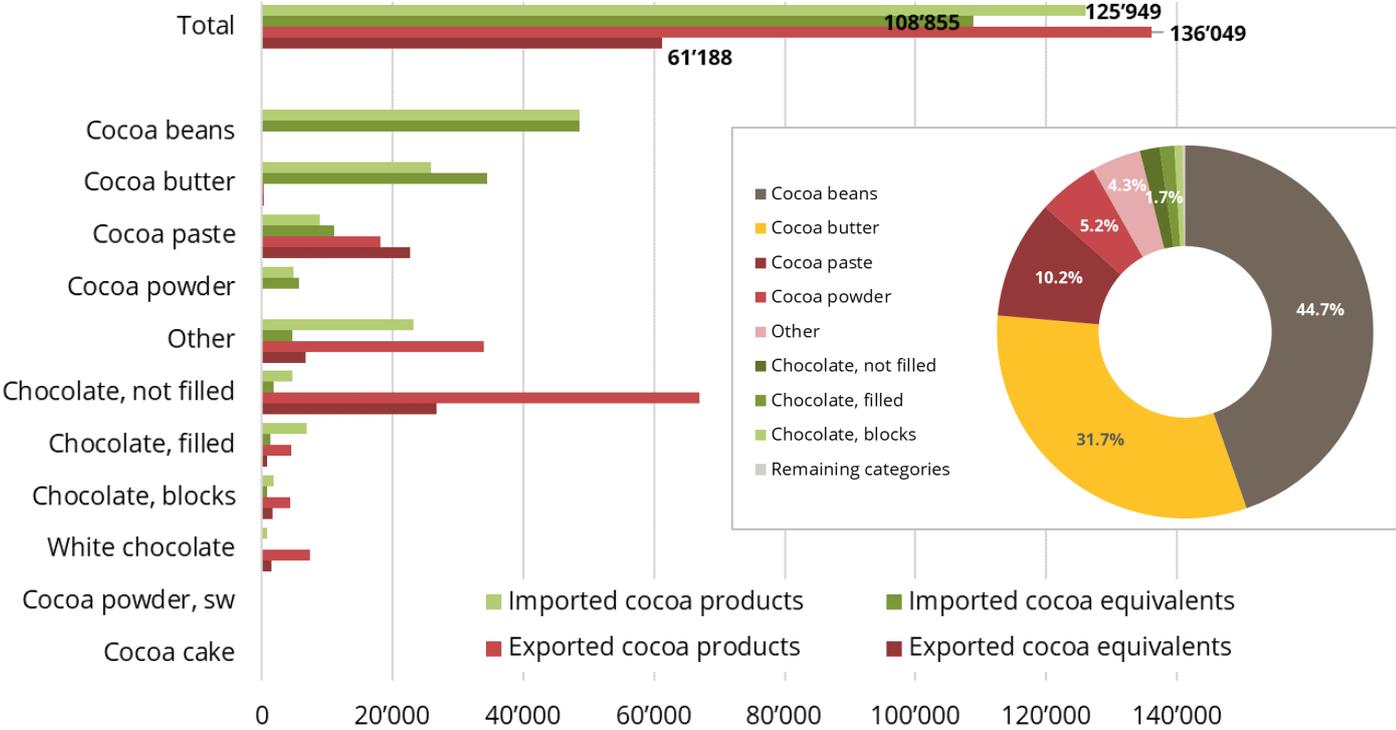


Figure 2: Main figure: Imports and exports of cocoa and cocoa products for 2020 (tons). Inset figure: Share of segregated cocoa bean equivalents on total imports (%). Source: Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics (data extracted on April 21, 2021).

Imported cocoa sourced from sustainable production

Cocoa sourced from sustainable production is understood as cocoa equivalents produced and certified according to internationally recognized sustainability standards or produced according to sustainability programs comparable to internationally recognized sustainability standards and credibly verified by an independent third party. It is calculated as defined and described in the Platform’s MEL framework as follows:

$$Cocoa\ sourced\ from\ sustainable\ production\ [\%] = \frac{certified + verified\ cocoa\ equivalents}{total\ imported\ cocoa\ equivalents}$$

In 2020, 74% of all cocoa bean equivalents imported into Switzerland were sourced from sustainable production (Figure 3). Whereas in 2019 the figure had remained stable at 57%, it increased significantly in 2020, namely by 17 percentage points. Around two thirds of the increase was achieved through an increase in verified corporate sustainability programs, one third through the increase in certified cocoa products. This is a positive sign towards reaching the platform’s intermediate 80% goal for 2025.

IMPORTED COCOA BEAN EQUIVALENTS SOURCED FROM SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION (%)

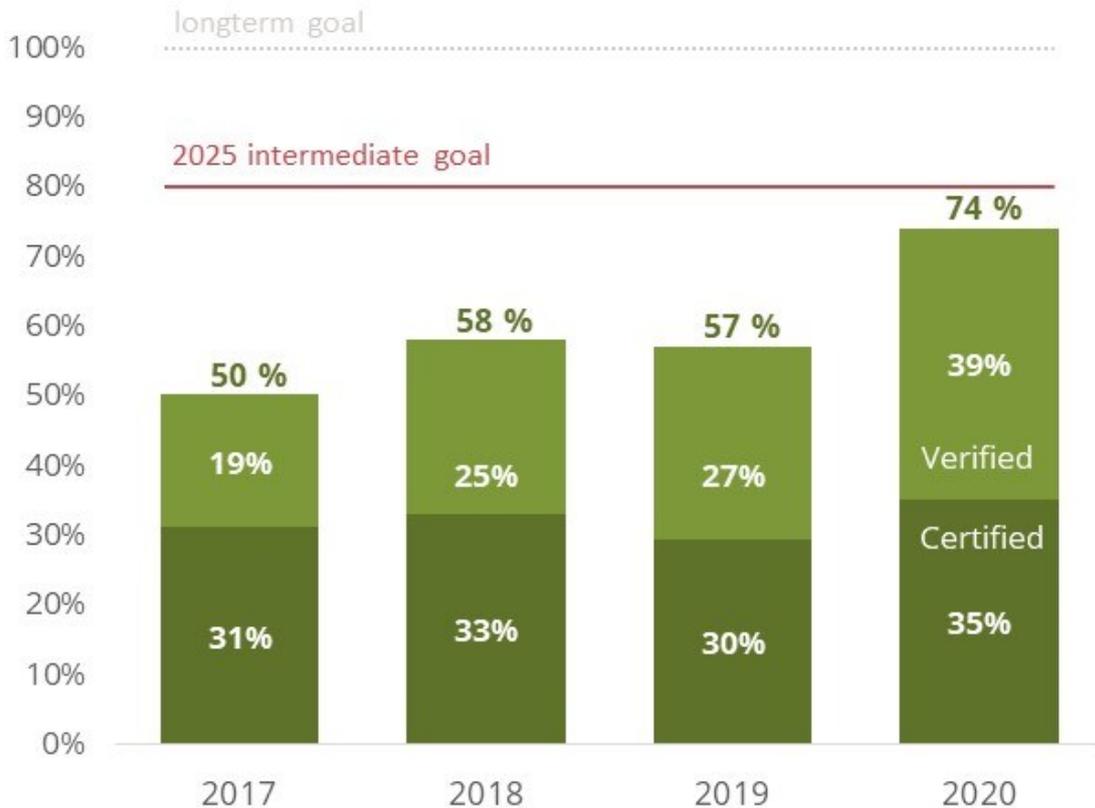


Figure 3: Share of cocoa sourced from sustainable production (certified and verified) on total imported cocoa bean equivalents for 2017 through 2020. Source: yearly member survey.

Looking at the proportionally most relevant cocoa products (beans, butter, paste and powder; see Figure 4), cocoa beans today are up to 96% sourced from sustainable production. Significant improvement was achieved for cocoa butter, of which in 2020, 59% was sustainably sourced. Since 2018, the share of sustainably sourced cocoa butter showed a continuous increase from 29% (2018) to 34% (2019) to today 59%. Still, it remains a key challenge to further increase the share in view of reaching the Platform's intermediate and long-term sourcing goal.

IMPORTED COCOA BEAN EQUIVALENTS SOURCED FROM SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION (%)

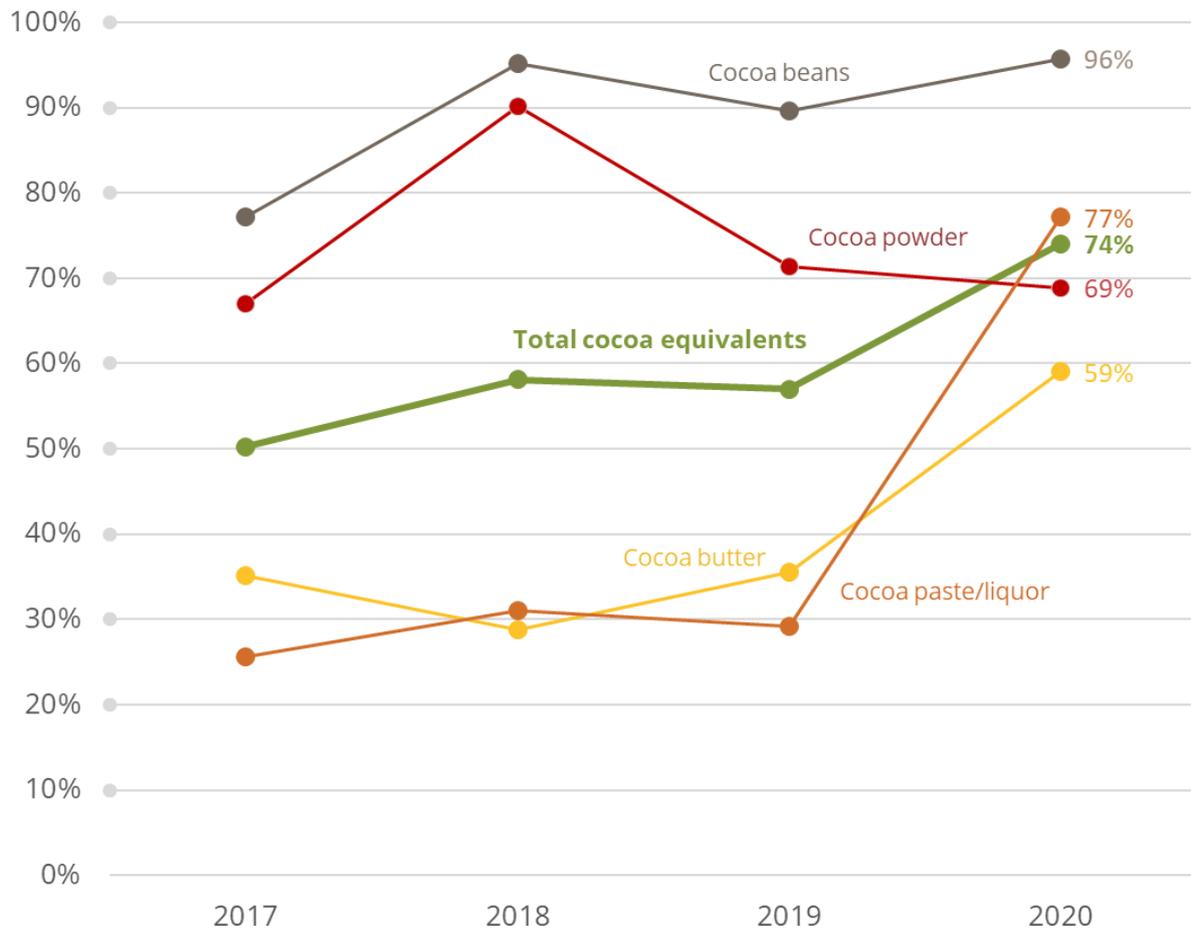


Figure 4: Share of main cocoa products and total cocoa equivalents sourced from sustainable production (certified and verified) on total imported bean equivalents for 2017 through 2020. Source: Member Survey.

All members of the private sector (chocolate manufacturers, importers and traders, food retailers) participated to the survey. As shown in below Figure 5, 93% of the Swiss imports of cocoa bean equivalents are covered by the members of the SWISSCO. As the resting seven percent are imported by non-members, no data are available on the source and production method of these cocoa bean equivalents (missing data).

Overall, cocoa butter still represents the main proportion of the conventionally produced cocoa products and therefore its traceability and sustainable production remains the biggest hurdle to reaching the target of 80 percent sustainably sourced cocoa, and 100 percent in the long term. Out of the reported 18.5% imports of conventionally produced cocoa equivalents, cocoa butter makes up 13 percentage points, which is more than two thirds (70%). The resting 5.5 percentage points are imports of conventional cocoa paste (2.3%), cocoa beans (1.5%) and cocoa powder (1.2%).

SHARE OF CERTIFIED, VERIFIED AND CONVENTIONAL COCOA BEAN EQUIVALENTS ON TOTAL IMPORTS (%)

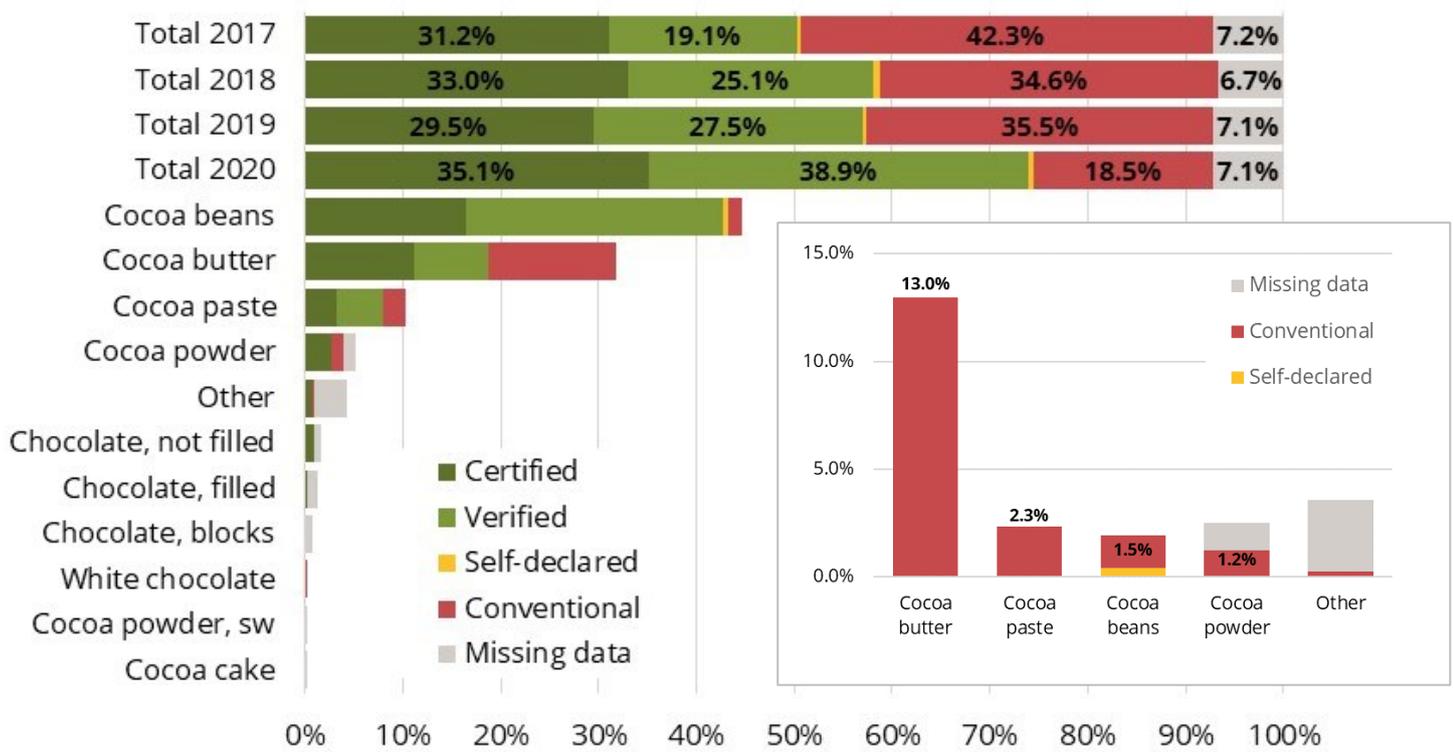


Figure 5: Main figure: share of certified, verified, self-declared and conventional cocoa bean equivalents on total imports (%). Inset figure: Potential for increasing the rate of cocoa sourced from sustainable production (share of self-declared and conventional cocoa bean equivalents plus missing data). Source: Member Survey.

3 Value Chain Projects

Members of the SWISSCO pilot innovative approaches to promote sustainability along the cocoa value chain. The projects are co-financed by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) to foster public-private partnerships.

Launched in 2018 in the scope of SWISSCO, SECO's co-financing facility has been aimed at improving the living conditions of cocoa farmers and their families through innovative partnerships with the private sector. Selected proposals are aligned with the Platform's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals SDGs.

After two calls for proposal carried out in 2018 and 2019, the current portfolio comprises 14 pilot interventions with a total funding of CHF 26 million, including a SECO contribution of CHF 7.6 million for the period from 2018 to 2022. The projects are implemented in Ghana, Peru, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Uganda and Madagascar and reach close to 100'000 cocoa farmers, as shown in Figure 6.



Figure 6: Green: Cocoa producing countries. Brown: Countries with projects approved in the calls for proposals 2018 and 2019, indicating aggregated number of targeted farmers per country. The size of the bubbles represents the number of farmers reached.

In 2020, all projects have reported implications of the Covid pandemic which slowed down interventions, and for some projects a delay in planned outcome and impact assessments. However, all projects managed their way around and made further progress. As group trainings were mostly abandoned or very limited, most of the projects offered individual farm or coaching visits, which in certain cases even proved to be more effective. A more detailed overview and insight on the objectives, status and learnings of all fourteen projects is provided in Annex I, separately attached to this report.



Cross company cooperation and partnerships promoting a landscape approach for systemic change.

The second Call for Proposal in 2019 explicitly encouraged co-applications with members from different sectors, a wider cooperation among companies and the engagement of local organizations to promote landscape approaches for systemic change. The Evaluation Committee approved seven new projects, which were launched in 2020 in Peru, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Uganda and Madagascar. They are expected to run until 2022 and to reach over 17,000 cocoa farmers.

The projects will implement landscape approaches in Madagascar and Côte d'Ivoire, pilot payments for ecosystem services in Côte d'Ivoire, develop and test a software for the payment of fair prices in Uganda and Ghana, and apply digitalization, climate smart agriculture and profit sharing for farmers in Togo.

Several independent project proposals suggested working in the same geographic regions of Peru and Colombia. Therefore, applicants involved in different proposals were invited by the Evaluation Committee to join forces and elaborate a full proposal for one project per country.

Climate resilient cocoa landscape in Madagascar

Sustainable cocoa production ensuring the provision of environmental services in a multifunctional landscape can only be ensured, if stakeholders from different sectors, representing civil society, private sector, and national and local authorities have a common strategy for the landscape they are acting in.

The project will support the development and implementation of an adequate planning instrument that considers the competing interests in the multifunctional landscape of the Sambirano valley in North-Western Madagascar. It will contribute to securing environmental services, to resilient livelihoods of the local population and to sustainable production and sourcing systems of cocoa.

Country: Madagascar

Duration: 2020 – 2022

Project partners:

Helvetas, Lindt & Sprüngli, Valrhona, Mililot, CDE University of Bern, Earthworm Foundation

Total Budget: CHF 582'000

SECO contribution: CHF 300'000



The green Nawa initiative – an integrated landscape approach

Introduction of an integrated profitable farming system in a regional landscape model in the Nawa region. The multifaceted program, built upon a traceable and mapped sourcing system, uses numerous innovations and considerable synergies to enhance the positive impact on cocoa farming families and their eco-system.

The expected result of the landscape approach will be a systemic change towards a sustainable diversified mixture of conservation forest, production forest, a profitable, integrated agriculture production systems, including cocoa, food crops (for food security & sovereignty) and horticulture (nutritional security), consumer market development, but also space for recreation, housing, and infrastructure.

Country: Cote d'Ivoire
Duration: 2020 – 2022
Project partners:
Farmstrong Foundation, Agroforce Commodities
Total Budget: CHF 764'000
SECO contribution: CHF 300'000



Landscape approach to reduce deforestation and increase farmer income in the cocoa supply chain

The project combines innovations to test interventions which can contribute to achieving corporate zero-deforestation commitments and improving incomes of farmers. The pilot will sensitize local communities on deforestation and climate change, promote agroforestry with the added benefit of diversifying incomes, and implement sustainable land use plans to conserve and replant forests. Furthermore and importantly, the project will introduce incentives through payment for environmental service (PES) contracts.

Payments for environmental services are voluntary contracts with farmers or communities, subject to compliance with a plan for land use and/or change of agricultural practices. The objective is to maintain or improve certain ecosystems by cutting down on carbon, preserving biodiversity and water.



Country: Cote d'Ivoire
Duration: 2019 – 2022
Project partners:
Bally Callebaut, Mondelez, Impactum, Earthworm
Total Budget: CHF 781'000
SECO contribution: CHF 300'000

Fair and sustainable chocolate through complete transparency

The project targets the development and implementation of an open-source software solution to collect, process and transparently visualize immutable data along the cocoa supply chain. The software will enable businesses and other stakeholders within the chocolate industry and beyond to assume responsibility for the sustainability of their value chain.

Through easily adaptable modules, the software has the capability to capture any kind of information on cultivation, trade, and processing of cocoa, as well as on farmers, cooperatives and other stakeholders along the value chain. At the end of this first, co-financed phase, the software will have been implemented and evaluated in various settings and will be made available for free download and usage on a source code management.

Country: Ghana, Uganda, Peru
Duration: 2020 – 2024
Project partners:
Schöki, Max Felchlin, Chocolat Bernrain,
Gourmet Gardens, FiBL, Südwind Institut
Total Budget: CHF 516'000
SECO contribution: CHF 250'000



Organic cocoa farming in Togo

This project will implement three intertwined components that contain technical and financial innovations to streamline the collaboration between value chain partners and small holder organic cocoa farmers in Togo and to change habits of the supply chain actors:

- ✧ **Digitalization** of farmer data and payments will reduce risks and farmers can benefit from better customized trainings as well as transparent price mechanisms.
- ✧ **Innovative agriculture:** the focus on agroforestry and climate smart agriculture leads to more resilience and diversified income opportunities.
- ✧ **Financial models:** all farmers will receive a 10% share of the turnover from their processed product sold online by gebana. A harvest fund financed through crowdfunding will also be piloted in this project.



Country: Togo
Duration: 2020 – 2022
Project partner: Gebana
Total Budget: CHF 590'000
SECO contribution: CHF 330'000

Sustainable cocoa sourcing landscapes in Peru

This project aims to support the regional government of San Martin in Peru in its efforts to sustainably develop its territory. It brings together actors from different sectors representing the civil society, the private sector and the national and regional authorities to jointly develop a strategy for the sustainable management of cocoa producing landscapes.

To achieve the overall goal within a long-term perspective of 10 years, both farm level and landscape level issues need to be addressed simultaneously. On the one hand, stakeholders from public, private and civil society entities sustainably manage the cocoa landscapes and ensure the provision of essential environmental and social services. On the other hand, farmers increase productivity (quality and volumes) and sales of diversified and climate-resilient cocoa production systems.

Country: Peru

Duration: 2020 – 2022

Project partners:

Helvetas, Choba Choba, ECOM, Earthworm Foundation, FiBL, Max Havelaar, South Pole, Rabobank Foundation, Regional Government of San Martin

Total Budget: CHF 2'621'000

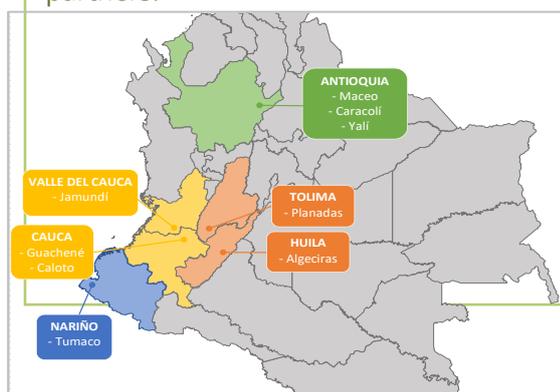
SECO contribution: CHF 1'200'000



Columbian specialty cocoa for the Swiss sustainable market

This project is aiming to consolidate and leverage viable and innovative business models for the supply of Colombian Specialty cocoa to the Swiss and European market, within a framework of better conditions for small producers and their families, and by guaranteeing transparency along the value chain and avoiding deforestation.

New business models will generate incentives to develop a new line of specialty and sustainable cocoa exports from small farmers. Farmers have access to information services, technical assistance and financial solutions to promote cocoa cultivation in diversified and resilient agroforestry systems and to consolidate their offer according to international market requirements. Virtual solutions will allow increased speed of sharing content and knowledge, as well as the immediate connection between technicians, buyers, and producers. A knowledge management system for sustainable cocoa in Colombia will be created to share experience, knowledge and expertise among partners.



Country: Colombia

Duration: 2020 – 2022

Project partners:

Swisscontact, Colcocoa, Pakka, Solidaridad, EOS, Felchlin

Total Budget: CHF 1'479'000

Seco contribution: CHF 800'000

Project monitoring results for 2020

In 2020, overall, the fourteen innovative value chain projects reached a total number of 90'747 farmers of whom 28% were women farmers (Figure 7). 96% of the targeted farmers were reached, whereas some projects have enrolled more farmers than envisaged and some of the projects from the 2019 call of proposal have not yet started with reporting for the MEL metrics.



Figure 7: Total farmer households reached (and the proportion of female farmers reached) by the fourteen value chain projects.

As some of the projects from the call of proposal 2019 have started only by mid-2020 (some delays due to the pandemic), only four out of seven have shared and captured first baseline data for the MEL reporting by early 2021. The first full reporting evaluation of these projects will therefore be done in 2022. The further discussed results in this chapter represent the aggregated data from the 2018 projects (aiming at improving the living conditions of cocoa farmers and their families), after year two.

DEMOGRAPHICS & TYPES OF FARMS

Regarding farm characteristics, variations continue to show among farm types and configurations (Figure 8). The biggest overall farm size is reported for Costa Rica, with an average area of 11.9 ha (thereof 1.9ha cocoa area), while projects in Ghana reported farms sizes from 1.6ha up to 5.8ha.

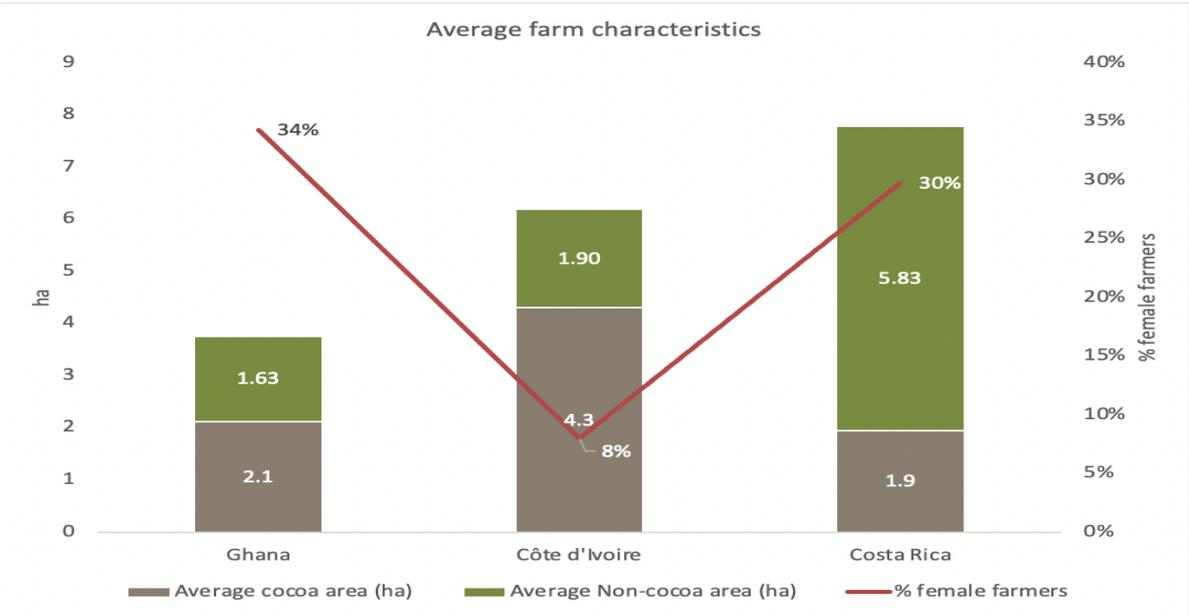


Figure 8: Average total farm area with average non-cocoa and cocoa area (%), average age of farmers and rate of female farmers involved in projects.

In average, cocoa farmers households were reported to gather four to six family members. The age of the farmers varies between 47 to 54 years old.

Further indicators related to the total numbers of farmers reached show that all farms enrolled in the projects have been mapped by polygon and GPS. This is an important step towards better traceability and to ensure that cocoa is not being sourced from forest lands and protected areas. Also, 90% of the farmer households reached through the projects are covered by child labor monitoring (and remediation) systems, either as part of a company sustainability program or certification standard to prevent worst forms of child labor. The projects in Costa Rica are not reporting on this indicator as child labor is not an issue.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Farmers reached with income/crop diversification & training of farmers in climate smart agriculture (CSA) practices

The promotion of revenues from other crops (vegetable farming, agroforestry), life stock or off-farm income activities is designed to increase and diversify farmers' incomes. Income diversification can reduce vulnerability to price volatility and environmental shocks, while increasing the profitability of cocoa farms and improving food security and nutrition of the farmers' families. Need-based and tailored capacity development of farmers in good agricultural practices and financial skills can help farmers increase productivity and run a successful business.



The overall cumulated figures after year 2 (Figure 9) show that the farmer’s overall capacity development could be further extended from the first interventions in year one. Trainings in income diversification, which enable farmers and their families to improve their income and food security reached in average 26% of the farmers (including disseminated practices in vegetable farming, agroforestry/perennial crops, livestock and off-farm activities). This included also supporting activities for increased access to market for e.g. vegetables / perennial crops. A higher number of farmers (average of 44%) also received training in climate smart agriculture, including intensification practices and practices related to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

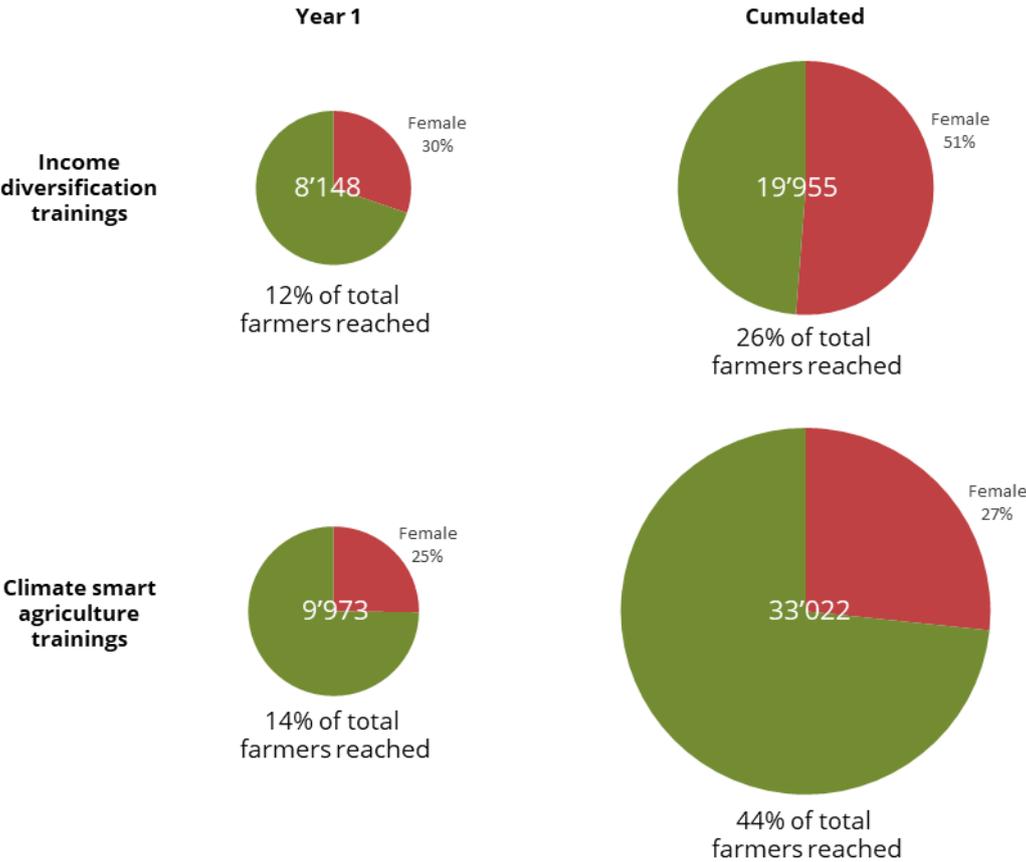
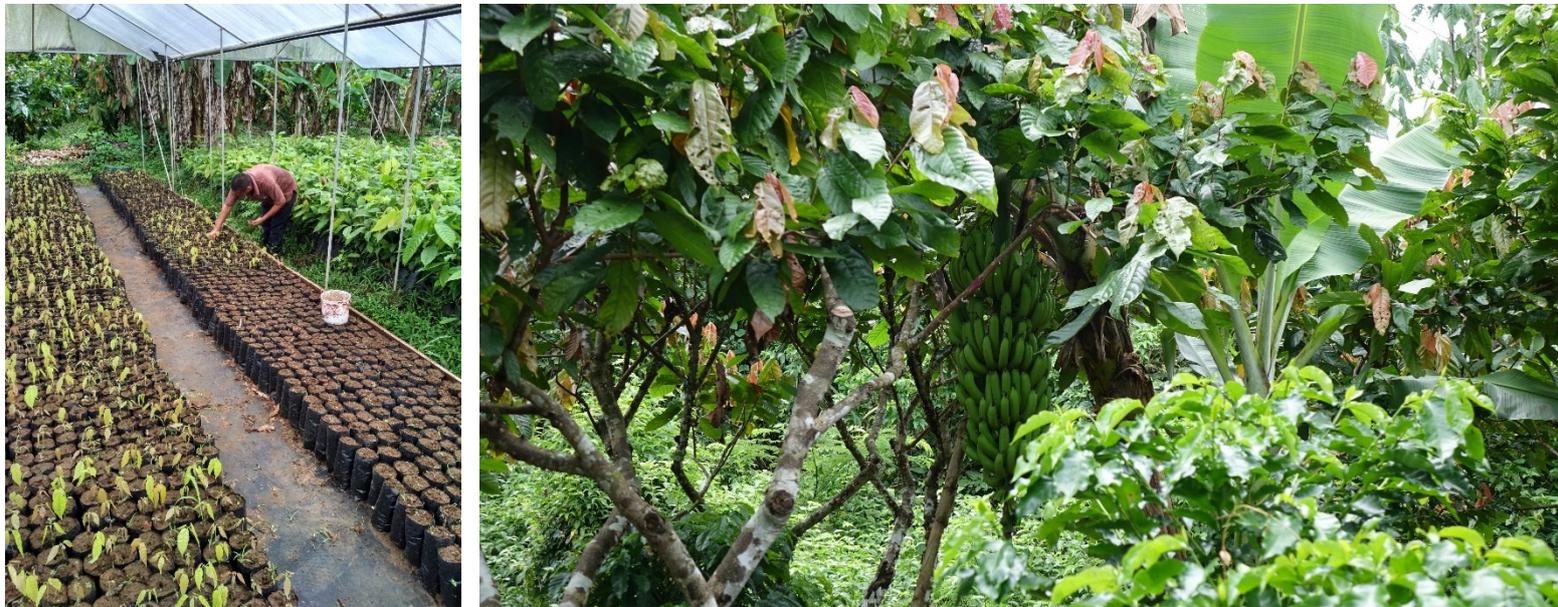


Figure 9: Numbers of farmers (and % of female farmers) reached with income diversification and climate smart agriculture trainings as reported in year one and cumulated after year two.

Due to the Covid pandemic, group trainings were mostly brought to a halt or could only be held with a very limited number of farmers. However, most projects found their way to shift from the planned group trainings into a focus for individualized farm visits and coaching sessions. As such, 47'434 individual visits/coaching sessions were reported for year 2020. Some projects mentioned beneficial effects as individual coaching or visits could be more tailored to the farmers’ needs.

PROMOTION OF AGROFORESTRY AND INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY

The promotion of agroforestry increases on-farm biodiversity, promotes carbon sequestration, prevents pest and diseases, and can help farmers adapt to climate change through the regulation of temperature extremes. The systematic insertion of shade trees in cocoa farms also provides alternative products such as timber and fruit.



In 2020, the projects reported further progress on the rehabilitation and rejuvenation of the farms and the stepwise implementation of agroforestry to diversify farmer's incomes, promote on-farm biodiversity and increase their resilience to climate change. Farmers were supported through the distribution of multi-purpose trees planting materials (timber trees, fruit trees, cashews and biomass trees) and cocoa seedlings (Figure 10). In average, the projects reported seven different species of multi-purpose trees planted per ha of cocoa farms (compared to 3 species reported in year 1). For permanent (> 3 years) multi-purpose trees, now, in average 11 different species were reported. Cumulated for year two, close to 220'000 multi-purpose trees and 250'000 plantain suckers were planted and close to 6 million cocoa seedlings were distributed. Another 599'976 multi-purpose trees have been distributed at the point of reporting, but no figures were captured yet on the planting of the trees.



Figure 10: Aggregated numbers of planted materials (left) and percentage of newly established agroforestry area and replanted or rehabilitated farm areas compared to total cocoa cultivation area of projects (right).

Overall and cumulated for year two, the projects covered a total cocoa farm area of 101'012ha (slight increase from 97'161ha in year one; Figure 10, *right*). The in 2020 reported aggregated hectares on newly established agroforestry systems represent 3.3% of the total cocoa farm area of the projects. The reported areas of replanted or rehabilitated cocoa farm areas make up 3.7% of the total reported project area. These figures are confirming progress, but also imply that still, a lot of efforts are needed to invest in the promotion of sustainable cocoa farming practices.

ACCESS TO FINANCE (%)

Financial inclusion of cocoa farmers can lead to better access to financial services such as savings accounts, micro-credits and insurances, including cash-free payment systems. It can help to increase farm productivity and create additional economic opportunities for farm reinvestments. Targeted income support to vulnerable households can reduce prevalence of child labor. By identifying the households most in need based on farmers data, remediation funds are channeled to increase farmers' income and ability to meet basic needs.

In cumulated numbers for 2020 (Figure 11), 8794 farmers (12% of total reached) had access to saving accounts, while 6'789 (9% of total reached) and 4'692 (6% of total reached) farmers got access to loans and non-monetary loans, respectively. Women's access to financial solutions, represented close to 40% of the farmers with a saving account, 43% of the farmers with monetary loans and 29% of the farmers with access to non-monetary loans. This shows a steady increase of farmers' access to any type of financial inclusion, but still remains a relatively low proportion of the total farmers reached through the projects.

Several projects reported that specifically the establishment of Village Loan and Saving Associations proved to work out well and reported positively on achieved increase in savings.

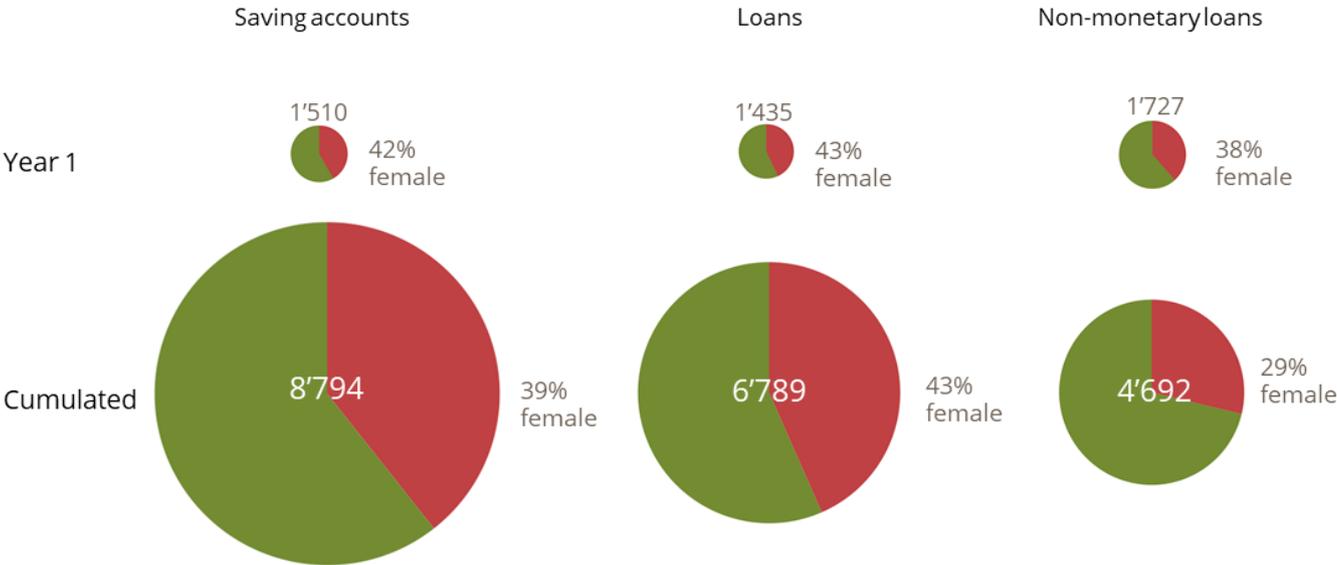


Figure 11: Cumulated number of farmers (and female percentage) with access to saving accounts, monetary or non-monetary loans for year two compared to reported figures from year one.

4 Peer Learning Network

The sustainability challenges in the cocoa sector require joint efforts and innovative solutions. To achieve measurable impacts, the members of the SWISSCO engage in thematic working groups to foster the exchange of knowledge and learnings and to develop and apply coherent approaches and best practices.

In the Peer Learning Network, members of the SWISSCO gain a common understanding of the key challenges in the cocoa sector and develop joint solutions. Knowledge and experiences are shared to elaborate best practice approaches in a non-competitive environment. In 2020, the Platform had three active topic-specific working groups and the Community of Practice for the common monitoring system. The groups are co-facilitated by members of the SWISSCO and are open to all members for participation. Dedicated information and learning events are organized to exchange on common approaches and share experiences.

Working group Living Income and Child Labor

Background and challenges

Most cocoa farmers in Ivory Coast and Ghana still live below the extreme poverty line as defined by the World Bank. Efforts from the industry, NGOs, certification schemes and governments have not yet sufficiently improved the living conditions of cocoa farmers. Furthermore, the fact that the world cocoa price dropped around one third within 12 months in 2016/2017, negatively affected cocoa farmers' livelihoods. Poverty is one of the root causes for human rights violations at smallholder farmer level, notably in the worst forms of child labor. A quarter of all children aged 5 to 17 who live in cocoa-growing regions in West Africa, work in cocoa production.

Buying cocoa from countries where most cocoa farmers still live in extreme poverty and use child labor for the cultivation of cocoa is unacceptable and represents an increasing (reputational and liability) risk for the entire Swiss chocolate industry. It also represents a risk for human rights and the environment. A genuine commitment is needed and it requires expertise



and coordination among the actors involved and the necessary financial resources to implement measures that contribute to poverty alleviation and an increase of income of cocoa farmers' households. In this context, the working group on Living Income and Child Labor was established by the co-facilitating organizations Fairtrade Max Havelaar Switzerland and Barry Callebaut in spring 2018.

Members of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa are committed to take on a pioneering role in jointly developing innovative solutions and implementing measures, which contribute to a significant progress towards a living income of cocoa farmers in West Africa. Insufficient income to afford a decent standard of living is a root cause of human rights violations at smallholder farmer level and living incomes constitute a precondition for effectively addressing these issues, notably child labor and broader, respecting the children's rights. This working group wants to contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 "No Poverty" - and SDG 8 – "Decent Work and Economic Growth" (specifically SDG 8.7 on eradicating child and forced labor).

The working group on Living Income and Child Labor is currently lead by Fairtrade Max Havelaar Switzerland and UNICEF. At the end of 2020, 16 organizations from the private sector, non-profit organizations and research institutions with a total of 24 representatives actively participated in the working group.

Goals and objectives

The working group had adopted the following goals and objectives:

- **Developing a competence centre** for living income at farmer household level, child labor remediation and the interdependencies between living income and child labor with a specific but not exclusive emphasis on cocoa production. The focus of the competence centre lies on sharing evidence-based research between the members and analysing information and research of existing alliances as well as defining research gaps.
- **Sharing knowledge and experience** to develop innovative solutions and strategies to help members of this platform take actions that can contribute to closing income gaps and reducing child labor, including the worst forms of child labor.
- **Advocating** for a living income at farmer household level and the elimination of child labor, incl. the worst forms of child labor (government, industry, NGOs and public). Implementing advocacy activities within and beyond the platform.

Main results, learnings and outlook

In 2020 the working group finalized and published the results of the [desk research on the relationship between income and child labor](#), welcomed new members and organized two virtual workshops on Living Income and Child Rights. Furthermore, the working group convened virtually to discuss and elaborate Platform targets for child labor and align on the planning for 2021. The learnings were captured as follows:

- The introduction of virtual workshops (due to COVID-19) worked well and proved to be an added value for the working group. However, it is important to allow sufficient time for preparation and to include interactive sessions. Still, physical meetings remain key to share and elucidate practical experiences between members;

- Having the most relevant stakeholders for the respective subjects (child labor and living income) on board is important. Currently, the working group participants focus mainly on child labor, less members show interest/are engaged in the topic of living income;
- Members should shape working group and contribute their own content. Activities could also be delegated to participants to reduce the workload for co-facilitators and stimulate the involvement and ownership of the members in between the meetings. The engagement and positioning of working group members also serve as motivation for members to actively shape the working group;
- Inviting external experts adds value to the discussion in the working group;
- Target setting: agreeing on the meaning of underlying concepts and principles is key to facilitate the target setting process.

For 2021 the working group has planned to finalize the proposal for targets on Living Income and further exchange, discuss and align on public and private child protection systems and collaboration with public actors. Also, there will be a focus on the learning and exchange around Living Income for farmers.





Working Group Climate Resilience and Biodiversity

Background and challenges

Recent reports on global deforestation trends demonstrate that the world is still losing 10 million hectares of forests annually (FAO, 2020). In particular, cocoa producing regions in West and Central Africa, in Latin America and Asia have been identified as deforestation fronts (WWF, 2021). While there are multiple drivers of deforestation, numerous reports have demonstrated the links between cocoa farming and forest degradation. Poverty often pushes smallholder farmers to look for new and more productive land, to sustain their livelihoods. Therefore, addressing deforestation also requires addressing the root cause of poverty.

In 2020, cocoa and chocolate companies continued working on programs that aim to address deforestation and forest degradation and promote on-farm agroforestry. Signatories of CFI have continued implementing their CFI action plans, by investing in on-farm and off-farm tree planting, farmers and communities support programs, as well in mapping farms in their direct supply chain to ensure the cocoa they are sourcing doesn't come from illegal areas. Over the past years, some companies have also made bold commitments to sourcing cocoa that is free of deforestation or to becoming forest/carbon positive and have started investing into the protection of emblematic forests in cocoa producing regions, as well as in programs to support adoption of agroforestry.

Goals and objectives

In 2020, the main objective of the working group was to finalize the roadmap on how to implement the SWISSCO principles P3 (prevention of deforestation and sourcing from protected areas and promotion of reforestation), P4 (promotion of climate-smart agriculture and on-farm biodiversity), and P5 (increased farm productivity and profitability). It also aimed to contribute substantially to the reflection on the benefits of cocoa agroforestry systems, based on a Meta-study on ecosystem services in agroforestry versus monoculture [published in IOPScience](#), and on exchange of experiences on agroforestry practices.

WG members activities also continued to focus on sharing information on progress achieved by the sector and in particular by SWISSCO members, identifying the most promising approaches, and making recommendations on SWISSCO's role in accelerating adoption of some of these approaches or solutions.

Main results, learnings and outlook

During the course of 2020, the Working Group finalized the "Roadmap on implementing principles 3,4 and 5", and also prepared a set of 23 recommendations to the five bodies of the Platform (i.e. the Board, the WG CR&B, the MEL Community of Practice, the SWISSCO Members and the Coordination Office) on how they can support progress of members towards achievement of these principles.

An online knowledge sharing event on cocoa agroforestry on December 3, 2020, helped facilitate learning exchange between WG members, but also between SWISSCO members. The event built on the results of the Meta-study "comparison study on ecological system services in agroforestry compared to monoculture" commissioned by the working group. The event also featured experts from the private sector and academic sector, who shared their experiences and provided insights on the management of agroforestry systems and the benefits for climate resilience, biodiversity, and farmers livelihoods. The event was open to a delegation of the other European initiatives for sustainable cocoa (ISCO's) in Belgium, Netherlands and Germany, which enabled further cross-learning.

Finally, the working group started working on defining targets for Principles 3, 4 and 5, a task that is continuing in 2021. The WG also initiated the organization of a further knowledge sharing event in 2021, with a focus on carbon/climate finance.



Working Group Traceable and Segregated Cocoa Butter

Goals and objectives

In line with the long-term goal of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa to base the entire physical flow of products containing cocoa into Switzerland on sustainable production and to ensuring traceability, the objective of this working group (as defined in 2019) was to develop functioning systems with suppliers for traceable/segregated cocoa butter in a sector approach, delivered to chocolate manufacturers. In addition, cocoa beans used for the production of this cocoa butter, would be derived from a sustainability program (according to the Platform's definition). The main advantage of a collaborative effort would be to reduce segregation costs per ton of butter sourced.

Main results, learnings and outlook

There is a demand from Swiss chocolate manufacturers for traceable/segregated cocoa butter made with cocoa beans from Sustainability Programs. While requirements for the cocoa bean programs may vary (e.g. certified or not), there is agreement that cocoa butter suppliers should offer traceable/segregated options to chocolate manufacturers, and that with higher volume of butter sourced through such systems, segregation costs could be reduced.

However, even though most suppliers have ambitious targets related to sustainable cocoa sourcing (e.g. 100% by 2025 or by 2030), the willingness to pool the cocoa beans from sustainability programs in a limited number of pressing factories (and thereby reducing segregation costs) seems limited. The working group concluded in its intermediate report in 2020 that as such, the objective could not be reached, but that, nevertheless, working group members benefitted from an increased understanding about challenges and solutions regarding traceable/segregated & sustainable cocoa butter, and have two options available for cocoa butter sourcing along these requirements.

In its meetings from August through December 2020, the working group was reorganized to open the scope of its activities to the overall challenge of the sourcing of traceable cocoa and to include all cocoa and cocoa containing products. This, still in view of the achievement of the Platform's sourcing goal for 2025 and in the long-term. Working group participants agreed and aligned to rename the working group to **WG on the Sourcing of Traceable Cocoa**. Having defined its new scope, the working group has started obtaining an overview of current developments and standards in the field of traceability and will continue to do so in 2021.



5 Member Events and National Dialogue

One of the SWISSCO'S core activities is to foster the dialog between Swiss stakeholders and interested parties including the general public. This dialog is aimed at creating a shared understanding of the problems, challenges and potential solutions within the co-coa value chain.

An important added value of the platform is its network, which enables informal contacts, promotes the exchange of knowledge and strengthens trust among members and partners. The Platform organizes regular events for its members to support the dissemination of new knowledge and translate it into tangible impact. The SWISSCO also regularly participates in public events to increase awareness of the topics among consumers. In 2020, unfortunately, all public events were cancelled due to the Covid pandemic. Member events were held in virtual format, using diverse tools for interactive participation.



May 13, 2020: Member event on Living Income

In May, the working group Child Labor & Living Income organized a member webinar on living income. After an introduction to the concept of Living Income and perspectives from members, the members of the workshop discussed on strategies to close the income gap and stakeholders' roles and responsibilities. As main outcome, the workshop concluded that there is a clear need to achieve a level playing field for all stakeholders through stronger commitments and transparency along the value chain but also through regulation where possible. A holistic approach to living income, where five interrelated factors are considered, is key: diversification, productivity, pricing, cost of production, enabling environment. The implementation of a holistic living income approach requires collaboration within the platform and among the European National Cocoa Initiatives and sharing of resources and tools. The workshop was attended by more than 70 platform members and associated partners, representing all stakeholder groups.



Figure 12: Results from the working groups, collected via virtual blackboard.



June 8, 2020: Member event on Children's rights

The virtual workshop on child rights was organized by Save the Children and UNICEF on June 8, 2020. First, focusing on the broad corporate responsibility towards children's rights the webinar looked more deeply into children's rights within cocoa-growing communities and the root causes of child labor. An adequate standard of living, child protection, education, and child survival were highlighted as the most salient children's rights issues in the cocoa context. The presentation of the outcome of the desk study on "The effects of income changes on child labor" concluded that the effects of income changes on child labor vary widely and depend on a variety of mediating factors, which may influence the extent and direction of the effects. This study was commissioned by the International Cocoa Initiative (ICI) and supported by the platform's working group on Child Labor & Living Income. Participants of the workshop further discussed concrete actions and the development of community child protection systems, among others highlighting the crucial role of women for the children's wellbeing in cocoa-growing communities.



December 3, 2020: Member event on Agroforestry

On December 3, the working group Climate Resilience & Biodiversity organized a webinar on Agroforestry to provide platform members with an overview on existing research on the multiple benefits of cocoa agroforestry systems, discuss about challenges to the broad adoption of agroforestry, and collect members' views on possible next steps. The [Meta-Analysis](#), commissioned by the working group on cocoa agroforestry systems compared to monoculture production demonstrated that agroforestry systems have the potential to compete and even outperform monocultures. The results of the study were commented by experts, who highlighted the importance of looking at agroforestry as dynamic systems. Further research studies presented by FiBL (Research Institute of Organic Agriculture) and ETH Zurich demonstrated the multiple benefits of agroforestry systems, but also challenges to broad adoption and dissemination. Chocolats Halba shared their learnings and results from the implementation of dynamic agroforestry systems in Ghana and Ecuador. The concluding discussion focused on challenges but also solutions for a broader adoption of agroforestry, and on identifying recommendations to the platform and other European initiatives. As a next step the working group will organize a follow up event in 2021 on climate/carbon finance, as solutions for financing options turned out to be a key factor for scaling up dissemination of (dynamic) cocoa agroforestry systems.

6 International Dialogue

Key stakeholders from consumer and producer countries need to take collaborative action to overcome the barriers to a sustainable cocoa value chain. The SWISSCO promotes the dialogue with local authorities and organizations in producer countries and coordinates its measures with likeminded national and international initiatives.

International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)

The International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) is a global organization composed of both cocoa producing and cocoa consuming member countries. Now located in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, the ICCO was established in 1973 to put into effect the first International Cocoa Agreement. The mandate of the International Cocoa Organization is to work towards a sustainable world cocoa economy.



The International Cocoa Agreement was signed by Switzerland in 2010, and since then, Switzerland is a member of the ICCO as a non-European Union importing country. The SWISSCO is a member of the ICCO Consultative Board which has an advisory capacity to the ICCO's Council. The members of the ICCO gather twice per year in Abidjan for the meetings of the ICCO.

Alliance on Living Income in Cocoa (ALICO)

The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa is a partner of the Alliance on Living Income in Cocoa (ALICO), and member of its Coordination Committee. The Alliance is aiming to contribute to systemic change in the cocoa sector to ensure that farmers receive a living income. It builds on existing organizations and platforms to leverage and strengthen existing structures and synergies between the different actors. This change is supported by:

- Creating efficiency through facilitating and aligning existing living income efforts, concepts and strategies and ensuring not to duplicate efforts;
- providing expertise and leading content-related discussions;
- supporting different stakeholder groups and initiatives in defining and up-scaling of their contribution to living income;
- supporting (collaborative) action among the different actors in the cocoa sector to reach a living income for cocoa producers and their families; and
- promoting policy dialogue.



Dialogue with producer countries

Ghana Cocoa Board

Ghana is the main producer of cocoa beans for Switzerland. The Governments of Ghana and Switzerland signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in 2017 to strengthen their relations and to further promote social and economic development. It was agreed that the collaboration would be managed by SWISSCO. Co-financed by SECO, the Platform currently implements four innovative value chain projects in Ghana and is actively involving COCOBOD with the aim of upscaling the approaches.

During the SECO mission to Ghana by Christian Robin in January 2020, the Swiss Embassy in Accra organized the annual exchange foreseen in the MoU. The meeting allowed to foster the dialogue between COCOBOD and the Ghana based project partners of SWISSCO. The presentation of the four value chain projects co-financed by SECO was followed by an open and engaged discussion on the key challenges in the sector, such as the ways to address the low production levels, the



tackling of child labor, the proper implementation of the Living Income Differential (LID) and the scaling of dynamic agroforestry approaches.

MoU Discussion between COCOBOD, project partners of SWISSCO, SECO and the Swiss Embassy in Accra, Ghana

State Visit of the President of the Republic of Ghana, Mr. Nana Akufo-Addo,

The dynamic agroforestry approach received particular attention during the State Visit of the President of the Republic of Ghana, Mr. Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo, to Switzerland on 28 and 29 February 2020. While visiting the Chocolate Factory of Halba in Pratteln, the sustainability team led by Petra Heid presented the Dynamic Agroforestry (DAF) approach pursued under the Sankofa project, implemented by a wide range of local and international partners. Ghana's President Nana Akufa-Addo and the CEO COCOBOD Joseph Aidoo was introduced into the innovative and potentially transformative nature of the DAF approach aimed at enhancing the resilience and livelihood of cocoa farmer and their families.



Discussion on dynamic agroforestry with Joseph Aidoo, Nana Akufo-Addo, Petra Heid and Raymund Furrer (SECO)



Joseph Aidoo (CEO COCOBOD), Joos Sutter (Chairman COOP), Simonetta Sommaruga, Nana Akufo Addo, Andreas Hasler (CEO Halba)



Luncheon in the Swiss railway with Philipp Stalder, Swiss Ambassador to Ghana, Nana Akufo-Addo, State President Ghana, and Raymund Furrer, Head of Economic Cooperation and Development SECO.

National Plan for the Peruvian Cocoa and Chocolate value chain

Through the SECO office in Lima, SWISSCO closely followed the first steps in the elaboration of a National Plan for the Peruvian Cocoa and Chocolate Value Chain 2020-2030. A Multisectoral Working Group (GTM) with a wide range of actors from public and private sector was created under the lead of the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation of Peru. Within this multistakeholder space, the conditions were created to initiate a participatory, decentralized and technically sound process. In 2020, the stakeholders worked on the following six workstreams:

1. Sustainable territorial development / livelihoods of cocoa farming families;
2. Production/productivity of fine flavour cocoa and common cocoa;
3. Cocoa processing, quality and market (marketing and branding) for fine flavour cocoa and common cocoa;
4. Development of technical, business and financial services capacities;
5. Chocolate and cocoa derivatives;
6. Governance and institutionalism of the chain)

Along these workstream, the GTM have started the process of defining indicators and goals for 2030 in line with national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals. The finalized plan will serve as reference framework for SWISSCO's value chain work in this Andean country, which is next to Ecuador a key supplier of fine flavor cocoa to the Swiss market.



7 Towards European Collaboration

Similar to the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa, other national cocoa platforms have taken shape in Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. The four European initiatives are engaged in aligning their activities and bundle their efforts for a sustainable cocoa value chain through collaborative action.



GISCO, Germany

The German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa (GISCO) is a multi-stakeholder initiative of the German Federal Government, the sweets and confectionary industry, the retail grocery trade, and civil society. Jointly, GISCO's members aim to improve the livelihood of cocoa farmers and their families as well as to increase the proportion of cocoa certified by sustainability standards.



Beyond Chocolate, Belgium

Beyond Chocolate is the Partnership for a sustainable Belgian chocolate industry. Partners in the initiative are working to end deforestation, stimulate education for future generations and provide a living income for cocoa growers.



DISCO, Netherland

The Dutch Initiative for Sustainable Cocoa (DISCO) is a partnership of companies, public sector organisations and civil society active in the Dutch cocoa and chocolate sector. The central objective of DISCO is to sustainably improve the livelihoods of current and future cocoa farming families. The partners are working to creating sustainable solutions to living income, child labor and deforestation in the cocoa sector.

Alignment and collaboration of the European cocoa platforms

The European Initiatives for Sustainable Cocoa (ISCOs) are engaged to align their activities on both, a strategic and operational level in order to leverage synergies and to avoid duplication. Therefore, the national initiatives in Germany (GISCO), Belgium (Beyond Chocolate) and Switzerland (SWISSCO) have further underlined their collaboration efforts in June 2020 by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The Memorandum was amended in January 2021 to include the Dutch Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa (DISCO) after its founding in September 2020. By cooperating, the ISCO's want to bundle efforts to address the key issues in the cocoa industry.

Together, the European Initiatives aligned on four common challenges.

Common challenges

1. Contribute to a living income for cocoa farmers and their families
2. Halt cocoa-related deforestation and promote sustainable reforestation and biodiversity
3. End child labor and forced labor in the cocoa value chain
4. Enhance the transparency in the cocoa value chain

- GISCO**
German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa
June 2012
- Swissco**
Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa
January 2018
- Beyond Chocolate**
Partnership for a more sustainable Belgian cocoa sector
December 2018
- DISCO**
Dutch Initiative for sustainable cocoa
September 2020

One of the Memorandum of Understanding's cornerstones is the harmonization of monitoring frameworks. Since the signing of the MoU, the three initiatives Beyond Chocolate, GISCO and SWISSCO have been working on harmonizing their frameworks. They have agreed and aligned on common indicators and definitions to monitor and report on the four main challenges in the cocoa sector and continue to do so in 2021.

Another objective of the partnership is to coordinate and align activities on the operational level and among the working groups of the individual platforms. In addition to the national activities, the Platforms have started to develop joint strategies in supporting the members to reach their goals. As such, the setup of joint working groups at ISCO-level are foreseen for 2021.

In November 2020 the ISCO's have launched their first joint learning event on Human Rights Due Diligence. Members of the three European Platforms met to build a common understanding of roles and responsibilities of the different actors along the cocoa supply chain to ensure the protection of human rights.

First joint event on Human Rights Due Diligence



November 9, 2020

At the first joint event of the European Initiatives for Sustainable Cocoa, more than 100 members met to build a common understanding on roles and responsibilities of the different actors along the cocoa value chain to ensure the protection of human rights.



Overall, the participants concluded and agreed that all actors have a role to play, from governments in consuming and producing countries to allow for a level playing field and an enabling environment, along the actors of the value chain to the end consumer, and it is through collaborative action only that we can achieve human rights due diligence in the cocoa value chain.

8 Organization

The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa association was founded in January 2018 to promote sustainability in the cocoa value chain. Solutions are developed in a participatory process and decisions are made by the members at the General Assembly.

The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa counted 68 members in 2020. The members of the organization are organized in five sections: chocolate manufacturers and traders, food retailers, the public sector, non-profit organizations, and research institutions. Each member sector represents a stakeholder group along the cocoa value chain. Our associated partners are international organizations that are active in the cocoa sector.

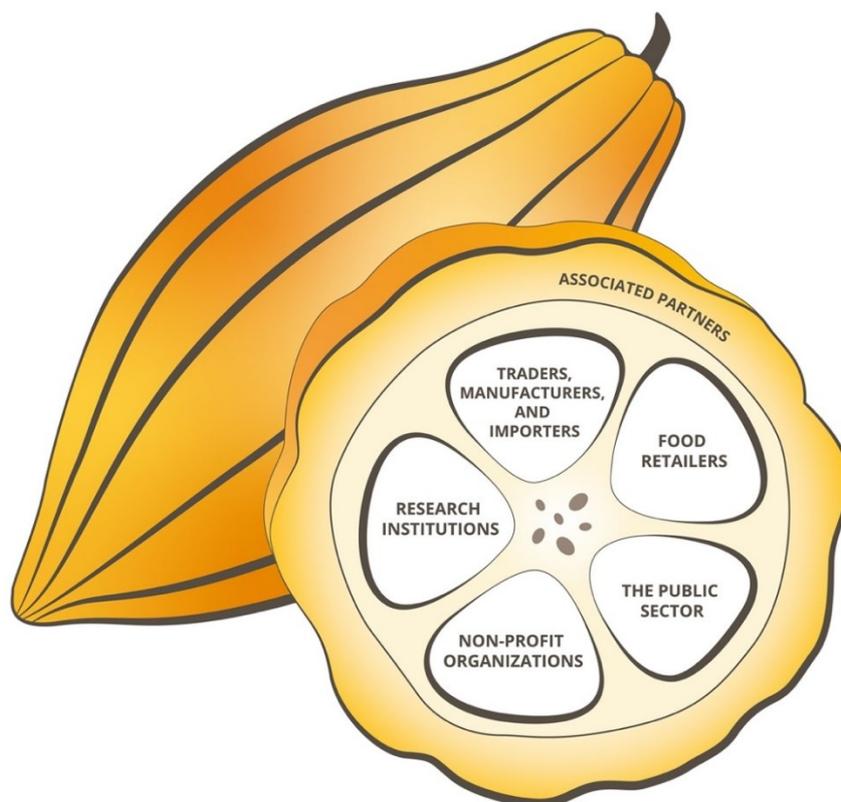


Figure 13: The members of our organization are organized in five sections. Each member sector represents a stakeholder group along the cocoa value chain. Our Associated Partners are international organizations active in the cocoa sector.

The association is headed by the Board, which is constituted by an independent President and representatives of all member sectors. The Coordination Office is responsible for the management of the activities, monitoring, reporting and communication. It is the hub between the members, the Board, the Peer Learning Network, the national and international partners and the public. In the Peer Learning Network, members and external experts exchange knowledge and experience to develop best practice solutions. The Peer Learning Network is organized in topic-related working groups and is open to all members of the SWISSCO. SWISSCO Members come together once a year for the General Assembly. In the statutory part of the assembly, decisions are taken and elections are held.

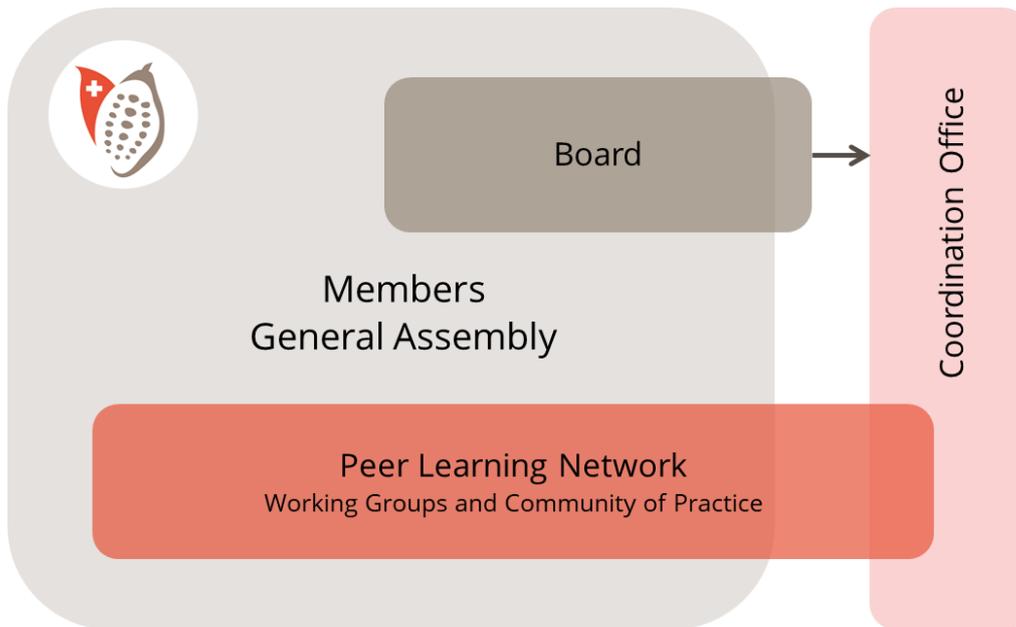


Figure 14: Organigram of the Association Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa.

The Board

The Board is heading the association and giving strategic direction. It consists of seven members - the independent President and representatives of the five member sectors. Due to the large number of members in their sector, the chocolate manufacturers and cocoa traders are represented by two Board members. The Board members are nominated by the members of their respective sectors and elected by the General Assembly.



President

Filippo Veglio
World Business Council for Sustainable Development (wbscd)
Managing Director & Senior Management Team

Filippo Veglio, a Swiss national, is Managing Director at the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), a CEO-led, global coalition of some 200 leading corporations. The focus areas under his responsibility encompass People, Sustainable Development Goals, Vision 2050, Transforming Mobility, and three Outreach functions (Communications, Events, and Global Network of partner organizations). Filippo holds an M.A. in International Relations from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva and was formerly a professional tennis player and a member of the Swiss Davis Cup team.



Sector A Manufacturers and traders

Urs Furrer
CHOCOSUISSE
Director

Urs Furrer is the Director of CHOCOSUISSE, the Association of Swiss Chocolate Manufacturers, and the Managing Director of the Swiss Foundation of the Cocoa and Chocolate Industry since 2014. Before joining CHOCOSUISSE, he was a member of the Executive Board of the Swiss Business Federation Economiesuisse. He is an attorney-at-law and worked for several years for KPMG.



Robert van Raamsdonk
Barry Callebaut
Cocoa Trader

Robert van Raamsdonk started his career in cocoa more than 8 years ago. He has been dealing with a wide range of topics, such as sourcing in origin countries, the implementation of certification programs and quality management. Since 2015 he works for Barry Callebaut as a cocoa trader, with a focus on sustainable cocoa. Robert holds a Master in Business Administration, with a specialization in Sustainability (Erasmus University Rotterdam), as well as European Master in Law and Economics (Università di Bologna).



**Sector B
Food retailers**

Sandra Hinni
Federation of Migros Cooperatives
Team Leader Ecology Food

Sandra Hinni holds an MSc in Marine and Environmental Sciences and has been working overseas in the field of Environmental Consultancy and Governmental Regulations for over ten years. For the past seven years she has been working for Migros in sustainability. At present, she is the team leader "Ecology Food" and is responsible for defining and implementing the sustainability requirements for all food raw materials sourced by Migros, including Cocoa.



**Sector C
Public sector
(non-voting observer)**

Monica Rubiolo
State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
(SECO)
Head of Trade Promotion

Monica Rubiolo is the head of Trade Promotion and leads SECO's efforts to make trade in developing countries socially responsible, environmentally friendly, inclusive and thereby sustainable. She holds a PhD from the University of Tübingen, Germany and worked as an Assistant Professor at the Catholic University in Cordoba (Argentina) as well as in the private sector in Argentina, Taiwan and Spain, before joining SECO in 2003.



**Sector D
Non-profit organizations**

Yannik Lhommel
Max Havelaar
Business Development Manager Cocoa
and Sugar

Yannik Lhommel is a French and Swiss Citizen. Yannik is married to his beloved wife Laurence with whom they have 3 teenagers. They are based in Switzerland since 2002. Yannik is a Food Engineer as background and he has worked 20+ years in the food industry (Kraft Foods, Taloca, Mondelez) both in Germany and in Switzerland. Convinced about the need to act urgently and change the way we do business and give more power to farmers, Yannik joined Fairtrade in 2019 using his background to positively impact both the world of Cocoa and Sugar.



**Sector E
Research institutes**

Ingrid Fromm
BFH Bern University of Applied Sciences
Research Associate and lecturer

Ingrid Fromm is a research associate and lecturer at the School of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences (HAFL) of the Bern University of Applied Sciences. For the past 15 years, her research has focused on the sustainability of agricultural value chains and commodity trade, particularly in cocoa and coffee. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Agronomy from Zamorano University in Honduras (where she is originally from) and a PhD in Development Economics from Leipzig University in Germany. Dr. Fromm has led research projects and consultancies in numerous countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

The Coordination Office

The Coordination Office manages the association's activities, coordinates and participates in the Peer Learning Network. It also serves as the direct entry point and information center on sustainable cocoa.



Executive Director as of June 2021
Christian Robin

Christian Robin is the Executive Director of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa. He holds a PhD in Political Science of the Center for Comparative and International Studies (CIS) of the University of Zurich. Christian joins the Platform from the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs / SECO, where he served as Deputy Head Trade Promotion, leading SECO's engagement in the cocoa value chain as well in the area of private, voluntary sustainability standards and labels. Christian has held a variety of positions across SECO in his 14 years, including as Head of Swiss Economic Development Cooperation in Peru.



Office Manager as of July 2021
Nicole Bohren

Nicole Bohren the Office Manager of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa. She holds a BSc in Business Administration with Specialization in Management and Law. Before joining the SWISSCO, she worked for the Economic Cooperation and Development Division of the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO. Before, Nicole worked for the Political Directorate and the Swiss Humanitarian Aid of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA.



Executive Director until February 2021
Christine Müller

Christine Mueller worked as Executive Director of SWISSCO until February 2021. She holds an MSc in Sustainable Development and an MSc from ETH in Food Sciences. Before joining the SWISSCO, she worked at the Ministry for Agriculture and at Nestlé Research Konolfingen. Her work experience includes capacity development in water resource management, organic farming, audit schemes, international food law and product development.



Senior Scientific Associate until June 2021
Simone Benguerel

Simone Benguerel worked as Senior Scientific Associate of SWISSCO until June 2021. Simone Benguerel holds a MSc ETH in Food Sciences and a CAS in Sustainable Development. She has extensive working experience in the management and implementation of global food development projects and in strategic project portfolio management at Nestlé Research in Konolfingen.

General Assembly / the Members

The SWISSCO welcomed six new members in 2020, four from the chocolate manufacturers and traders sector and two Non-profit organizations. The Platform now counts 68 members, 62 full members and 6 associated partners. Only full members have a voting right at the General Assembly. The 62 full members represent five different sectors: 36 chocolate manufacturers and traders, six retailers, the federal government (represented by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, SECO), 14 non-profit organizations, and five research institutions. The six associated partners do not have a voting right at the General Assembly.

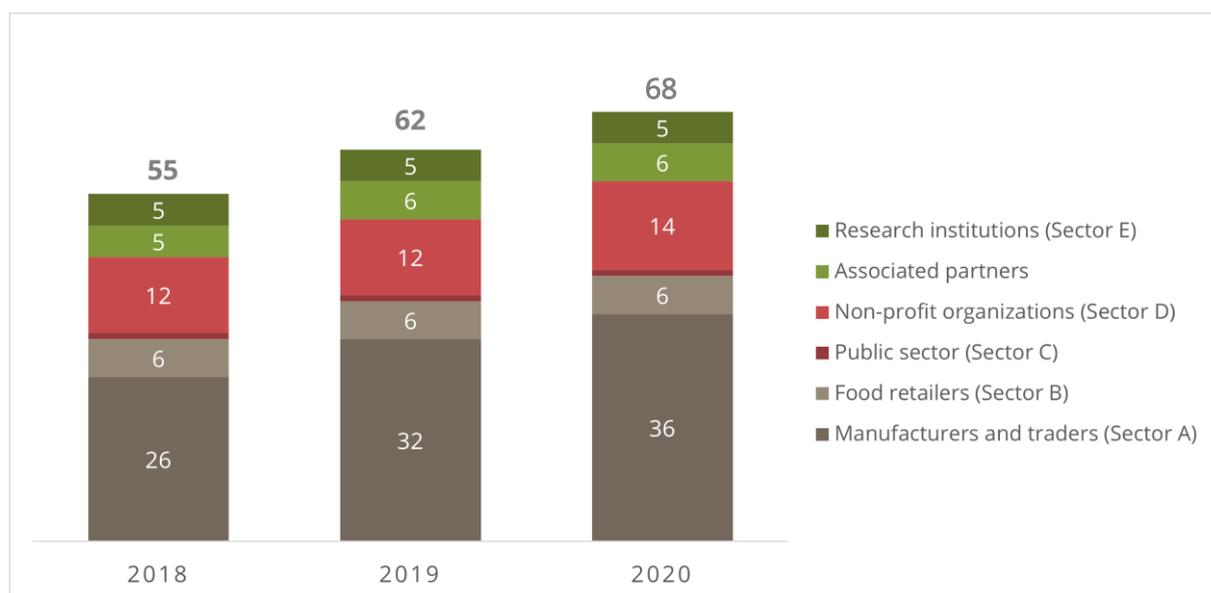


Figure 15: Distribution of the members of the SWISSCO by member sector (December 2020) compared to the previous year (December 2019). The State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) is the only member in the public sector.

Sector A

Manufacturers, traders and importers

Manufacturers, traders and importers play a crucial role in the cocoa value chain not only by buying and trading cocoa beans and cocoa-based products, but also through their involvement in the countries of origin.

Agroforce Commodities S.A.
 Barry Callebaut Schweiz AG
 Barry Callebaut Sourcing AG
 Caboz AG
 Choba Choba AG
 Chocolat Alprose SA
 Chocolat Bernrain AG
 Chocolat Frey AG
 Chocolat Stella SA
 Chocolats Camille Bloch SA
 Chocolats Halba
 CHOCOSUISSE
 Cocoasource SA
 Colcocoa Sàrl

EAB Management
 ECOM Agroindustrial Corp. Ltd.
 Farmer Connect SA
 gebana AG
 JB Cocoa
 KOA
 Läderach (Schweiz) AG
 Lindt & Sprüngli (Schweiz) AG
 Maestrani Schweizer Schokoladen AG
 Max Felchlin AG
 Minka SCS AG
 Mondelez Schweiz GmbH
 Nestlé Suisse SA
 Olam Cocoa
 Orfève
 Pakka AG
 Pronatec AG
 Puratos AG
 SCHÖKI AG
 Villars Maître Chocolatier SA
 Walter Matter SA
 Wander AG

Sector B

Food retailers

Food retailers exert a big influence on the product range and are directly linked to consumers, which makes them an important element in the cocoa value chain.

Aldi Suisse AG
Coop Cooperative
Denner AG
Lidl Schweiz AG
Federation of Migros Cooperatives
Valora Holding AG

Sector C

The public sector

The federal government supports various initiatives enabling sustainable growth in cocoa countries of origin through public-private partnerships.

State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)

Sector D

Non-profit organizations

Non-profit organizations such as development, consumer, and label organizations have an important voice in stressing the challenges in the cocoa sector and represent the concerns of civil society in the association.

Earthworm Foundation
Eos Entrepreneur Foundation
FarmStrong Foundation
HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation
International Cocoa Initiative
Committee for UNICEF Switzerland and Liechtenstein
Lindt Cocoa Foundation
Max Havelaar
myClimate
Rainforest Alliance & UTZ
Swiss Foundation of the Cocoa and Chocolate Industry
Solidar Suisse
Solidaridad
Swisscontact

Sector E

Research institutions

Swiss universities, research institutes and consultancies are working intensively on innovative approaches to sustainability. As members of the SWISSCO, their expertise is channeled into practical projects.

ETH Zurich
Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL
Bern University of Applied Sciences, School of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences BFH-HAFL
South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd.
Zurich University of Applied Sciences ZHAW

Associate partners

The SWISSCO is committed to a close cooperation with all major actors in the global cocoa sector and therefore enters into partnerships with associated partners at an international level. Associated partners can include governments, producer organizations, and international organizations active in the cocoa sector. Associate partners have no voting right at the General Assembly.

Beyond Chocolate
Committee on Sustainability Assessment
GISCO German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa
IDH the sustainable trade initiative
ITC International Trade Center
World Cocoa Foundation

9 Finances

Balance sheet

Assets	CHF
Cash Bank EEK	589'853
Receivables	27'501
Accounts paid in advance	4'841
Total assets	622'195

Liabilities	CHF
Payables	39'841
Accrued expenses and deferred income	16'155
Current liabilities	55'996
Capital	460'567
Annual result	105'632
Organizational capital	566'199
Total liabilities	622'195

Statement of operations

Income	CHF
Membership fees	207'496
SECO contribution	300'000
Total income	507'496

Expenditures	CHF
Staff and office costs	-255'111
Expenses Board	-23'636
Communication	-27'884
External consulting services	-
Events	-1'385
Logistics, general and travel expenses	-10'517
Expenditures Office	-318'533
Working Groups co-facilitation	-24'233
Monitoring and impact measurement	-19'250
Small Grant Facilities	-37'405
Information sharing	-2'431
Expenditures peer learning network	-83'319
Total expenditures	-401'852
Operating result	105'644
Interest income	0
Interest expenses, bank charges	-12
Annual result	105'632

Imprint

Content & Layout Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa

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Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa, July 2021

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