



Swiss Platform for
Sustainable Cocoa

ANNUAL REPORT

2019



The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa is a multi-stakeholder initiative bringing together the main actors of the cocoa value chain. Chocolate manufacturers, cocoa traders, food retailers, the public sector, non-governmental organizations, and research institutes are bundling their knowledge and efforts for greater sustainability in the sector. The members of the Cocoa Platform are committed to improving the living conditions of cocoa farmers and their families, protecting natural resources, and creating a viable and resilient cocoa value chain for present and future generations. The long-term goal of the Cocoa Platform is to ensure all cocoa and cocoa products imported into Switzerland are sourced from sustainable production.



58 percent of cocoa equivalents imported into Switzerland were sourced from sustainable production (+ eight percentage points compared to the previous year)



70'230 farmers were reached by the seven value chain projects launched in 2019 which are piloting innovative approaches to improve living conditions



The members of the Cocoa Platform engaged **in five working groups** to increase the exchange of knowledge and the development of joint solutions in a non-competitive environment



The Cocoa Platform promotes the **collaboration** with local authorities and organizations in producer countries and coordinates its measures with like-minded national and international initiatives

Editorial by the President

The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa can report considerable progress on our ambitious objectives, in the second year of its existence. While much remains to be achieved, there are three important areas of progress.

1. Impact-oriented Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework

An impact-oriented Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework (MEL Framework) with relevant indicators for measuring sustainability in the cocoa value chain was developed. The Platform members reached unanimous agreement on the Principles for Sustainable Cocoa and adopted the MEL Framework at the General Assembly in 2019. This will guarantee transparency and important feedback as well as significant learning for the Platform itself.

2. Increase of percentage of sustainably sourced cocoa

The members of the Cocoa Platform increased the import of sustainably sourced cocoa by 8 percentage points in 2019, to reach 58% of the total amount of cocoa imported to Switzerland. There is still some way to go before attaining our overall goal of 80% by 2025, but we are without doubt moving in the right direction with sound speed. Challenges remain, such as in sourcing sustainable cocoa butter, but one of our working groups has already developed some concrete ideas to improve the situation.

3. Launch of seven innovative projects reaching about 70'000 farmers

In cooperation with the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), the Platform launched seven innovative projects in 2019 reaching about 70,000 farmers (30% of them women) in different regions. These projects aim to improve productivity, help farmers to diversify their sources of income, provide information for farmers on different methods and mapping, and support climate smart agriculture and agroforestry. A second call for projects focusing on cocoa landscape initiatives was also carried out in 2019 and launched in 2020.

These activities and positive results, described in more detail in this Annual Report, could only be achieved through close cooperation between all members of the Platform – a process involving extensive dialogue and information-sharing about new approaches and ideas. This open, creative, future-building dialogue between the private sector, NGOs, the Swiss government and scientific institutions, has triggered new insights, innovative approaches and fascinating new forms of dialogue and cooperation. Our General Assembly in 2019 also demonstrated this same spirit of open-minded exchange by organizing a discussion with the Chief Executive of the Ghana Cocoa Board and the CEO of the International Cocoa Organization. Our Platform today is a high-quality knowledge network which will in future collaborate intensely with the best initiatives in Europe, especially when it comes to tackling the toughest issues in our sector, including child labor and deforestation.

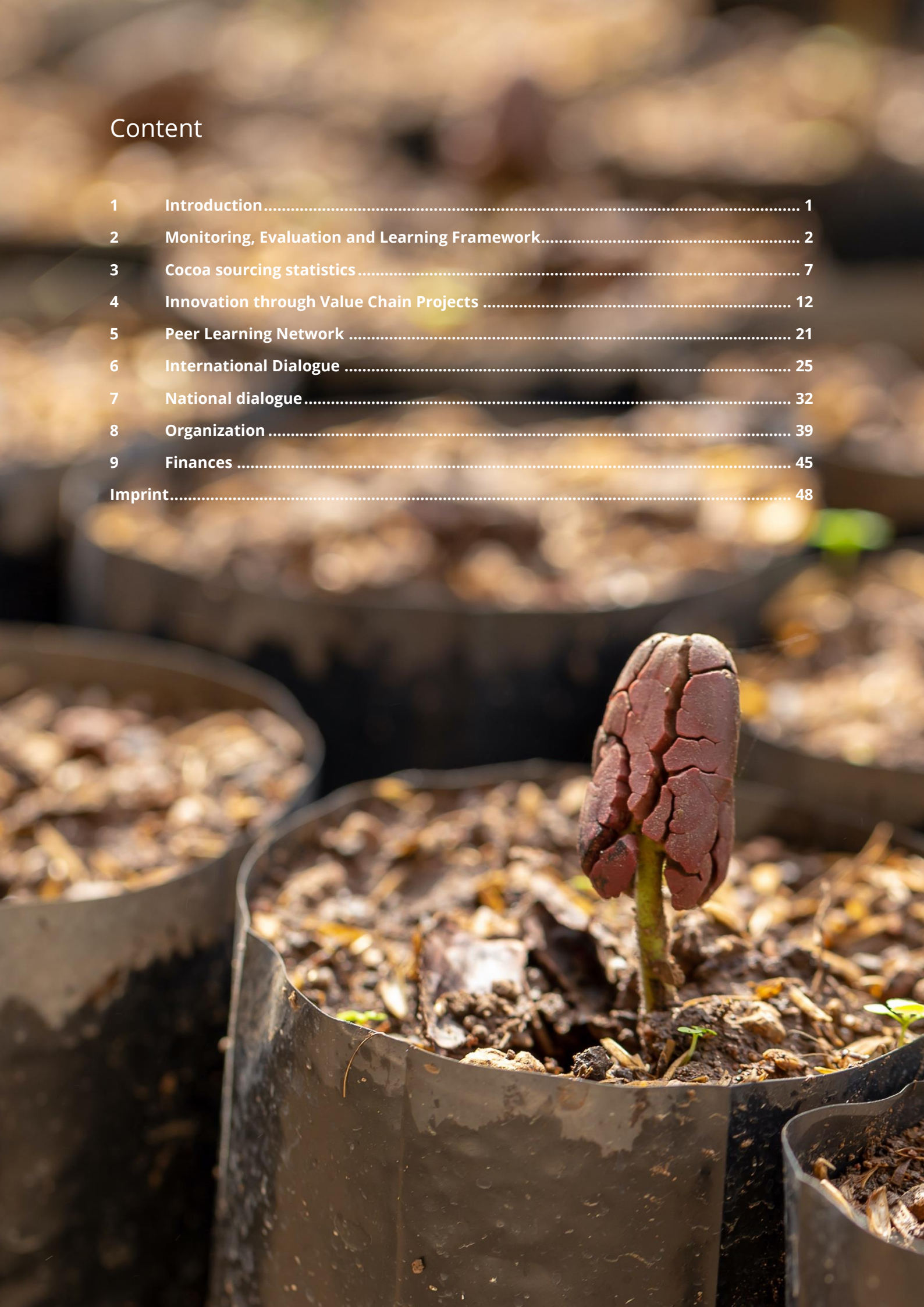
Sustainability in the cocoa value chain is about strengthening competitiveness and responsibility by nurturing innovation and cooperation with the best partners. Our efforts and achievements in these areas will ultimately build credibility. This conviction has triggered sound results and positive energy for our Platform's future work.

Having reached the age-limit I will leave the chairmanship but will continue as member representing our family Cocoa Business in Costa Rica. I'm very thankful to all members of the Platform for the open dialogue and impactful action we have seen over the last two years. And a big hand to all Board Members for their great energy, creativity and commitment. For our coordinating manager Christine Müller, I will select a beautiful tree in Costa Rica full of colorful and healthy Cocoa fruits as symbol of this beautiful time of great cooperation.

Ernst A. Brugger, President

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1 Introduction

The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa has adopted a common definition and six Principles for Sustainable Cocoa. The members of the Cocoa Platform are committed to enhance sustainability in the cocoa value chain by implementing these principles in their projects and programs by 2030.

At its first General Assembly in April 2019, the members of the Cocoa Platform adopted the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework, which comprises a shared understanding of sustainable cocoa, the methodology for calculating the share of cocoa imported from sustainable production, and common indicators to monitor progress and evaluate outcomes and impact of our interventions (Chapter 2).

All members have responded to this year's second member survey on the import of cocoa sourced from sustainable production. A first positive trend: an **increase by eight percentage points in the imported cocoa bean equivalents** sourced from sustainable production compared to the previous year. However, the amount of cocoa butter imported from sustainable production decreased by three percentage points in the same period and remains the biggest obstacle to achieving the target of 80% of cocoa being sustainably sourced by 2025 (Chapter 3).

In 2019, the seven innovative value chain projects (the proposals were called for in 2018) **successfully piloted** the MEL Framework, testing the practical implementation of indicators and the data collection tool in the field. Seven new projects were approved in the 2019 call for proposals aiming at landscape approaches. They are being launched in 2020 (Chapter 4).

Chapter 5 summarizes the **joint efforts and activities** within our members' peer learning network of five different working groups and the MEL Community of Practice. The Platform's active engagement at international and national levels is reported in Chapters 6 and 7. Also included is the release of the Cocoa Platform video outlining our goals and main activities.

Chapter 8 presents the organizational structure and the people behind the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa. Finances are reported in Chapter 9.



2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework

To monitor progress towards achieving our goals and to measure impact, a common Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework was developed based on existing international frameworks.

Aligned efforts require a shared understanding of the social, environmental, and economic aspects of sustainable cocoa, and a common framework for monitoring and evaluating the achievements of the Cocoa Platform.

Adoption of the common Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework

At our first General Assembly on April 30, 2019, the members of the Cocoa Platform adopted the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework. The basis for the MEL Framework is the Declaration of Intent which was signed on June 28, 2017 comprising ten strategic goals. In goals 1 and 2, the Cocoa Platform commits to promote social, environmental and economic sustainability in the cocoa value chain and to make measurable contributions to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In Goal 5, the Cocoa Platform commits to sourcing all cocoa and cocoa products imported into Switzerland from sustainable production in the long term, with a first milestone set for 2025, by when 80 percent of cocoa and cocoa products shall be sourced from sustainable production.

The Board set up a task force (later replaced by the MEL Community of Practice) led by the Coordination Office to develop the MEL Framework in a participatory process and in collaboration with the Research Institute for Organic Agriculture (FiBL). The main aim was to align existing sets of indicators and evaluation methods to avoid redundant efforts.

The MEL Framework comprises a shared understanding of sustainable cocoa by providing a definition and Principles for Sustainable Cocoa. It describes transparently the methodology for calculating the share of cocoa imported from sustainable production and provides common indicators for monitoring progress and evaluating the impact of our interventions. The Framework and the results serve as basis for a continuous learning process.

- **Monitoring:** A continuous assessment using selected, relevant and systematically collected data to provide information about the output and progress made towards the objectives of interventions (accountability);
- **Evaluation:** A selective assessment to complement ongoing monitoring and to provide more in-depth and systematic information about the relevance, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of interventions; and
- **Learning:** Analysis of successes and failures, based on the monitoring and evaluation of data, to provide information for decision-making and continuous improvement in order to strengthen the impact and effectiveness of interventions.

Our goal: Implementation of the Principles for Sustainable Cocoa by 2030

The members of the Cocoa Platform are committed to enhance the sustainability in the cocoa value chain and to make a measurable contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. What is understood by "sustainability in the cocoa value chain", and what criteria have to be met specifically for cocoa to be "sustainable"? To answer these questions, the Cocoa Platform developed a common definition and specific Principles for Sustainable Cocoa. Based on the Brundtland definition for sustainable development¹, the ICCO Global Cocoa Agenda² and the International Cocoa Agreement³, the Cocoa Platform understands Sustainable Cocoa as:

Cocoa which is produced and sourced from a system that strives for decent living conditions of cocoa farmers and their families, promotes climate mitigation and adaptation and protects biodiversity, and aims at an economically viable and transparent cocoa value chain, both for present and future generations.

Cocoa can only be sustainable when social, environmental and economic factors are addressed in a holistic, inter-connected approach. The livelihood of cocoa farmers and their families can only be improved if cocoa farmers earn a living income, if human rights are respected, if underlying ecosystems are managed sustainably and if the complex challenges are addressed in collaboration with all stakeholders in a transparent manner. The members of the Cocoa Platform are committed to implement the six Principles for Sustainable Cocoa by 2030:



Social sustainability

1. Promotion of decent living conditions and the contribution to a living income for cocoa farmers and their families;
2. Prevention of the worst forms of child labor;



Environmental sustainability

3. Prevention of deforestation and sourcing from protected areas and promotion of forest restoration;
4. Promotion of climate-smart agriculture and on-farm biodiversity;



Economic sustainability

5. Increased farm productivity and profitability; and
6. Promotion of participation, partnership and transparency along the cocoa value chain.

¹ Brundtland Report "Our Common Future", United Nations, 1987, <http://www.un-documents.net/our-common-future.pdf>

² https://www.icco.org/about-us/international-cocoa-agreements/doc_download/307-global-cocoa-agenda-english.html

³ https://www.icco.org/about-us/international-cocoa-agreements/cat_view/2-icco-agreements-and-their-history/3-2010-international-cocoa-agreement.html

At the cross-sectoral level, the Cocoa Platform encourages the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights⁴, e.g. by implementing the OECD-FAO Guidance on Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains⁵.

A modular MEL Framework based on the results chain

The MEL Framework is systematically guided by the six Principles for Sustainable Cocoa and is built upon the results chain, with interventions leading to a behavioral change and finally resulting in a systemic change. Each Principle is provided with a set of common indicators to monitor progress, evaluate outcomes and long-term impacts of projects, programs, and initiatives (interventions), as illustrated in Figure 1:

- *Basic output Indicators* measure and monitor outputs and progress being made against the objectives of interventions (accountability);
- *Advanced outcome indicators* measure and evaluate immediate and intermediate outcomes achieved through interventions;
- *Sector-wide impact indicators* measure and evaluate long-term impacts of interventions on a more systemic level and are implemented horizontally across interventions on a sample basis, ideally by an independent third party;
- *Optional Indicators* complement the existing set of indicators to broaden the coverage and to harmonize with other international frameworks and initiatives in the field of sustainable cocoa;
- *Farm and household characteristics* are recorded when collecting data to put the results into a wider context and to perform additional analysis, especially in relation to cross-cutting issues such as youth and gender.

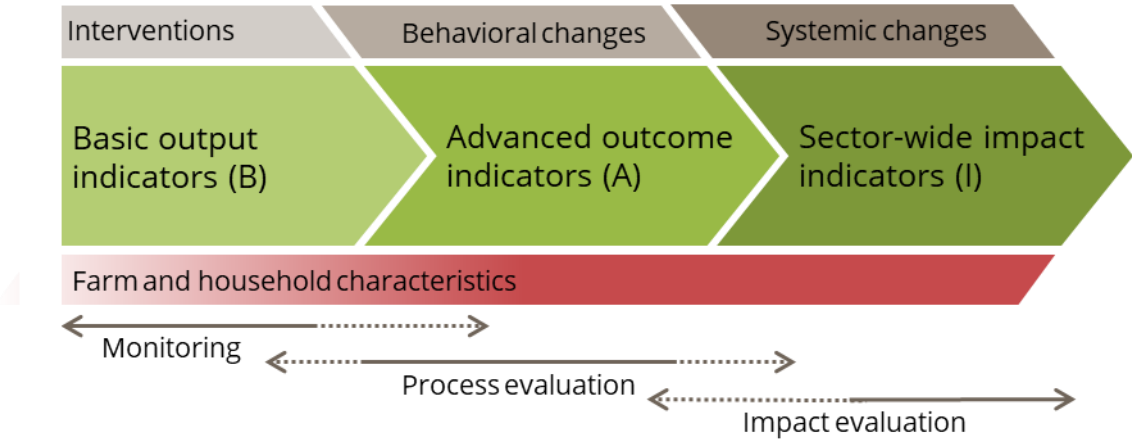


Figure 1: Modular structure of the MEL Framework, building on the results chain and consisting of basic output indicators, advanced outcome indicators and sector-wide impact indicators.

⁴ https://www.ohchr.org/documents/publications/GuidingprinciplesBusinessshr_eN.pdf

⁵ <http://www.oecd.org/daf/inv/investment-policy/rbc-agriculture-supply-chains.htm>

The common indicators of the MEL Framework are shown in Table 1, and corresponding metrics are listed in detail in Annex 1 . In an ongoing learning process, the MEL Community of Practice has further developed the indicators and metrics since the adoption of the MEL Framework in April 2019.

Step-by-step implementation and international harmonization

In a first step, the MEL Framework is piloted through the innovative value chain projects. A common monitoring matrix is mandatory for the projects co-financed by SECO. The projects offer an excellent opportunity to test the practical implementation of the indicators and the data collection tool in the field. The project leaders and practitioners participate in the MEL Community of Practice to share their experience in order to further optimize the MEL Framework. For the assessment of some advanced outcome indicators, scorecards and survey questionnaires are being developed by the Research Institute for Organic Agriculture FiBL.

After the pilot phase, the MEL Framework will be extended gradually to all projects, programs and initiatives being carried out by members of the Cocoa Platform. However, in order to create an international benchmark and to prevent redundant efforts for companies who are members of more than one European Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa, only a selection of key indicators will be applied. The process to harmonize the selection of key indicators started in 2019 in collaboration with initiatives in Germany and Belgium.

Table 1: Modular structure of the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework comprising basic output, advanced outcome and sector-wide impact indicators based on the results chain (metrics are listed in Annex 1).

	Principles for Sustainable Cocoa	Basic output indicators (B)		Advanced outcome indicators (A)		Sector-wide impact indicators (I)	
Social	1. Promotion of decent living conditions and the contribution to a living income for cocoa farmers and their families	1.1 B	Farm households reached with income / crop diversification	1.1 A	Adoption of income and crop diversification measures	1 I	Household income / farm income
	2. Prevention of the worst forms of child labor	2.1 B	Coverage by child labor monitoring and remediation scheme				
Environmental	3. Prevention of deforestation and promotion of reforestation	3.1 B	Farm mapping for traceable cocoa			3 I	Deforestation-free cocoa
	4. Promotion of climate-smart agriculture and on-farm biodiversity	4.1 B	Promotion of agroforestry systems	4.1 A	Implementation of agroforestry systems		
		4.2 B	Training of farmers in climate-smart agricultural practices	4.2 A	Adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices		
Economic	5. Improvement of farm profitability	5.1 B	Availability of advisory services	5.1 A	Cocoa productivity	5 I	Crop profitability
		5.2 B	Provision of cocoa planting material	5.2 A	Renovation and rehabilitation of cocoa areas		
		5.3 B	Access to finance				
	6. Promotion of participation, partnership and transparency the cocoa value chain	6.1 B	Participation in standard / sustainability programs	6.1 A	Functional capacities in producer organizations	6 I	Transparency of service provision and prices
		6.2 B	Long-term contracts and relationships with buyers				

3 Cocoa sourcing statistics

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 production. As a first milestone, we aim for at least 80% of cocoa equivalents physically imported into Switzerland to be based on sustainable production by 2025.

After 2018's baseline study on the imports of 2017, the Coordination Office conducted a second member survey in 2019 on the import of cocoa sourced from sustainable production in 2018. *Cocoa sourced from sustainable production is considered as cocoa equivalents which are either certified according to a sustainability standard or produced according to verified sustainability programs.* 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.



58% of cocoa bean equivalents imported into Switzerland in 2018 were sourced from sustainable production (+ eight percentage points compared to the previous year)

The survey **response rate was 100%** – many thanks to our members for their participation!



93% of all cocoa bean equivalents imported into Switzerland were by members of the Cocoa Platform (leaving a gap of seven percent)

62% were imported from sustainable production when only imports of Cocoa Platform members are taken into account



95% of the cocoa beans were imported from sustainable production (+ 18 percentage points compared to the previous year)



29% of cocoa bean equivalents from cocoa butter were sourced from sustainable production (-3 percentage points compared to the previous year)

25% of conventional cocoa bean equivalents are made up of cocoa butter alone

Global net imports of cocoa bean equivalents

Switzerland imported two percent of global net imports of cocoa bean equivalents in 2018 (Figure 2). The world's largest importers of cocoa bean equivalents are the United States (20%), Germany (18%) and Belgium (10%).

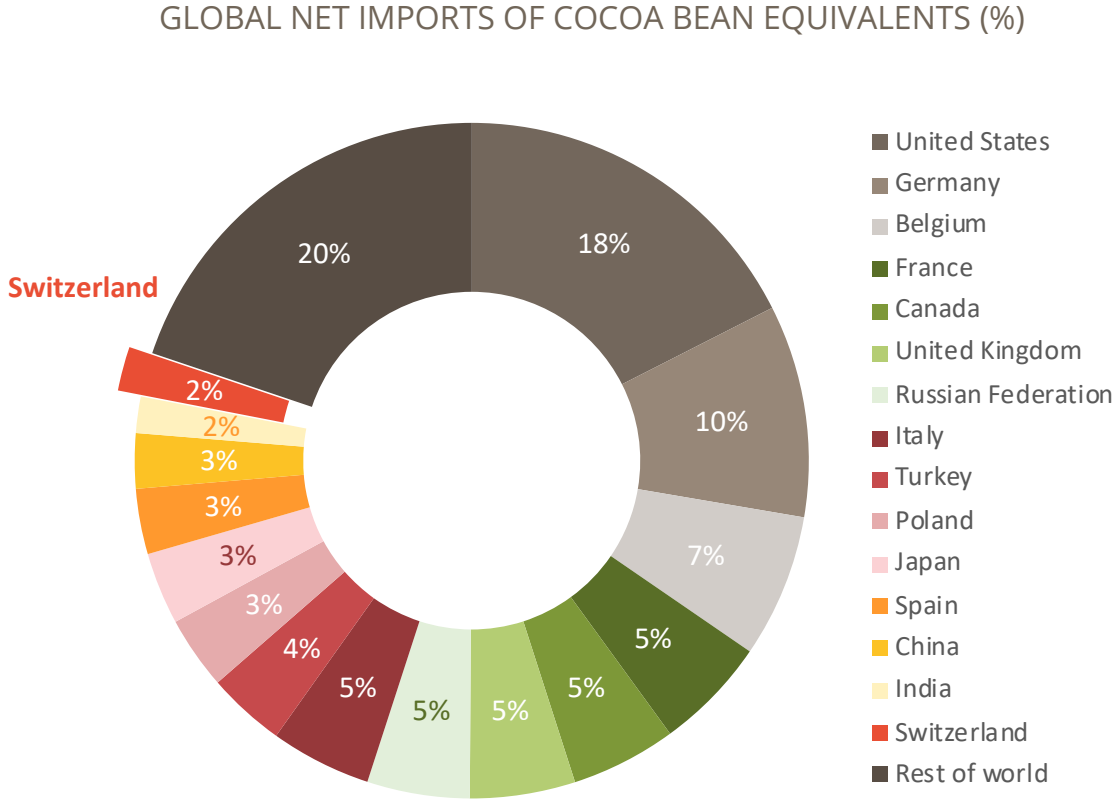


Figure 2: Global net imports of cocoa bean equivalents in the 2017/2018 harvesting seasons, expressed in percent. Source: ICCO.

Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics on cocoa and cocoa products

Based on the Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics for 2018, imports of cocoa and cocoa products into Switzerland account for 125,276 tons, which corresponds to **110'726 tons** of cocoa bean equivalents (Figure 3). Imports of cocoa bean equivalents **increased by three percent** compared to the previous year. The largest segments are cocoa beans (41%) and cocoa butter (35%), followed by cocoa paste (12%) and cocoa powder (5%).

On the other hand, Switzerland exported 148'687 tons of cocoa and cocoa products, which corresponds to **62'389 tons** of cocoa bean equivalents. The discrepancy between the two figures results from the fact that Switzerland exports a lot of chocolate and other chocolate products, which contain additional ingredients such as sugar and milk powder. This means that in Switzerland, more than half (56%) of all imported cocoa bean equivalents are re-exported.

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

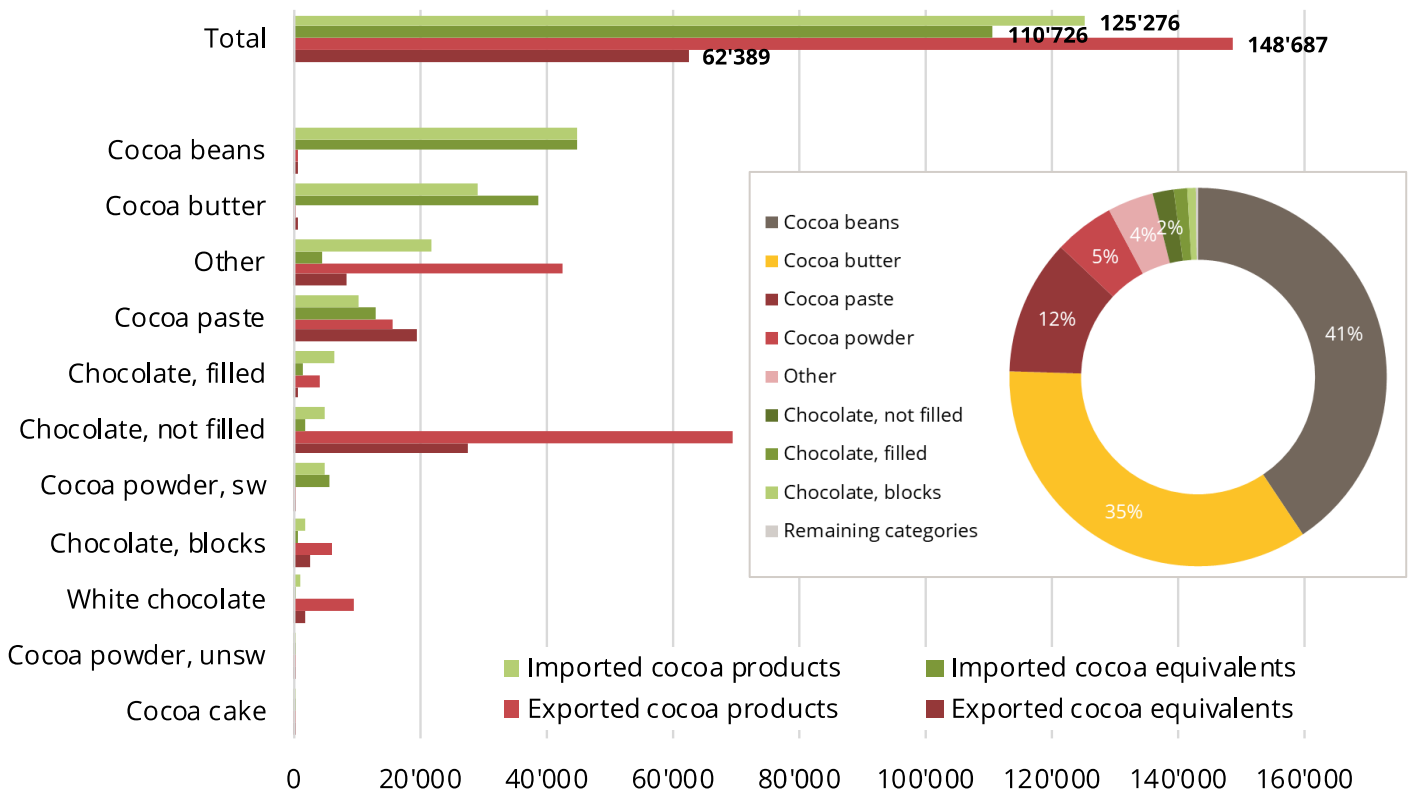


Figure 3: Main figure: Imports and exports of cocoa and cocoa products for 2018 (tons). Inset figure: Share of segregated cocoa bean equivalents on total imports (%). Source: Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics.

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. The reported figures are publicly available and systematically segregated into cocoa beans, cocoa butter, cocoa paste, etc..

However, the Swiss Foreign Trade Statistics do not provide any information on the production method or certification. This data has to be collected through a survey of the members of the Cocoa Platform.

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.

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

In 2018, **58%** of all cocoa bean equivalents imported into Switzerland were sourced from sustainable production (Figure 4), representing an **increase of eight percentage points** over the previous year. The increase was seen mainly in verified corporate sustainability programs (increase of six percent). While the share of cocoa beans sourced from sustainable production has increased by eight percent, the share of cocoa butter decreased by three percent in the same period.

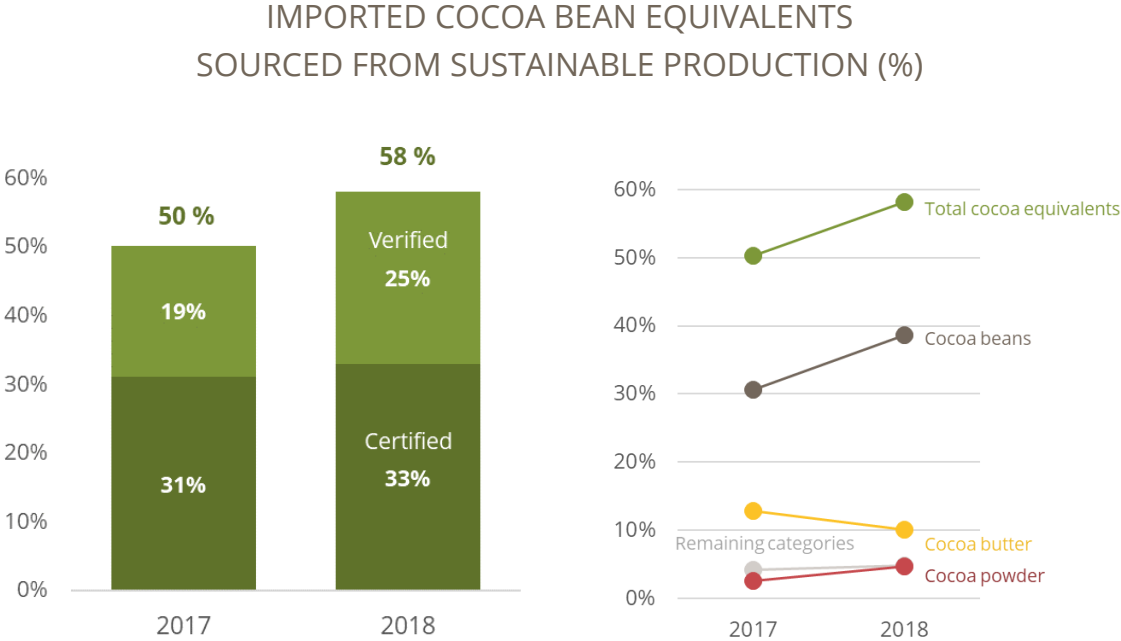


Figure 4: Share of cocoa sourced from sustainable production (certified and verified) on total imported cocoa bean equivalents for 2017 and 2018. Source: Member Survey.

All private sector members (33 organizations: chocolate manufacturers, importers and traders, food retailers) were invited to take part in the survey and all responded either by completing the data collection tool or by recording no imports of cocoa into Switzerland. This corresponds to a 100% response rate. As shown in Figure 5, the members of the Cocoa Platform cover **93%** of Swiss imports of cocoa bean equivalents. The remaining seven percent of cocoa bean equivalents are imported by non-members, with data missing on the source and production method of those cocoa bean equivalents.

With respect to conventionally produced cocoa, 25% is made up of cocoa butter alone, as illustrated in Figure 5. Only 29% of the imported cocoa butter is sourced from sustainable production, as shown in Figure 6. This was a decrease over the previous year. The traceability of cocoa butter and the availability of sustainably produced cocoa butter remain the biggest hurdles to achieving our target of 80 percent sustainably sourced cocoa by 2025.

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

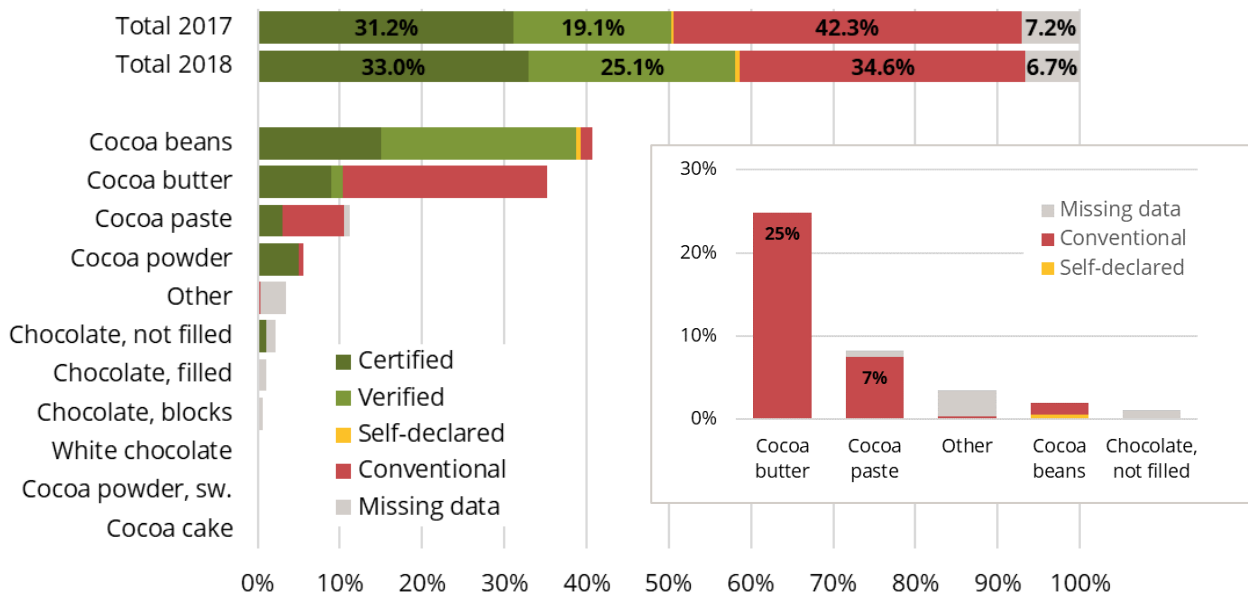


Figure 5 Main figure: share of certified, verified, self-declared and conventional cocoa bean equivalents on total imports (%). Inset figure: Potential for increasing the rate of cocoa sourced from sustainable production (share of self-declared and conventional cocoa bean equivalents plus missing data).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

When it comes to imports of cocoa bean equivalents solely by members of the Cocoa Platform, the share of cocoa equivalents sourced from sustainable production is **62%, four percent higher** than total of sustainably sourced imports (Figure 6). Importers of cocoa beans, cocoa powder and cocoa butter are all members of the Cocoa Platform.

SHARE OF COCOA SOURCED FROM SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION ON TOTAL IMPORTS BY MEMBERS OF THE COCOA PLATFORM (%)

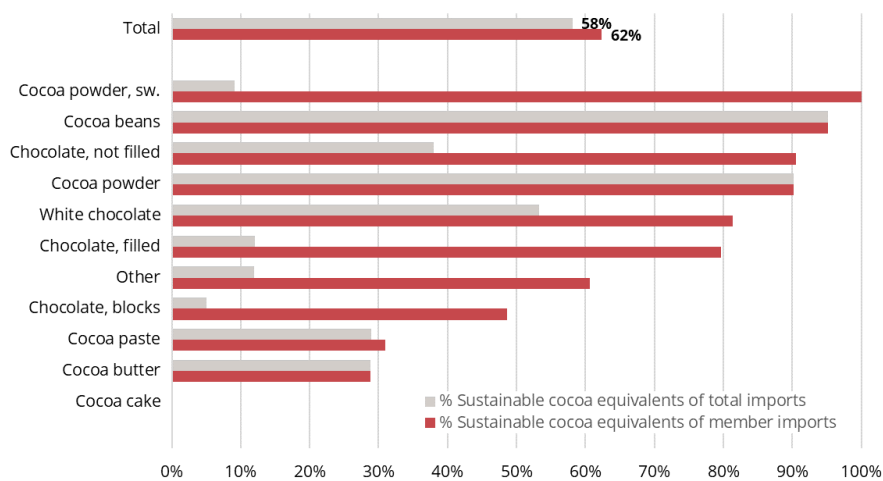


Figure 6: Share of cocoa sourced from sustainable production on total imports by members of the cocoa platform (%). Source: Member Survey.

4 Innovation through Value Chain Projects

In terms of cross-sectoral partnerships, members of the Cocoa Platform 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.

In early 2019, the Cocoa Platform launched seven innovative value chain projects which were approved in the 2018 call for proposals. The aim of the projects is to improve the living conditions of cocoa farmers and their families.

A second call for proposals was launched at the General Assembly on April 30, 2019. The call encouraged cross-company cooperation and partnerships between the private sector, NGOs and research institutions, as these are key to systemic change. Seven additional projects across Peru, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Uganda and Madagascar have been approved and will be launched in 2020.

All projects are co-financed by SECO with a total budget of CHF 7.6 million for 2018-2021. The budget was increased by one million Swiss Francs to cover the second call for proposals in 2019. The projects foreseen under the 2018 and 2019 calls for proposals target close to 100'000 cocoa farmers, as shown in Figure 7.

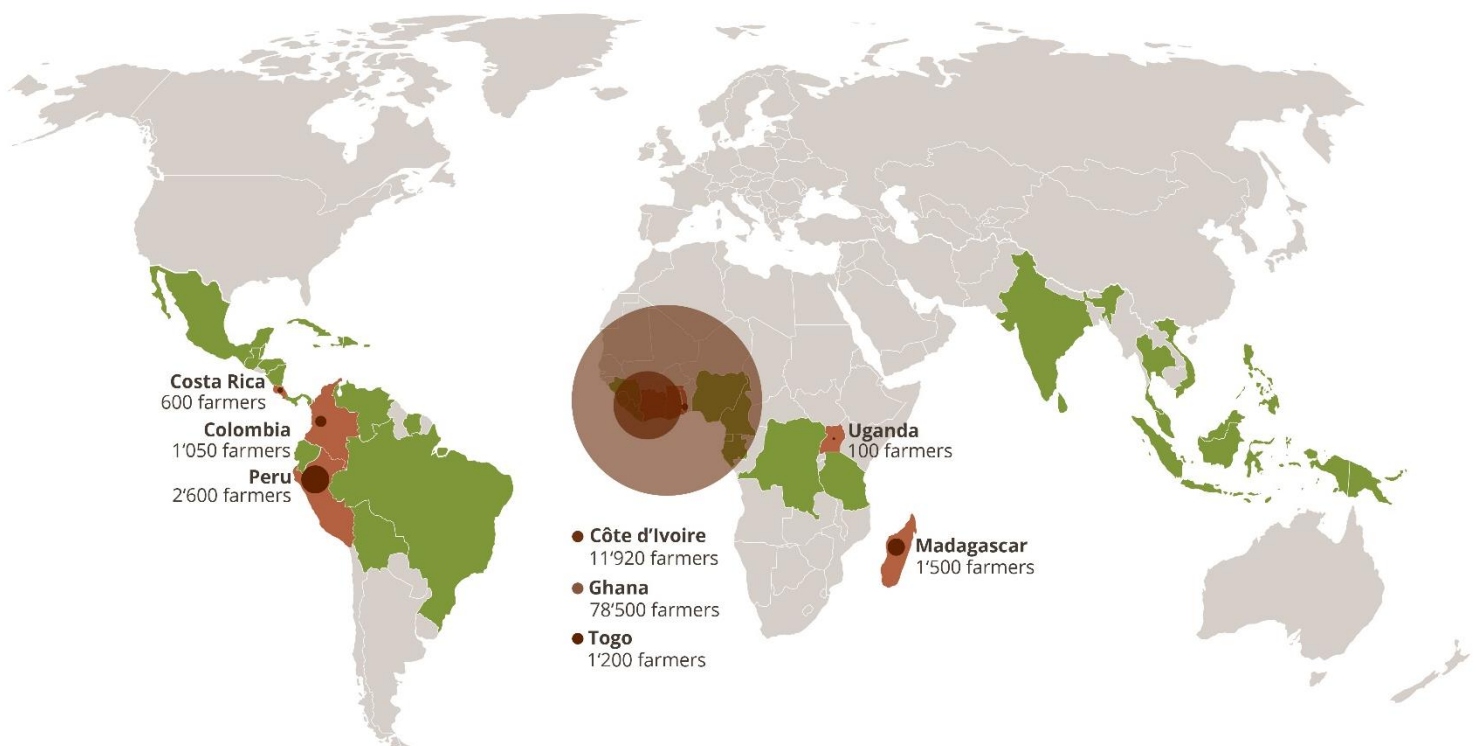


Figure 7: Green: Cocoa producing countries. Brown: Countries with projects approved in the calls for proposals 2018 and 2019, indicating aggregated number of targeted farmers per country. The size of the bubbles represents the number of farmers reached.

Piloting innovative approaches to improve the living conditions of cocoa farmers

Seven value chain projects were launched in 2019 aimed at improving the living conditions of cocoa farmers through a variety of innovative approaches.



Income diversification

The promotion of revenues from other crops (including vegetable farming, agroforestry) 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 the nutrition of the farmers' families.



Targeted income support

Cost-efficient, risk-based and targeted income support to vulnerable households can reduce the 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.



Agroforestry

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.



Access to markets

Access to markets are developed at local, national and international levels to ensure the -effective sale of crops produced by income diversification activities such as vegetable gardens and agroforestry systems.



Increase of farm productivity

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. Many trainings are supported by demonstration plots and the provisioning of improved planting materials for the underplanting and replanting of old cocoa trees.



Financial inclusion

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 re-investments.

Results of the first year of monitoring using the MEL Framework

In the first year of implementation, the seven innovative value chain projects reached a total number of **70'320 farmers** of whom **30% were women farmers**. The results of the monitoring show that there is no "typical farmer" as is illustrated in Figure 8. The average farm size varies considerably from 1.4 to 6.4 hectares. In the project with the biggest average farm size, the average age of farmers was 60, and only eight percent of farmers were female. In the project in Costa Rica, the average non-cocoa farm area was the highest (the share of the cocoa area being 43%).

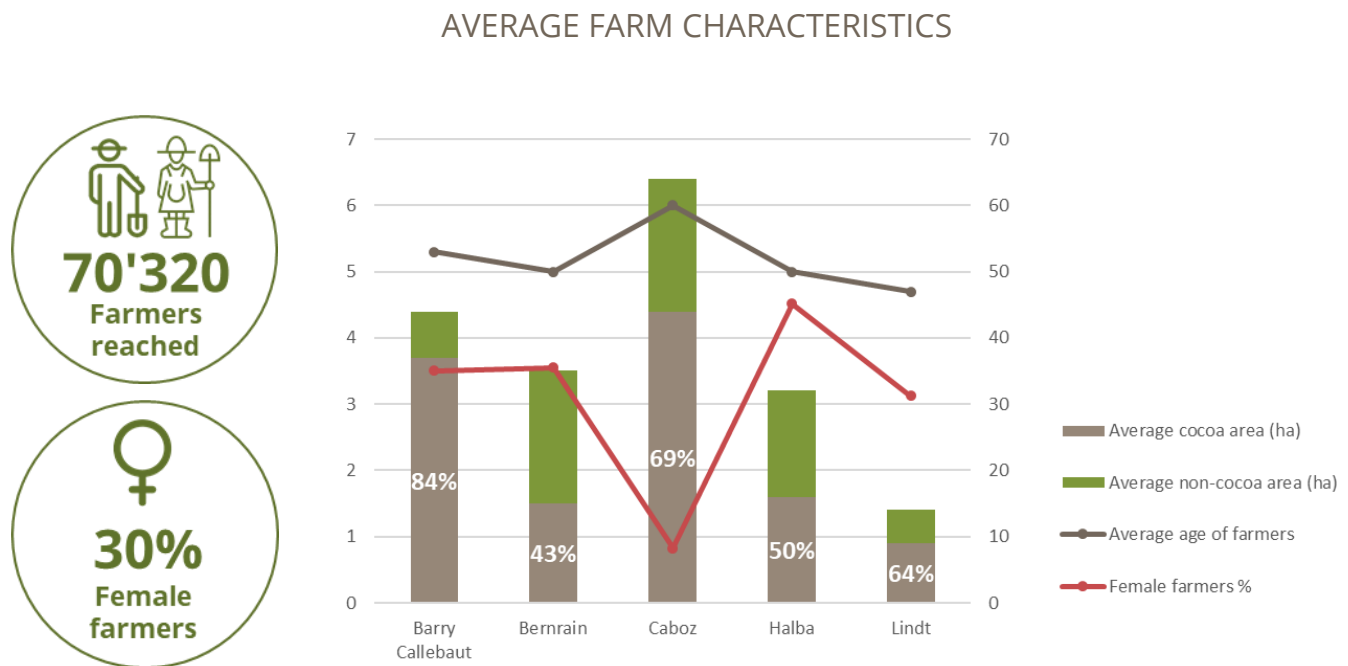


Figure 8: Left: Aggregated number of total farmers reached. Right: Average total farm area with average non-cocoa and cocoa area (%), average age of farmers and rate of female farmers involved in projects. Only those projects which collect this basic farm data are shown.

For selected indicators, targets were set for 2019. Figure 9 shows the average of target achievement across the projects. The average is deliberately not weighted by the number of farmers involved in the projects so that small projects are counted equitably. Looking at all projects, the target number of farmers was reached, but the rate was very varied. In one project, the number of farmers was deliberately reduced to avoid potential sourcing from protected areas. In another project, one of the partner cooperatives lacked financial and personal resources to implement the project. The projects made good progress in terms of the mapping of farms with GPS or polygon and they exceeded the target for including farmers in sustainability programs. Targets related to farmer capacity development, farm renovation and agroforestry systems were on average not fully met. Some projects could not work with the expected number of farmers, as explained above; other reasons were logistics and resource constraints.

ACHIEVEMENT OF TARGETS (%)

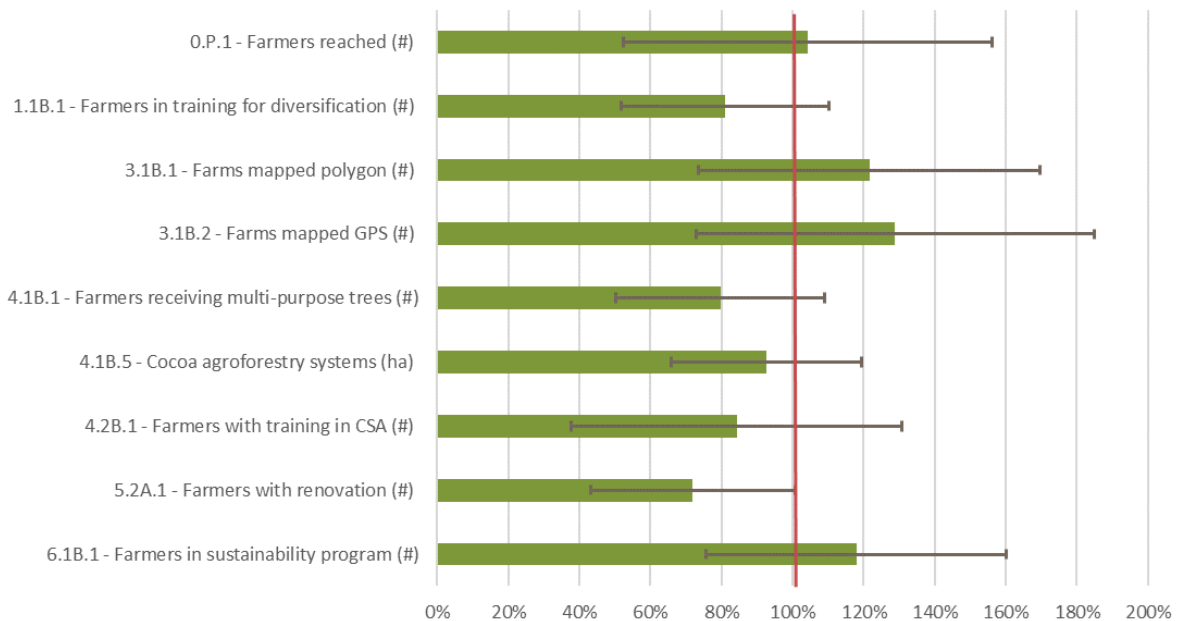


Figure 9: Achievement of targets in percentage terms, indicating the mean of the projects (not weighted per farmers) and the standard deviation.

Figure 10 provides an overview of all indicators related to the total number of farmers reached. Almost all farms (98%) are covered by a child labor monitoring (and remediation) system, either via the company sustainability program or certification standard, to prevent the worst forms of child labor. The farms without such a system are based in Costa Rica where child labor is not an issue. All farms were mapped with GPS or polygon, which is a first and important step in traceability and the prevention of sourcing from protected areas. All farmers participate in a sustainability program – mainly in a company sustainability program – which is a precondition to improving functional capacities in producer organizations and transparency.

Many farmers received capacity development in income diversification (12%) including disseminated practices in vegetable farming, agroforestry, livestock and off-farm activities, which enable farmers and their families to improve their income. A slightly higher number of farmers (14%) also received training in climate smart agriculture, including intensification practices and practices related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. The availability of advisory services varied considerably between projects from nine to 163 farmers per field officer. On average, 64 farmers were assigned to a single field officer.

About two percent of all farmers who were reached received access to finance (saving accounts and loans). This rate is relatively low because the data was not recorded across all projects. Financial services enable farmers to buy high-quality cocoa plants and supplies and to reinvest in their farms.

The percentage of women farmers receiving access to finance was 40%. This means that the rate of female farmers involved in savings accounts and loans is higher than the overall rate of participation of female farmers (30%). On the other hand, the rates of female farmers receiving capacity development in climate smart agriculture and cocoa seedlings were lower (25% and 19%, respectively).

RATE OF FARMS/FARMERS COVERED FOR SELECTED INTERVENTIONS (%)

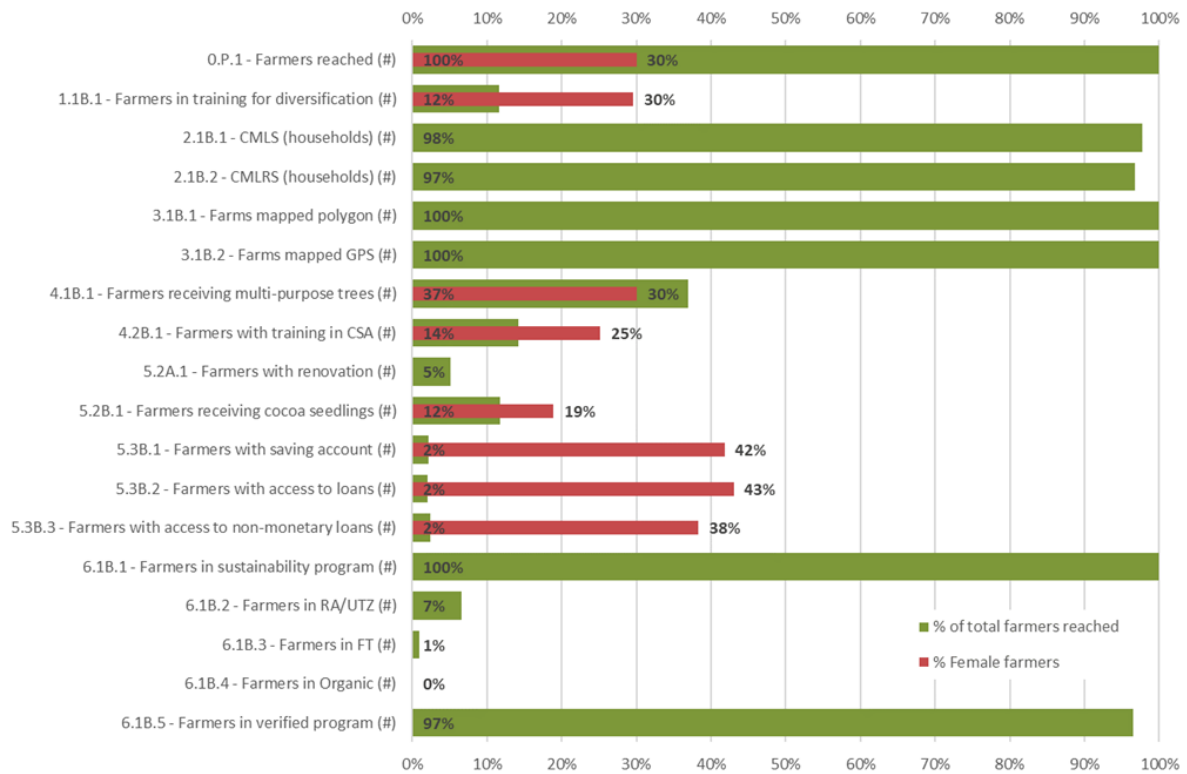


Figure 10: Rate of farms and/or farmers covered for various interventions (%). The red bars indicate the rate of female farmers involved. For example: 2% of all farmers received access to saving accounts, and of these farmers, 40% were female.

Figure 11 illustrates the total area of 97'161 hectares on which cocoa is grown across all projects. Relative to the total area, areas of newly implemented agroforestry systems, replanted and rehabilitated cocoa areas are shown (varying between 2.0 and 2.6 percent of the total area). A total of 2'547'150 cocoa seedlings were distributed to 8'764 farmers to gradually replant and rejuvenate old unproductive cocoa farms. Some 397'911 multi-purpose trees and 119'482 plantain suckers were distributed to 25'887 farmers to diversify farmers' incomes, promote on-farm biodiversity and increase their resilience to climate change. On average, four different species of multi-purpose trees were applied.



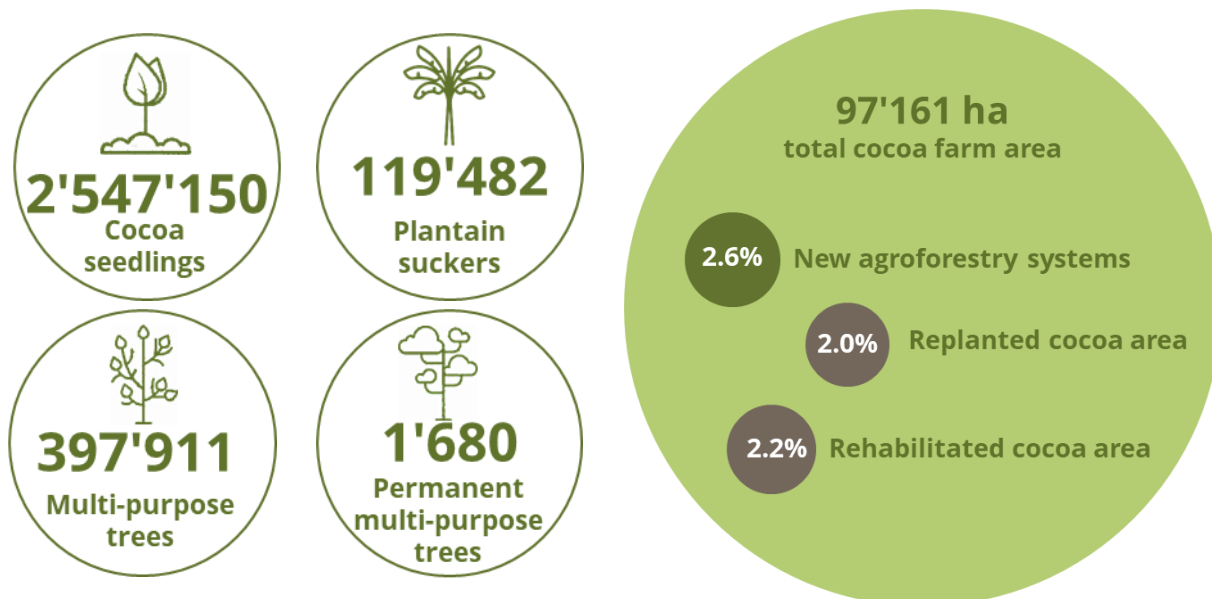


Figure 11: Left: Aggregated number of cocoa seedlings, plantain suckers and multipurpose trees distributed, number of permanent multi-purpose trees. Right: Total area on which cocoa is produced, relative areas of newly implemented agroforestry systems, replanted and rehabilitated cocoa areas.

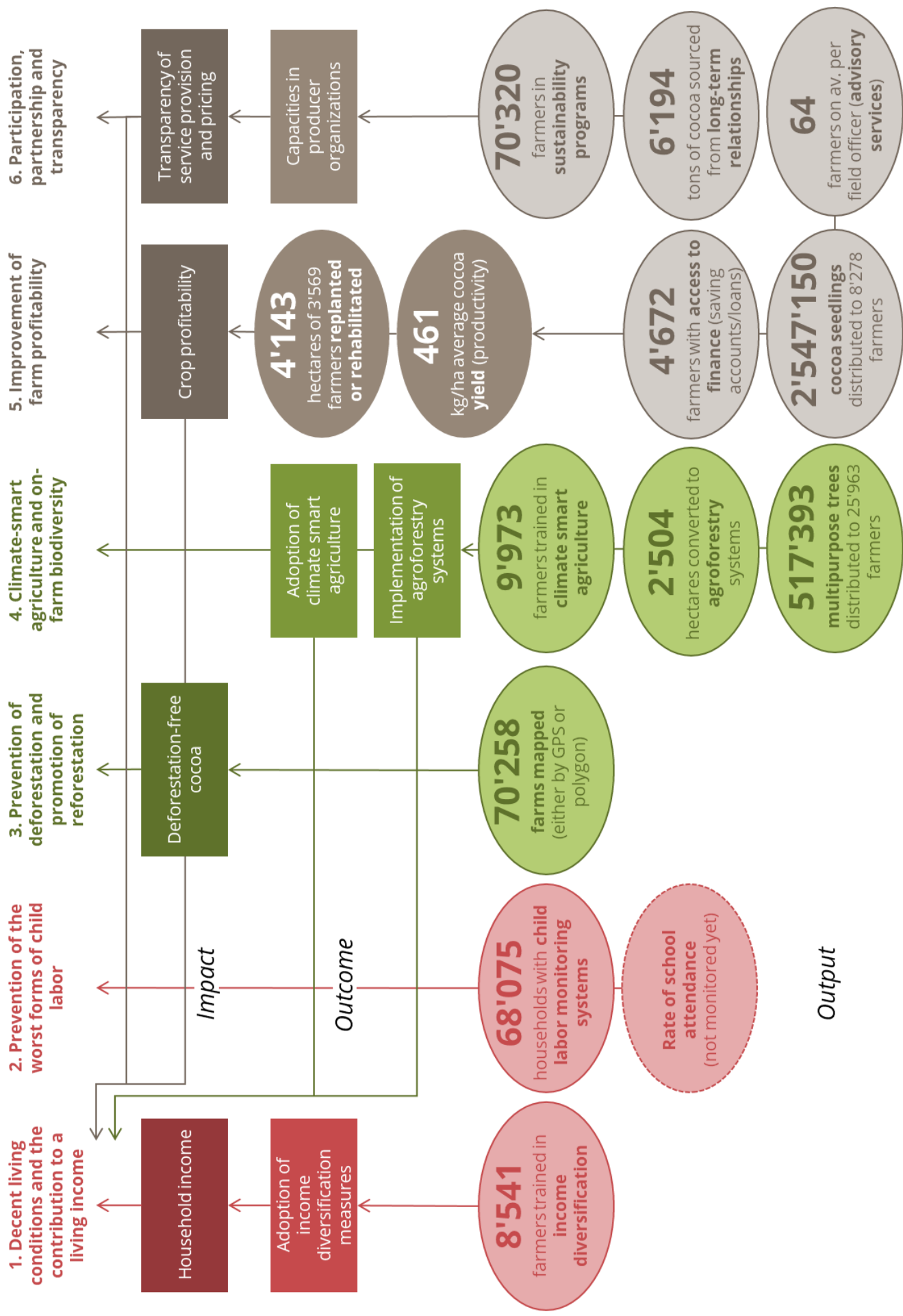
Figure 12 shows some of the absolute numbers collected when monitoring the output indicators. They are embedded in the complete Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework. The results chain shows that both measures and indicators are inter-related and part of a complex system. For example, in order to assess the contribution to a living income of cocoa farmers, a number of output indicators are applied such as capacity development in income diversification, capacity development in climate smart agriculture, the provision of planting material, and participation in sustainability programs and certification standards, as well as access to finance.

Learning and continuous improvement

The Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Community of Practice brings together the project leaders of the value chain projects, co-financed by SECO as well as other interested practitioners. The main aim of the Community of Practice is to pilot and continuously optimize the implementation of the MEL framework and to share the experiences and lessons learned. The participants fine-tune the indicators and metrics of the common monitoring framework and develop appropriate tools for data collection and reporting. The Community of Practice is supported by an expert from the Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) and is open to all members of the Cocoa Platform.

The project leaders reported back that the data collection tool was easy to understand and implement, and that the selection of indicators was appropriate as most data were already recorded in the frame of certification standards or sustainability programs. The data collection tool helped the companies to revise their own data collection. Some indicators need additional metrics in order to get more qualitative information. For example, it was proposed by the project leaders to not only monitor the number of farmers per field officer, but also the number of on-farm and group trainings conducted.

Figure 12 (following page): Absolute figures collected from monitoring using output indicators. Results are shown embedded in the interrelated results chain.



Cross-company collaboration to trigger systemic change

In the second call for proposals, the Cocoa Platform and SECO invited the members of the private sector to submit proposals for innovative projects that add value along the cocoa value chain, show potential for scaling and take landscape approaches. The call explicitly encouraged co-applications with members from different sectors, a wider cooperation among companies and the engagement of local organizations to pursue systemic approaches. A total of 19 concept notes were submitted. Thirteen proposals fulfilled the suitability criteria and were invited for presentation to the Expert Committee. Several independent proposals suggested working in the same geographic regions of Peru and Colombia. The Expert Committee therefore divided the proposals into two main groups with slightly different approaches and timelines.

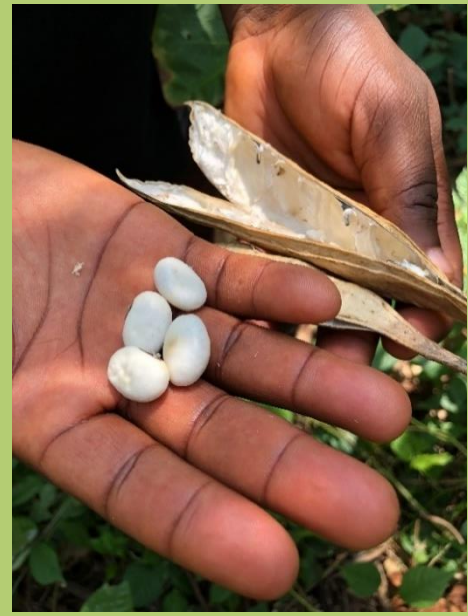
- Group 1 (normal projects): Five applicants were invited to prepare a full proposal with a fixed budget ceiling. Four proposals were approved, and one was invited to reframe the proposal. All five projects were expected to start in the first quarter of 2020. The projects will implement landscape approaches 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.
- Group 2 (Latin American landscape projects): For Colombia and Peru, applicants involved in different proposals were invited to join forces and elaborate a full proposal focusing on one project per country. For both countries, SECO explicitly requested that effective links with existing SECO projects were to be made. The joint proposals are yet to be evaluated and are expected to start in the second quarter of 2020.

The projects accepted in the 2019 call for proposals will run from 2020 to 2022 and are expected to reach over 17,000 cocoa farmers across Peru, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Uganda and Madagascar.

Impressions from the field

Several of the projects were visited by the President, Board members and the Coordination Office of the Cocoa Platform over the course of the year. On following pages we present some impressions from the field visits to the Sankofa project in Goaso and the Lindt & Sprüngli Project in Tapa, both located in the Ashanti region of Ghana, as well as the CABOZ and projects located in the Soubré Region of Côte d'Ivoire.

Figure 13 (following page): Impressions from the field. Top row: Sankofa Projects, Chocolats Halba, Ghana. Middle rows: Lindt & Sprüngli project with implementing partner Ecom, Ghana. Bottom row: Caboz and Project, Ivory Coast.



5 Peer Learning Network

The sustainability challenges in the cocoa sector are manifold and require joint efforts and innovative solutions. To achieve measurable impacts, the members of the Cocoa Platform engage in thematic working groups to stimulate the exchange of knowledge and the development of joint solutions in a non-competitive environment.

The cocoa sector faces a number of sustainability challenges. In the Peer Learning Network, members of the Cocoa Platform gain a common understanding of the challenges in the cocoa sector and develop joint solutions. Knowledge and experiences are shared to come up with best practice approaches in a non-competitive environment. The Peer Learning Network embraces five topic-specific Working Groups and a Community of Practice with the aim to implement and improve the common monitoring system. All groups are co-facilitated by members of the Cocoa Platform and are open to all members for participation. The results are shared with the members of the Association in dedicated information and learning events.

Working Group Living Income and Child Labor

Most cocoa farmers in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana still live below the extreme poverty line. Poverty is one of the root causes of human rights violations at the smallholder farmer level, notably in the form of child labor. The aim of the Working Group Living Income and Child Labor is to:

- 1) Develop a competence center 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.
- 2) Share knowledge and experience to develop innovative solutions and strategies to help members of the Cocoa Platform to take actions that can contribute to closing income gaps and reducing child labor, including the worst forms of child labor.

In 2019, the working group commissioned ICI to conduct a desk research on the effects of income changes on child labor. Out of 400 peer-reviewed publications on income and child labor in developing countries, around 50 were selected based on minimum quality criteria. The preliminary findings were presented to the Working Group in October. In summary, the literature review shows that the relationship between income changes and child labor is complex. While income increases are associated with reductions in child labor in some situations, in other situations, they can result in increases in child labor. The latter situation is often due to enhanced earning opportunities that also increase the value of children's time spent on work. The study was published in April 2020.

The working group also initiated a process to develop targets on child labor and living income for the Cocoa Platform's Principles for Sustainable Cocoa. Due to the complexity of the issues and methodology (questions regarding the definition of system boundaries, the need to more closely align the targets with the implementation of the MEL Framework and ongoing initiatives to align targets with other European initiatives) the process was postponed after two conference calls. The working group subsequently focused its efforts on the sharing of knowledge and experience by organizing two learning events in 2020 dedicated to child rights (first workshop) and living income (second workshop).



Working Group Climate Resilience and Biodiversity

Due to unsustainable farming practices, cocoa production is often accompanied by land degradation and the loss of biodiversity. Furthermore, cocoa production is often increased at the expense of natural forests, leading to deforestation. Climate change is posing an additional threat to cocoa production putting at risk the livelihoods of many cocoa farmers. The Working Group Climate Resilience and Biodiversity develops best practice solutions to foster sustainable cocoa cultivation practices, halt deforestation, promote biodiversity and increase the climate resilience of cocoa farmers. To this end, the group gathers information from current initiatives, projects and publications to develop best practices, tools and methods that support the overall objectives of the working group, with special emphasis placed on increasing farmers' incomes:

- Improvement of climate resilience and overall productivity;
- increase of biodiversity and habitat diversity in cocoa growing regions;
- reduction of pressure on existing protected areas;
- conservation of existing forest systems and their ecosystem services;
- recovery of deforested and degraded cocoa regions and their ecosystems.

In 2019, the working group started with a meeting in January of a sub-group to revise the environmental indicators of the common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. This was followed by four subsequent meetings with the entire working group, which revised and sharpened its joint objectives and reviewed the work achieved in international networks and initiatives. A lot of emphasis was put into the development of a roadmap for the members of the Cocoa Platform to implement the environmental Principles for Sustainable Cocoa (Principles 3, 4 and 5). As part of this work, a stocktaking of best practices was conducted. These practices are being evaluated and will be developed into concrete recommendations for the entire Cocoa Platform in 2020.

Working Group Access to Finance

Low financial literacy and lack of access to financial services remain a major obstacle for many cocoa farmers and cooperatives. Without access to financial services, farmers have no means to buy high-quality cocoa plants and supplies to reinvest in their farms and businesses. The overall objective of the Working Group Access to Finance is to enable accessible, and effective, cost-efficient and adequate financial and risk mitigation instruments for sustainable cocoa value chains especially of the actors in the Swiss cocoa sector.

Given that access to finance is a broad topic, the working group had to narrow its scope. It was agreed that organized entities (groups of cocoa farmers) and not individual smallholder farmers were the group with the greatest need for access to finance and with the highest potential to achieve impact at scale. Many of them face similar challenges:

- 1) Financial needs and support ranging from CHF 50'000 – 1'000'000;
- 2) scarcity of pre-financing mechanisms;
- 3) scarcity of mid- to long-term funds for assets and investments;
- 4) risks because of unclear property rights and lack of financial-administrative knowledge, and
- 5) lack of in-depth understanding of their sector and needs of the financial sector.

The Working Group therefore agreed to focus on producer cooperatives and small to mid-size enterprise (SME) in producer countries.

The working group commissioned a comparative study focusing on systemic capitalization and complementary solutions. The study was carried out by an external consultant, Gaëlle Bonnieux from Victorine SAS. Based on a set of case studies, the report identified key success factors for the financing of cocoa. It concluded that effective partnerships, technical assistance, a customer-centric approach, the bundling of products and services, the use of cash-less systems and the creation of an enabling environment were essential to address specific hurdles that prevent access to finance. The findings were discussed by participants of the working group and experts from the financial sector, and were used to revise the group's concept and work plan. Most importantly, the working group also organized an information event where the study's findings were presented and discussed with the members of the Cocoa Platform.

Working Group Non-Tariff Measures and Cadmium Residues

Cadmium is a naturally occurring heavy metal with a relatively high toxicity level. In order to reduce the intake of cadmium, various countries and trade organizations have recently established maximum limits for cadmium residues in foodstuff – including chocolate and cocoa products. These regulations lead to non-tariff trade barriers for many cocoa producing countries, especially in Latin America. The Working Group promotes the research and the exchange of scientific knowledge for the reduction of cadmium residues in cocoa beans.

The working group organized a joint information event with the Working Group Access to Finance where Bioversity International presented the results of their review on the current status of research and mitigation recommendations for cocoa production and cadmium uptake in Latin America. This review provides an overview of the ongoing and completed research centered on cadmium uptake in cocoa and current knowledge gaps. Despite a range of promising solutions presented in the review, the event also made it clear that there are no quick wins and that integrated approaches to minimize cadmium uptake always have to be based on local conditions and adapted

to the scale of the problem. There is still an urgent need to validate many of the observed results with field-based research.

The working group explored participation in an ongoing field-based research project on cadmium uptake in cocoa by the ECA/CAOBISCO/FCC joint research fund. The aim of the project is to test and confirm the findings from research conducted by the Cocoa Research Centre of the University of the West Indies in field trials in Peru, Colombia and Ecuador. The planned field trials will focus on testing soil amendments and the use of low cadmium accumulating rootstocks. The detailed research design is yet to be published by the ECA/CAOBISCO/FCC joint research fund. Once the design is available and evaluated by the working group, the group will open the possibility for participation to all members of the Platform. In 2019, the working group also commented on the “Code of practice for the prevention and reduction of cadmium contamination in cocoa beans” which is currently being developed by CODEX Alimentarius.

Working Group Traceable and Segregated Cocoa Butter

Businesses and consumers increasingly demand more traceability in the supply chain. Segregation ensures that cocoa from sustainability programs is physically kept separate from other cocoa throughout the entire supply chain. However, cocoa butter is predominantly pressed in large factories in Europe, causing a loss of traceability or high costs of segregation. The working group aims to develop a cost-effective and sector-wide supply system for traceable and segregated cocoa butter sourced from a sustainability program.

In 2019, the working group further developed the call for proposals for the supply of sustainable, segregated and traceable cocoa butter. Legal advice was sought on compliance with competition law. The call for proposals was sent to the main suppliers of cocoa butter in March. Two valid proposals were submitted. Open questions were clarified bilaterally with the companies. In compliance with competition law, the members of the working group will set up contracts with the companies bilaterally. By combining volumes, the idea is to reduce the efforts and costs of segregation.



6 International Dialogue

Key stakeholders from consumer and producer countries need take collaborative action to overcome the barriers to a sustainable cocoa value chain. The Berlin Declaration of the Fourth World Cocoa Conference states that "a sustainable cocoa sector is a collective responsibility of all stakeholders, and we should work together to achieve this ambitious goal. Areas should be identified for increased non-competitive collaboration, at local, national and global level, avoiding a proliferation of efforts that lack coordination."

The Cocoa Platform is committed to a close collaboration with all major actors in the global cocoa sector. It promotes 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 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 Cocoa Platform is a member of the ICCO Consultative Board which has an advisory capacity to the ICCO's Council.



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 members of the ICCO gather twice per year in Abidjan for the meetings of the ICCO. In its April meeting, Executive Director Michel Arrion presented the Five-Year Strategic Plan of Action (2019-2024). The highest priority is given to improving the living income of cocoa farmers by increasing the farm-gate price, combined with strategic management of production (supply) to avoid surpluses, agricultural intensification and to encourage modernization of farms, diversification and contract farming, especially for environmental services.

The Cocoa Platform was engaged in the Standing Committee on the Key Performances Indicators to define a common global monitoring framework. However, due to lack of consensus and lack of progress, the Standing Committee on the Key Performances Indicators was dissolved by the Secretariat. The Secretariat prepared a new proposal and invited the members of the Consultative Board for comments. In a joint effort, the Cocoa Platform, CHOCOSUISSE and SECO elaborated a common position on behalf of Switzerland.

Together with other members of the Consultative Board, the Cocoa Platform presented the room document on the Alliance on Living Income in Cocoa during the September meeting (see chapter below). The document was well received by Executive Director Michel Arrion. There is an opportunity to define common areas of collaboration with the Secretariat with the aim of achieving priority number one – a living income for cocoa farmers – in the Five-Year Strategic Plan of Action.

European Initiatives for Sustainable Cocoa

The European initiatives for Sustainable Cocoa are engaged to align their activities on both a strategic and operational level in order to leverage synergies and to avoid duplication.



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.

Strengthening the collaboration on the European level

In 2019, the collaboration between GISCO, Beyond Chocolate and the Cocoa Platform focused on developing a common monitoring system. A Memorandum of Understanding was prepared to be signed in 2020, with the aim of bundling efforts for a sustainable cocoa value chain through collaborative action, coordinating and aligning activities on the operational level, streamlining the communication and engagement with multi-national companies and of harmonizing the monitoring and evaluation systems.



Figure 14: The only way up Conference in Rotterdam. Representatives of the four European Initiatives for Sustainable Cocoa: Christine Mueller (SWISSCO), Jonas Mva Mva (IDH/DISCO), Beate Weiskopf (GISCO) and Els Haelterman (Beyond Chocolate).

Joint event with GISCO at the International, Cologne

"Business as usual is no longer an option". The outcome of the World Cocoa Conference in Berlin 2018 was a signal for change and the theme of a joint event organized by GISCO and the Cocoa Platform at the Fair for Sweets and Snacks (ISM) in Cologne at the beginning of the year. Three representatives of the confectionery industry, the food retailers and a cooperative from Côte d'Ivoire discussed whether the sector has effectively become more sustainable.

The panelists placed the farmer as entrepreneur in the center. Petra Heid of Chocolats Halba stressed that training in diversification, farm management to achieve secure nutrition and greater economic independence, and pre-financing to facilitate investments were three important elements for success. Alida N'Takpe-Coulibaly, the representative of an Ivorian cocoa farmers' cooperative, pointed out that farmers needed stronger support in their steps towards a more secure economic existence, which also requires a change in mindset on the part of farmers and could only be achieved through long-term coaching. Andres Tschannen from Barry Callebaut discussed strategies on how to improve the income of the farmers to overcome poverty and ensure their subsistence. In his closing remarks, Urs Furrer, Board member of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa, reinforced the demand for the inclusion of producer countries and the will to make cocoa farming a successful business.



Figure 15: from left to right: Lucas Simmons, Christine Mueller, Florian Schütze (Lidl), Andres Tschannen, Beate Weiskopf, Urs Furrer, Hans-Joachim Fuchtel (Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL), Alida N'Takpe-Coulibaly (RASSO COOP), Wolf Kropp-Büttner, Petra Heid, Hans-Peter Willi (Deputy Consul General of Switzerland in Frankfurt a. M.).

The "Only Way is Up" conference, Rotterdam

The European Initiatives for Sustainable Cocoa (GISCO, Beyond Chocolate, DISCO (to be founded) and SWISSCO) supported the organization of the conference's sessions on cocoa. High-level representatives from producing and consuming countries and the private sector discussed what a smart mix of conditions and interventions looks like for enabling a living income for cocoa farmers. The plenary session was followed by an interactive debate. In a common statement at the end of the

conference, the initiatives together confirmed a strong collaboration, especially in view of common commitments, collaborative action and a common monitoring system.

Alliance on Living Income in Cocoa (ALICO)

The Berlin Declaration of the World Cocoa Conference 2018 states that "the cocoa sector will not be sustainable if farmers are not able to earn a living income". Existing organizations and platforms align to join forces and reach a systemic change to ensure that farmers earn a living income.



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 aims to contribute to systemic change in the cocoa sector to ensure that farmers receive a living income. The Alliance builds on existing organizations and platforms to leverage and strengthen existing structures and synergies between the different actors. The Alliance supports this change 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 (COCOBOD)

Ghana is the main producer of cocoa beans for Switzerland. The Governments of Ghana and Switzerland signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2017 to strengthen their relations and to further promote social and economic development. It was agreed that the collaboration would be managed by the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa. The Cocoa Platform supports several innovative value chain projects in Ghana and is actively involving COCOBOD with the aim of upscaling the approaches.



The COCOBOD is a government-controlled institution that purchases, markets and exports cocoa and cocoa products produced in Ghana, the world's second largest producer of the commodity. It initiates programs for disease and pest control and promotes scientific research aimed at improving the quality of cocoa.

In order to institutionalize the dialogue, a delegation of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa met with the Executive Director of COCOBOD, Joseph Boahen Aidoo, and his delegation in January 2019. The aim of the exchange visit was an update on both parties' activities. In the focus of the Swiss delegation was the presentation of the SECO Value Chain Projects implemented in Ghana. The Cocoa Platform also cordially invited the Executive Director to the General Assembly to continue to strengthen the collaboration. COCOBOD showed a great interest in the four projects and welcomed close cooperation in all individual projects.



Figure 16: Swiss delegation from left to right: Christine Mueller, Urs Furrer, Ernst A. Brugger, Daniel Lauchenauer, (Deputy Head of Cooperation, Swiss Embassy) and Matthias Feldmann (Chargée d'affaires a.i., Swiss Embassy). Joseph Boahen Aidoo (Executive Director COCOBOD).

Joseph Boahen Aidoo reported that in Ghana, cocoa represents more than 25% of the export income, and a significant number of Ghanaians depend on cocoa as an income source. Ghana has a long tradition with more than 100 years of cocoa cultivation. However, cocoa production is increasingly challenged by climate change, deforestation and population growth. A high portion of cocoa trees are affected by disease (swollen shoot) and are overaged, leading to approx. 40 percent of all cocoa plantations being unproductive or with very low productivity. Another serious threat to cocoa production is goldmining. One of the most important strategic actions planned was to increase not only production, but also overall cocoa consumption – also nationally within Ghana – otherwise farmers will be affected by low productivity as well as low prices. The national cocoa agenda has been decided and communicated by Ghana's president. With the stagnating world market, the focus is on the maintenance of growth without compromising the environment, and best strategies to raise productivity.

At the General Assembly, the Cocoa Platform – with the support of the Swiss Government (SECO) – invited Joseph Boahen Aidoo together with Michel Arrion Executive Director of the ICCO, for an open dialogue on living income and deforestation. The participants discussed that the cocoa farm

of the future needs to produce more on less land; adequate cocoa prices and the link to environmental services are needed, as well as a deeper understanding of the pricing mechanism related to the world market; urgent action is required for reforestation and provision of the necessary infrastructure. Two follow-up areas were identified: a joint promotion of agroforestry and climate resilience with COCOBOD, and a support of the ICCO strategy on living income.



Figure 17: Left: Dialogue on living income and deforestation in the cocoa value chain at SECO. Right: (from left to right) Beate Weisskopf (GISCO), Michel Arrion (ICCO), Joseph Boahen Aidoo (COCOBOD) and Stephen Boaho (COCOBOD).

Dialogue with civil society

Exchange Dialog with Mighty Earth

The Cocoa Platform invited Etelle Higonnet from Mighty Earth for an open and informal dialogue in October 2019. Mighty Earth explained why deforestation continues to go in the wrong direction with increasing pace and rate of deforestation. There is a general lack of pace, accountability and monitoring. And there is no vision for a worldwide scaling up. Mighty Earth presented first screenshots of their cocoa accountability map, an interactive map and integrated database of nearly five thousand cocoa cooperatives in Côte d'Ivoire. She demanded the cocoa industry to become the leader of transformation by shifting away from monocultures towards agroforestry, with strong commitments, ambitious goals and clear roadmaps.

Figure 18: Exchange Meeting with Etelle Higonnet from Mighty Earth (third from the right).



Representation at international events

Participation in a panel discussion on the strategies and roles of government actors at the Living Income Community of Practice Workshop in Bonn, Germany.



Figure 19: Els Haelterman, Beyond Chocolate; Christin Mueller, Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa; Friederike Martin, Living Income Community of Practice.

Participation in the panel discussion on how to promote sustainable chocolate from an industry, government and consumer perspective organized in the context of the European Sustainable Development Week 2019 at the Embassy of Switzerland in Germany (Berlin).



Figure 20: European Sustainable Development Week Panel discussion at the Swiss Embassy in Berlin. Christine Mueller (Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa), Urs Furrer (CHOCOSUISSE), Esther Neuhaus (Swiss Embassy), Beate Weiskopf (GISCO), Thomas Bodenschatz (BMZ). Bottom Panels: tasting of Swiss Chocolates.

7 National dialogue

The Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa is committed to promoting national dialog between our members and with the interested public. This dialog is aimed at creating a shared understanding of the problems, challenges and potential solutions within the cocoa value chain.

One of the Cocoa Platform's core activities is to foster dialog between various Swiss stakeholders and interested parties including the general public. We organize regular events for our members to support the dissemination of new knowledge and translate it into tangible impact. The Cocoa Platform also regularly participates in public events to increase awareness of the topics among consumers.

First General Assembly of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa

On April 30, 2019, the Cocoa Platform held our first General Assembly. The event, focusing on "measurable progress and cross-border cooperation", was hosted by The Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, ETH Zurich. At the General Assembly, the members of the Cocoa Platform adopted a common definition for Sustainable Cocoa and Principles for Sustainable Cocoa, combined with key indicators to measure the progress made towards a more sustainable cocoa value chain. SECO launched the second call for proposals, inviting the members of the private sector to submit proposals for innovative projects that can trigger systemic change by fostering inter-company collaboration.



Figure 21: Left Ernst A. Brugger, Christine Müller (Cocoa Platform) and Joseph Boahen Aidoo (COCOBOD) at the General Assembly. Right: the panelists from left to right: Michel Arrion (ICCO), Evans Dawoe (KNUST), Joseph Boahen Aidoo, Françoise Konaya Touré (Farmstrong Foundation) and Ernst A. Brugger.

The afternoon of the day-long event was dedicated to presentations by international guests. The Executive Director of the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) Joseph Boahen Aidoo, presented the second Development Strategy for the Ghanaian cocoa sector. The aim of the strategy is to increase the productivity of cocoa cultivation and to transform smallholder farms into sustainable businesses. Michel Arrion, Director of the International Cocoa Organization, presented ICCO's new Five-year Strategic Plan of Action. Over the next five years, ICCO will pay particular attention to the incomes and living standards of cocoa farmers and the sustainable use of the environment. In his

speech he also emphasized how important it is that sustainability initiatives, such as the German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa (GISCO) and the Cocoa Platform, work together. The participation of the directors of the Ghanaian Cocoa Authority and the International Cocoa Organization underscored the global integration of Swiss efforts to improve cocoa sustainability. These presentations were followed by a presentation on the situation of cocoa farmers, families and their communities in Ivory Coast presented by Françoise Konaya Touré, Country Director Ivory Coast, Farmstrong Foundation. In her talk Françoise Konaya Touré emphasized how important it is to put the family of cocoa farmers at the heart of all interventions. Evans Dawoe, Senior Researcher, at KNUST Ghana talked about the importance of shade for cocoa production and the urgent need for better education for cocoa farmers, the provision of shade tree seedlings and incentives for farmers to plant more shade in cocoa farms. The General Assembly was well attended by the members of the Cocoa Platform and triggered interesting informal discussions during breaks and the networking evening event.

Member event to launch the SECO Value Chain projects

At the beginning of the year, the Cocoa Platform held its first Member Event at SECO in Berne, Switzerland. The event was centered around the launch of seven innovative value chain projects approved in the 2018 call for proposals. The project leaders presented the seven approved projects aimed at improving the living conditions of cocoa farmers and their families using strategies such as diversification of incomes and targeted income support, rejuvenation of cocoa farms and the promotion of climate smart cocoa production. The presentations were followed by a stimulating panel discussion that triggered a transparent exchange and peer-learning between the different projects and members of the platform. The Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL) presented the progress made on the development of the common MEL Framework that will be used to measure the progress and impact of the projects. The event was closed with a preview of the second call for projects, highlighted at the General Assembly 2019 and poster presentations of all projects.



Figure 22: Left: The president Ernst A.Brugger at the member event; Middle: Panelists from left to right: Darell High (Nestlé), Luca Costa (Läderach), Andres Tschannen (Barry Callebaut), Piera Waibel (Lindt & Sprüngli), Tanja Berti (Chocolat Bernrain), Daniel Stähli (CABOZ), Petra Heid (Chocolats Halba) and Olivier Laboulle (ICI). Right: Christine Mueller, Urs Furrer (CHOCOSUISSE) and Magdalena Schindler Stokar (BFH-HAFL).

Information event on landscape approaches

To meet sustainability commitments such as zero deforestation and no child labor in cocoa value chains, sustainability practices need to be implemented at large scale and in partnership with diverse stakeholders. Landscape approaches can provide an opportunity to achieve sustainability at scale. According to the Global Canopy Program “a landscape approach aims to ensure the realization of local level needs and action, while also considering goals and outcomes important to stakeholders outside the landscape. It may be undertaken by one or more stakeholders who engage in actions independently, or by multiple actors as part of a collaborative, multi-stakeholder process. This multi-stakeholder process is referred to as integrated landscape management.” The novelty of the landscape approach lies in linking the global supply chains with the commitments of national and international companies to drive this development through their supply chains.

In view of the second call for innovative value chain projects, SECO and the Cocoa Platform organized an information event on landscape approaches with Patrick Mallet, Innovations Director at ISEAL. The event emphasized that systemic change pursued by a landscape approach requires:

- A change in mindset of all actors involved,
- a definition of “sustainability” in each particular landscape context
- a definition of the boundaries of the landscape/jurisdiction in question
- stepwise approaches to scale interventions
- a “neutral convener” (not a company) who can bring diverse actors together and help them work toward a shared vision, and
- the willingness for companies to engage in additional and complementary businesses beyond their supply chains.



Exchange meeting on Swiss research in cocoa

To foster the collaboration and exchange of ideas between the members of the Association's research sector and members of the research and private sector, the Bern University of Applied Sciences, School of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences (BFH-HAFL) and the Zurich University of Applied Sciences (ZHAW) initiated an exchange of research activities to which all members of the Cocoa Platform were invited. The event was held at SECO in May. The research topics presented included research on barriers for adoption of best practices, ways to optimize cocoa agroforestry systems and sustainable production in general, cocoa rehabilitation, resilience of cocoa farmers, REDD+ and the question how sustainability innovation can be addressed. The subsequent discussion explored how collaboration between research institutes and industry partners can be deepened. The exchange identified several key areas for improvement, including the need for financial support for long-term experiments, participatory and on-farm research, regular exchanges on cocoa research, collaboration with industry partners to better understand research needs, and communication of research results to partners outside academia.

Working Group information event on access to finance and cadmium residues

In June, the Working Group Access to Finance and the Working Groups Non-Tariff Measures and Cadmium Residues organized a joint information event. The first session was presented by Gaëlle Bonnioux from Victorine, an external consultant who conducted a study on access to finance. The study showed that the financing needs of cocoa farmers go beyond agriculture-related needs and credits. It identified a set of key success factors including effective partnerships, technical assistance, a customer-centric approach, bundling of products and services, cashless systems and an enabling environment. The full study is available on our website.

In the second session, Brigitte Laliberté from Bioversity International presented a "Review on the current status of research and mitigation recommendations for cacao production and cadmium uptake in Latin American countries". The study synthesized the current knowledge of potential mitigation solutions, including soil management, bioremediation, phytoremediation, the use of low-accumulating genotypes and other agricultural practices (such as water management and irrigation, organic agriculture and agroforestry, etc.) and identified remaining knowledge gaps. In her talk, Laliberté emphasized that integrated approaches to minimize cadmium uptake must always be based on local conditions and adapted to the scale of the problem and that there remains an urgent need to validate many of the observed results with field-based research.

Figure 23: Left: SECO Landscape event, right: Presentation of the study on access to finance by Gaëlle Bonnioux at the information event organized by the working groups.



Representation at national events



Fairtrade Town Berne

Several members of the cocoa Platform participated in a panel discussion on “fair chocolate” organized in the frame of “Fairtrade Town Berne” by the City of Berne

Figure 24: Fairtrade Town Berne. Tobias Meier (President Swiss Fair Trade), Martin Lobsiger (Chocolat Frey), Christoph Inauen (Choba

Agrarzyklus

At the Agrarzyklus of the Volkshochschule Mittelhurgau Chocolat Bernrain explained their strategy in the sustainable sourcing of cocoa and sustainable chocolate production. The Cocoa Platform informed about today's cocoa market and sustainable value chains.

Figure 25: Agrarzyklus. Monica Mueller (Chocolat Bernrain) and Christine Mueller.



SECO Partnership Event

Titled “Partnerships: the key to success”, the event highlighted the importance of public-private partnerships and the potential added value for all stakeholders along the value chains emerging from these collaborations.

Figure 26: SECO partnership event: Monica Rubiolo (SECO, Ernst A. Brugger, (President Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa), Andrea Bischof (Helvetas) and Petra Heid, Chocolats Halba.



The Cocoa Platform also gave a presentation of the innovative value chain Projects co-financed by SECO to the Working Group on Chocolate and Cocoa (Arbeitskreis Kakao und Schokolade) at ETH Zurich. We also participated in Chocolatissimo, an event organized by Neuchatel's chocolatiers and the Théâtre du Passage in Neuchatel with a presentation and discussion on the sustainability challenges in the cocoa sector and the Platform's approach to solving them.

The Cocoa Platform Video

During our first General Assembly in April, the Cocoa Platform released a short video outlining the overarching goals and main activities of the Cocoa Platform through which the key challenges along the cocoa value chain and the need for joint forces are presented. The scenes were filmed during field trips in Ghana which were part of the exchange visit with COCOBOD in January. Our President Ernst A. Brugger outlined a clear vision in his final statement:

"The sustainability of cocoa has to be as good as the taste of Swiss chocolate."



Figure 27: Scenes from the Cocoa Platform Movie, which featured Cocoa Platform President Ernst A. Brugger and Executive Director of COCOBOD, Joseph Boahen Aidoo.

Radio interviews

Following the first General Assembly the Cocoa Platform featured in the Swiss radio program “Echo der Zeit” with a broadcast entitled “more sustainability in the cocoa sector”. We emphasized that the challenges in the cocoa sector remain and that accelerated actions of both public and private entities will be required to solve the problems. As a follow-up to the report, representatives of the Cocoa Platform’s Board were invited to the Swiss Radio studio in Berne for a constructive exchange meeting on the cocoa sector.

In June, the Cocoa Platform was featured in the Swiss radio program “Trend” on the potential implications of the floor price of \$2,600 per ton of cocoa that was proposed by Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana in an effort to improve the livelihoods of cocoa farmers and their families. The radio broadcast discussed how the higher minimum price would impact cocoa farmers in the origin countries.

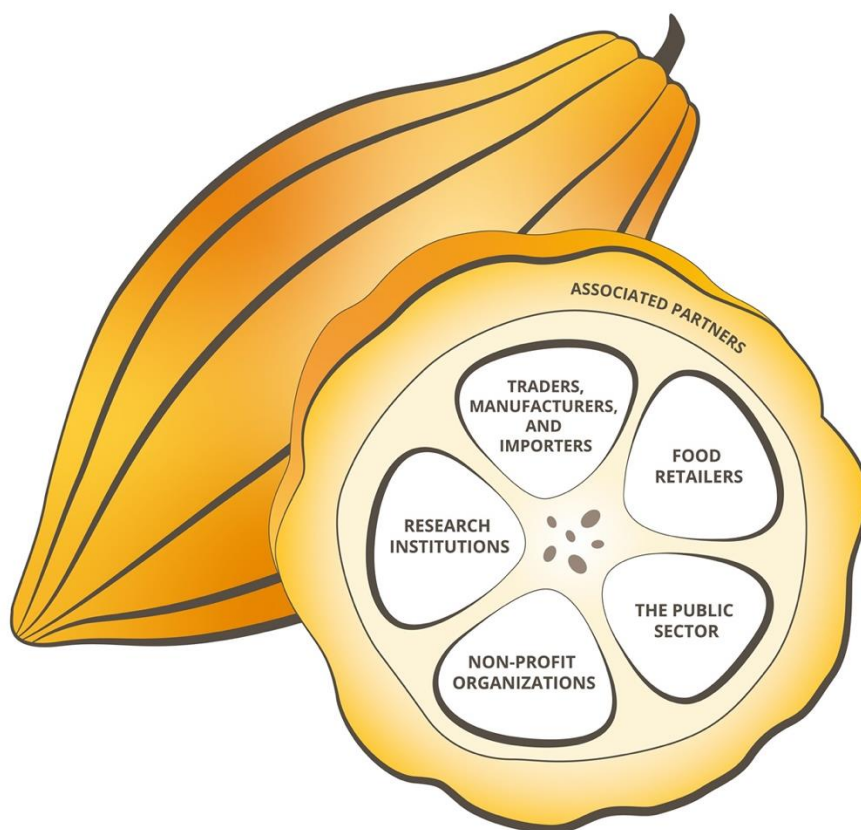
FILEBOX online tool for sharing of information

In 2019 the Cocoa Platform set up an online tool to share information between all members. The FILEBOX can be accessed via the Cocoa Platform’s website and allows all members to download information about the Association, the General Assemblies, past events, documentation (such as logos, templates, media releases etc.), ongoing SECO Value Chain Projects and the MEL Framework. To promote the exchange of expertise and experience and to make the latest knowledge available, members can also access and upload new documents in a folder dedicated to knowledge sharing. All working groups and the Board have received additional online storage space to exchange information. This online tool will help to share data more efficiently and provide the members of the Cocoa Platform with the relevant information of the Association.

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 62 members in 2019. Like a cocoa pod, 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.



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 Cocoa Platform. Members of the Cocoa Platform come together once a year for the General Assembly. In the statutory part of the assembly, decisions are taken and elections are held.

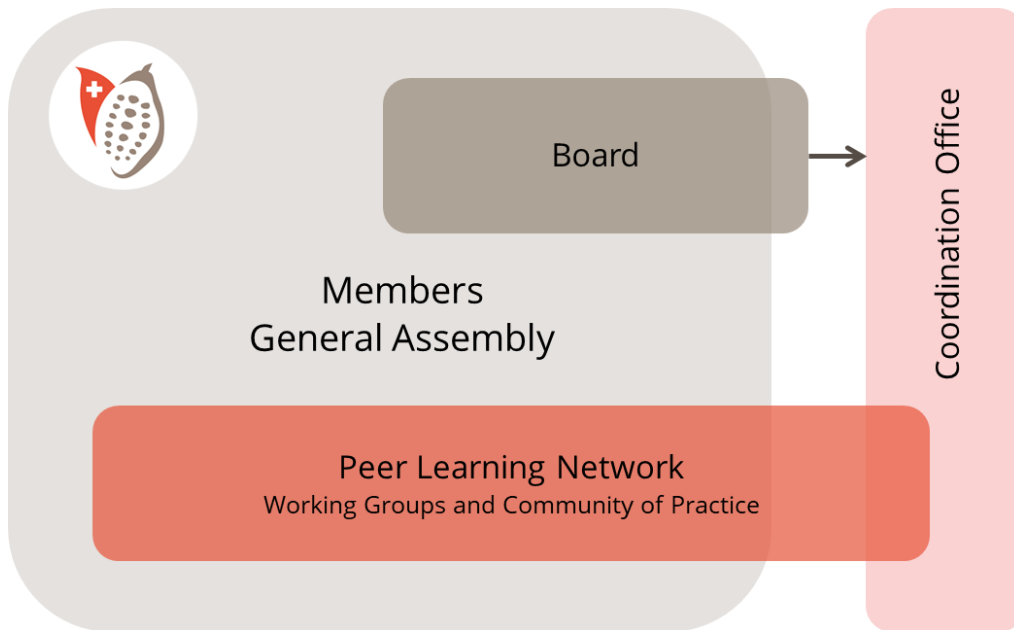


Figure 28: Organigram of the Association Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa.

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

Ernst A. Brugger
BHP - Brugger und Partner AG
Chairman of the Board of Directors of BHP

Ernst A. Brugger is founder and Chairman of the Board of Directors of BHP - Brugger und Partner AG, a Zurich-based consulting firm specializing in strategy development and economic sustainability issues. He is actively engaged in various companies and institutions committed to the principles of sustainability in business. The family-owned cocoa farm in Costa Rica also successfully implements these principles.



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

Gabriela Schafroth
Swisscontact
Head of Client and Partner Relationships

Gabriela Schafroth started her professional career in the private sector (banking and trading). Since 2008 she works in international economic cooperation with a focus on private sector development and sustainable finance; first with SECO and since 2018 with Swisscontact. She holds a Master in International Relations (IUHEI, Geneva) and in International Cooperation (ETH Zurich) and has studied and worked in Australia, Peru, Bolivia and Serbia.



Sector E
Research institutes

Johan Six
ETH Zurich
Full Professor in Sustainable Agroecosystems

Johan Six is a Full Professor in Sustainable Agroecosystems at ETH Zurich. His research focuses on the feedbacks between agroecosystem management options, biogeochemical cycling, food system functioning and global change. He holds a PhD in Soil Science from Colorado State University and was a Research Scientist at the Natural Resource Ecology Lab, Fort Collins (USA) as well as Full Professor in Agroecology at UC Davis (USA) before joining ETH Zurich in 2013.

The Coordination Office

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



Executive Secretary
Christine Müller

Christine Mueller is the Executive Secretary of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa. She holds an MSc in Sustainable Development and an MSc from ETH in Food Sciences. Before joining the Cocoa Platform, 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
Wilma Hart

Wilma Hart is the Senior Scientific Associate of the Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa. She holds a PhD in Ecology, an MSc in Environmental Sciences and a CAS in Development and Cooperation. Before joining the Cocoa Platform, she was a researcher at ETH Zurich and led several research projects on biodiversity conservation and sustainable agriculture with a special focus on cocoa production in West Africa.

General Assembly / the Members

The Cocoa Platform is constantly gaining new members. In 2019, the Platform increased from 55 to 62 members (56 full members and 6 associated partners). Only full members have a voting right at the General Assembly. These 56 members belong to five different sectors: 32 chocolate manufacturers and traders, six retailers, the federal government (represented by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, SECO), 12 non-profit organizations, and five research institutions. The six associated partners do not have a voting right at the General Assembly. The largest increase was recorded in sector A (the chocolate manufacturers and traders) with six new members.

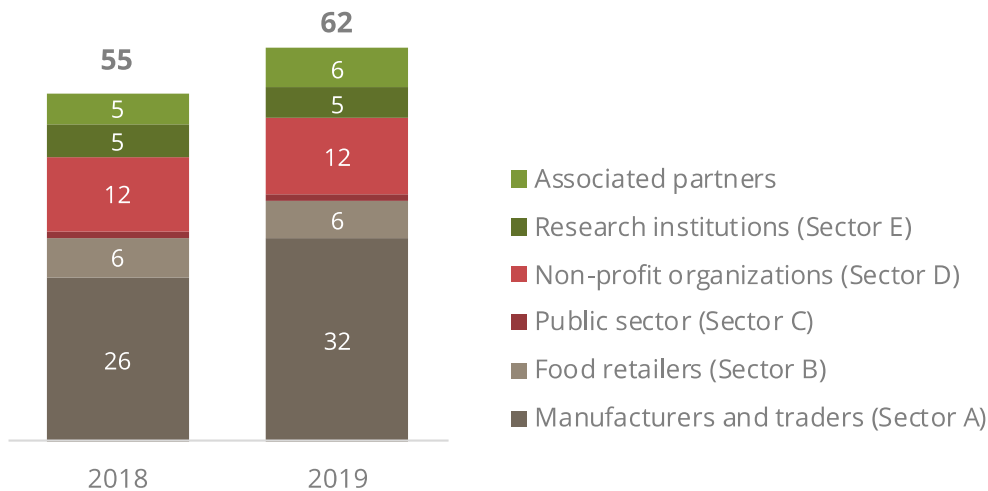


Figure 29: Distribution of the members of the Cocoa Platform by member sector (December 2019) compared to the previous year (December 2018). The State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) is the only member in the public sector.

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
 Cocosource SA
 Colcocoa Sàrl
 ECOM Agroindustrial Corp. Ltd.
 gebana AG
 Gysi AG Chocolatier Suisse
 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
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 DL 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
Lindt Cocoa Foundation
Max Havelaar
myClimate
Rainforest Alliance & UTZ
Swiss Foundation of the Cocoa and Chocolate Industry
Solidaridad
Swisscontact

Sector E

Research institutions

Swiss universities, research institutes and consultancies are working intensively on innovative approaches to sustainability. As members of the Cocoa Platform, 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 Cocoa Platform 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.

Committee for UNICEF Switzerland and Liechtenstein
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	492'225
Receivables	27'501
Total assets	519'726

Liabilities	CHF
Payables	34'926
Accrued expenses and deferred income	24'233
Current liabilities	59'159
Capital	382'167
Annual result	78'400
Organizational capital	460'567
Total liabilities	519'726

Statement of operations

Income	CHF
Membership fees	199'000
SECO contribution	300'000
Total income	499'000

Expenditures	CHF
Staff and office costs	-207'746
Expenses Board	-25'908
Communication	-16'643
External consulting services	-4'378
Events	-21'171
Logistics, general and travel expenses	-32'184
Expenditures Office	-308'047
Working Groups co-facilitation	-40'965
Monitoring and impact measurement	-11'000
Small Grant Facilities	-60'581
Expenditures peer learning network	-112'546
Total expenditures	-420'593
Operating result	78'407
Interest income	4
Interest expenses, bank charges	-11
Annual result	78'400



MEL Framework

Indicators and metrics

0 - General

0.P - Project basic information

- 0.P.1 # of farmers reached (effectively engaged in project)
- 0.P.1f # of female farmers reached (effectively engaged in project)
- 0.P.2 Average farm area (area per farmer)
- 0.P.4 Average area under cocoa cultivation (area per farmer)
- 0.P.5 Total area under cocoa cultivation (total of all farmers in project)
- 0.P.6 Total cocoa volume sourced from project (in reporting year)
- 0.P.7 Average age of farmer

1 - Living income

1.1B - Farm households reached with income and crop diversification

- 1.1B.1 # of farmers participating in capacity development for diversification (total in reporting year)
- 1.1B.1 # of female farmers participating in capacity development for diversification (total in reporting year)
- 1.1B.2 Annual crop diversification practices disseminated (in capacity development)
- 1.1B.3 # of annual crop species distributed (please indicate which ones)
- 1.1B.4 Perennial crop diversification practices disseminated
- 1.1B.5 Livestock with livestock and/or aquaculture diversification practices disseminated
- 1.1B.6 Off-farm diversification practices disseminated

2 - Child labor

2.1B - Coverage by child labor monitoring and remediation scheme

- 2.1B.1 # of project farmer households covered by Child Labor Monitoring System (CLMS)
- 2.1B.2 # of project farmer households covered by Child Labor Monitoring and Remediation System (CLMRS)

2.2B - Children attending school

- 2.2B.3 Rate of school attendance

3 - Deforestation

3.1B - Farm mapping for traceable cocoa

3.1B.1 # of cocoa farms mapped by farm polygon

3.1B.2 # of cocoa farms mapped by Global Positioning System (GPS) points

4 - Agroforestry

4.1A - Implementation of agroforestry systems

4.1A.1 # of permanent multi-purpose trees per ha on cocoa farm (> 3 years)

4.1A.2 # of permanent multi-purpose trees species per ha on cocoa farm (> 3 years)

4.1A.3 Hectares of cocoa agroforestry systems maintained (> 3 years)

4.1B - Promotion of agroforestry systems

4.1B.1 # of female farmers in the project receiving multi-purpose trees (total in reporting year)

4.1B.1 # of farmers in the project receiving multi-purpose trees (total in reporting year)

4.1B.2 # of multi-purpose trees distributed (total in reporting year)

4.1B.3 # of multi-purpose tree species distributed

4.1B.4 # of plantain suckers distributed

4.1B.5 Hectares of newly established cocoa agroforestry systems

4.2B - Training of farmers in climate-smart agricultural practices

4.2B.1 # of female farmers participating in capacity development for climate-smart agriculture

4.2B.1 # of farmers participating in capacity development for climate-smart agriculture

4.2B.2 Sustainable intensification practices disseminated

4.2B.3 Climate change adaptation practices disseminated

4.2B.4 Climate change mitigation practices disseminated

5 - Profitability

5.1A - Cocoa productivity

5.1A.1 Average cocoa yield per ha

5.1B - Availability of advisory services

5.1B.1 # of field/extension officers

5.1B.2 # of farmers per field officer / coach in project

5.1B.3 Hours spent coaching / training per farmer (over reporting period/year)

5.2A - Renovation and rehabilitation of cocoa areas

5.2A.1f # of female farmers with renovated or replanted areas on their farm

5.2A.1 # of farmers with renovated or replanted areas on their farm

5.2A.2 Hectares of cocoa area replanted (project total)

5.2A.3 Hectares of cocoa area rehabilitated (project total, pruned or grafted)

5.2B - Provision of cocoa planting material

5.2B.1 # of farmers in the project receiving cocoa seedlings (total in reporting year)

5.2B.1 # of female farmers in the project receiving cocoa seedlings (total in reporting year)

5.2B.2 # of cocoa seedlings distributed to farmers (total in reporting year)

5.3B - Access to finance

- 5.3B.1 # of farmers using a saving account (saving activity within the past 12 months)
- 5.3B.1 # of female farmers using a saving account (saving activity within the past 12 months)
- 5.3B.2 # of farmers with access to monetary loans
- 5.3B.2 # of female farmers with access to loans
- 5.3B.3 # of farmers with access to non-monetary loans (e.g. seeds, fertilizer etc.)
- 5.3B.3 # of female farmers with access to non-monetary loans (e.g. seeds, fertilizer etc.)

6 - Transparency

6.1B - Sustainability programs and certification / farmer organization

- 6.1B.1 # of farmers in any type of sustainability program and/or with certification
- 6.1B.2 # of farmers with RA/UTZ certification
- 6.1B.3 # of farmers with Fairtrade certification
- 6.1B.4 # of farmers with organic certification/bio certification
- 6.1B.5 # of farmers in company sustainability program (third-party verified)
- 6.1B.6 # of farmers in company sustainability program (self-declared)

6.2B - Long-term contracts / relationships with buyers

- 6.2B.1 Volume of cocoa sourced from long-term relationships (> 3 years) with the farmer/farmer organisation via direct contracts (total in reporting year)

Imprint

Content & Layout Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa

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Swiss Platform for Sustainable Cocoa, June 2020

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