



COTTON
MADE IN
AFRICA



COTTON MADE IN AFRICA

Presentation at Africa Origin

Addis Ababa, October 2015



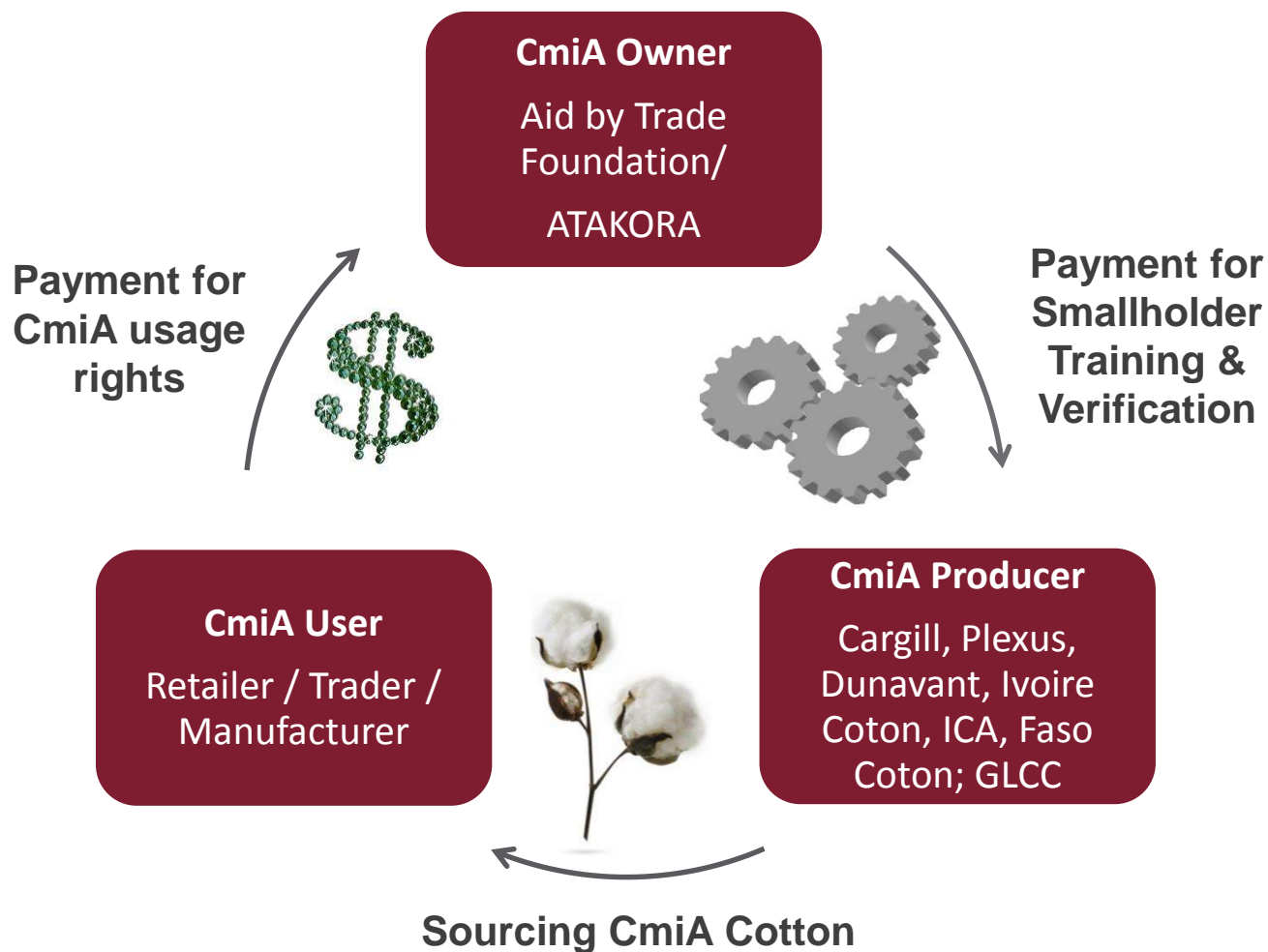
CmiA's has a High Impact on PEOPLE and PROFIT and a Low Impact on the ENVIRONMENT



Basic Education & Farmer Trainings	Gender & Children's Rights	Pest Control	Soil Fertility & Biodiversity	Water & Carbon Footprint
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmer Trainings in Basic Technologies, IPM, Conservation Agriculture etc. 3 school Infrastructure programs in 2 countries (Benin, Zambia) for ca. 10,000 pupils 1 adult literacy program in Burkina Faso for 5,000 adults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abolish child labour Empower female producers in cotton households Support of female farmer cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclusion of highly hazardous pesticides Reduction of "toxic load" through IPM, threshold spraying Increased use of biological pest control measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of compost pits Practice main elements of conservation farming Stipulate crop rotation (minimum three crops) Water storage and efficiency management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>CmiA Blue Water Consumption*</u>: 1 m³ / 1 mt lint (global average: 2,120 m³ / 1 mt lint). <u>CmiA Carbon Footprint*</u>: 1,037 kg CO₂-equ. / mt lint cotton (global average: 1,808 kg / mt lint)

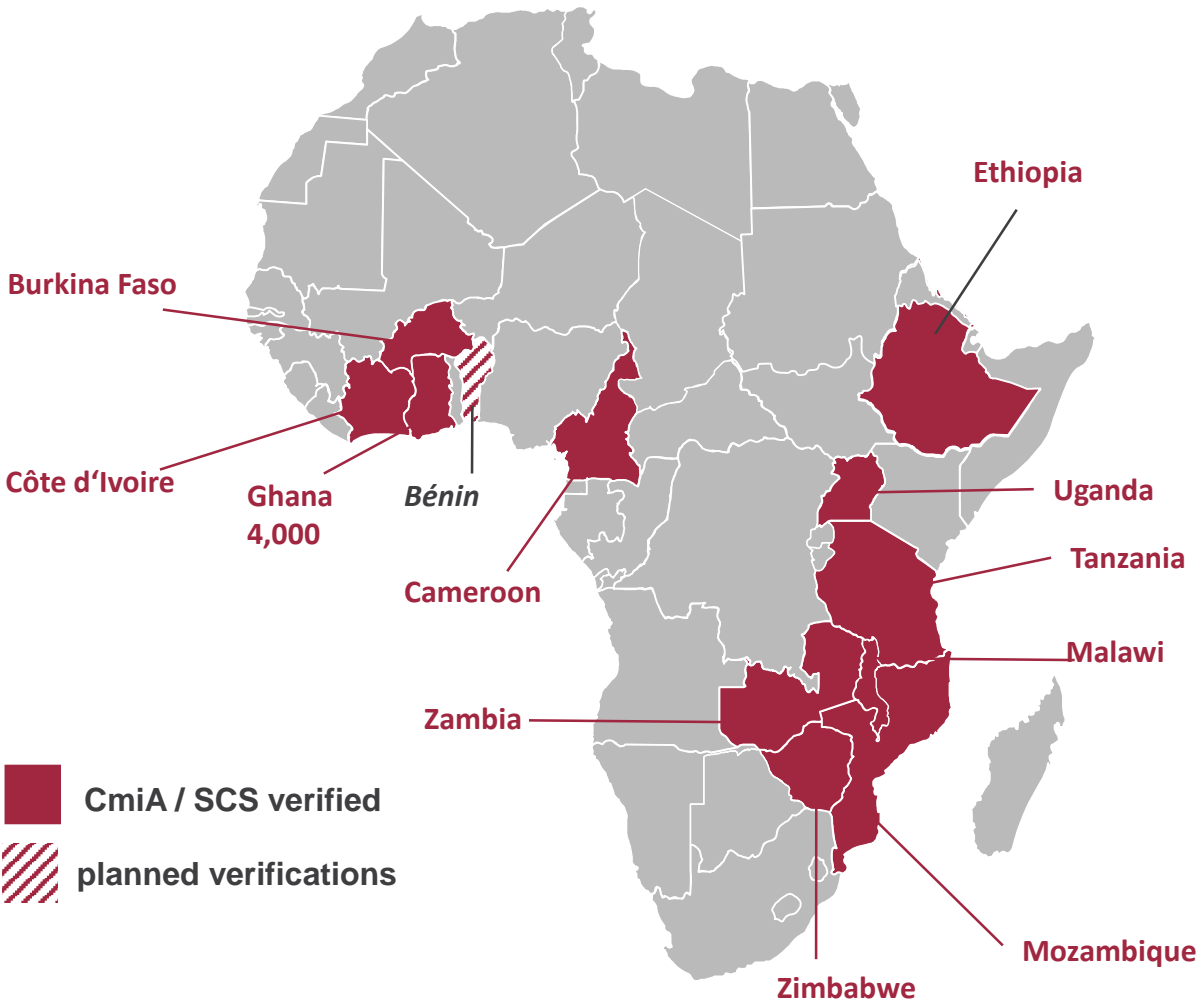
* PE INTERNATIONAL, 2014: *Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of Cotton made in Africa (CmiA)*, according to ISO 14040

CmiA is a Social Business





CmiA Outreach in Africa



770,000
farmers verified
as of October 2015

30% smallholder lint
production of sub-Sahara
Africa CmiA verified



Results: Increased Cotton Yields and Income

In 2007 / 2008 Benin and Burkina Faso were the first countries to implement the CmiA standard. Consequently, the CmiA impact survey, comparing the performance of CmiA farmers with non-CmiA farmers (control groups)*, started here.

In Burkina Faso, training and the use of compost enabled CmiA farmers to **increase cotton yield and production (by about 24%)** and thus their revenues from cotton. Moreover, the use of compost led to higher yields in food crop production and increased food security.

In Benin, **yield increases by up to 14%** have been reported for trained farmers compared to non-trained farmers. Related **income increases are about 35%** or between 62 and 86 USD per hectare.



A baseline and five-year endline for six countries will be available by mid 2016

* Cross Country Comparison from COMPACI Baseline Surveys, by NORC at the University of Chicago



CmiA / Compaci benefit for Smallholders

Achievements:

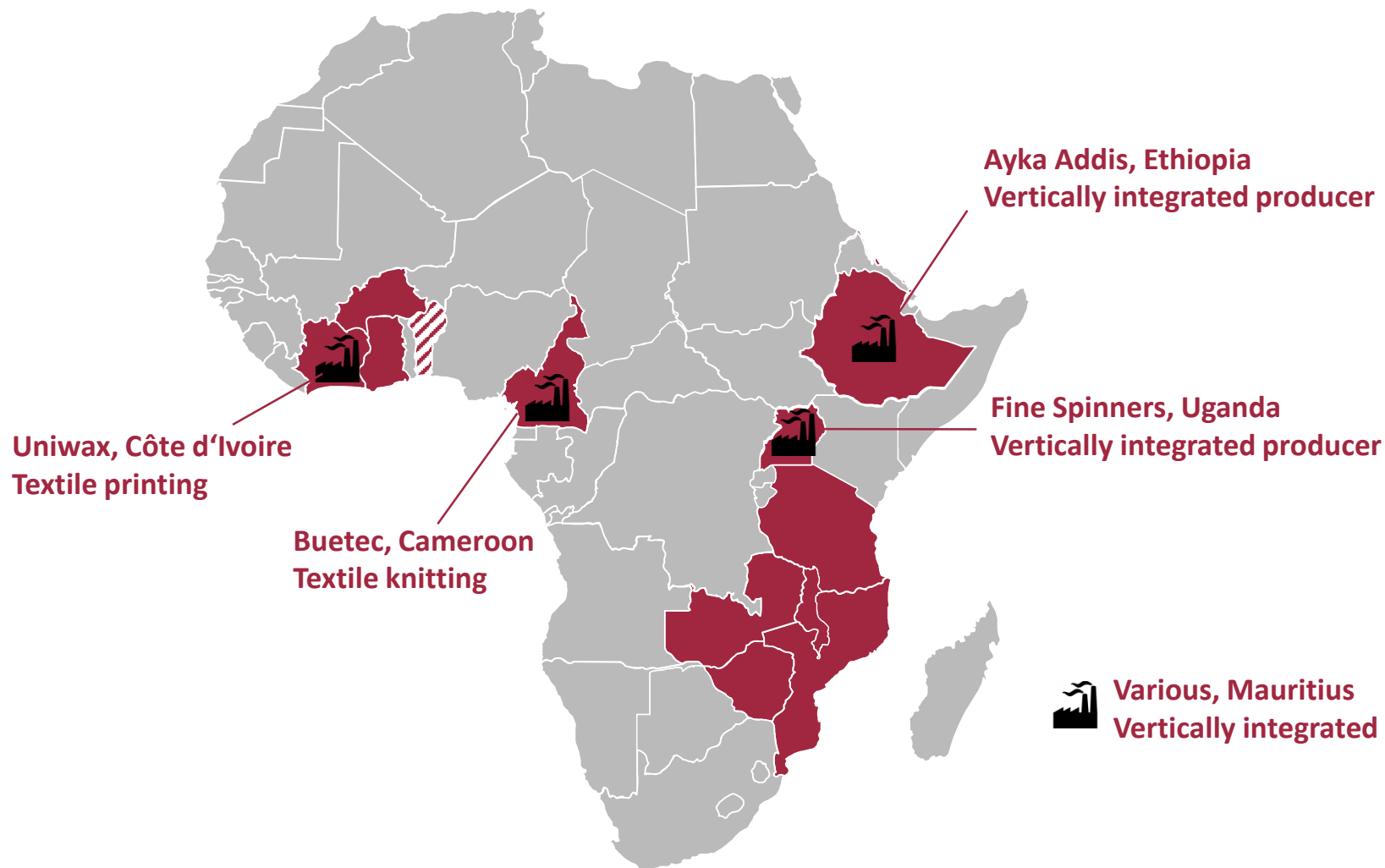
- 600,000 male and female farmers trained in GAP, safe pesticide handling etc.

Innovations under implementation:

- 5 day interactive **Farmer Business School** module
 - ➔ 250.000 farmers trained until the end of 2016.
 - Bio-intensive IPPM
 - ➔ Utilization of **bio-pesticide products** on the basis of local plants, molasses traps etc. in Côte d'Ivoire, Tanzania and Zambia
 - ➔ Reduction of sprayings by 30-50%.
 - Integration of **food crop promotion** into cotton company extension services
 - ➔ 50.000 farmers until the end of 2016.
-



Increased Value Addition Beyond Field and Gin



Thanks for your attention!



Christoph Kaut

Managing Director
Bramfelder Chaussee 105
22177 Hamburg, Germany
Tel: +49 (0) 40 64618015
christoph.kaut@abt-foundation.org
www.cotton-made-in-africa.com

