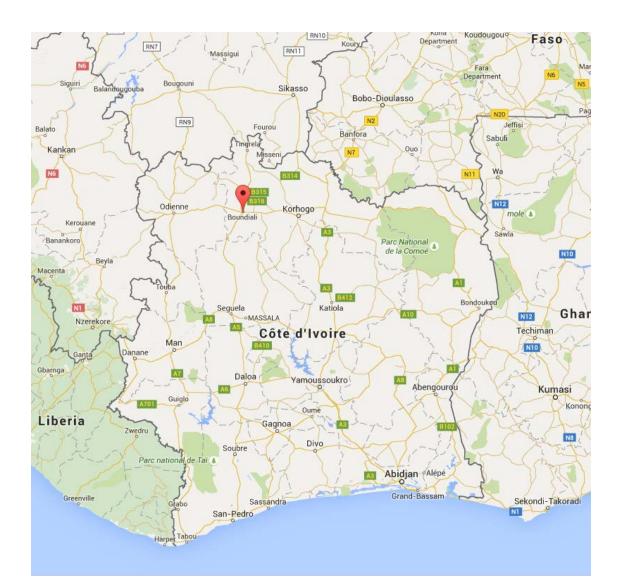


VERIFICATION OF COTTON MADE IN AFRICA IN IVORY COAST

Dr. Iris Schöninger, Welthungerhilfe GIGA / FONAP / PEGNET Hamburg, 12th May 2016

VERIFICATION AREA











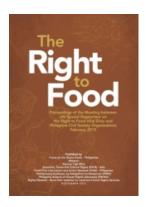
IMPACT OF CERFICITATES



 useful tools to adress private sector responsibility with regard to ecological, social and economic sustainibility



cannot guarantee improvement of food security and poverty reduction



FINDINGS DURING VERIFICATION TRIP



Benefits of verification for cotton farmers

- transparency, trainings, "donations" like school furniture
- CmiA-standard is open for smallholders (development standard)

Problematic aspects

- cotton = only access to necessary agricultural resources (f.ex. seeds, pesticides, credits)
- nationwide "zoning" strengthens monopoly of companies
- farmers carry high risks (late information about pricing system, problems with storage and transport)
- bad organisation of farmers and low educational level weakens their bargaining power

VILLAGE IN COTTON REGION





INTERVIEW WITH VERIFIERS IN THE FIELD





NEED FOR ACTION: PESTICIDES

Plants attaqués par les chenilles phyllophages





NEED FOR ACTION: CHILD LABOUR





CONCLUSIONS



Long term solution

 Mandatory regulations needed worldwide – as long as consumers are no willing to pay more for sustainably produced agricultural products

Right to Food is common responsibility

 States have duty to protect and fulfill human rights and the private sector not to harm them (primacy: food-fodder-fiber-fuel)

For the short term

- Complement certification systems with Right to Food-Criteria (ZEF-WHH)
- Strengthen local civil society (esp. Farmers' Organisations)