

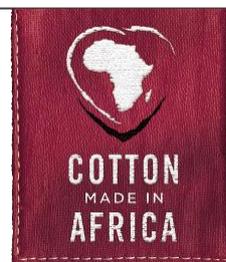


COTTON
MADE IN
AFRICA

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FACTS & FIGURES

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Cotton made in Africa (CmiA) is an Aid by Trade Foundation (AbTF) initiative and the largest label for sustainable cotton from Africa. Since its creation by Dr. Michael Otto in 2005, CmiA has set itself the goal to protect the environment and help Sub Saharan African smallholder cotton farmers and ginnery workers¹ improve their living and working conditions. To put this aim into practice, an alliance of international textile companies and brands built up by CmiA. They purchase the CmiA certified sustainable cotton, integrate it into their respective textile value chains and pay a license fee to the foundation to use the seal. In 2017, more than 30 textile companies and brands including the Otto Group with Bonprix or OTTO, Rewe Group, Tchibo, Ernsting's family, Engelbert Strauss, Asos, Bestseller, Dibella or Aldi Süd put about ninety million CmiA labelled textiles on the market. The proceeds from licensing fees paid by the demand partners for CmiA cotton are reinvested to benefit the currently more than one million smallholder cotton farmers, their families as well as about 11,000 ginnery workers in Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mozambique as well as Zambia, Tanzania and Uganda.¹ A small red label on the product shows the consumer that with his purchase he has done something particularly good for the people in the producing countries and the environment. Read more under www.cottonmadeinafrica.org/en.

CmiA Facts²

CmiA smallholder farmers	1,033,500
thereof CmiA female farmers	17 %
CmiA ginnery workers	11,100
thereof permanent workers	15%
CmiA production countries	9
CmiA acreage overall (in hectare)	1,620,000
Average hectareage per farmer (in hectare)	1.56
CmiA lint cotton production overall (in mt)	496,000
Eco-Footprint of CmiA (per kg cotton fiber)	Saves more than 2,100 Liters of water and up to 40% greenhouse gas emissions ³
CmiA retail partner and brands	36
CmiA labelled textiles (in million)	89

¹ Ginneries: Factories where cotton fibers get separated from the seeds. It is the first step of the cotton supply chain.

² CmiA cotton is grown in different climatic zones in Sub-Saharan Africa. Just as divergent are the cotton harvest periods per country. To facilitate communication and to communicate reliable, up-to-date figures, the data rely on results from concluded harvest seasons CmiA cotton is grown, harvested and ginned in (West-and Central Africa 2016/2017; South and East Africa: 2017/2018).

³ Water saving: in comparison to the global average; greenhouse gas emissions: in comparison to conventional cotton (Source: PE INTERNATIONAL)