# FAIRTRADE AFRICA

# Opportunities for Fair Supply Chain A regional Perspective

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# Fairtrade's vision

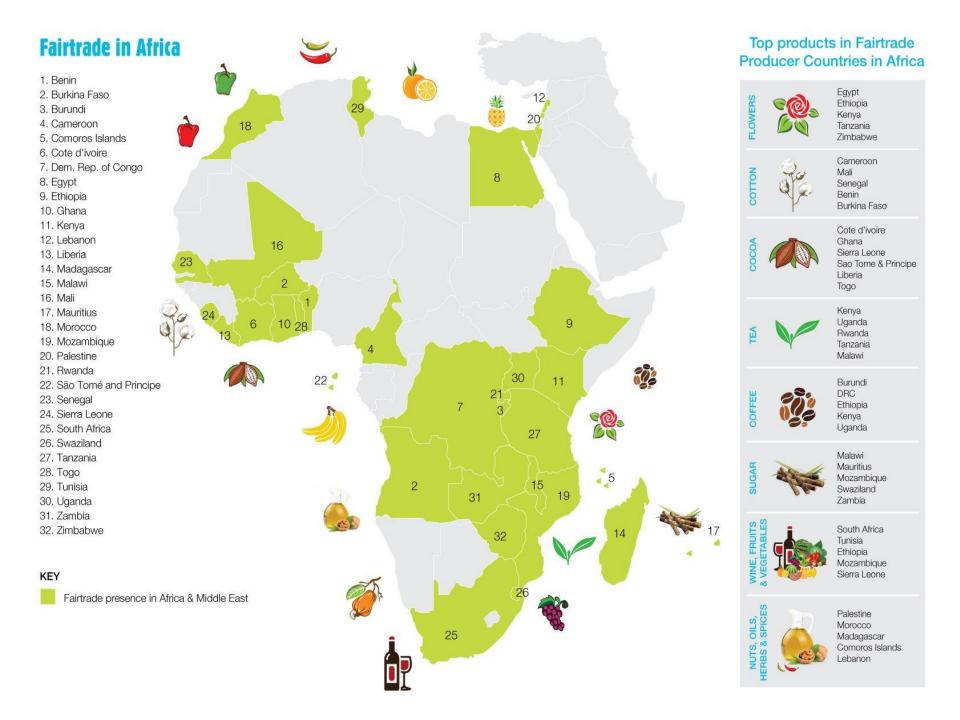
is a world in which all producers can enjoy

secure and sustainable livelihoods,

fulfil their potential

and decide on their future.









## 1. Fastest growing economy

# This is

- 2. Population dividend
- 3. Focus on agriculture
- Africa (TIA)
- Africa 4. Regional integration
  - 5. Trade facilitation
    - 6. Africa connected
    - 7. Remittances
    - 8. Rural population



# Supply Cha!nge Project

- Specific issues and opportunities for African region as they relate to produce supplied for European retail
- Key issues for awareness of European consumers regarding their food consumption.
- We would like to use those insights to drive progress through the retail supply chain.

- 1. Quality
- 2. Reliability
- 3. Income
- 4. Sustainability



#### **QUALITY**

- Information (What to grow / How to grow / When to grow)
- 2. International Standards
- 3. Post-harvest losses
- 4. Costs of Production



#### RELIABILITY

- 1. Contracts
- 2. Order fulfilment
- 3. Moral hazard
- 4. Access to Finance
- 5. Redress mechanisms
- 6. Infrastructure



#### **INCOME**

- 1. Living wage
- 2. Price stability
- 3. Cost of production
- 4. Access to Finance
- 5. Cooperatives
- 6. Accountability



#### SUSTAINABILITY

Brundtland Report definition:

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

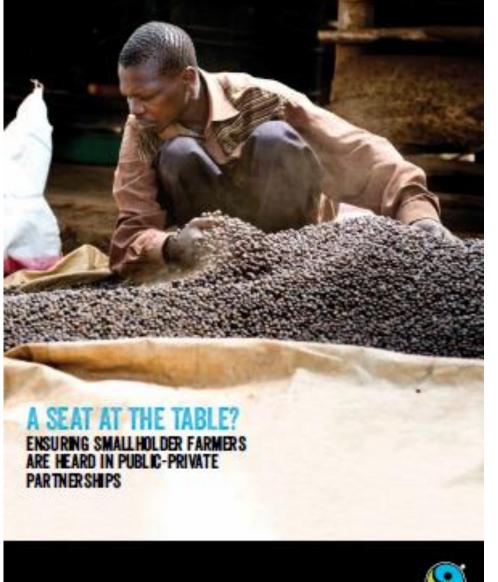
The three pillars of sustainability – environmental, economic and social





The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a **universal** set of goals, targets and indicators that UN members will use to frame their agendas and political policies over the next 15 years





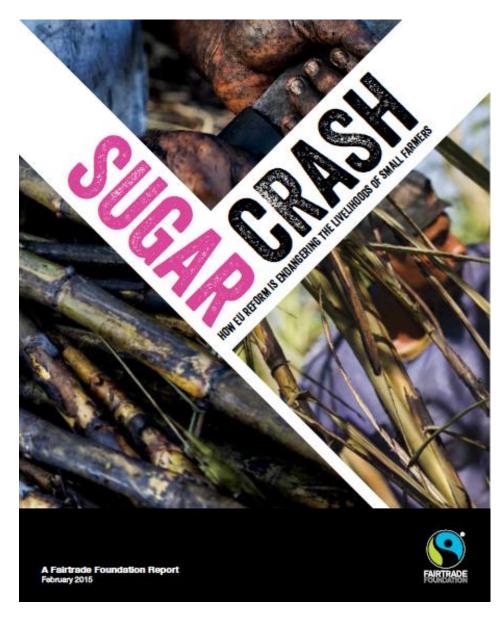
#### RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings of this study suggest that governments and international development partners can do much more to ensure that smallholder farmers are given the opportunity, space and information to play an active role in the design and development of agricultural PPPs – should they wish to participate in them. Below we offer some initial ideas on how each of the case study PPPs could be improved in this regard, as well as some general thoughts and recommendations for improving future engagement of small-scale food producers in agricultural partnership initiatives.











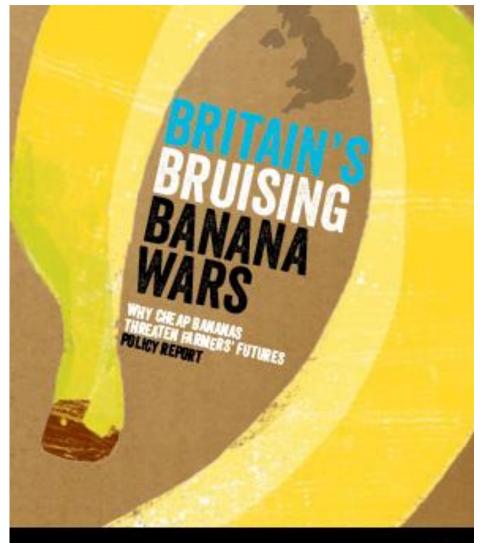
I AM PROUD TO BE
A COMMITTEE MEMBER OF
KASINTHULA ASSOCIATION.
WITH THE FAIRTRADE
PREMIUM, WE HAVE
CONSTRUCTED A CLINIC AND
HOUSES FOR THE FARMERS
AND DRILLED BOREHOLES
SO THAT WE HAVE SAFE,
CLEAN WATER.

Henry Matenda, sugar cane farmer, Malawi, pictured with his daughter Esthery

#### RETAILERS

Supermarkets also have a choice when making listing decisions on both white sugar and higher value brown sugars that can only be made from cane sugar. Will they support farmers in developing countries, whose livelihoods depend on it, or do they want to stock sugar that costs a penny or two less per bag, at the cost of pushing hundreds of thousands of people into poverty?





2/ EXECUTIVE SUMMARY BANANA
FARMERS AND WORKERS AROUND THE
WORLD ARE BEING SQUEEZED. THE PAST
10 YEARS HAVE SEEN A 40 PERCENT
FALL IN THE TYPICAL UK RETAIL PRICE
OF LOOSE BANANAS WHILE COSTS OF
PRODUCTION HAVE DOUBLED IN SOME
REGIONS. THE PRESSURE ON FARMERS
AND WORKERS HAS BEEN RELENTLESS.







### Leverage Points for a Sustainable Food Chains

- 1. Research
- 2. Joint Action
- 3. Review Mechanisms
- 4. Collaboration and Pilots
- 5. Policy Influence





