The 2018-19 farmer results provide an overview of the outcomes BCI Farmers are experiencing at field-level by participating in the BCI programme and adhering to the Better Cotton Principles and Criteria (P&C). The Better Cotton P&C provide a global definition of Better Cotton through seven key principles. Adhering to the Better Cotton P&C enables BCI Farmers to produce cotton in a way that is measurably better for people, the environment and farming communities.

BCI Farmers vs. Comparison Farmers

The farmer results presented in the following infographics compare the country averages of key social, environmental and economic indicators achieved by licensed BCI Farmers to non-BCI Farmers in the same geographic area who are not participating in the BCI Programme. We refer to the latter farmers as Comparison Farmers.

Environmental indicators

- **Pesticide Use**: The indicator measures the volume of active pesticide ingredient applied, per hectare of cotton cultivated.
- **Synthetic Fertiliser Use**: The indicator measures the volume of synthetic fertiliser applied, per hectare of cotton cultivated.
- **Organic Fertiliser Use**: The indicator measures the frequency of organic fertiliser use.
- **Biopesticide**: This indicator measures the frequency of biopesticide use.
- **Water Use for Irrigation**: The indicator measures the volume of water used for irrigation, per hectare of cotton cultivated. Water use is not recorded for rain-fed cotton cultivation.

Economic indicators

- **Yield**: The indicator measures the amount of harvested cotton, per hectare.
- **Profitability**: The indicator measures profitability, defined as the net income earned from producing the cotton crop.

In the 2018-19 cotton season, the Better Cotton Standard System was directly implemented in 12 countries. This overview shares results from six of those countries and not the others for the following reasons:

- In Israel and Mozambique, Comparison Farmer data was not available because most of the cotton farmers in these countries were already participating in the BCI Programme.
- In South Africa, Comparison Farmer data was not available due to local restrictions/sensitivities on providing comparison data.
- In Kazakhstan and Madagascar, there was only one licensed Producer Unit (a grouping of BCI Farmers) and BCI's data confidentiality agreements prevent public reporting of a single Producer Unit's results.
- In the US, BCI only works with large farms, and Comparison Farmer data is not available because it is considered commercially confidential information.

*Frequency of use is compared, not amount.
**ENVIRONMENTAL & ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

**Farmer Results 2018-19 Cotton Season**

### Water (m³/ha)

- **BCI Farmers in four countries used less water for irrigation than Comparison Farmers.**
  - **Average Non BCI Farmer**
  - **Compared to**
    - CHINA: -10%
    - INDIA: -13%
    - MALI: -15%
    - PAKISTAN: -6%
    - TAJIKISTAN: 0%

*Tip* how to talk about the results:
- BCI Farmers in China used 10% less water than Comparison Farmers.

### Pesticide (kg/ha)

- **BCI Farmers used less pesticide than Comparison Farmers in five of the six countries.**
  - **Average Non BCI Farmer**
  - **Compared to**
    - CHINA: -14%
    - INDIA: -10%
    - MALI: -31%
    - PAKISTAN: -18%
    - TAJIKISTAN: -38%
    - TURKEY: +2%

*Tip* how to talk about the results:
- BCI Farmers in Tajikistan used 38% less pesticide than Comparison Farmers.

### Biopesticide* (yes/no)

- **BCI Farmers used biopesticides more often than Comparison Farmers.**
  - **Average Non BCI Farmer**
  - **Compared to**
    - INDIA: +8%
    - TAJIKISTAN: +6%

*Tip* how to talk about the results:
- BCI Farmers in two countries used biopesticide more often than Comparison Farmers.

### Organic fertiliser (yes/no)

- **BCI Farmers used organic fertiliser more often than Comparison Farmers.**
  - **Average Non BCI Farmer**
  - **Compared to**
    - CHINA: +25%
    - INDIA: +22%
    - MALI: +14%
    - PAKISTAN: +38%
    - TURKEY: +17%

*Tip* how to talk about the results:
- BCI Farmers in Turkey had 17% higher profits than Comparison Farmers.

### Synthetic fertiliser (kg/ha)

- **BCI Farmers used less synthetic fertiliser than Comparison Farmers in four of the six countries.**
  - **Average Non BCI Farmer**
  - **Compared to**
    - CHINA: -18%
    - MALI: -15%
    - PAKISTAN: -15%
    - TURKEY: +6%

*Tip* how to talk about the results:
- BCI Farmers in Pakistan used 15% less synthetic fertiliser than Comparison Farmers.

### Profit (net income/ha)

- **BCI Farmers in five countries had higher profits than Comparison Farmers.**
  - **Average Non BCI Farmer**
  - **Compared to**
    - CHINA: +25%
    - INDIA: +22%
    - MALI: +14%
    - PAKISTAN: +38%
    - TURKEY: +17%

*Tip* how to talk about the results:
- BCI Farmers in Turkey had 17% higher profits than Comparison Farmers.

### Yield (lint mt/ha)

- **BCI Farmers in all six countries had higher yields than Comparison Farmers.**
  - **Average Non BCI Farmer**
  - **Compared to**
    - CHINA: +8%
    - INDIA: +11%
    - MALI: +4%
    - PAKISTAN: +11%
    - TAJIKISTAN: +5%
    - TURKEY: +6%

*Tip* how to talk about the results:
- BCI Farmers in Pakistan had 11% higher yield than Comparison Farmers.

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*Tajikistan is not included due to data collection challenges.*

*This is a new result indicator and we only have data for two of the six countries this season.*
**Social Indicators**

**Farmer Results 2018-19 Cotton Season**

**Child Labour Issues Level of Awareness**
The indicator measures the percentage of farmers who can accurately differentiate between acceptable forms of children's help on family farms and hazardous child labour.

**Women’s Inclusion in BCI Activities**
This indicator measures the number of farmers and workers receiving BCI training who are women, compared to the total number of farmers and workers trained.

**Who were trained?**

- **Percentage of all farmers trained who are female**
  - **China:** 31% (187,733)
  - **India:** 7% (79,603)
  - **Pakistan:** 0.1% (1,900)
  - **Tajikistan:** 6% (3,924)
  - **Turkey:** 6% (3,127)

- **Percentage of all farm workers trained who are female**
  - **China:** 91% (27,542)
  - **India:** 46% (416,457)
  - **Pakistan:** 84% (572,488)
  - **Tajikistan:** 32% (2,269)
  - **Turkey:** 40% (2,307)

- **Percentage of all farmers and farm workers trained who are female**
  - **China:** 40% (36,232)
  - **India:** 20% (1,232,760)
  - **Pakistan:** 29% (572,488)
  - **Tajikistan:** 29% (7,951)
  - **Turkey:** 33% (2,328)

Mali is excluded here as the data provided by BCI’s Implementing Partner on this topic is not yet accurate enough to assess the situation robustly. Our partner will step up its efforts to address this issue in the 2019-20 cotton season through increased training, including on how best to capture and record progress.

**Tip** How to talk about the results:

- In China, 40% (36,232) of all farmers and farm workers trained were women.
- In Mali, 39% (19,002) of all farmers trained were women.
- In Turkey, 73% (2,307) of all farmers and farm workers trained were women.

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**SOCIAL INDICATORS**

**Who were trained?**

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