

July 2024

E-WASTE IN GHANA **Following our E-waste**

*Civil society proposals in support of the
13th Carmignac Photojournalism Award*

Document open to discussion
July 2024



Green Cross International, is a network of civil society organisations founded by Mikhail Gorbachev in 1993, dedicated to the environment and humankind. Green Cross France & Territories, the French branch, is presided by Jean-Michel Cousteau and directed by Nicolas Imbert. Its primary mission is to respond to the combined challenges of security, poverty and environmental degradation to ensure a sustainable and secure future.



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THIS PUBLICATION WAS INSPIRED BY ANAS AREMEYAW ANAS, MUNTAKA CHASANT AND BENEDICTE KURZEN'S PHOTO REPORT, WHO ARE LAUREATES OF THE 13th EDITION OF THE CARMIGNAC PHOTOJOURNALISM AWARD.



On the cover

Figure 1 Timber Market, Accra, Ghana, 16 february 2023 © Muntaka Chasant for *Fondation Carmignac*

Figure 2 : © Muntaka Chasant for *Fondation Carmignac*

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The present advocacy is published in july 2024, Your comments to enrich it are more than welcome (by email at contact@gcft.fr) – we plan to release a version 2, enriched and completed based on your feedback.

Introduction

The management of electronic waste (eWaste) has become a major global challenge due to the fast growth in the consumption of electronic devices and the planned obsolescence of these products. The pollution generated by electronic waste has serious environmental, social, and health consequences, particularly in Ghana, which has become a preferred destination for the illegal trade of electronic waste from developed countries.

According to the 2024 report by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) on electronic waste, approximately 62 billion kilograms of electronic waste were generated globally in 2022, and this amount is increasing at an alarming rate. The UN (United Nations) estimates that the global production of electronic waste is growing five times faster than its documented recycling. The record for e-waste production reached its peak in 2022 with 62 million tons of electronic waste produced, corresponding to an 82% increase compared to 2010. This trend is not expected to reverse: an increase of 32% in this figure is anticipated by 2030, reaching 82 million tons of electronic waste.

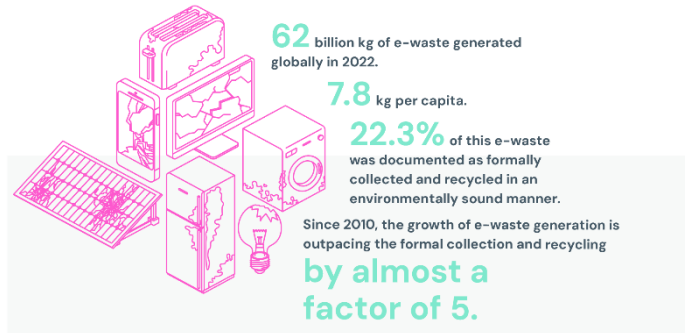
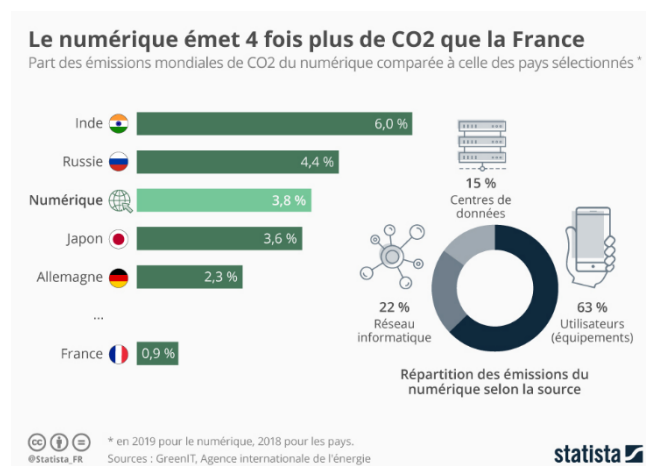


Illustration 1 GEM 2024 - Executive Summary 1 (p. 10)
<https://ewastemonitor.info/the-global-e-waste-monitor-2024/>

This waste contains many toxic chemicals, including heavy metals (lead, mercury, cadmium) and brominated flame retardants, which contaminate the soil, groundwater, and air. This pollution impacts environmental and human health, as exposure to these chemicals can lead to hormonal, neurological, and developmental disorders, as well as cancers.



Digital emits 4 times more CO2 than France - Share of global CO2 emissions compared to selected countries

It is now essential not only to raise awareness but also to denounce this phenomenon to enable global consciousness to lead to action – *let it happen* in terms of eWaste must become as intolerable to stakeholders in 2024 as food waste became for Western societies in 2014. This should result in concrete and structuring actions, both locally and globally, for all stakeholders involved.

I – Ghana : the tipping point



Illustration 2 Rotterdam, Pays-Bas, jun 2023© Bénédicte Kurzen (NOOR) for Fondation Carmignac

Ghana has become a preferred destination for the illegal trade of electronic waste from developed countries. This illegal trafficking represents a significant part of the country's economy, on which many populations depend.

This dynamic occurs in violation of the Basel Convention, which regulates the export of hazardous waste to another country. To combat the rise of this illegal trafficking, a concerted effort among competent actors is necessary, and it is essential to examine the legislative needs. In this regard, an organized data collection action must be considered.



Approximately **5.1 billion kilograms** of used electronic waste are shipped from one country to another each year.



Among them, **65% are uncontrolled** cross-border movements.



Uncontrolled shipments can consist of **33% to 70%** of electronic waste **declared as used**.

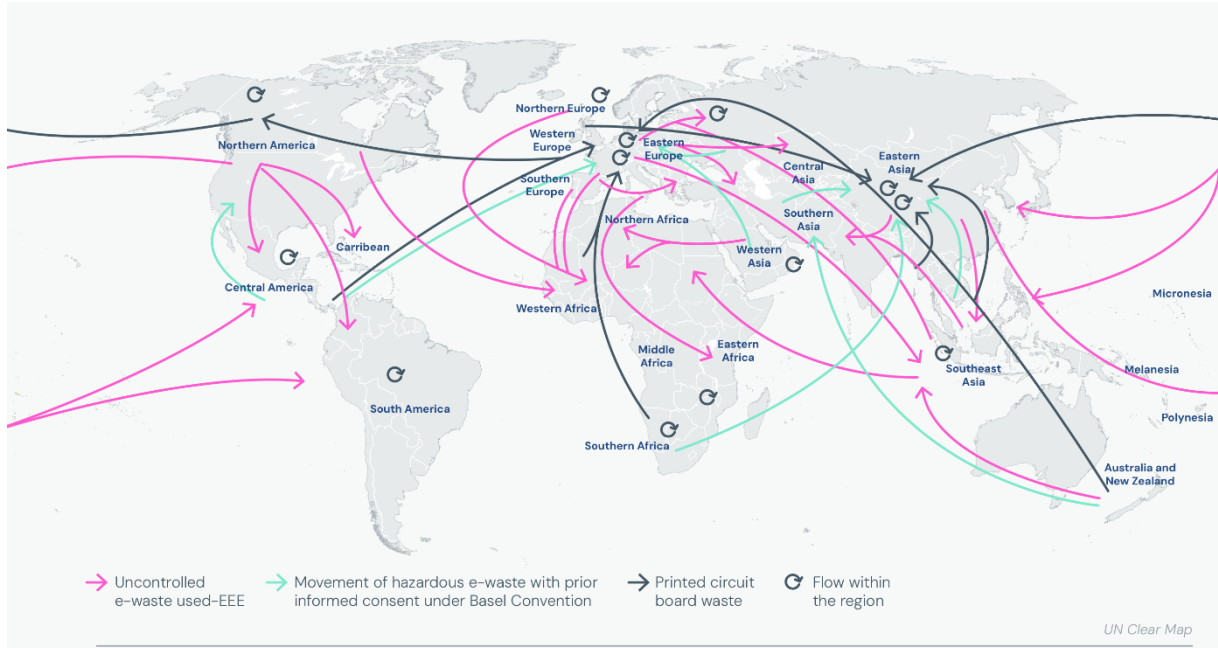


Illustration 3 GEM 2024 - Figure 16. Global E-waste Flows (2019) <https://ewastemonitor.info/the-global-e-waste-monitor-2024/>



© Gerald Anderson

The perspective of **Muntaka Chasant** (Ghana, 1985), a documentary photographer and independent researcher on the intersection of human geography and environmental sociology, published worldwide.

« The economy of electronic waste in Ghana is intertwined with both legal and illegal dynamics. The processing of valuable materials is an important economy for Ghana. Now, nothing is entirely black or white. »

Proposition 1 : Understanding the scale of illegal ewaste Trafficking in Ghana

As a prerequisite to concerted global action, it is essential to enhance awareness and understanding of this significant environmental and humanitarian issue. Therefore, **establishing a common and public international database** would be beneficial in addressing this challenge.

This database would enable tracking and tracing the origin and journey of electronic waste through **mapping**, identifying illegal flows and trafficking **to understand their sources**. This understanding would help refine an action plan that comprehensively addresses the issues and puts an end to them.

A participatory construction of this database, based on observations and field surveys conducted by local authorities, as well as local associations and stakeholders, is feasible.

In paterership with the Fondation Carmignac, UNITAR, has co-published with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) a repport on e-waste around the world. « *The global E-waste monitor* », 2024 (GEM), available on: www.globalewaste.org has been a valuable source of information for all of this work, and represents a reliable and comprehensive database to rely on.



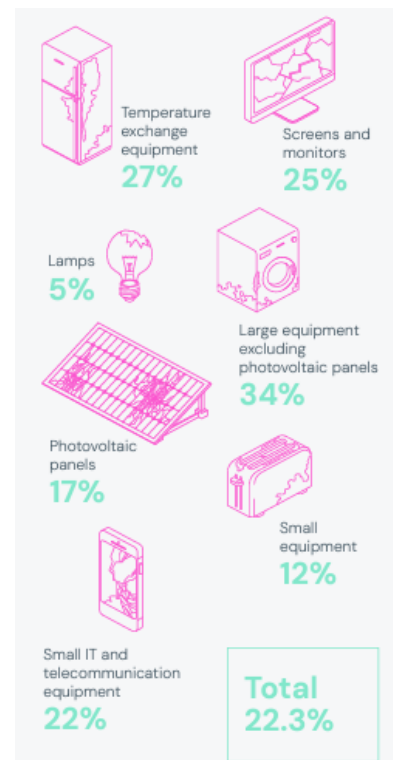
Proposition 2 : Identificating publicly and with transparency the origin of illegal trafics impact's, and tracing illegal exportations

At the international level, overconsumption of electronic devices and their inadequate integration into recycling systems generate staggering amounts of electronic waste. In 2022, **Europe was the region that generated the most electronic waste per capita, with 17.6 kilograms**, compared to a global average of 7.8 kg per capita. In this same region, barely half of this waste is properly collected and recycled. This leaves a significant amount of waste ending up in illegal trafficking, notably in Ghana. Indeed, in 2022, 1.3 billion kilograms were exported outside European borders in an uncontrolled manner.

Enacting legislative tools is an effective means of mitigating the amount of electronic waste in illegal trafficking. It is imperative, at the local level and in the short term, to compel Ghana to revise its legislation and impose specific storage conditions for each type of waste. This could take the form of **defining a framework on the nature and impact of electronic waste.**

The categorization of types of electronic waste based on their components and their hazardousness to human health and the environment can lead to legislative translation of the storage conditions to be observed for each category. This approach can help concentrate efforts on the most significant sources of pollution, thereby limiting their impact in Ghana quickly and effectively.

Illustration 4 GEM 2024 - Figure 10. Documented Formal E-waste Collection and Recycling Rates by Category (2022), <https://ewastemonitor.info/the-global-e-waste-monitor-2024/>

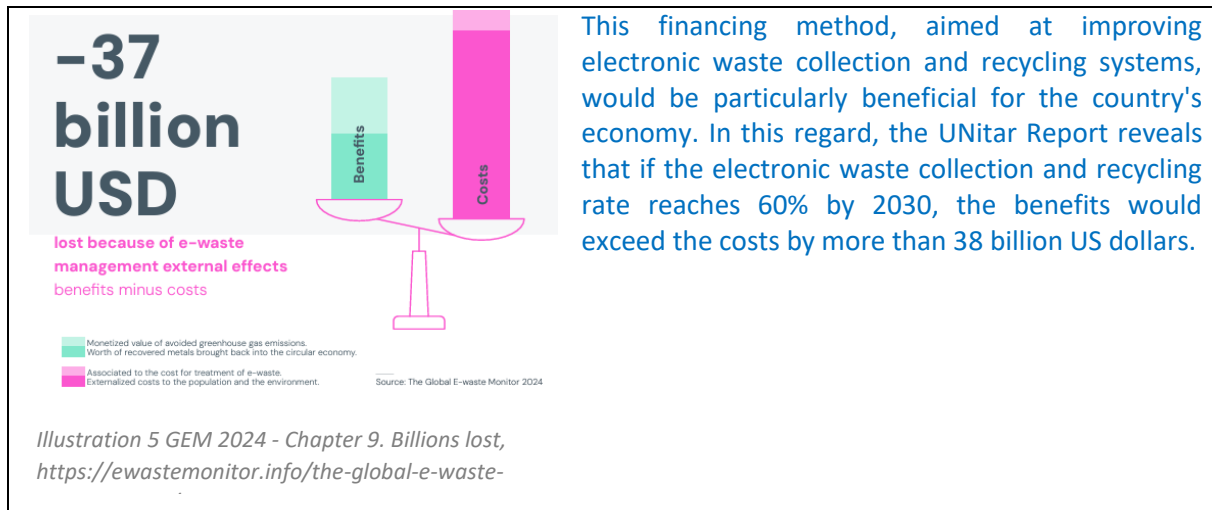


Muntaka Chasant (presented p.6) « It is necessary to strengthen surveillance of e-waste imports, especially those that are non-functional, to prevent illegal dumping in countries without recycling capabilities, such as Ghana. »

Proposition 3 : Financing the action to create a « Redemption Fund » dedicated to the challenge of e-waste and locally managed according to international transparency standards

Each year, global management of electronic waste represents a monetary loss of 37 million dollars worldwide. These expenses are mainly due to the environmental and population impacts caused by electronic waste pollution. However, **proper management of this waste could be economically beneficial**: avoiding costs related to greenhouse gas emissions and recovering the value of viable metals.

However, starting the environmental remediation and regeneration work in Ghana requires a significant budget and must involve a cooperative financial effort, with participation from countries and companies that produce electronic waste. Thus, **the creation of a "Redemption Fund"** dedicated to this issue and managed locally could provide the necessary human and material resources to initiate the cleanup and regeneration of polluted areas in Ghana.



The method of « **redemption fund** » described here refers to the redemption or repayment of a financial instrument before or at its maturity date. Investors receive guarantees of regular interest payments, and the funds are mobilized for the reconversion of the industry.

Source : <https://bit.ly/4bGT1ot>

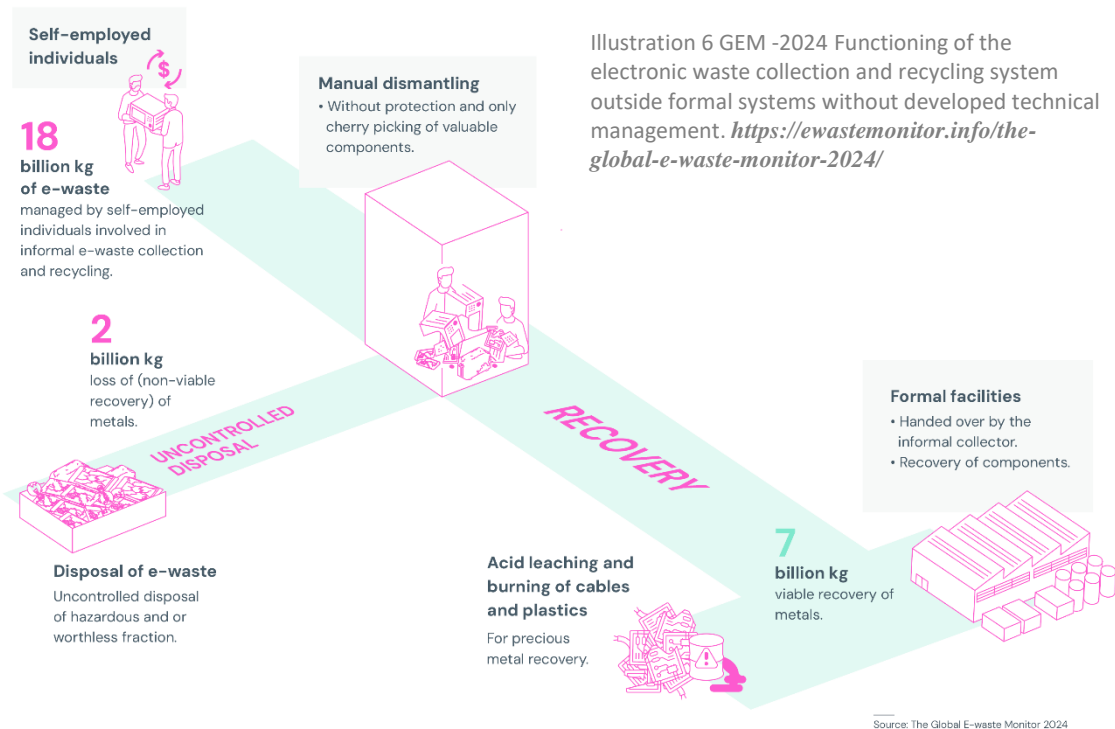
France applied this economic logic in the 1980s to ensure the reconversion of the national mining economy. The government included subsidies for businesses, infrastructure improvements, and social support. The public company Charbonnages de France, responsible for coal extraction and production since the end of World War II, provided social support for former employees by increasing its social charges. This economic mechanism allowed for a beneficial reconversion of the industry and ensured the management of health and social risks.

Sources : <https://bit.ly/456BC66>

<https://bit.ly/4e7d6Wr>

Proposition 4 : Enshuring social responsibility and impacts at the heart of Human rights challenges

In Ghana, a significant portion of the low-income population is involved in the informal collection and recycling of electronic waste. This practice lacks standards to regulate appropriate work techniques, resulting in harmful emissions of acids, dioxins, furans, etc., which cause significant environmental pollution and pose health risks to workers and the local community.



To put an end to the illegal trafficking of electronic waste in Ghana, it is essential to establish an independent authority for monitoring and surveillance, with sufficient human support to expose and prevent such trafficking. Establishing a National Human Rights Commission in Ghana would actively combat electronic waste trafficking while mitigating potential pitfalls such as corruption, conflicts of interest, and influence peddling.

This commission should be connected to local customary authorities. Its mandate would be to proactively monitor and investigate human rights violations, both through complaints brought before it and through its own initiatives. The commission would seek redress for these violations and make recommendations to the government to ensure human rights are upheld throughout the country. Additionally, it would play an educational role by raising awareness among the Ghanaian population about human rights.

With a broad mandate, this commission would be well-equipped to address issues concerning access to both human and environmental health, thereby legitimizing its interventions in these critical matters.

The Ghanaian National Human Rights Commission could adopt a model similar to that already established in South Africa. This commission is committed to promoting the respect, observance, and protection of human rights for all individuals impartially and without fear. Its objectives include:

- Monitoring and evaluating the observance of human rights.
- Providing education and training on human rights.
- Addressing human rights violations and seeking effective remedies.



The perspective of **Anas Aremeyaw Anas** (Ghana, 1978), award-winning undercover investigative journalist, lawyer and anti-corruption activist with experience and worldwide reputed.

« In the formal recycling sectors, there are serious shortcomings in working conditions where workers are exposed to hazardous materials without adequate protective measures. The sector urgently needs firm policies to enforce safety standards.»

© Muntaka Chasant

Sources : <https://bit.ly/3R77Ubl>

<https://bit.ly/3VqDTWA>

Proposals summary to understand and identificate the challenge of e-Waste :

1. **Understanding the scale of illegal ewaste Trafficking in Ghana**
2. **Identificating publicly and with transparency** the origin of illegal trafics impact's, and tracing illegal exportations
3. **Financing the action** to create a « Redemption Fund » dedicated to the challenge of e-waste and locally managed according to international transparency standards
4. **Enshure social responsibility** and impacts at the heart of Human rights challenges

II – Act upstream, on overall consumption



Illustration 7 Zongo Lane, Accra, Ghana, avril 2023 © Bénédicte Kurzen (NOOR) for Fondation Carmignac

The issue of electronic waste in Ghana necessitates a broader approach to its management. The trafficking of electronic waste forms a complex and globalized circle involving multiple territories: from European export ports to informal recycling yards in southern Ghana.

Beyond mere management, attention must be given to recycling, storage, and most importantly, production. Crucial questions need addressing: Where do these wastes come from? Why is the production of electronic waste increasing? Who produces and consumes these objects before they become waste? Who benefits from these illegal waste traffics? A better understanding of the underlying dynamics of waste production is essential for upstream action: reducing consumption of electronic goods, promoting recycling, refurbishment, and reuse of parts and components. It is also crucial to involve producers and consumers of electronic goods in waste management to ensure fairness and accountability for negative externalities borne by those who reap the positive externalities.

From European ports where Ghanaian exporters in the diaspora ship their goods, to the numerous informal recycling sites scattered across southern Ghana, and the repair workshops where electronic waste is processed, Anas, Muntaka, and Bénédicte delve deeply into the findings of The Global E-waste Monitor 2024. They uncover the opacity of this globalized circle and highlight the inherent paradox in the electronic waste economy: providing a crucial livelihood for thousands in Ghana while imposing significant human and environmental impacts.

Proposition 5 : Establishing an International Council to monitoring e-waste's flows

To gain a better understanding of illegal flows and their origins, one potential solution could be the establishment of an international body. This observatory could be structured to centralize all existing verified data and observations, and to recommend actions to be taken at the international level, including sanctions against suppliers and countries that do not adhere to fundamental principles of limiting pollution from electronic waste.

To ensure the effectiveness of the Observatory, it could include representatives from major electronic product suppliers and rely on the support of the United Nations. It could also draw on the extensive knowledge base of the WEEE Forum, which brings together producer responsibility organizations for electronic waste worldwide. These organizations have developed expertise in the technical and operational aspects of collection, logistics, and treatment of e-waste, enabling the collection, depollution, and recycling of 19 million tons of e-waste.

The Observatory could report annually and, on this occasion, be supported **by an established advisory board of stakeholders**. These supports could assist and accompany the International Observatory and propose part of the solution."

Sources : <https://bit.ly/4bUmAm6>

<https://weee-forum.org/>

Proposition 6 : Establishing European, international, and national regulations to expand the scope of supplier responsibility, including enforceability against states.

Reducing pollution at the source is crucial, but it requires establishing rules and ensuring means to enforce them to change practices and behaviors regarding electronic waste management.

In this approach, it is essential to involve producers and consumers of new electronic products to support local high-end industrial networks effectively and assist Ghana in dealing with its existing "legacy." Therefore, determining the national regulations to be implemented can draw on recommendations issued by the International Monitoring Committee on Electronic Waste Flows.

Therefore, to better manage electronic waste and minimize the amount produced, efforts should focus on guiding practices towards the **4R approach**:

- **Rethink** – the industry, usage patterns, production methods, and product lifecycle.
- **Reduce** – consumption and production of electronic products.

- **Reuse** – promote the second-hand market, refurbish items, reuse parts and components whenever possible.
- **Recycle** – standardize components as much as possible (such as phone chargers in the European market), design products for full recyclability, and structure recycling channels for electronic components.

Implementing these principles will contribute to sustainable electronic waste management and reduce environmental impact while fostering a circular economy approach to electronics.

Similar to the abuses of the Basel Convention, current regulations do not ensure proper management of electronic waste. Within the European Union, two directives govern waste rules: the RoHS II Directive (2011) and the WEEE Directive (2012). These directives impose several obligations to hold suppliers accountable. Suppliers must register with national authorities in each country where they distribute, provide product quality reports, organize or finance the collection, treatment, recycling, and recovery of products, and offer a take-back service for distributors, or comply with the directive on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances for manufacturers.



The perspective of **Bénédicte Kurzan** (France, 1980), internationally published photojournalist, honored with several accolades, including participation in the prestigious World Press Joop Swart Masterclass (2008) and more recently, a recipient of a World Press Photo award (2019).

« The problem mainly stems from our consumption of electronic goods in Europe. The option of repair is not sufficiently integrated into consumer habits, yet it could help alleviate the pressure on scarce resources. »

© Robin Maddock

European Union responsibility about WEEE: <https://bit.ly/4aOclij>

Proposition 7 : Reporting the cost of the impacts of pollution generated by electronic waste on producers and suppliers.

According to the United Nations' 2024 report on electronic waste, only 22.3% of electronic waste generated in 2022 was collected and recycled. Implementing legislative tools is beneficial for electronic waste recycling, as this rate increases to 35% in countries with national legislation.

Applying the principle of **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)**, which shifts the cost of negative externalities onto producers and suppliers, would change the approach and transform practices in terms of marketing and consumption of electronic products. This shift would also favor a reversal of trends, making the electronic waste sector more economically advantageous rather than costly.



Illustration 8 Perspective scenario to 2030, The Global e-Waste Monitor, 2024, <https://ewastemonitor.info/the-global-e-waste-monitor-2024/>

To achieve this, legislative tools — particularly through national regulations — and **financial instruments such as taxation should be used**. This approach would serve two main purposes: first, to finance necessary infrastructures such as recycling facilities, regulatory bodies, and efforts against illegal trafficking. Second, it would promote and incentivize reuse, refurbishment, and recycling of electronic products.

The effectiveness of Extended Producer Responsibility (REP) within legislative tools is evident, as countries applying this principle achieved a collection and recycling rate of 27%, compared to 10% in countries without such legislation.

European legislation prioritizes the right to repair and empowers consumers by holding producers accountable. Several approaches are being considered to construct a European directive that introduces sustainability and repairability requirements.

This includes extending warranties provided by producers and suppliers or establishing an obligation to provide a replacement device during the repair period. Under the legal warranty framework, the supplier would be required to offer repair if it is more costly than replacement. Beyond this period,

manufacturers would be obliged to offer repair services for these products for a period of 5 to 10 years after the end of the legal conformity warranty.

These measures to hold suppliers and manufacturers accountable would promote repairability and consequently reduce electronic waste.

To learn more about the benefits of Extended Producer Responsibility:

<https://bit.ly/3V6fT9M>

<https://bit.ly/4e7D9wQ>

Proposals summary to act on globally consumption :

5. Establishing an **International Council** to monitoring e-waste's flows
6. **Establishing European, international, and national regulations** to expand the scope of supplier responsibility, including enforceability against states.
7. **Reporting the cost of the impacts** of pollution generated by electronic waste on producers and suppliers.

III – Repair downstream: limit impact



Illustration 9 Accra, Ghana, February 2023. © Muntaka Chasant for Fondation Carmignac

It is crucial to take measures both locally and internationally to limit pollution associated with electronic waste, but it is also urgent to address the effects of this pollution on the ground in Ghana.

Indeed, arsenic, lead, chromium, mercury, and cadmium found in these wastes cause immense damage to the environment and significant health problems for populations living near polluted sites or chronically exposed to these substances: poisoning, anemia, neurological developmental impairments in children, neurological disorders in adults, kidney and lung disorders, cancers, among others. These substances have already contaminated the soil and water at numerous sites and persist in the environment. The most urgent priority is therefore to reduce exposure among populations, especially women and children, and to provide treatment for those already affected by toxicity.

Proposition 8 : Knowing and evaluating negative effects on human health generated by pollution

The 2021 Pure Earth Report reveals that 800 million children worldwide (approximately one-third) suffer from lead poisoning levels exceeding the WHO (World Health Organisation) action threshold. Ninety percent of these affected children live in low- and middle-income countries like Ghana. Globally, lead exposure causes nearly one million deaths annually.

Although health issues related to electronic waste exposure are well-documented, they are still poorly understood and assessed. **Implementing mechanisms to improve understanding through assessment, measurement, diagnosis, and prevention** in existing medical infrastructures would enhance efforts to mitigate, treat, and prevent these effects, especially among children and women.

These mechanisms could also include mobile medical units visiting communities to conduct tests and screenings for toxic substances in individuals' bodies.

Every year, the Pure Earth institute publishes a report that identifies polluted sites around the world, primarily in developing countries where severe contamination has a significant impact on human health and the environment.

Simultaneously, the report evaluates the impacts of actions taken to clean up these sites and improve the health of local communities. Pure Earth is able to take action through the involvement of international organizations that mobilize funds to address global pollution issues. The publication of the report serves to draw attention to these issues and provides a valuable resource for governments and other stakeholders looking to address the problem.

The 2021 « Pure Earth » report is available here:

<https://bit.ly/3X3QgZF>

Proposition 9 : Establishing and strengthen an insurance and social assistance system

Some populations in Ghana live and depend on the illegal electronic waste trade economy, despite the proven health impacts of this sector. **It is crucial to address the health impacts of a sector that employs thousands of children and adolescents**, with chronic exposure affecting hormone levels and immune function. **Women are also disproportionately affected**, especially pregnant women, who face specific vulnerabilities related to reproductive health

To put an end to this, we must ensure support for these populations during the transition phase, followed by the development of alternative **economic activities** post-electronic waste, starting with the most vulnerable populations.



Illustration 10 Zongo Lane, Accra, Ghana, april 2023 © Bénédicte Kurzen (NOOR) for Fondation Carmignac

Relying on funds collected by the "Redemption Fund," as mentioned earlier, could also finance the establishment or enhancement of existing resources in terms of **insurance and social assistance**.

To know more about impact on women and children health : <https://bit.ly/4bIRazc>

Proposition 10 : Using “name and shame” strategy to denounce brands of grey and black markets

To encourage compliance with standards and regulations governing the collection and management of electronic waste, the "Name and Shame" strategy applies pressure on brands and companies to adopt more ethical business practices that adhere to labor market rules.

For this strategy to be effective, a rigorous policy for monitoring practices is necessary to increase identification of companies violating the rules. Simultaneously implementing financial sanctions will more severely incentivize brands to change their practices and deter them from continuing to violate the rules.

This can be achieved through public exposure of inappropriate practices that do not respect human rights and current regulations.

Exposing commercial practices requires understanding the legal means available. In France, the Directorate-General for Competition, Consumer Affairs, and Fraud Control (DGCCRF) ensures the proper functioning of markets and has the authority to publish the names of companies sanctioned for non-compliance with sales and consumption rules.

This exposure of unethical practices can occur through media outlets, in stores, and on social media, starting from the stage of issuing a compliance notice before sanctions are imposed. This practice adds reputational damage alongside financial penalties.

In England, they go further by practicing "Name and Shame" through citizen initiatives, without waiting for a government institution to intervene.

Sources :

<https://bit.ly/4aOzJMx>

<https://bbc.in/3x7OcoU>

Proposition 11 : Implement water and soil regeneration techniques

Contaminated water and soil due to heavy metal pollution negatively impact human populations and the environment. This pollution knows no borders and affects the global supply chain, ending up in consumer products across continents (Pure Earth Report, 2021).

Effective regeneration of water and soil requires interdisciplinary cooperation among ecologists, environmental engineers, landscape architects, and active participation from social entities. Ecological restoration coupled with integrated landscape design is key to successful regeneration projects. It will also be necessary to monitor site progress through post-regeneration assessments.

Remediating soils and waters would inhibit the negative impacts of heavy metals on both the environment and human health.

*You can't solve air pollution or transboundary pollution on a country-by-country basis. It requires global cooperation to deal with the problem at the source. The good news is that international efforts underway to combat climate change will greatly reduce air pollution and improve the health of children everywhere". **Janez Potocnik, former environment commissioner, European Union***

To combat heavy metal pollution, a promising method that can be mobilized is bioremediation. This regeneration technique can be used on contaminated soils, bodies of water, and air pollution. Bioremediation utilizes the functions of microorganisms to degrade and eliminate pollutants in the targeted environment. It offers numerous advantages as it does not require chemical inputs and does not generate additional waste. This technique aims to restore natural balance and allows for long-term pollution control. Importantly, it is very suitable in the Ghanaian context as it requires lower financial resources compared to more traditional decontamination techniques.

To know more : <https://bit.ly/4dZDYb3>

<https://bit.ly/4bI2DPL>

Proposition 12 : Highlighting environmentally and human rights-friendly products.

Building on the current regulation in the European Union regarding the labeling of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), this WEEE label must be displayed on electronic products placed on the European market, indicating that the product must be collected separately in facilities designed for its recovery and recycling.

Using this established regulation, expanding its scope of information **can guide and inform consumers to choose ethically sourced electronic products**. Specifically, a new WEEE label could indicate whether the product originates from controlled electronic material supply chains or not.

For this last proposition, the fashion industry can be an inspiring model. Consumers are increasingly aware of the negative impacts of fast fashion, which are very similar to those of electronic waste: pollution, worker insecurity, and wastage of natural resources.

With this consumer awareness, several initiatives are being implemented by fashion brands to enable consumers to be informed about the manufacturing conditions of the products they purchase. These include product labeling, such as the Oeko-Tex label that certifies products as free from harmful substances for both humans and the environment, and the implementation of transparent communication strategies regarding the brand's practices, especially concerning their supply chain and manufacturing conditions.

To know more : <https://www.wedressfair.fr/labels>
<https://www.fairytale.eco/pages/le-label-gots>

The European Union could establish a label certifying respect for human rights in third countries during the manufacturing of a product. Drawing on principles defined by the United Nations, the label would ensure respect for human rights in the manufacturing techniques of the product. It could also be accompanied by a binding instrument to remind consumers that companies must adhere to certain rules.

Bénédicte Kurzan (presented in p. 14) « *We must work to reform the system rather than seek to end it. This should be done by placing humans at the center of the issue and by working with local logics.* »

Sources : <https://bit.ly/4e7engb>

Summary proposal to limit the impact :

8. **Knowing and evaluating negative effects** on human health generated by pollution
9. **Establishing and strengthen** an insurance and social assistance system
10. **Using “name and shame”** strategy to denounce brands of grey and black markets
11. Implement **water and soil regeneration** techniques
12. **Highlighting** environmentally and human rights-friendly products.

CARMIGNAC PHOTOJOURNALISM AWARD

In 2009, while media and photojournalism faced an unprecedented crisis, Edouard Carmignac created the Carmignac Photojournalism Award to support photographers in the field. Every year, it funds the production of an investigative photo reportage on human rights violations and geo-strategic issues in the world. The Fondation Carmignac provides the laureate with financial and human resources to carry out their project and produces both a monograph and a traveling exhibition, aiming to shed light on the crises and challenges which the contemporary world is facing. Previous editions of the Carmignac Photojournalism Award have focused on: Gaza (Kai Wiedenhöfer); Pachtunistan (Massimo Berruti); Zimbabwe (Robin Hammond); Chechnya (Davide Monteleone); Iran (Newsha Tavakolian); Guyana (Christophe Gin); Libya (Narciso Contreras); Nepal (Lizzie Sadin); the Arctic (Kadir van Lohuizen and Yuri Kozyrev); the Amazon (Tommaso Protti) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (Finbarr O'Reilly and the collective of photographers for the project "Congo in Conversation") Venezuela (Fabiola Ferrero) and Ghana (Anas Aremeyaw Anas, Muntaka Chasant and Bénédicte Kurzen). The 14th edition of the Carmignac Photojournalism Award is dedicated to the condition of women and girls in Afghanistan, and the laureates will be announced at the Visa pour l'Image festival on September 5, 2024.

More information on our website : <https://www.fondationcarmignac.com/fr/prix-du-photojournalisme/>



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