

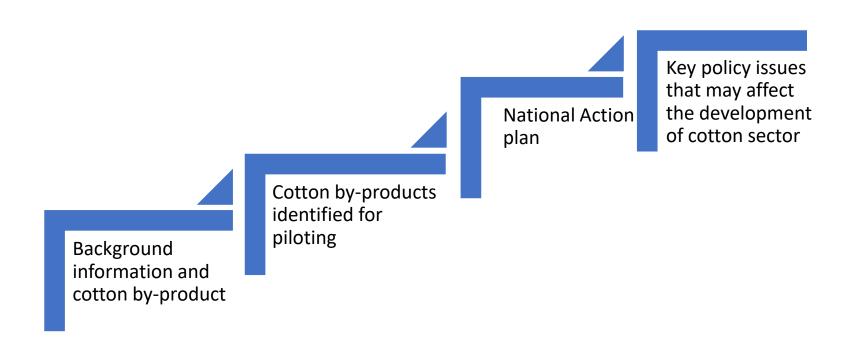
Cotton and its By-Products in Zambia National action plan

Presented

Ву

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at Southern Sun Hotel
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Road Map



Background

Cotton remains an important cash crop - 2 million smallholder farmers in Sub Saharan Africa

Source of income for rural households, employment opportunities for people, source of export revenue for government

Cotton grown mainly for LINT but there are by-products that can be derived from cotton: cake, edible oil, soaps, margarine, particle boards etc

Knowledge Gap

Underde veloped

 Despite the value added potential on cotton by-product, this value chain is underdeveloped in Africa

Project

 UNCTAD, ECA and COMESA designed a project to assess the development of cotton by-product value chain in Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Objective

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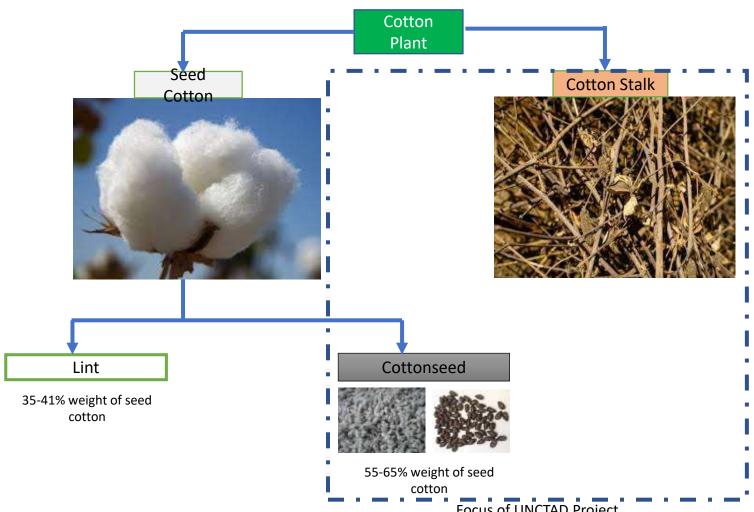
 Improve capacity of cotton value chain stakeholders in assessing market opportunities and challenges

 Improve capacity of policy makers in Zambia to formulate evidence-based policies that help develop cotton by-product industries

Cotton plant



Source: CAZ 2017



Focus of UNCTAD Project
Promoting cotton by-product in Eastern and Southern Africa

Area, Production of Seed Cotton and by Products

Nu	Area and Product	Quantities	
1	Area Under Cotton (ha)	100,000 – 130,0000	
2	Seed cotton production (MT)	85,000 – 110,000	
3	Cotton lint (MT)	34,850 – 45,100 46,750 – 60,500	
4	Cottonseed (MT)		
5	Linters (MT)	2,805 – 3,630	
6	Cottonseed hulls (MT)	10,285 – 13,310	
7	Cottonseed oil (MT)	7,480 – 9680	
8	Cottonseed meal (MT)	25,713 – 33,275	
9	COLLOIT STAIKS (IVIT)	300,000 - 390,000	

Source: Central Statistics Office CFS

Selected Cotton by-Products for Piloting

- Absorbent cotton (surgical/sanitary pads)
 - Ermine Enterprises Lusaka
 - Premier Cooperatives
- Cotton stalks
 - Pilot briquetting plant
 - Pilot pelleting plant
 - Mushroom making
 - Compost

National action plan for the development of the cotton by-product

 Finalize and submit the proposal to MCTI by January 2018

 Oversight Committee created and will be supervised by PS MCTI

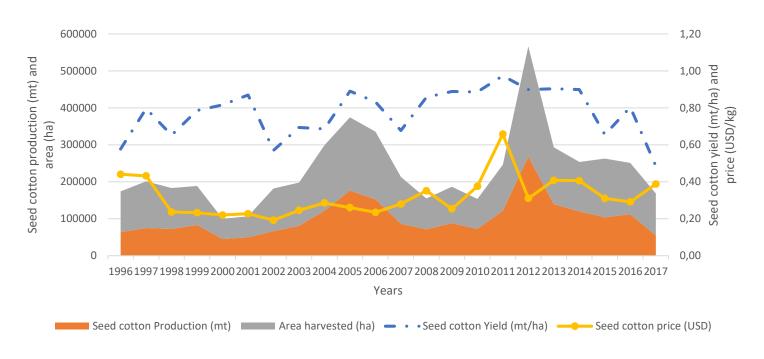
Seed Celters gardinelten (SP)

 Possible sites for cotton stalks projects (Chipata and Mumbwa)

Key Issues that may affect cotton sector development

Nu	Key Policy Issues	Possible Solutions
1	Low productivity and production of seed cotton	Robust plan to improve low productivity
2	High variable prices	Lobby for establishing a stabilization fund
3	Maize centric policies	Lobby government to also focus more on cotton
4	Taxes and VAT	Lobby government
5	Lack of incentives to attract investment in value addition	Engage government to look at incentives that may attract investment
6	Regulation that is only focused on cotton production	Review and update the Cotton Act to increase the mandate of CBZ
7	Lack of centre of Excellence for cotton production and value addition	Lobby government and other cooperating partners to develop CDT to that level

Evolution of the cotton sector



Source: CSO/CBZ

Thank you

Way forward

Feedstock	By-Products	Key challenges	Key challenges	Possible Solutions
Cotton stalk	Particles boards	Particles boards	 Law (Cap 233 Plant Pest and Diseases) major impediment Lack of appropriate technologies 	 In the law it is not written that farmers cannot cut and sell the cotton stalks Need to look at affordable technologies farmers can use at that level (chipping technologies), affordable factory equipment for making pellets and particle boards
	Pellets	Pellets		
	Paper	Paper		
Cottonseed meal	Cottonseed cake	Animal stockfeed	 Low seed cotton production affects consistency supply VAT on cottonseed Limited only for ruminants because of gossypol 	 Harmonized extension services, promote use of fertilizer Introduction of price stabilization fund Improved funding to research institution eg CDT to provide improved varieties Strengthen extension provision (private/public) Promote the use of climate smart agricultural practices Organize farmers in Cooperatives (eg model under CAZ) Improve regulations (Cotton Act) Offer tax incentives for inputs for seed cotton production By-Products Advocate for remove of VAT on cottonseed Apply appropriate taxes that can curb importation of refined oil Government to improve monitoring boarders points to curb smuggling of cheap oils Develop strong relationship with cattle farmers (dairy)
		Fertilizer	Lack of appropriate technology	
		Edible oil	Importation of cheap edible oils	
	oil	Margarine	 Not developed, but low quantity of feedstock 	
		Soap	Color and low quantity of feedstock	
Hulls	hulls	Added a roughage to animal stockfeed		
Linters	Linters	Food packaging, currency	 Low seed cotton production affects consistency supply VAT on cottonseed 	