



CONVERTING COTTON STALKS INTO ENERGY

DIVERSIFICATION OF COTTON WASTE INTO THE
ENERGY SECTOR IN ZAMBIA



COTTON ASSOCIATION OF ZAMBIA

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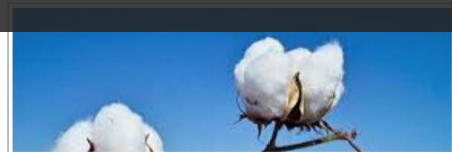
BACKGROUND

- The Cotton Association of Zambia (CAZ) was formed in July 2005 and registered in December, 2006 as an affiliate of the Zambia National Famers Union (ZNFU) in order to provide the smallholder cotton farmers with the platform to participate more effectively in the operations and future development of the cotton sector in Zambia.
- Key roles is to provide services to the membership in the areas of information, yield improvement, trainings and value addition.

Welcome to Cotton Association of Zambia

Our Opening Hours

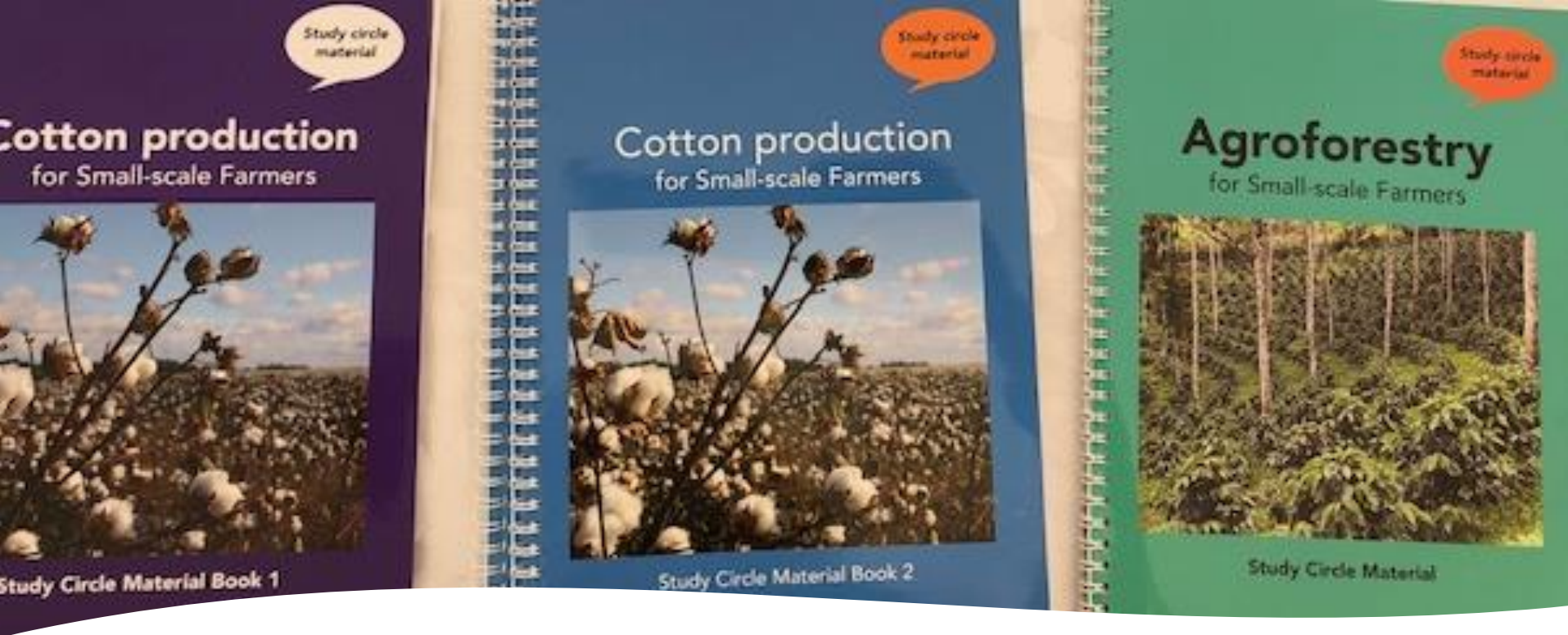
Monday:	08:00 - 17:00
Tuesday:	08:00 - 17:00
Wednesday:	08:00 - 17:00
Thursday:	08:00 - 17:00





INTRODUCTION

- Over 350,000 smallholder farmers produce cotton annually.
- About 400,000 hectares are planted to cotton annually.
- The cotton regulations (S1 52 of 2007) provides for all residual cotton stalks to be burnt by 1st October of every year in a bid to control pests.
- CAZ farmers practice the cotton-based farming system.
- Open burning of cotton stalks at farm level has oftentimes led to uncontrolled forest fires and contribution to climate change.



THE CHALLENGES

- Unacceptable low seed cotton yields on standing stalks due to poor pollination, climate change etc.
- Pests and disease management increase the cost of production
- Lack of transparency in seed cotton pricing.
- Disposal of cotton stalks as a Government requirement is another added cost.
- Lack of technologies to add value to other parts of the cotton plant
- The ginneries retain the seeds, which means farmers cannot press the seeds for oil or use them for animal feed.
- Farmers exit and enter cotton production for several seasons at a time and fail to accumulate the technical knowledge and skills that would lead them to increase yields.



RESPONSES

- The Cotton Association of Zambia intends to increase revenue for the farmers by encouraging value addition on the farm where cotton stalks will not be burnt but will be used to produce cotton briquettes which can be used as an alternative in place of charcoal.
- This will contribute greatly to environmental sustainability and reduce deforestation. It will also enhance our technical service provision to the farmers.
- In Zambia plans to produce briquettes from cotton stalks and other agriculture residues have been proposed.
- In the photo agroforestry works promoted by CAZ among its farmers.



RESPONSES

- The main driver is an increase in demand for charcoal due to high levels of urbanization and population growth. Therefore, production of briquettes may help reduce the situation of deforestation since production of briquettes use agricultural residues such as cotton stalks, soybean straw, maize Stover/cobs and other specific agro-forestry waste suitable for the purpose. The model provides potential investors with options on the end- product.

RESPONSES Continues...



THE DEVELOPMENT
IMPACTS OF THE
BRIQUETTES CAN
REDUCE
CHARCOAL/WOOD FUEL.



IN THE RURAL AREAS,
THE USE OF BRIQUETTES
IN TLUDE STOVES CAN
SUPPLY HEAT ENERGY.



IN THE URBAN AREAS,
BRIQUETTES CAN
PROVIDE CHEAPER
SOURCE OF ENERGY.



BOTH RURAL AND
URBAN WOMEN (AND
CHILDREN BELOW 2
YEARS) CAN BENEFIT
FROM REDUCED
EXPOSURE TO CARBON
MONOXIDE AND
PARTICLES.



TO REDUCE
DEFORESTATION.



UNIQUE FEATURES

- High calorific value of cotton stalks
- Briquettes as alternative to charcoal
- Conversion of high calorific value of stalks into briquettes
- Working with small scale cotton farmers across the country.
- The special benefits is to provide affordable and clean cooking energy to restaurants, facilitates compliance with the cotton disease control regulations, increases income, improves management of cotton stalks and increases cotton productivity.

PRACTICAL INTERVENTIONS: FAO-FFF

- The forest and farm facility program is a joint initiative by FAO, IIED, IUCN, and Agricord to support build capacity of forest and farm producers for climate resilience and improved livelihoods.
- The FFFP has been working with CAZ for the capacity development of the forest and farm producers in Zambia.
- The FFF program under Forests, Farmer, Agriculture, Sustainable Together (FFAST) initiative has supported the CAZ to develop the cotton stalk value chain through development of bankable business proposals for onward submission to impact investment





PRACTICAL INTERVENTIONS: UNCTAD

- 2 training workshops were organized (2016/2017) on cotton by products in Zambia.
- The action plan included: Carbonized briquettes and Absorbent cotton technologies.
- Farmers exposed to the technology in India and locally on development of carbonized briquettes from cotton.
- The government of the republic of Zambia has shown interest in as a means of reducing deforestation.
- The pilot project is to be initiated in Mumbwa in collaborations with farmer owned ginnery company.



THE FUTURE- THE DAWN OF AN ERA

- The ever farmer owned Mumbwa ginnery has demonstrated potential for the cotton farmers to boost their incomes and livelihood through increased market power and value addition.
- Cotton farmers will soon be able to produce carbonized briquettes using cotton stalks for their energy.
- The Zambian government good will and positive intervention in the sector as stipulated in the 7th National Development Plan.



THE FUTURE- THE DAWN OF AN ERA

- Increased job opportunities in both urban and rural areas for women, youth and differently abled will be assured.



COLLECTION OF SAMPLE STALKS





COLLECTION OF SAMPLE STALKS





DEMONSTRATING MANUAL CHAFF CATER IN MAGOYE- ZAMBIA



CARBONIZED BRIQUETTES



NON- CARBONIZED BRIQUETTES





CURRENT COTTON VALUE CHAIN IN ZAMBIA



END OF PRESENTATION – THANK YOU!

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