INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ICAC

1629 K Street NW, Suite 702,
Washington, DC 20006, USA

Zambia Cotton Report for the 2022/2023 season

PRODUCTION

- Regional Cotton Area & Production: Eastern – 141,571 hectares and 29,079 tons seed cotton; Central – 65,871 hectares and 8,557 tons seed cotton; Southern – 39,732 hectares and 7,526 tons seed cotton
- Number of Cotton Farmers (Male & Female) : Male – 95,922 and Female – 31,615
- Impact of Factors on Yields (Pests, Diseases, Climate): The impact of pests such as Jassids and mealy bugs have been adverse on crop in the previous seasons, the climate also continue to affect yields due to flooding and in some cases prolonged drought causing crops wilt and abort folwers, the squares and bolls.
- Major Insect Pests : Bollworms, Jassids, Aphids, Mealie bugs, loopers
- Major Diseases: Damping off and soreshin, Bacterial blight/Angular leaf, Boll rot, Root rot however it should be noted that diseases are currently of no economic importance in Zambia.
- Popular Cotton Varieties/Hybrids (Past 2-3 Years): CDT II and CDT V
- Recent Technology Introductions (3-4 Years) : Doubling of Yields with support of ICAC/ITC
- Farming Mobile Apps List & Descriptions
- Official Cotton Data Websites : www.cbz.org.zm
- Any new trade deals/FTAs signed
- Any new government policy on cotton lint production or trade: a) Provided a 5 year tax holiday on profit for local producers of cotton seed. b) Provided a 5 year tax holiday on profit from ginning of cotton and c) Provided a 10 year tax holiday on profit made from spinning of cotton and weaving of thread.
- Figures on export and import of cotton lint — total and by country of origin/destination: Export only – 86,026 bales of lint.
- Definition, production, consumption and trade figures of any extra-long or long staple variety of cotton produced: Most of the cotton lint produced is medium staple – 27 – 28mm
- Total government support provided to the cotton sector (in local currency): Currently the sector receives no support for production purposes.
- A brief description of the cotton support measures implemented by the government, such as crop insurance, MSP, input subsidies, etc: MSPs have been established and are busy working on initiatives that could bring on board to support the farmers such as the Farmer Input Support Program (FISP)
- Local average price for per kg lint or seed cotton (last three crop years): 2021 - $0.44/kg seed cotton, 2022 - $0.81/kg seed cotton, 2023 - $0.30/kg seed cotton.
- Major marketing strategies that cotton farmers use to sell their cotton (specify whether it is seed cotton or lint): Seed cotton is delivered to market centres arranged by ginners and farmers.
- How is local cotton price determined: The cotton price is determined by ginners and farmers are price takers only.
- Main issues affecting cotton processing in the country: Cotton processing has no main issues in the country apart from contaminants from field during ginning.
- Name and contact information (email or phone number) of the person responsible for cotton statistics: Mr. Sunduzwayo Banda email: sunduzwayo@cbz.org.zm

TEXTILES

- Overview of the textile industry including history and evolution: The textile industry was vibrant in Zambia from the early 1970s up to the mid-1990s. Thereafter, with introduction of a liberalized economic system and the privatization of some companies by government, most if not all of the textile companies collapsed and since then there has been no spinning, weaving or processing of garments or apparel in the country.
- Current size of the textile industry in terms of value and volume/domestic textile production in terms of yarn and fabric (domestic consumption may be highlighted as well): N/A
- Spindles and looms installed (if possible share the processing capacities as well):
- Major hubs or regions of textile production: N/A
- Government policies that currently govern the textile industry: N/A

- Incentives, special measures, and support schemes provided for textile production: Provided a 10 year tax holiday on profit made from spinning of cotton and weaving of thread.

- Details of mass skills development program: Women groups are being trained handloom skills and they have empowered with handlooms for economic gain.
- Measures in place for sustainable textile production: N/A
- Major stakeholders in the textile value chain: N/A
- Collaborations and joint ventures in the textiles domain/FDI in textile value chain: Nil
- Primary challenges faced by the textile value chain
- Foreseeable future opportunities or growth areas in textiles value chain: Availability of the raw materials and a conducive political and government environment.
- Infrastructure such as textile parks, special economic zones that support the textiles value chain: Multi-Facility Economic Zones are available in the country.
- Current employment being provided by the textiles value chain (including percentage of men and women if possible): N/A
- How the industry is addressing environmental concerns, waste water and water consumption etc.: N/A
- Future of the textile industry over the next five years; Yet to be established with the Ministry of Commerce through the Industrialization policy.
- Upcoming projects, investments, or collaborations you would like to highlight: N/A
- Utilities and power used in textiles value chain (electricity, gas and water charges)
- Short brief on status of allied textiles industries (machinery, dyes, effluent treatment plants, etc) and services sector: N/A