

SEACF Plenary discussions, DAY 2

Gaps Between Cotton Industry and Scientists in Africa

	Country	Gaps	Strategies
1	Kenya	Production less than what industry requires	
		Lack of certified seeds	
		Standards for fibre required by the industry not available	Develop classification system
		Lack of early maturing varieties	
		Policies to stimulate research and commercialization	Direct more money in research
			Recognize cotton role and invest (to enhance growth of the industry)
			Formalize a forum like SEACF to play a major role in the economic blocks
			Private-public partnership to raise funds
		Drought tolerance varieties	
		Diversified use of cotton to enhance profitability e.g. oil	Cotton products development and commercialization
		Utilization of research findings (from previous research, since 1950s)	Identify best pathway to disseminate the information
			Identify what technologies to disseminate
		Lack of agronomic package to maximize productivity of cotton at farm level (per unit area)	
		Refocus research to ensure coverage of the whole value chain	Follow value chain approach in research
		Mechanization and labour management in production	
		Few germplasm	We need Germplasm exchange in the region to

			enhance breeding
		Lack of technologies for traditional cloth making	
		Adoption of new technologies such as GM	Breeders and industry should utilize these
		Lack of skills to handle new technologies	
		Develop commercial strategy to enhance	
		Improve dialogue between producers and traders to improve price settings	
		Reduce plant structure to increase plant density	
		More production technologies that can produce high quality fibre	
		Studies on pollination management	
		Seek partnership for funding from AU/FARA	
	Sudan	Poor adoption of technologies by farmers and industry	Increase training of different stakeholders
	Ethiopia	Policy limitation on technology adoption	Increase and repackage communication methods with policy makers
		No seed producers	Invite seed producers
		Textile industry	Improve communication
		Germplasm exchange	Strengthen Germplasm exchange amongst the SEACF and other areas
		Research outputs	Utilize research findings
		Dialogue amongst stakeholders	
		Research on products low	Improve research on different cotton products e.g. oil
		Lack of technologies for traditional cloth making	
	Zambia	Research scientists are lacking	
		Not exploited beyond ginning	
		Technology transfer need improvement	

		Germplasm exchange	
		Policy: many not implemented, e.g., net technologies like the Bt	
		Use of ratoon crop	
	Tanzania	Policy limitations	Increase research funding
		No financial reward and recognition for researchers	Excellence should be encouraged
	Mozambique	Lack of certified seed (no cotton seed producers)	Involve the industry in seed multiplication
		Low productivity of seed cotton	Involve cotton research development in Germplasm exchange (conventional and Transgenic varieties)
		Low technical ability and capacity by extension agents to assist the farmer with new technologies	Training extension agents on agricultural practices e.g. ICM, IPM and soil management
		Cotton mechanization and equipment for smallholder farmers and largescale for production and processing	
		Policy	Financing cotton programme
	Uganda	Research findings utilization	It is a requirement to have a stakeholder meeting for research development and dissemination of findings
		Research funding	Has been widened through forum for setting research priorities where different stakeholders can fund some activities
		Cotton plant/products utilization	Partnership with countries with extensive utilization strategies e.g. India
	RSA	Collaboration: difficulties in collaborating with other African countries especially amongst the scientists	
		Limited funding	
		Communication	
		Improving yields	

		Price fluctuation discourages farmers	
		Promotion of cotton as food security crop	Training and teaching farmers about the crop production and use
			Training extension agents