

Disruptors & Breakthrough Approaches

Wednesday 22 June: 13:00 – 13:55 (55 min)

With Speakers:



Rajan Bhopal
International
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| Pesticide Action
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Project Manager
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Julio Cézar Busato Cotton producer & President | ABRAPA



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Associate
professors of Soil
systems biology
| University of
New England

Facilitator:



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Senior
Manager,
Implementation
| Better Cotton



JIDAGO AND CELESTINE'S STORY

Jidago and Celestine are cotton farmers in Benin.
They travelled a long way to share the story of their son's death because they want you to know about it.







RESULTS

Percentage Of People Reporting Signs And Symptoms Consistent With Acute Pesticide Poisoning



HOW DOES THIS INFORMATION HELP?

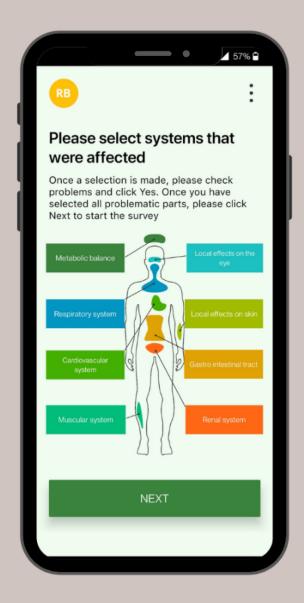
• Identifies Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) linked to acute pesticide poisoning

• Identifies high risk practices

• Identifies high risk groups

• Demonstrate impact





Please do pick up our card or drop us a line for more information:

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Breakthrough Approach: The key to impact at Scale



Shendvan, Akkalkuwa, Nandurbar (MH-India)



Sunil Saindane

Project Manager – BCI Lupin Human Welfare & Research Foundation



Need of Automatic weather station

- Vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (Ref. study ICAR 2020-21)
- Worst socio-economic situations (Ref. Cotton 2040 study)
- Extreme weather events





How AWS works?

Automatic Data collection Data
sharing
with AgroAdvisory
partner

Data collates with IMD

Data process & generates weather forecast

SMS & voice calls to farmers





Project Stakeholders























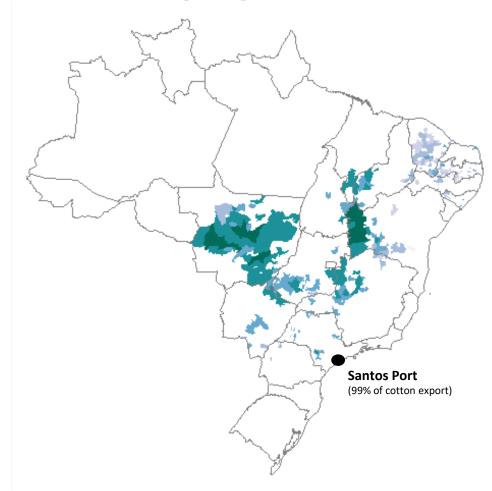




92% of cotton area is rainfed

- 2. 95% is in the Cerrado Biome (It is not in the Amazon Forest!)
- 3. 60% second crop (after soybeans in the same crop season)
- 4. Second biggest world cotton export
- 5. Fourth biggest world cotton producer
- 6. Professional, Large farm context (3.000 ha avg.)
- 7. Avg Yield 1.800 kg per hectare (128% above world Yield Average)
- 84% of total cotton production within ABR sustainability program 8.

Cotton Producing Regions in Brazil









Brazil/Cotton | Biological Control (introduction of natural enemies)

Integrated management of cotton pests and diseases is a basic requirement in **ABR protocol**

Encouraging the use of biological control within the Integrated Pest Management

Aerial and terrestrial spraying with safe transport of pesticides, correct dosages and focus on maintaining biodiversity

Focus on technologies that enable more effective application of chemicals and with the correct dosage









Brazil/Cotton | Biological Control (breeding of natural enemies)

Regional Institutes and Foundations















Laboratório da Amipa, 2019

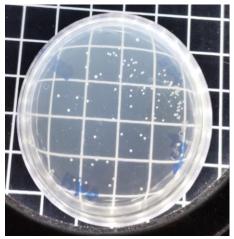


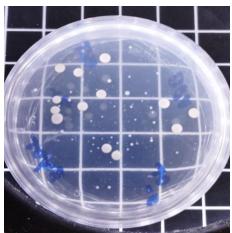


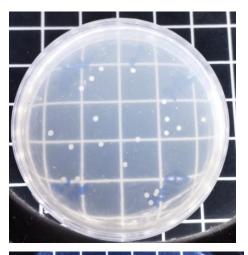


Brazil/Cotton | Biological Control (introduction of natural enemies)

- Regional Institutes and Foundations Responsibilities:
- 1. Efficient evaluation of biological products for the control of insect-pests, diseases and nematodes
 - Quality control of biological products made on farm
- Diagnosis and monitoring of diseases and phytonematoids
- 3.























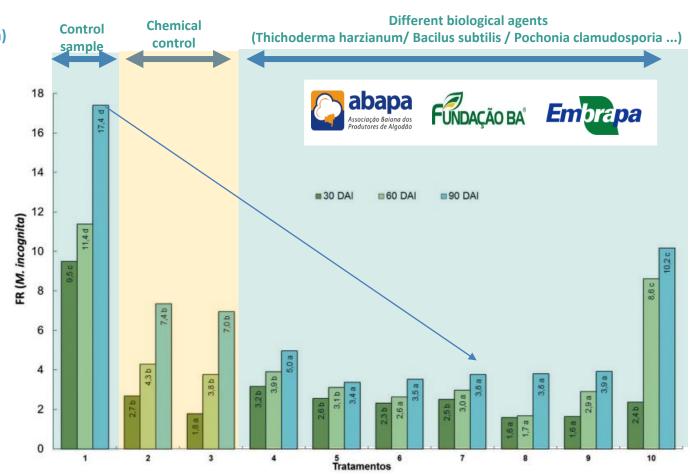
Brazil/Cotton | Biological Control (introduction of natural enemies)

Good results in control of nematodes (M. incognita)

- •5 years of research in a region with:
 - 350 000 ha of cotton
 - 600 000 tons of lint by year

Benefits:

- 1 Lower use of HHPS:
 - o Cyantraniliprole
 - Thiamethoxam
 - o Abamectin
 - o Fluensulfone
- 2. Soil health improvement
- **3** Higher Cotton Yields
- 4. Lower costs for cotton producers









Brazil/Cotton | Biological Control (introduction of natural enemies)

Brazilian Government launched the National Program for Biobased Agricultural Inputs in 2020

Biological control adopted in <u>23 million ha</u> adopted (Soybeans, cotton and Sugarcane) Estimation: <u>350.000 kg of chemical pesticides substitution</u>



2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014 2016 2018 2020

Source: MAPA (2022)

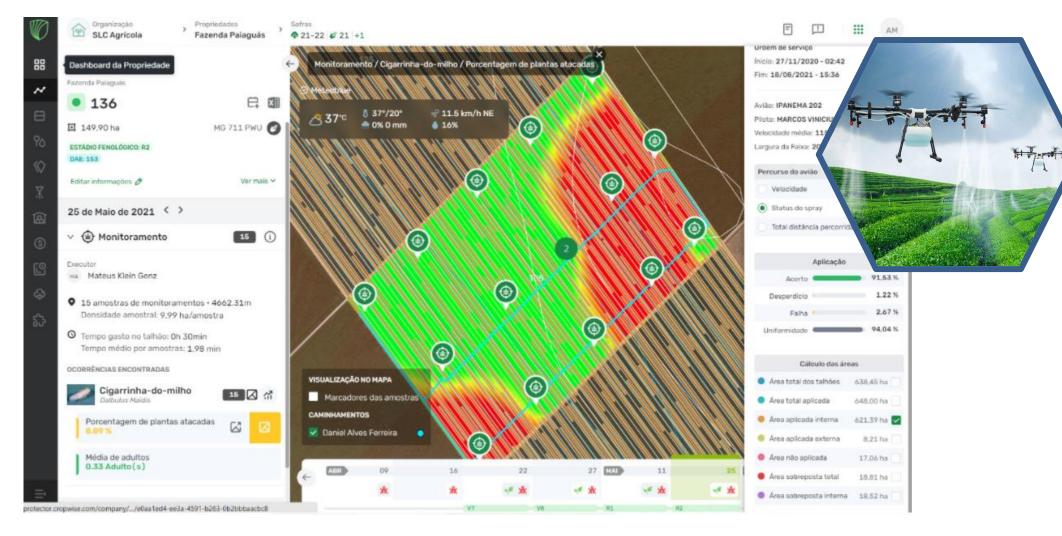






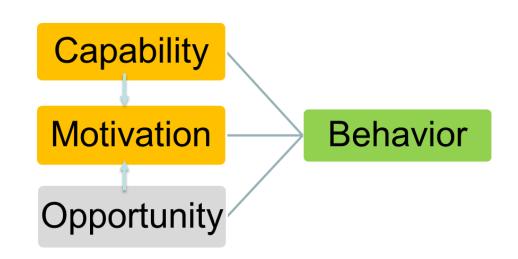


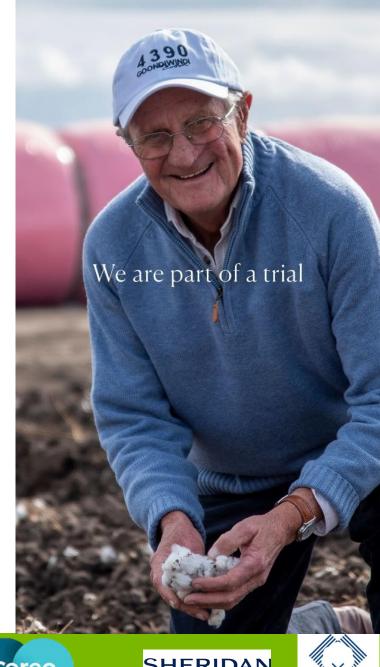
BI Platforms for monitoring pest population with Drone intelligence



Our disruptive team: Closing the loop in Goondiwindi

- Divert cotton waste from landfill
- Drought proof a rural community
- Able and motivated, just need opportunity





















How do we change our world?

- Collect old garments
- Recover the *waste* fabric
 Local jobs
- Apply to the soil
- Grow the next crop

















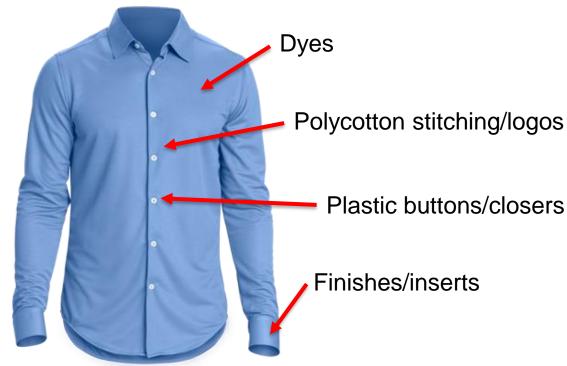


Concerns

- Other materials
- Other contaminants
- The dyes
- Agricultural impact
- Application























A history lesson - post industrial revolution

- Rags were part of the waste
- BUT, education needed books
- Books need paper

RAGS make paper,
PAPER makes money,
MONEY makes banks,
BANKS make loans,
LOANS make beggars,
BEGGARS make RAGS.
Unknown author, 1700s.



Caldercruix paper mill, circa 1920. © Cultural Museums UK









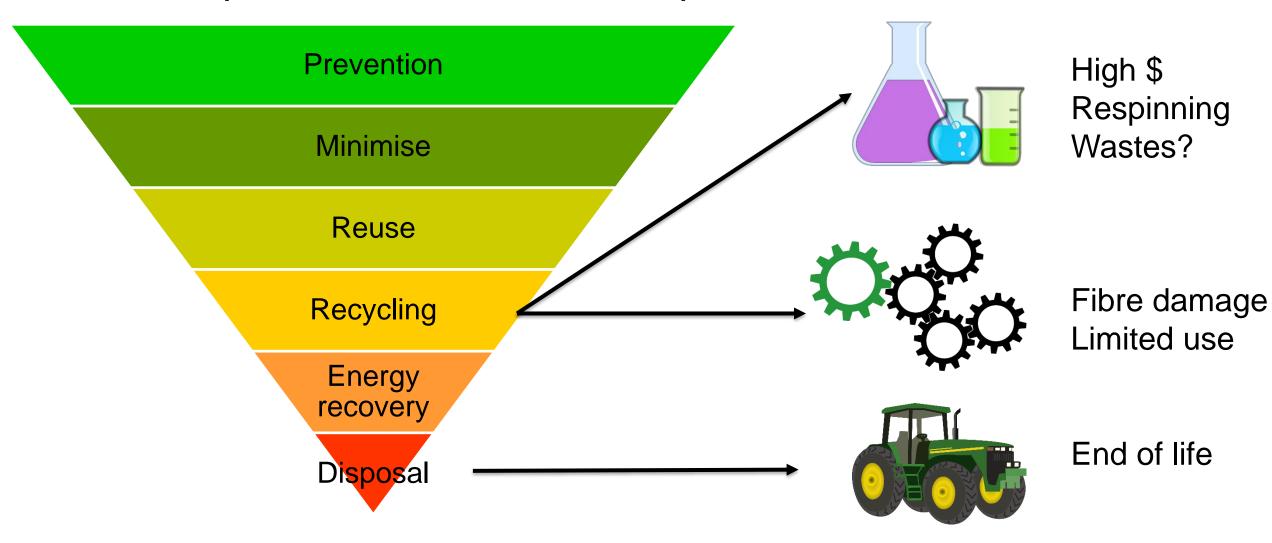








Hierarchy of Cotton textile recovery















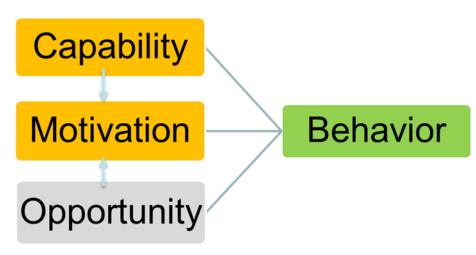




Lessons

- · We can return natural fibres to soil
 - Application and agronomy
- High rates = good waste removal
- · CO₂ not CH₄
- Garments need to be processed
- Market may change
- Logistics
- · Circularity involves all of us!























Cotton +

Thank you















