

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Preparation for the
Commercial Standardisation of Instrument Testing of Cotton
for Cotton Producing Developing Countries in Africa

FAST TRACK PROJECT

PREPARATION FOR THE COMMERCIAL STANDARDISATION OF INSTRUMENT TESTING OF COTTON FOR COTTON PRODUCING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN AFRICA

Project Summary

The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) declares that the project proposed is being supported by its members, and hereby submits the following draft project proposal for consideration with its recommendation for financing by the Common Fund.

Project Title	Preparation for the Commercial Standardisation of Instrument Testing of Cotton for Cotton Producing Developing Countries in Africa
Duration	6 months
Location	West and Central Africa East and Southern Africa Germany, France

Brief Description

The industry demands for objective and reliable test results are increasing rapidly. Therefore developed cotton growing countries like the USA have already built up their national cotton quality assessment systems and "HVI¹ classification has resulted in a competitive advantage for the USA in global marketing; establishment of an adequate HVI system for the cotton producing countries in Africa and elsewhere would facilitate the access of their cotton to diverse global markets"². But up to now there is no adequate international verification of other worldwide test laboratories and their results. The availability of high volume cotton testing instruments (SITC) solely is not satisfactory. The test results have to be reliable and on an internationally agreed level. Cotton producing developing countries will be disadvantaged in their market position, if they do not manage to participate in an international quality assessment system.

In order to set up an international certification system for SITC test results (Standardised Instrument for Testing of Cotton), the ICAC Expert Panel for the Commercial Standardisation of Instrument Testing of Cotton (CSITC) was established and began its work in 2004. With the aim a) to evaluate cotton quality solely on instrument testing and b) to enable the laboratories to produce reliable test results and therefore with the aim of allowing cotton trade to base on reliable and comparable test results, the aspired international certification system for SITC test results includes these central aspects:

- Set-up of an international cotton laboratory certification system including an International Coordination Centre and Regional Coordination Centres in all cotton producing regions
- Certification of test laboratories according to their test results with specific Round Trials
- Guidance / support to the laboratories to meet quality requirements
- Check of the laboratories for their laboratory practice

The aspired system has to be international and will only work on the basis of international acceptance and realisation in the important cotton producing regions.

¹ Reg. trademark for the Standardised Instrument for Testing of Cotton (SITC) from Uster

² USAID : Summary and Findings of the West African Cotton Assessment, Sept 25 - Oct. 14, 2004

The objective of this pilot project is to prepare the implementation of the international cotton quality assessment in the cotton producing developing countries in Africa and therefore to assist especially the developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to meet the emerging quality assessment demands of the global cotton market.

To achieve the objective, both of the following directions have to be followed:

- Definition of basic rules, which allow for
 - international cooperation between laboratories located all around the world, Regional Coordination Centres and an International Coordination Centre
 - laboratory certification
 - trade on the basis of the results of certified laboratories
- Identification of the requirements in the different African regions and best premises for a subsequent implementation of the certification system in Africa

In a planned subsequent project the findings of this Fast Track project will directly be used to establish the International Cotton Testing Certification System in Africa with maximum economic efficiency.

Project Executing Agency	Faserinstitut Bremen e.V. (FIBRE), Germany
Additional Participating Agencies	African Cotton Association, Benin Tanzania Cotton Lint and Seed Board, Tanzania CIRAD, Montpellier, France (subcontracted)
Supervisory Body	ICAC
Estimated starting date	September 1 st , 2005

The estimated total cost- according to the agencies¹ -

FIBRE, Germany	USD	74,112
CIRAD, Montpellier (subcontracted)	USD	48,636
African Cotton Association	USD	6,833
Tanzania Cotton Lint and Seed Board	USD	6,833
CFC/ICAC	USD	6,000
Total	USD	142,415²

The estimated total cost - according to categories -

Personnel	USD	92,285
Duty travel	USD	23,089
CFC/ICAC participation	USD	6,000
Support for additional national experts	USD	5,000
Contingency	USD	4,000
Organisation	USD	6,579
Operational costs	USD	5,461
Total	USD	142,415³

Financing sought from the Fund		USD	101,138
Mode of financing	Grant		

Co-Financing -

Counterpart contribution

- from project agencies:

FIBRE, Germany	USD	19,499
CIRAD, Montpellier	USD	21,778
African Cotton Association	USD	0
Tanzania Cotton Lint and Seed Board	USD	0
Total	USD	41,277

- from additional partners: Other project partners will give additional support to the project, based on their work in the ICAC Expert Panel on CSITC, this is e.g.

- Bremen Cotton Exchange, Germany
- Cottco - The Cotton Company of Zimbabwe
- Cotton Research & Development Corp., Australia
- International Cotton Association, Liverpool
- SGS SA, Switzerland
- USDA-AMS, USA
- Wakefield Inspection Services, UK

¹ Costs for FIBRE and CIRAD are based on the following exchange rate: 1 USD = 0.78034 EUR

² plus in-kind contributions from additional partners, see chapter: Project costs and financing: Counterpart contribution from additional partners

³ plus in-kind contributions from additional partners, see chapter: Project costs and financing: Counterpart contribution from additional partners

Project Background

Cotton classing is in a major change. Manual classing is rated as not objective and not precise enough for cotton trading and cotton processing. Beginning in the 1970s, new instruments were developed as a basis for rapid and cheap and therefore high-volume instrumental classing of cotton. The actual term for the instruments is SITC, but better known is the trademark HVI. In some countries like the USA every produced cotton bale is evaluated with SITC instruments, resulting in a competitive advantage for the countries in global marketing, other countries as Australia or China are following. Up to now approx. 1900 SITC instruments are in operation worldwide.

The textile industry's demands for objective and reliable cotton fibre test results are increasing rapidly. Cotton with insufficient verification of its quality will result in price discounts for the producers or exclusion from the market. The objective of this project is to assist the cotton producing countries, especially the developing countries, to meet the increasing quality assessment demands of the global cotton market so as to strengthen or at least maintain their access to these markets. Therefore it is essential to enable these countries to supply cotton with objective, instrument-based quality information, based on internationally accepted test rules.

A typical and disappointing conclusion of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) according to the status-quo in high-volume cotton testing in Africa was (in an investigation in 2004): "While the C-4 (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali) has some high-volume instrument (HVI) testing equipment, the required controlled conditions are not met, so results are dubious and not used for marketing".¹

There is a strong need to strengthen technological benefits to developing countries to assist their economical development. The African cotton growing countries especially will need increased additional support to extend or even maintain their cotton business, to earn foreign exchange and strengthen their viability.

Cotton produced in Africa accounts 8-9% of the world cotton production and 10 to 20% of the world cotton exports; approx. 80% of the African cotton production are exported. Therefore cotton is of critical importance to many African countries. Cotton is the largest source of export receipts in several West and Central African (WCA) countries. The cotton sector is also key to rural poverty reduction, with cotton-related activities accounting for a large share of rural employment. 15 million people in Africa work in the cotton sector, 6 to 10 million are involved in WCA.²

This project proposal stems from the conclusions and recommendations of the newly founded ICAC Expert Panel on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton (CSITC) held in Bremen in March 2004 and Mumbai in November 2004. The last meeting was a Small Group Workshop with 14 international experts in Bremen in April 2005. The Expert Panel was established by the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) in 2003 on the initiative of the Liverpool Cotton Association (now the International Cotton Association), with support from the International Textile Manufacturers Federation (ITMF).

The aim of the project is to improve the integrity of worldwide cotton trade by establishing a reliable system of instrumental cotton characterisation, adoptable by all cotton producing countries, especially developing countries. Therefore the following measures have to be achieved:

- Introduction of a worldwide quality assessment system with standardised controlled testing procedures, standardised calibration methods and standardised assurance checks.

¹ USAID : Summary and Findings of the West African Cotton Assessment, Sept 25 - Oct. 14, 2004

² UNCTAD homepage, April 2005, and UNIDO-UEMOA homepage, March 2005

- Strengthening of the developing countries and especially those in Africa by enabling and implementing the international cotton quality assessment in their countries and for the benefit of their cotton.

For this purpose the ICAC Expert Panel brought together representatives of spinning mills, traders, cotton producers and research. The world wide composition of the Expert Panel, the momentum and consensus for international cooperation on the issue, which was visible at the Plenary Meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee in Mumbai 2004, demonstrate the actual need of the aimed targets impressively.

The CSITC work done up to now shows, that it is indispensable to prepare the implementation of the international cotton quality assessment in Africa thoroughly before the implementation can be done. This aim will be fulfilled with this CFC Fast Track Project.

Relevance of the Project to the Objectives and the Policies of the Fund

This proposal is directly corresponding to the objectives of the fund, and gives a market-oriented approach focussed on the commodity cotton. It is addressed to all cotton producing countries, but is mainly aimed to assist developing countries, mainly in Africa, to participate in the emerging changes in cotton trade, so that the opportunity will be given to them to benefit from the changes instead of bearing the disadvantages.

Project Related Institutions

International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), Washington, USA

The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), which is the sponsoring agency, will be the Supervisory Body. It has the capacity and resources to assume the supervisory role for this project. This proposal stems from the conclusions and recommendations of the newly founded ICAC Expert Panel on Commercial Standardization of Instrument Testing of Cotton (CSITC).

Faserinstitut Bremen e.V. (Bremen Fibre Institute) - FIBRE

Faserinstitut Bremen (Bremen Fibre Institute – FIBRE), Germany, will be the Project Executing Agency (PEA) for this project.

Faserinstitut Bremen is a public funded research institute and offers research and development in the subject area of fibres. The activities concentrate on the fields of fibre quality testing, fibre measurement technology and harmonisation, renewable materials, and composite materials. The institute carries out cotton testing since 1955, is the official testing and arbitration laboratory of the Bremen Cotton Exchange (BBB), organises the International Cotton Conference Bremen in co-operation with the BBB, and exhibits intense and long-term international practical experience in the harmonisation of fibre testing

- Execution of the Bremen Cotton Round Trial
- Designated laboratory of the USDA for Calibration Cotton Standards
- Certification of wool laboratories in co-operation with INTERWOOLLABS, UK
- Vice Chairmanship in the ITMF Committee on Cotton Testing Methods

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CIRAD

Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement - Département des Cultures Annuelles, (CIRAD-CA), France

CIRAD is a French agricultural research centre working for international development. Most of its research is conducted in partnership. CIRAD has chosen sustainable development as the cornerstone of its operations worldwide. This means taking account of the long-term ecological, economic and social consequences of change in developing communities and countries. CIRAD works in over 50 countries worldwide, on targeted research for developing countries. Throughout its history, it has established and maintained close links with communities, agricultural, animal and forest production sites and physical and biological environments in the tropics and subtropics.

The aim of the CIRAD Research Unit on Quality in Cotton Production is to improve product quality, taking account of the expectations of and constraints faced by each type of player in the commodity chain. The unit applies its international experience to help cotton producers and ginners manage and promote quality, through training, appraisals, studies and advisory services relating to cottonseed and fibre classification, and through the development of new analysis equipment.

CIRAD is experienced in capacity building in Africa, is involved in international programs for Africa as UNIDO-UEMOA, and participated in CFC project CFC/ICAC 11. CIRAD will, due to its experience, be subcontracted in the project.

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African Cotton Association (ACA), Benin

The African Cotton Association is composed of 27 private and public organisations from 11 countries in Western and Central Africa and is headquartered in Benin with a representative office in Paris. The Association was founded out of the concern shared by many of the cotton producing countries about government policies in some of the major producing countries subsidizing cotton production and leading to market distortions. The Association plans to work with other international associations on upholding fair cotton trading rules and the sanctity of contracts. Information and educational work will play an important part in the association's activity.

The African Cotton Association will be the project partner for West and Central Africa.

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Tanzania Cotton Lint and Seed Board (TCB)

TCB is aimed at improving and developing the cotton industry by promoting, facilitating and monitoring the functioning of the entire production, marketing, processing and export chain of cotton business.

Tanzania Cotton Lint and Seed Board (TCB), P.O. Box 9161, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

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Project Rationale and Objectives

The industry demands for objective and reliable test results are increasing rapidly, and major cotton importing countries are integrating instrument testing results in trade. Cotton with insufficient verification of its quality will result in price discounts for the producers or exclusion from the market.

Developed cotton growing countries like the USA have already built up their national cotton quality assessment systems and "HVI¹ classification has resulted in a competitive advantage for the USA in global marketing; establishment of an adequate HVI system for the cotton producing countries in Africa and elsewhere would facilitate the access of their cotton to diverse global markets"². But up to now there is no adequate international verification of other worldwide test laboratories and their results. The availability of high volume cotton testing instruments (SITC) solely is not satisfactory for producing reliable test values - examples from all over the world show that, without certified testing procedures, the results will be disregarded and therefore are worthless. The results have to be reliable and on an internationally agreed level. Cotton producing developing countries will be disadvantaged in their market position, if they do not manage to participate in an international quality assessment system.

In order to set up an international certification system for SITC test results (Standardised Instrument for Testing of Cotton), the ICAC Expert Panel for the Commercial Standardisation of Instrument Testing of Cotton (CSITC) was established and began its work in 2004. The world wide composition of the Expert Panel, the momentum and consensus for international cooperation on the issue, which was visible e.g. at the Plenary Meeting of the ICAC in Mumbai 2004, demonstrate the actual need of the aimed targets impressively.

With the aim of enabling the laboratories to produce reliable test results and therefore with the aim of allowing cotton trade to base on reliable and comparable test results, the aspired international certification system for SITC test results includes these central aspects:

- Certification of test laboratories according to their test results with Round Trials
- Guidance / support to the laboratories to meet quality requirements
- Check of the laboratories for their laboratory practice

In order to achieve these aspects, an international certification system has to be set up, which consists of the following elements:

- Regional Coordination Centres for regional training, assistance, regional round trials, regional inspections for the laboratories in neighbouring countries
- An International Coordination Centre to coordinate the Regional Coordination Centres, to provide information for training, maintenance and calibration, to conduct round trials and evaluate the test qualification of the laboratories
- Defined sampling methods, testing methods, calibration, calibration material
- Specified laboratory limits of acceptance for their round trial results, specified trade control limits

The objective of this pilot project is to prepare the implementation of the international cotton quality assessment in the cotton producing developing countries in Africa and therefore to assist especially the developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to meet the emerging quality assessment demands of the global cotton market.

To achieve the objective, both of the following directions have to be followed:

¹ Reg. trademark for the Standardised Instrument for Testing of Cotton (SITC) from Uster

² USAID : Summary and Findings of the West African Cotton Assessment, Sept 25 - Oct. 14, 2004

- Definition of basic rules, which allow for international cooperation between laboratories located all around the world and for their certification
- Identification of the requirements in the different African regions and best premises for a subsequent implementation of the certification system

In a planned subsequent project the findings of this Fast Track project will directly be used to establish the International Cotton Testing Certification System in Africa with maximum economic efficiency.

Description of Project Components, Activities and Outputs of the Project

Component 1: Definition of Global Basic Rules

Duration: 6 months (month 1 to month 6)

Objective:

- Agreement (including the different participants in the cotton chain as producers, traders, spinning mills and laboratories) on the basic rules and key parameters underlying an integrated global system of a cotton testing certification system
 - Evaluation of the demands of cotton business
 - Definition of the role/tasks of the International (ICC) and the Regional Coordination Centres (RCCs)
 - Description of necessary tasks for certification of laboratories, support, training, maintenance
 - Determination of the necessary requirements for potential RCCs
 - Definition of suitable proceedings for certification round trials
 - Investigation of suitable support from ICC to RCCs and from RCCs to laboratories
 - Investigation of possible proceedings according to the certification of good laboratory practice
 - Investigation of conformity to OECD Good Laboratory Practice
 - Practicality of integrating ISO 17025 accreditation or parts of ISO 17025

Output:

- Provisional description of the global CSITC certification system, including proposed definitions/configurations, including the tasks of the participating agencies, and including descriptions of different levels of support

Activities:

1. Survey
2. Elaboration of results for fulfilling the defined objectives
 - Evaluation of the demands of cotton business (FIBRE, CIRAD) (until October)
 - Definition of the role/tasks of the International (ICC) and the Regional Coordination Centres (RCCs) (FIBRE) (step 1: October, step 2: February)
 - Description of necessary tasks for certification of laboratories, support, training, maintenance (FIBRE) (step 1: October, step 2: February)
 - Determination of the necessary requirements for potential RCCs (FIBRE, CIRAD) (until October)
 - Definition of suitable proceedings for certification round trials (FIBRE) (step 1: October, step 2: February)
 - Investigation of suitable support from ICC to RCCs and from RCCs to laboratories (FIBRE, CIRAD) (step 1: October, step 2: February)
 - Investigation of possible proceedings according to the certification of good laboratory practice (FIBRE, CIRAD)(December)

- Investigation of conformity to OECD Good Laboratory Practice (FIBRE, CIRAD) (December)
- Practicality of integrating ISO 17025 accreditation or parts of ISO 17025 (FIBRE, CIRAD) (December)
- 3. Discussion of the findings with interested partners
- 4. Proposition of the results in the CSITC Expert Panel in Liverpool, review of the interim report (milestone)
- 5. Proposition of results at the next ICAC CSITC meeting (milestone) (suggested)
- 6. Final report
- 7. Dissemination of results

Component 2: Identification of requirements and premises for an implementation of the certification system in Africa

Duration: 3 months (month 1 to month 3)

Objective:

- Gathering of the required information for a systematic and sustainable implementation of the certification system in Africa
 - Survey of the African cotton production, sampling and testing infrastructure
 - Determination of important and feasible regions for the implementation
 - Survey of the testing infrastructure in Africa (laboratories, SITC instruments)
 - Actual problems in SITC testing in LDCs
 - Amount of cotton tested actually and potential amount
 - Market advantages with tested cottons
 - Advantageous sampling procedure with capability of sampling every bale
 - Regional Coordination Centres
 - Determination of the number of required Regional Coordination Centres (RCCs)
 - Identification of potential candidates for RCCs
 - Eligibility of candidates for RCCs as reasonable starting points
 - operational regulatory framework
 - logistical access in region
 - international work of the RCCs for neighbour countries
 - conflicts due to competition of cotton to be sold
 - cotton production in the region
 - cotton sampling possibilities (especially gins)
 - Estimation of costs for running the RCCs
 - Estimation of cost recovery after the end of funding
 - Establishing of an exemplary testing laboratory for training, support
 - Requirements for establishing a cotton testing laboratory (instrument, personnel)
 - Estimation of costs for running the laboratory
 - Estimation of cost recovery after the end of funding
 - Strategy for the support of laboratories
 - Strategy for training, necessary frequency, centralised training, costs
 - Strategy for maintenance, costs, cost recovery

Output:

- Information needed for applying for public funding to implement a cotton certification system in Africa and basic knowledge for the implementation of the system
- Full fledged project proposal prepared in accordance with the guidance given and at the level of details as foreseen in Manual for the Preparation and Management of Projects to be Financed by the Common Fund for Commisities, 5th edition, 2nd revision (the “CFC Project Manual”)

Activities:

1. Project meeting in Montpellier for the preparation of the project
2. Detection of partners for the collection of information¹
3. Survey of information
4. Preparation of questionnaire
5. Questionnaire: dispatch, (complete), collect
6. Preparation for workshops
7. Workshop in West/Central Africa²
8. Workshop in Tanzania
9. Summarise information, report
10. Incorporation of information in CSITC concept/proposal
11. Formulation of the full fledged project proposal

Time scheme: Some activities in component 2 rely on results of component 1. Therefore these activities in component 1 are terminated to September/October. Other activities respectively objectives to be achieved in component 2 can start independently from the end of the activities in component 1, but might be interlocked.

Component, Action	P
	F
COMPONENT 1	K
Survey	F
Elaboration of results	A
Discussion of findings with partners	F
	A
Proposition of results at ICAC	F
CSITC meeting in Liverpool	F
Proposition of results at the next	F

Benefits and Beneficiaries

A) The proposed CSITC efforts are designed to stabilise cotton trading by providing a commercially acceptable system for the instrument testing of cotton. On the basis of reliable cotton test results an equitable trade based on the inherent cotton quality is possible. Cotton purchasing can be done more independently from the origin, as deliveries can be directly compared based on comparable test results. Consequently the traditionally high quality of African cotton can be emphasised without uncertainties about their measurable characteristics.

A direct benefit will be given to the cotton testing laboratories. They will be given the assistance to produce reliable test values for cotton. Based on the subsequent control of the laboratories according to the level of their test results and based on the control of their laboratory practice conformity they will achieve an annual certificate. Laboratories in developing countries will be able to produce test results that are applicable and accepted in the international cotton trade.

¹ Potential partners:

- a) Global: Bremen Cotton Exchange, CRDC-Australia, Gdynia Cotton Association, International Cotton Association, SGS, UNIDO, USDA, USAID, WIS, Cotton trader (Stadtlander, AMP, Fürst-Papenburg)
- b) Africa: Cottco-Zimbabwe, local CIRAD offices (with diverse links to other partners), SGS Africa, Sofitex, UEMOA, WIS-offices in Africa

² Workshops: approx. 5 days including a workshop at the project partner plus visits of additional partners nearby

Cotton producing countries, especially developing countries will be enabled to sell their cotton based on reliable and comparable test results, so that their cotton production can be directly compared to cottons from higher developed countries with existent cotton quality control systems. Indiscriminative price discounts due to unproven test results can be avoided. The benefits might be divided in three different directions:

- Providing quality data as indispensable basis for selling cotton
- Avoiding price discounts due to unknown properties
- Providing cotton parameters as a basis for bale selection and efficient yarn production in the developing countries

With the laboratory certification cotton traders will get certainty about the dependability of the testing laboratories and the test results they pay for, independently from the cotton producing region and the laboratory location.

Cotton spinning mills will be enabled to buy cotton based on the measured cotton characteristics and to compare cotton from different origins with contrastable test results. Differences between agreed and delivered quality can be identified and evaluated.

- B) The beneficiaries of this Fast Track Project will be the cotton producing countries in Africa with the above mentioned stakeholders. Combined with a basic configuration of an internationally based cotton testing certification and support system, the necessary information for an establishment of this system in Africa are acquired to allow for an optimal, viable realisation of commercial standardisation of cotton testing in Africa. The results of this Fast Track project will directly be used to establish the system in a subsequent project.

Project Costs and Financing

The total costs over 0.5 years are estimated at USD 142,415 (see table 2). The common fund is expected to finance USD 101,138 in grant. The participating agencies will contribute counterpart contributions of USD 41,277.

Table 2: Costs

Component	Cost Category	Component Input	Project Partner	Quantity	Estimated Cost USD	CFC Contribution USD	FIBRE Contribution USD	CIRAD Contribution USD	Additional Contribution USD
1	Personnel	Activities for comp. 1	FIBRE	2 m/m	26.315	18.797	7.519		
1	Duty travel	CSITC Liverpool	FIBRE		2.345	2.345			
1	Personnel	Activities in France	CIRAD		9.700	0		9.700	
1	Personnel	CSITC Liverpool	CIRAD		4.165	4.165			
1	Duty travel	CSITC Liverpool	CIRAD		2.345	0		2.345	
2	Personnel	Activities for comp. 2	FIBRE	1,5 m/m	19.737	14.098	5.639		
2	Duty travel	Montpellier	FIBRE		1.950	1.950			
2	Duty travel	West/Central Africa	FIBRE		3.588	3.588			
2	Duty travel	Tanzania	FIBRE		4.137	4.137			
2	Personnel	Activities in France	CIRAD		10.374	641		9.733	
2	Personnel	Activities in West/Centr. Afr.	CIRAD		6.664	6.664			
2	Duty Travel	West/Central Africa	CIRAD		4.203	4.203			
2	Personnel	Activities in Tanzania	CIRAD		6.664	6.664			
2	Duty Travel	Tanzania	CIRAD		4.521	4.521			
2	Personnel	Activities for comp. 2	ACA		4.333	4.333			
2	Nat. Exp.	Support for National experts	ACA		2.500	2.500			
2	Personnel	Activities for comp. 2	TCB		4.333	4.333			
2	Nat. Exp.	Support for National experts	TCB		2.500	2.500			
General	Operat. Costs	Electricity, phone, publicat.	FIBRE		5.461	1.000	4.461		
General	Organisation	Organisation	FIBRE	0,5 m/m	6.579	4.699	1.880		
General	Contingency	Contingency	FIBRE		4.000	4.000			
General	C/ICAC participa	CFC/ICAC participation	CFC, ICAC		6.000	6.000			
Sum					142.415	101.138	19.499	21.778	0

CIRAD is, because of its experience in capacity building in Africa, participating as a subcontractor.

FIBRE will closely co-operate with CIRAD, ACA and TCB and will delegate/sub-contract activities named in table 2, which are determined by FIBRE in agreement with the partners. These costs are, in particular,

- CIRAD CSITC Liverpool personnel costs, including verified CIRAD costs for expertise abroad
- CIRAD West/Central Africa personnel costs, including verified CIRAD costs for expertise abroad
- CIRAD West/Central Africa duty travel costs, including verified CIRAD costs for visa, transport, plane, per diem and report
- CIRAD Tanzania personnel costs, including verified CIRAD costs for expertise abroad
- CIRAD Tanzania duty travel costs, including verified CIRAD costs for visa, transport, plane, per diem and report
- ACA personnel costs, including verified ACA costs for working time and consumptive costs according to the workshop
- ACA support for experts, including verified ACA costs for travel and per diem of the regional experts participating in the workshop
- TCB personnel costs, including verified TCB costs for working time and consumptive costs according to the workshop
- TCB support for experts, including verified TCB costs for travel and per diem of the regional experts participating in the workshop

All costs will be supervised by FIBRE.

Counterpart contribution from additional partners.

Other project partners will give additional support to the project, based on their work in the ICAC Expert Panel on CSITC. These contributions are not included in table 2 or the above mentioned counterpart contributions. The contributions are:

Bremen Cotton Exchange, Germany:

- Gathering of information about the cotton market and demand for testing; analysis of the demands of concerned organisations and stakeholders
- In-kind contribution: Consultancy, equivalent to 1 man-week

Bremen Cotton Exchange and Faserinstitut Bremen (Bremen Fibre Institute)

- Integration of the CSITC theme and progress on the International Cotton Conference Bremen
- In-kind contribution. USD 5,000

Cottco - The Cotton Company of Zimbabwe

- Information about cotton production and testing demand in Zimbabwe / Southern Africa; specific African constraints for the Cotton Laboratory Certification System
- In-kind contribution: Consultancy, equivalent to 1 man-week

Cotton Research & Development Corp., Australia

- Participation and support of the international CSITC collaboration: consultancy and support
- Contribution for the whole CSITC subject matter: USD 235,000
- Contribution for this project (equivalent to 1/8 of the total CSITC subject matter): USD 29,000

International Cotton Association, Liverpool

- Gathering of information about the cotton market and demand for testing; analysis of the demands of concerned organisations and stakeholders

- In-kind contribution: Consultancy, equivalent to 1 man-week

SGS SA, Switzerland

- Consultancy according to cotton sampling, cotton testing in Africa, requirements of African cotton testing laboratories, possible partners for Regional Coordination Centres
- In-kind contribution: Consultancy, equivalent to 1 man-week

USDA-AMS, USA

- Contribution and support of the international CSITC collaboration: Provision of resources that are necessary to fulfil USDA commitments made in regards to the agreed upon CSITC action items:
 - Definition of specification for cotton trading
 - Definition of international test rules
 - Implementation of the test rules
 - Rules for the certification of the testing laboratories
 - Development of Calibration Cottons
 - Specifying commercial control limits for trading
 - Arbitration procedures
- Contribution for this project: Consultancy equivalent to 1.5 man-month, travel to meeting in Liverpool

Wakefield Inspection Services, UK

- Consultancy according to cotton sampling, cotton testing in Africa, requirements of African cotton testing laboratories, possible partners for Regional Coordination Centres
- In-kind contribution: Consultancy, equivalent to 1 man-week

Organisation and Management

ICAC will be the supervisory body.

The Faserinstitut Bremen will be the Project Execution Agency (PEA). The other specific agencies named above will contribute with specific technical competence or strong regional position.

The PEA will allocate an international expert to the project manager. The supervising agency (ICAC) will observe the execution of the project including the financial control.

Risks

Communication is a big problem in certain African countries. Not all contributors have easy access to fax and e-mail facilities. This may put a constraint on day-to-day management of the project and this could hamper the transfer of information between collaborating partners. The selected partners have the capability of communicating in a timely and effective manner. For communicating with other cotton companies / potential information providers, the use of express mail is considered.