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# **AN ACTION FRAMEWORK FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION – AFRICA COTTON PARTNERSHIP**

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## Abbreviations

AAACP	All ACP Agricultural Commodities Programme (Programme tous ACP relatif aux produits de base agricoles)
ACA	African Cotton Association
ACP	Africa Caribbean Pacific
ACTIF	African Cotton & Textile Industries Federation
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AIC	Inter professional cotton association in Benin (Association Interprofessionnelle du Coton au Bénin)
AICB	Inter professional cotton association in Burkina Faso (Association Interprofessionnelle du Coton du Burkina Faso)
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement (s)
AproCA	Association of African Cotton Producers (Association des Producteurs de Coton Africains)
ADB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
BOAD	West African Development Bank (Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement)
C4	Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Tchad (cotton group at WTO)
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CDE	Centre pour le Développement de l'Entreprise
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (Communauté Economique et Monétaire des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale)
CEF	Family farm counselling (Conseil à l'Exploitation Familiale)
CERTIFEX	Centre de recherche et de formation pour l'Industrie textile (Ségou/Mali)
CFC	Common Fund for Commodities (Fonds commun pour les produits de base)
CGIAR	Consultative Group of International Agricultural Research )
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COS-coton	Comité d'Orientation et de Suivi du Partenariat UE-Afrique sur le coton
CRMG	Commodity Risk Management Group of the World Bank
CU	Cotton University
DC	Developing countries
EAC	East African Community
EC	European Commission
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC)
ECD	European Commission Delegation
EAF	Family Farm (Exploitation Agricole Familiale)

ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFS	Farmers' Field School
GM	Genetically Modified (Cotton)
ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Committee
IDEAS	International trade, Development, Economic governance, Advisory Services
INTERCOTON	Interprofession for Cotton in Ivory Coast
IPC	Interprofession for Cotton in Mali
ITC	International Trade Centre
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
IO	International Organisation
LDC	Least Developed Countries
OHADA	Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (Organisation pour l'Harmonisation du Droit des Affaires)
NCCS	National Cotton chain stakeholders
NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development
NSI	National Statistical Institute
PO	Producer Organisation
PACOTA	Projet d'Appui à la Commercialisation des produits du Textile Artisanal au Burkina
PADYP	Programme d'appui aux dynamiques productives en zones cotonnières (AFD/Bénin)
PAFFIC	Programme d'Appui Financier à la Filière Coton (EC/Burkina Faso, Mali)
PAFICOT	Multi-country project in support of the cotton-textile value chain (AfDB/WAEMU, C4 countries)
PARFC	Projet d'Appui à la Réforme du secteur Cotonnier (WB / Bénin)
PASAOP	Projet d'Appui aux Services Agricoles et à l'Organisation Paysanne (WB/Mali)
PASE	Projet de renforcement de la gouvernance de la filière coton dans le cadre de la réforme institutionnelle, et d'amélioration de la productivité et durabilité des exploitations (Mali/AFD)
PSF	Priority Solidarity Fund / Foreign and European Affairs Ministry, France
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRASAC	Applied regional research centre for the development of agricultural systems in Central Africa (Pôle régional de recherche appliquée au développement de systèmes agricoles d'Afrique centrale)
PROPAC	Plateforme Régionale des Organisations Paysannes d'Afrique Centrale
PRCC	Projet sous-régional d'appui au développement du coton équitable et bio-équitable en Afrique de l'Ouest et du Centre

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PSAOP	Projet de services agricoles et de développement d'organisations de producteurs (WB/Tchad)
RI	Regional Institution
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
RCCS	Regional Cotton chain stakeholders
RO	Regional Organisation
ROPPA	Réseau des Organisations paysannes et des producteurs agricoles
SACAU	Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions
SADC	Southern African Development Community (Communauté de Développement de l'Afrique Australe)
SIAR	Système d'Information Agricole Régional
SIDA	Swedish <i>International Development Cooperation Agency</i>
SIRC	Système d'Information Régionale sur le Coton
SODECO	Société de Développement du Coton (Bénin/ ex. SONAPRA))
SONAPRA	Société nationale pour la promotion agricole (Bénin)
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference for Trade and Development
VA	Value Added
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WAP	WAEMU's Agricultural Policy
WACIP	West Africa Cotton Improvement Program
WB	World Bank
WCA	Western and Central Africa
WTO	World Trade Organisation

## 1. Introduction

An external assessment of the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership has been carried out to draw lessons from its implementation so as to improve same. A feedback workshop was organised on the 19<sup>th</sup> of March 2009 (ACP House, Brussels) to examine the findings and recommendations with the stakeholders (representatives of the COS-Cotton, the European Commission (EC), Member States, ACP Secretariat and member countries, International organisations of the AAACP programme...) The main conclusions of the workshop have been examined during the 12<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COS-Cotton held on 20<sup>th</sup> of March 2009 (ACP House, Brussels) where it was decided to review the Action Plan of the partnership following the assessment. **The following points have been underlined:**

### Concerning the cotton Action Plan

- The unanimous renewal of confidence in: the relevance of the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership; the specificity of the component cotton of the *All ACP Agricultural Commodities Programme (AAACP)*; and the need to uphold the Partnership while adjusting it to the present situation.
- The reassertion of the core role of support given to cotton, but by putting it back in the context of the Family farm (EAF) so as to maintain the cotton-cereals-other food crops balance and also to keep the right mix between cotton-related revenue and food security. This is the key challenge that must be taken into account within the support to diversification.
- The design of a revised framework for action. Building on the initial Action Plan, the COS-Cotton must validate a new framework which takes into account current expectations of actors and partners of the African cotton value chains, not only at the level of African countries, but also at the level of European countries.
- Agricultural policy/food security tools to be borne in mind
- Account to be taken of the « trade » component ( WTO, agricultural/food security policies..) as a complement to the development component of the Partnership

### Cotton “Action Plan” versus “Action Framework”

- The 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COS, held on 6 July 2009, decided that it would be more appropriate henceforth to use the term « Action Framework” instead of «Action Plan ». Indeed the Action Framework seeks to serve as a framework that would embrace regional and national cotton strategies which are then operationalised through action plans.

### The following recommendations must be noted:

- Given the relatively higher importance of cotton for the national economies of Western and Central African (WCA) countries as compared to the Eastern and Southern African (ESA) countries, WCA countries will continue to receive the greater share of resources, while a fairer spread between ESA and WCA will be ensured according to needs.
- The (new) Action Framework of the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership should build on what exists, namely existing strategies and/or those being developed under the AAACP, and, specific support to the cotton sector( by EC, Member States, other donors, regional bodies, BOAD funds, State, Private sector ...). The framework should also include indirect support and policy frameworks (agricultural, energy, technology-research policies).

- Capacity-upgrade of the main actors, in particular producers (development of strategies, involvement in research-outreach, marketing...).
- The need to define realistic objectives/results/activities so as not to deter the actors, specially the producers.

#### As regards the evolution of the COS-Cotton:

1. A wide consensus has emerged on the need to decentralise the COS, but not to relocate it.
2. The COS must keep its grounding in Brussels where the monitoring of its framework should be more assertive (consultative committee...)
3. A strong dedicated coordination should be established with Western/Central Africa. Burkina Faso stands out as being an ideal anchor point for this coordination ( proximity with WAEMU, BOAD, cotton players).
4. However a specific coordination should also be ensured with Eastern/Southern Africa.

The new institutional alignment of the COS-Cotton should also integrate information related to the larger stakeholder group, including information on funding of value chains at the level of existing think tanks ( PROBA, ACP groups...)

This paper aims to elaborate on the proposal for an Action Framework for the Partnership. It must be stressed that this Framework is proposed for all African cotton producing countries (therefore both Eastern and Southern African countries, as well as Western and Central African countries), and that the time-frame of the COS and of the Framework goes beyond the life-time of the “All ACP Agricultural Commodities Programme”.

A second paper (Doc 13.03) focuses on the modalities of the decentralisation of the COS-Cotton.

## 2. Objectives of the Partnership

The document synthesising the Forum of Paris does not make explicit reference to an overall objective for the action framework and does not propose a logical framework which would help to understand its interantl logic. However it does clearly underline that the action framework derived from it is in line with the goal of poverty reduction which is the cornerstone of the European Union’s development cooperation policy.

The inferred overall objective has been spelt out by the evaluation mission as follows: **the sustainable enhancement of the competitiveness, the value addition, and the viability of the African cotton value chains, so as to maximize their impact on the incomes of producers.**

It is suggested to use this as the **specific objective** of the Action Framework, but to replace the word « maximize » by the word «optimize ». In the context of the African cotton value chains, «optimize » i.e. « to take the best advantage of » appears more appropriate, the more so that the producer is more concerned to secure a return than to maximize it.

The overall objective of the Action Framework would be « **to contribute to the development of agriculture and to poverty alleviation in the cotton-producing regions of Africa** ». At a time when agriculture is back at the center stage of poverty reduction and the sustainable development of the DCs and LDCs, it appears important to link together cotton systems ( cotton+food crops), agriculture and poverty reduction.

This objective of the Partnership has implications for the two components of the Action Framework:

- For the « Trade » component ( area 1), it implies fairer trade relations under the Doha Development Agenda
- For the « Development » component ( areas 2 to 7), it calls for the reinforcement of the competitiveness of African Cotton and a reduction of the vulnerability of the value chains.

### 3. Strategic focus areas

Taking into account the foregoing objectives (overall and specific) six main strategic areas of intervention can be identified; the following table compares the strategic areas of the Action Framework with those of the Action Plan.

N°	Strategic focus areas of the Action Framework	N°	Strategic focus areas of the Action Plan <sup>1</sup>
1	Improvement of the capacities to develop, monitor, assess and update national and regional cotton strategies	2	National and regional strategies
2	Improvement of the institutional environment, internal organisation and efficiency of cotton value chains	3	Policies and institutions
3	Improvement of the competitiveness of the cotton value chains of Africa		
3.A	Improvement in the exogeneous determinants of cotton value chains competitiveness through a decrease in subsidies to cotton produced in developed countries and improved market access conditions	1	International trade
3.B	Improvement of the internal determinants of cotton value chains competitiveness through market access, support to technological innovation and productivity enhancement	4	Technological innovation
4	Reduction in the vulnerability of cotton value chains	5	Risk management and credit
5	Increase in value addition generated by the cotton value chains	6	Integration in the chain
6	Strengthening, efficiency and effectiveness of coordination at international, regional and national levels.	7	Coordination

### 4. Type of assistance needed

Two types of support needs can be identified:

- On the one hand, the pursuance of dedicated support to cotton value chains, focused on the update and transfer of technological innovation as well as the efficiency and organisation of the cotton value chains on subjects such as: strategic thinking about the organisation of the value chains; the development of a more effective and linked-in research; continuation in capacity-building of the various professional categories; development of dialogue mechanisms within the sector; development of price related risk management tools; support to diversification of cotton-based production systems, through a better

<sup>1</sup> Refer to Annex 2 for a description of the strategic focus areas

cotton-cereals-food crop mix, while maintaining the balance between cotton generated income and food security.

- On the other hand, support aimed at easing the shift to other crops for marginal producers and marginalized cotton producing regions: support to diversification and to the structuring of replacement value chains, advice to the family farm, improved access, setting up of different access systems to inputs.

## 5. Mission of the Partnership

In the proposed framework, the Partnership will have the twin-mission of:

- Developing and implementing cotton-specific support of the first type
- Ensuring that support of the second type, that are not cotton specific but nevertheless targeted at cotton-producing regions, is available; such support should be provided over the long term.

## 6. Principles of the revised framework for action

The proposed framework takes into account several principles.

### 6.1. Participatory formulation and broad ownership

The Action Framework should enable the validation of a new set of actions taking more into account the expectations of the actors and partners of the cotton value chains of Africa, not only at the level of African countries but to also include European countries. To that end, it is necessary that all COS-Cotton members engage in the development of the framework and make it their own.

### 6.2. Compliance to the « 3 C rule »: Coherence, complementarity, coordination

The inventory work undertaken by the COS-cotton<sup>2</sup> on specific support to the African cotton sector goes along the lines of enhanced coherence and synergy among the various support provided by different donors: EC, EU Member States, non EU bilateral cooperation, multilateral agencies, regional bodies).

This is why it would be relevant to consider at a second stage a broader dissemination of the Action Framework with major stakeholders and potential partners presently outside the COS-Cotton. Such a dissemination could target national level stakeholders (link ministries, inter professions, EC delegations...), regional level stakeholders (ADB<sup>3</sup>, BOAD, CORAF, PRASAC, WACIP...), as well as international development partners ( IOs, actors of the South-South cooperation). It is to be noted that the involvement of the IOs<sup>4</sup> is already justified by their engagement in the implementation of the cotton component of the AAACP. However, it should also be ensured that other cotton-specific support provided by these OIs, beyond the AAACP, remain coherent with the proposed Action Framework.

In terms of coordination, COS-Cotton must also see to it there is a close and sustainable link between the Action Framework and the following:

- At the national level, the main institutional and private actors of the cotton value chains relevant to the local cotton strategies
- At the regional level, the regional strategies: the forthcoming Western and Central African (WCA) cotton strategies and the « Regional strategy for cotton-to-clothing value chain » initiated under COMESA
- At the international level, WTO through the cotton group, the Cotton club and ICAC.

<sup>2</sup> See in particular the document: « Update of the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership, May 2009 ».

<sup>3</sup> In particular the project ADB/WAEMU

<sup>4</sup> WB, ITC, FAO, UNCTAD/UNCTAD, CFC

In addition, with regard both to coherence and coordination considerations, COS-Cotton should develop closer relationships with bodies such as the PROBA group, the EPA working groups, the CGIAR.... It should also integrate major agricultural policy frameworks such as, at regional level, the WAP (WAEMU) in conjunction with ECOWAP of ECOWAS, the common agricultural policy of ECCAS Member States, and at the pan-African level, the CAADP (AU/NEPAD).

### **6.3. Enhanced coherence with the Paris Declaration**

*Let us recall some of the main principles of the Paris Declaration on the effectiveness of development aid which are also at the core of the proposed Action Framework:*

- i. Reinforcement of the national development strategies of partner countries and of the corresponding operating frameworks ( plans, budgets and performance assessment , for example)
- ii. Alignment of support onto the priorities, systems and procedures of partner countries and support to enhance their capacity
- iii. Elimination of duplications in donor support and rationalization of their activities so as to optimize benefits

Under the Action Framework, the pursuance of work on cotton strategies and on the identification of their operating structure, as well as the concern for synergy between the various donor activities, is consistent with the Paris Declaration.

The same goes for results-based resource management as recommended by the Paris Declaration.

### **6.4. Promotion of the regional approach**

The framework should specifically aim at enhancing regional synergies in those areas where a regional approach definitively creates value addition, i.e., the formulation of policies and regulatory frameworks for the value chains, plant breeding, adaptative research and technological innovation, classification and elaboration of quality standards for lint, high level training. Indeed, regional cooperation in these various fields appears to be highly desirable and the Action Framework should be in a position to facilitate such cooperation.

### **6.5 Geographical distribution of support**

The Action Framework maintains its focus on the value chains of Western and Central Africa, where the needs in terms of support are varied, particularly significant and urgent, given the crisis situation they experience. It should however be more open to the value chains of Eastern and Southern Africa, where specific needs are very real, even if they have not been expressed in the past due to lack of information on the Partnership:

- support to strategy development: this kind of support has been planned under the AAACP Programme. A concrete result is the adoption in June 2009 of a regional strategy for cotton at the level of COMESA :« Regional strategy for cotton-to-clothing value chain ».5 The availability of this strategy will favour greater coherence among the various support that would be provided through the Action Framework.
- Support to niche market development (organic, fair trade, Made in Africa...): Such support exists already but deserve to be pursued.
- Exchanges with value chains of Western and Central Africa and networking of research centres: the persons interviewed in Eastern Africa said that they were interested by such exchanges which could be mutually beneficial given the variations in approach and performance.
- Support to producers' organisations: at present the Producer Organisations are not very developed but they could counter balance ginners in the liberalised value chains and thus strengthen the position of producers.

<sup>5</sup>

It is foreseen that this strategy will be shortly supplemented by tripartite agreements « COMESA – EAC – SADC).

## 7. Role of the AAACP

The Action Framework is closely related to the *All ACP Agricultural Commodities Programme*, since it is meant to play a federating role. The funds available under this programme are clearly insufficient for mass actions but they can contribute usefully to:

- improve dialogue at the regional and inter regional levels (organisation of workshops, networking, functioning of dialogue bodies)
- support strategic thinking on value chains (studies, surveys, information network, workshops) and their institutional development in close relationship with the promotion of the regional approach. Here, there is need to highlight the importance of the assistance being provided by IOs to the sub and inter regional dialogue taking place at the level of WCA, with a view to deepening the inventory, updating and finalisation of a **cotton strategy for Western and Central Africa (WCA)**.

In order to be able to fulfill this rôle, it is desirable that IOs which have expertise in the field of strategy formulation, keep on developing collaboration through the strategy component of the AAACP. It is also desirable that strategies are actually developed and implemented so that conditions are in place for the success of subsequent support.

## 8. Duration of the Action Framework

A period of 5 years is suggested as from 2010 (when the proposed framework could be launched, given the time needed for its finalisation). This lapse of time seems to be the minimum time needed to pursue and achieve the main reforms enabling the cotton value chains to operate independently, without additional recourse to specific funding.

## 9. Monitoring & evaluation of the Action Framework

The quality of the monitoring and evaluation of the action frameworks, strategies, programmes, action plans, and projects is still too often compromised by the insufficient consideration given to monitoring and evaluation during their design.

A six-monthly monitoring and a yearly internal assessment of the framework by the COS-Cotton are recommended. A new independent assessment of framework should take place in year 3 or 4 of its implementation, i.e. in 2012 or 2013.

Indeed, events of the recent years and their impact on the cotton value chains of Africa have taught us that it is important to take into account, and even to anticipate, an ever-changing environment. But to be able to monitor and assess, objectively verifiable indicators (OVI) are necessary. These should be: adequate, relevant, measurable and available. In addition, these OVI should be treated with pragmatism, keeping in mind that it is better to have a limited number of OVIs accepted by all than a larger family of OVI that may favour information at the expense of analysis and decision-making in view of corrective actions.

## 10. Funding required to implement the Action Framework

Funding in pursuance of the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership through the implementation of the proposed Action Framework (2010-2015) shall have to be substantial. A recent estimate at end of April 2009<sup>6</sup> puts at Euros 323 millions ( EC = 161 million €, Member States = 162 million €) the support mobilized by Europe to specifically fund African cotton since the beginning of the Partnership. This gives us an idea of the additional funding needed for the implementation of the proposed Action Framework.

Yet, it is no news that funds specifically targeting the cotton sector will be very limited under the 10th EDF.

*It is proposed that an extended meeting be organised before end 2010 involving the whole of the donor community engaged in the funding of support to the African cotton sector. The objective of such a meeting would be to concretely commit sufficient resources to fund the implementation of the Action Framework.*

On this occasion, given the regional dimensions of the Action Framework, it would be timely to take advantage of the funding opportunities existing at the regional level (AfDB/BOAD fund for the implementation of the cotton strategy for WAEMU) Regional Indicative Programmes...

This opportunity could also serve to examine non cotton-specific funding to project/programmes in the cotton growing regions of Africa. These are not covered by the Action Framework, but are nevertheless needed to support the redeployment of producers and the marginalized cotton producing regions: support to the diversification and the structuring of replacement value chains, advice to family farms, improved access, setting up of different access systems to inputs...)

At a time when global awareness highlights the importance of investment in agriculture to alleviate poverty in LDCs, it is vital that the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership helps fuel part of this additional investment in the cotton-growing regions of Africa, in the form of specific assistance to cotton and cotton farms.

## 11. Presentation of the Action Framework

### 11.1. Remarks

At this stage, the Action Framework does not aim at being comprehensive in terms of the activities suggested so as to avoid falling into the trap of an « activity catalogue » which would be difficult to translate into action. The choice has been made to promote results-based management (cf. Paris Declaration, 2005) and to focus primarily on priority activities. This is why the framework is first presented in the form of intervention rationale through the use of a logical framework matrix.

Secondly, the framework for action is presented according to its strategic intervention areas (the results of the logical framework being the intervention areas). For each focus area, the results to be achieved, the activities to be undertaken and the leaders of each activity are identified. Since what is involved is a revised framework of the current Action Plan, we have chosen to present the strategic intervention areas in a way that is comparable to the thrusts of the Action Plan (see Table in Section 3).

Finally, for each of the strategic intervention areas of the proposed Action Framework, and with regard to expected results and activities, Annex 1 summarises cotton-specific support interventions which have been completed, are ongoing or planned <sup>7</sup> under the Partnership. Account is also taken of other non EU<sup>8</sup> funded

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<sup>6</sup> See the update document concerning the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership (May 2009)

<sup>7</sup> Each activity is coupled with (right-hand columns) the concerned countries and time frames as well as with the leaders and/or donors.

assistance. For major aid programmes, their components have been broken down so as to better fit with the results and activities of the targeted framework for action. This presentation should allow for a more effective alignment of the Action Framework on relevant complementary support.

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<sup>8</sup> Information provided about the past, ongoing or planned cotton-specific support activities, under the Partnership, do not claim to be comprehensive. It is essentially drawn from the document on the update of the EU-Africa cotton partnership (May 2009). [www.coton-acp.org/docs/acpue/rapport\\_mise\\_jour\\_partenariat\\_juin\\_09\\_final.pdf](http://www.coton-acp.org/docs/acpue/rapport_mise_jour_partenariat_juin_09_final.pdf)

## 11.2. Action Framework for the EU-Africa cotton partnership – Aggregated view according to the logical framework approach

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Verification Sources	Assumptions
<b>Overall Objective</b>			
Support to cotton value chains contribute to the development of agriculture and to poverty reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poverty indicator trends and comparison between cotton-producing and non-producing regions</li> <li>- Cotton production – food crop production relationships ( volume, values)</li> <li>- Cotton production – food crop – food security relationship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country reports ( Ministries, NSI,..)</li> <li>- IO reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The 3C rule is reinforced</li> <li>- More efficient implementation of the Paris agreement on aid effectiveness</li> </ul>
<b>Specific Objective</b>			
The competitiveness, value addition and viability of the cotton value chains of Africa are improved through the optimization of the impact on producers' income.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For the producer, annual history of income derived from cotton and of the other main agro and non agro based income</li> <li>- Annual evolution in the share ( in volume and value) of the African cotton on the global market</li> <li>- Annual evolution of the share of VA created by the cotton sector in the total national VA ( GDP)</li> <li>- Comparative annual evolution of prices paid to producers and the Cotlook A Index (Cotton Outlook).</li> <li>- Comparative evolution on an annual basis of the price share paid to the producer in the lint's FOB cost price and its FOB sale price</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country reports ( Ministries, NSI, Inter professions ..)</li> <li>- IO reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baseline contexts are available or established</li> <li>- Support more focused on the value chains of WCA, but a greater consideration will be given to the value chains of Eastern and Southern Africa</li> <li>- Non cotton specific support earmarked for the redeployment of producers and the cotton producing regions is available on the long term</li> </ul>
<b>Results</b>			
I. Improvement in the capacities to develop, monitor, evaluate and update national and regional cotton strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of new national strategies that are validated and implemented</li> <li>- Frequency of the strategy monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>- Number of strategies regularly updated and type of adaptative measures chosen and implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country reports ( Ministries, NSI, Inter professions..)</li> <li>- IO reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient convergence of interests and availability of dialogue structures between the main cotton stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels</li> <li>- Linkage ensured with EPA</li> </ul>
II. Improvement in the institutional environment, internal organisation and efficiency of cotton value chains.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number and type of formal measures taken and implemented</li> <li>- Annual trends of production costs of value chains ( overall) compared to income growth</li> <li>- Number of new cotton inter professions in operation</li> <li>- Renewal frequency of office leaders of professional bodies of the cotton value chain and evolution of the training level</li> <li>- Number, category and success rate of the courses delivered by the Cotton University</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country reports ( Ministries, Inter professions..)</li> <li>- External surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The role of government in the cotton value chain is clearly redefined and effective</li> <li>- Land reform that takes into account the land rights of family farms are gazetted and implemented</li> </ul>
III. The competitiveness of the cotton value chains is reinforced			
III.1. Subsidies to cotton by developed producing countries, and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trend in the reduction level of distorting subsidies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ACP Cotton Group/WTO reports</li> </ul>	WTO rounds resume with an adequate will to devote specific consideration to the cotton file

Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Verification Sources	Assumptions
which affect the relative competitiveness of African producers, are reduced significantly			
III.2.1. The internal competitiveness of cotton value chains is improved through upgrading of their marketing capacities, of the trading and promotion of cotton on regional and international markets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of new regional and international markets developed + export history (volume, value).</li> <li>- Export evolution ( volume, value) on existing markets</li> <li>- Number of trade related interventions of concerned organisations, evolution of their negotiating acumen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country reports ( Ministries, Inter professions..)</li> <li>- External surveys</li> </ul>	Capacity building takes into account the upgrade of capacities needed to be more effective players on cotton markets
III.2.2. Improvement of the domestic determinants of competitiveness for cotton value chains through support to technological innovation and productivity enhancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual evolution of field yields ( cotton and food crops)</li> <li>- Annual evolution of gin out turns</li> <li>- Disaggregated history of production costs, against income history, per type of value chain player and type of costs</li> <li>- Annual evolution of under or extra premium of the cotton of different African origins, in relation with the grade of the lint traded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country reports ( Ministries, Inter professions..)</li> <li>- External surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Suitable funding is devoted to research and more dynamic, effective and efficient agro based advisory services</li> <li>- Government, the region and donors support infrastructure so as to lower production costs</li> </ul>
IV. The vulnerability of cotton value chains is mitigated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring indicator of cotton price volatility on international markets and of production costs</li> <li>- At producer level, annual evolution of food security indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country reports ( Ministries, Inter professions..)</li> <li>- External surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cotton is not a stand alone in the family farm</li> <li>- The will to pool insurance products is sufficiently shared amongst donors</li> </ul>
V. The value added (VA) created by the cotton value chains is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring indicators of the annual VA created by the cotton value chain and of its distribution among the different players including local lint and seed transformers, using traditional (improved) methods of cultivation</li> <li>- Ditto for the niche market cotton value chains (organic, organic-fair trade, Made in Africa label..)</li> <li>- Annual evolution in terms of volume, value and share of cotton lint processed at national, regional and inter regional levels</li> <li>- Annual evolution in terms of volume, value and share of seed processed at national, regional and inter regional levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Country reports ( Ministries, Inter professions..)</li> <li>- External surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The main players of the value chain , producers and their organisations to begin with, master their segment namely in terms of chain of value</li> <li>- Government, the regions and donors improve the conditions for the viability of the textile industry ( energy supply, transport, effective protection barriers, regional trade integration...)</li> <li>- Common will and interest to develop synergies between the WCA regional strategies for cotton and COMESA</li> </ul>
VI. Coordination at international, regional and national levels is strengthened, effective and efficient	Number and nature of consultations carried out at these three levels and follow-up on decisions taken and on their implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reports of the COS-Cotton</li> <li>- COS-Cotton website</li> <li>:</li> <li><a href="http://www.coton-acp.org">www.coton-acp.org</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficient convergence of interests and existence of dialogue structures between the main cotton stakeholders ( national, regional and international levels)</li> <li>- The COS-Cotton is decentralized and functional</li> </ul>

### 11.3. Action Framework for the EU-Africa cotton Partnership – Viewed according to strategic focus areas

#### 11.3.1. Strategic focus I – Enhancement of the capacity to elaborate, monitor, evaluate and update national and regional cotton strategies

Réf.	Expected Results	Réf.	Main Activities and implementation period	Leader (including funding)	
				National level	International / Regional
I.1	Producing countries approach the question of cotton in an organized and strategic manner, by addressing the issues of competitiveness and vulnerability. The cotton sectoral strategies are based upon the existing or future initiatives, in a participatory approach and are owned by the whole of the value chain stakeholders.	I.1.1	Set up national and regional consultation committees (work groups) on ongoing cotton value chain strategies: value chain players = N/RCCS (National/regional Cotton chain stakeholders) for WCA strategy design: (2010)	National/regional working groups on cotton (N <sup>1</sup> /RCCS) *1. At national level, the cotton inter professions if they exist. Otherwise, representatives of the main operators (producers, ginners..)	Cos-Cotton (decentralized unit) IO, AAACP programme
		I.1.2	With regard to the recent and important evolutions of the context in which cotton value chains operate, update if necessary the national cotton strategies that have already been adopted and ensure coherence with regional cotton strategies and the Cotton Partnership framework (2010-2011)		
		I.1.3	Upon requests, develop new sectoral strategies for cotton while ensuring that they can be translated into action and are in coherence with regional cotton strategies and the Cotton Partnership framework		
		I.1.4	Implement the existing strategies (short, medium and long term) Implement the new national strategies (short, medium and long term)	National cotton working groups	EC and other donors and IO/AAACP; COS assistance
		I.1.5	Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the cotton strategies yearly	National cotton working groups	Cos-Cotton (decentralized unit)
		I.1.6	Plan future support (2009-2010) (2009-2010)	National cotton working groups	EC and other donors and IO/AAACP; COS assistance
I.2	Capacity-building to assist the formulation and implementation of cotton strategies	I.2.1	Pursue and extend the cooperation between EU and other international organisations (under the AACP) and AFD so as to free funds for capacity-building (→ 2015)	National cotton working groups / EC / IOs (AAACP)	EC, ACP group, IO and Member States and regional bodies concerned
I.3	Regional strategies for cotton are developed and integrated in trade-related regional priorities	I.3.1	Support the implementation of the new regional strategy for cotton at the level of COMESA (: "Regional strategy for cotton-to-clothing value chain") (→ 2015)		IO (AAACP programme) COMESA, ACTIF
		I.3.2	Pursue and finalize the design of a strategy for cotton in Western and Central Africa (WCA) (2010)	National cotton working groups	IO (AAACP programme) WAEMU, CEMAC, BOAD, BEAC, COS-coton

Réf.	Expected Results	Réf.	Main Activities and implementation period	Leader (including funding)	
				National level	International / Regional
		1.3.3	Support the implementation, the monitoring & evaluation and the updating of this strategy ( 2010-2015)	National cotton working groups	IOs, (AACP programme), WAEMU, CEMAC, BOAD, BEAC, COS-coton
		1.3.4	Explore the synergies in supporting the two regional strategies for cotton ( WCA and ESA)	National cotton working groups	IOs, (AACP programme), WAEMU, CEMAC, BOAD, BEAC, COS-coton
		1.3.5	Integrate these national strategies in the regional priorities in terms of trade and development ( 2009-2010)		+ ACP Workgroups

### 11.3.2. Strategic focus II – Improvement of the institutional context, of the internal organisation and of the efficiency of the cotton value chains

Réf.	Expected Results	Réf.	Main activities and implementation period	Leader (including funding)	
				National level	International / Regional
II	An enabling environment energizes/protects the interests of farmers and cotton companies without jeopardizing the development efforts of the States	2.1.1	Create public-private cooperation instruments with the cotton inter professions and reinforce those already existing (Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Benin, Mali) These instruments should identify and enforce the role-sharing between government and the civil service on one part, and actors of the private sector of the value chains on the other. In particular, they should enable States to satisfactorily fulfill their regulatory-surveillance role in privatized value chains ( 2010-2015)	National cotton working groups, Government	IOs, JITAP, donors at the local level, Regional Organisations, Regional Professional Organisations
		2.1.2	According to needs, support the creation and strengthening of new national cotton inter professions in charge of the management of value chains and coordination amongst players (2010-2015)	Private sector actors, States	Regional work groups ( national – regional strategy consistency)
		2.1.3	Improve the delivery of critical public services ( national/regional level; ex. building/maintenance of roads) which cannot be left solely to the private sector	Private sector actors-State-Donors dialogue	Regional Institutions, RIPs...
II.2	Cotton companies are efficient, manage their risks and have well strengthened linkages with producers and customers	2.2.1	Continue with the reform of the ailing cotton companies including taking into account the pursuance of privatisation/liberalization reforms of the cotton value chains; (ex. Mali, Cameroon, Bénin, Togo...)	National cotton working groups, banks	Internationales financial institutions, donors offering a private credit line
II.3	Capacity built for producer groupings and their involvement in decision	2.3.1	Identify and build on the communicable benefits of the capacity-building projects for producer groupings already funded under the EU-Africa Cotton	National Producer Organisations, National	EC, AACP programme IO and regional

Réf.	Expected Results	Réf.	Main activities and implementation period	Leader (including funding)	
				National level	International / Regional
	making through specific institutional instruments		Partnership and by other donors over the same period (2004-2010) <sup>9</sup> .	Inter professions	organisations/institutions, COS-cotton
		2.3.2	Support to accountability of PO in the management of vital roles: ex. credit management, agricultural consultancy training, delivery and/or manufacturing of production factors, access to technical and management services, training and information (→ 2015)	National level PO, extension institute, NGO	Regional PO (AProCA), agricultural research Centres, donors, IO
		2.3.3	Support to contribute to the sustainability of the Cotton University	Polytech. Bobo-Dioulasso, (Burkina), national research-training institutes, ECD of Burkina Faso	AProCA, regional and international partners
		2.3.4	Enhance the knowledge base and the information systems about the cotton value chains: traditional cotton, GM cotton, organic/fair trade cotton, local exploitation, etc (→ 2015)	Cotton Inter professions, farmers organisations	Regional Producer Organisations, ACA, donors, NGO...
		2.3.5	Accentuate literacy initiatives and their impact on producers, to also facilitate their ownership of technology ( see III.B)	PO, cotton inter professions	AProCA, ACA, donors, NGO...
		2.3.6	Pursue the discussion on ways to transform the cotton value chains towards increased internal competition, while ensuring the maintenance of an effective distribution system of inputs	Cotton Inter professions, farmers organisations	Regional Producer Organisations, ACA, donors, NGO...

<sup>9</sup> See« Updated Document on the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership (May 2009) [http://www.coton-acp.org/docs/acpue/rapport\\_mise\\_jour\\_partenariat\\_juin\\_09\\_final.pdf](http://www.coton-acp.org/docs/acpue/rapport_mise_jour_partenariat_juin_09_final.pdf)

### 11.3.3. Strategic focus III – Reinforcement of the competitiveness of cotton value chains

#### A. Improvement of the exogeneous determinants of competitiveness of the cotton value chains through the reduction of support to cotton produced in developed countries and enhancement of market access rules

III.A.1	An effective and specific solution for cotton under the WTO's Doha Agenda for Development with specific components on market access, domestic support and export subsidies, and a timed implementation schedule.	3.A.1	Resuming of the round of under the Doha Agenda for development, blocked since July 2008, with a view to finding a specific and effective answer for the cotton file which would satisfy all concerned ( as from 2009)	Governments, mainly the trade negotiators	Cotton ACP Group at WTO, EC, other international assistance, Delegations at WTO, bilateral meetings, EC
III.A.2	Pledge of the main producing countries to undertake reforms of trade-distorting domestic support				
III.A.3	All developed countries and larger developing nations are encouraged to follow the initiatives promoting open access to their markets, without quotas nor customs duties, for cotton and cotton by products originating from LDCs ( ex; « Everything but Arms » initiative, AGOA)				
III.A.4	Exert efforts to develop regional markets, the policies and support services to the commodities sector, in the context of regional integration as promoted by the ACP-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations and related development cooperation. Ensure that the potential of the EPAs is wholly mobilized to assist the development of cotton based economies. Ensure market access to EU for cotton and cotton by products originating from non-LDCs (ACP Group)	3.A.2	Debates during the EPA negotiations depending on negotiation mechanisms established in each negotiating region ( to be followed in 2010)		ACP regions negotiating EPAs and EC, Regional working groups (RCCS)

B. Improvement of the competitiveness' internal factors of the cotton value chains through support to technological innovation and productivity enhancement

Réf	Expected Results	Réf	Main activities and implementation period	Leader (including funding)	
				National level	International / Regional
III.B.1	Marketing, placing and promotion capacities of the value chains on regional and international exchanges are enhanced.	3.B.1.1	Identify and build on the communicable benefits of the projects relevant to the marketing of African cotton already funded under the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership and by other donors over the same period ( 2004-2010)	National Producer Organisations, ginners, national inter professions	AProCA, ACA, IO of the AACP programme, COS-coton
		3.B.1.2	Strengthen the marketing capacities of local groupings of ginners and producers as well as of regional organisations.	PO, ginners, national inter professions	AProCA, ACA, IO of the AACP programme, WAEMU, CEMAC, ECOWAS, COMESA
		3.B.1.3	Improve information transparency within the value chain and markets and develop linkages with cotton importing countries	PO, ginners, national inter professions	AProCA, ACA, IO of the AACP programme, WAEMU, CEMAC, ECOWAS, COMESA.
		3.B.1.4	Enable North-South, South-South and regional cooperation with cotton producing countries all along the value chain:	National Producer Organisations, ginners, national inter professions	AProCA, ACA, IO of the AACP programme, WAEMU, CEMAC, ECOWAS, COMESA..
III.B.2	Support is given to the growth of national and regional research.	3.B.2.1	Identify and build on the projects linked to the growth of national and regional research already funded under the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership and by other donors over the same period (2004-2010)	National Producer Organisations, ginners, national inter professions	AProCA, ACA, IO of the AACP programme, WAEMU, CEMAC, ECOWAS, COMESA.

Réf	Expected Results	Réf	Main activities and implementation period	Leader (including funding)	
				National level	International / Regional
		3.B.2.2	Reinforce the national and regional research centres to respond more effectively to the need for agricultural innovation and financial and economic profitability.	National inter professions States, donors	AProCA, ACA , RI: research (CORAF, PRASAC..), WAEMU, CEMAC, ECOWAS, COMESA, donors
		3.B.2.3	Reassert the value of research and the status of researchers ( national and regional levels)	States, donors	Regional Institutions : research, WAEMU, CEMAC, ECOWAS, COMESA, donors
		3.B.2.4	In the case of research define the funding rules of research programmes and their dotation and find support for public funded research	States, donors, national inter professions	Regional Institutions : research, WAEMU, ECOWAS, COMESA..., donors
		3.B.2.5	Set up genuine public-private partnerships ( ex IGE between institutes and inter professions) to speed up certain research results	National Producer Organisations, ginners, national inter professions	Regional Institutions : research, WAEMU, ECOWAS, COMESA... donors
III.B.3	Soil fertility is improved and the use of pesticides in the cotton growing areas is reduced, thus contributing to a more sustainable and more rewarding production, all this with a mitigated risk for the environment and the health of the populations.	3.B.3.1	Identify and build on the communicable benefits of the capacity-building projects concerning soil improvement and reduction of the use of pesticides already funded under the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership and by other donors over the same period (2004-2010)	National Producer Organisations, national inter professions	FAO, other OI of the AACP programme
		3.B.3.2	Promote the pursuance of the dissemination of research findings namely in terms of soil fertility management and integrated pest management	PO, cotton companies, research , extension institutes, distributors of inputs	Regional PO, research Institutes , private sector
		3.B.3.3	Encourage the large scale outreach of investment, support to the family farm and management in terms of fertilizer and other inputs supply management <sup>10</sup> by favouring recourse to public-private partnerships (2010-2015)	PO, cotton companies, research -extension (public-private) Institutes, distributors of inputs, Government	Regional Institutions and professional organisations, research institutes, secteur private sector, IO
III.B.4	The development and dissemination of improved and adapted high yield cottonseed of which quality is maintained, contributes to the productivity	3.B.4.1	Identify and build on the communicable benefits of the capacity-building projects concerning variety improvement already funded under the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership and by other donors over the same period (2004-2010)	PO, cotton companies, research -extension (public-private) Institutes, distributors of inputs, Government	Regional Institutions and professional organisations, research institutes, secteur private sector, IO

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En With relevance to the regional strategy for promotion of fertilizers in West Africa, ECOWAS

Réf	Expected Results	Réf	Main activities and implementation period	Leader (including funding)	
				National level	International / Regional
	enhancement of cotton and cotton farming	3.B.4.2	Favour a regional approach by adopting a system of centres of excellence with a collaborative platform on which a regional station breeds varieties which will be made available for local research stations to carry out behaviour and adaptation sampling before delivering them ( 2010-2015)	National research centres, Government, NGOs, donors	Regional professional organisations, agricultural research centres, donors , international organisations
		3.B.4.3	Implement strict seed policies		
		III.B.5	Capacity strengthening to enable decision-making over GM cotton.		
		3.B.5.2	Support the setting up of a bio security and surveillance framework in countries opting for GM cotton ( as from 2010)	Governments, private sector, farmers	Regional Organisations, IOs
III.B.6	Quality upgrade of cotton is promoted from production up to an automatic classification system set up in African countries	3.B.6.1	Identify and build on the communicable benefits of projects/programmes concerning quality upgrade of cotton, from production to marketing, already funded under the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership and by other donors over the same period (2004-2010) (2010)	Inter professions, National Producer Organisations, cotton companies	ICAC, CFC, other IOs, WAEMU (quality programme ; ) regional and international research Institutes
		3.B.6.2	Upgrade of classing rooms and of the graders	Farmer Organisations, cotton companies.	ICAC, CFC, other IOs
		3.B.6.3	Support the funding of equipment for the classing rooms in HVI chain and ensure the correct operation of the equipment (2010-2011)	Inter professions, PO, cotton companies	ICAC, CFC, other IOs, WAEMU (quality programme)
		3.B.6.4	Fund projects/programmes for cotton quality upgrade at the production, seed cotton sales, ginning and marketing levels		ICAC, CFC, other IOs, WAEMU (quality programme)

**11.3.4. Strategic focus IV – Reduction of the vulnerability of the cotton value chains**

Réf.	Expected Results	Réf.	Main activities and implementation period	Leader (including funding)	
				National level	International / Régional
IV.1	Activities executed in the area of risk management are built upon.	4.1.1	Identify and build on the communicable benefits of projects/programmes concerning risk management, already funded under the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership and by other donors over the same period (2004-2010).	Inter professions, States	IOs (WB/CRMG, AFD,...), ECD
IV.2	Price-fixing mechanisms for sums paid to cotton producers better take into account international price fluctuations and the performance of the value chains is enhanced	4.2.1	Press on the upgrade of these mechanisms at the level of those national value chains that have not yet achieved it	Inter professions States	IOs (WB/CRMG, AFD,...), ECD
		4.2.2	Regional dialogue on price-fixing so as to minimize price-fixing imbalances that are not justified by market fundamentals.	Inter professions States	IOs (WB/CRMG, AFD,...), banks /regional organisations, ACA, AProCA
IV.3	The effectiveness and transparency of price risk management systems, handled by the inter professions, is enhanced.	4.3.1	Assessment of existing mechanisms, especially the smoothing fund in Burkina Faso and the cotton sector support fund in Mali. Building on experience and defining ways and means to extend this type of mechanism to other cotton producing countries.	Inter professions Government	IOs (WB/CRMG, AFD,...) regional banks, regional authorities, donors, ACA, AProCA
IV.4	A management strategy for defaulting risks for the cotton market is effective	4.4.1	Depending on the analysis of the impact of shocks at macroeconomic level, and of their consequences for economies depending on cotton exports, identify the ways and means to design safety nets ( national level) useful for responding to « exceptional » shocks and crises (2010→)	Inter professions Governments	World Bank/CRMG, other donors, regional banks, regional bodies
		4.4.2	Check the implementation of such mechanisms	Inter professions Governments	WB/CRMG, other donors, regional banks, regional bodies
IV.5	The inclusion of health and agro-based risks in the production of cotton is generalized	4.5.1	Propose and test ( pilot projects) several tailored risk ( weather, health...) mitigation mechanisms	Inter professions Governments	World Bank/CRMG, other IO and donors, regional banks, IR
		4.5.2	On the basis of the assessment of the pilot projects propose and test larger scale high impact actions	Inter professions Governments	WB/CRMG, other IO and donors, regional banks /organisations
IV.6	Credit access mechanisms for cotton farms are diversified	4.6.1	Credit access for cotton farms is disconnected from cotton insurance ( cotton sale guarantee, joint security)	Inter professions Governments	WB/CRMG, other IO and donors, regional banks /organisations
IV.7	The productivity of cotton family farms is enhanced	4.7.1	Identify and build on the communicable benefits of projects/programmes concerning diversification/valorisation of food crops at the level of the cotton farm, already funded under the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership and by other donors over the same	Research institutes, national extension, Inter profession, PO, cotton companies	Regional and internat. research institutes, regional Institutions linked to regional cotton strategies

Réf.	Expected Results	Réf.	Main activities and implementation period	Leader (including funding)	
				National level	International / Régional
			period(2004-2010).		
		4.7.2	Support the funding of diversification/valorisation projets / programmes of cereal farming and other food crops at the level of the cotton farm	Research institutes, national extension, Inter profession, PO, cotton	Regional and internat. research institutes, regional Institutions linked to regional cotton strategies

### 11.3.5. Strategic focus V –. Increase of the value addition generated by the cotton value chains

Réf.	Expected Results	Réf.	Main activities and implementation period	Leader (including funding)	
				National level	International / Régional
V.1	Improvement and extension of textile and clothing activities in Africa, including assistance to cottage industries, on the basis of local cotton production, with a view to entering both national/regional and international markets ( using the diagnosis and analysis tool of the value chains)	5.1.1	Build on the ongoing or past experiences related to textile and clothing. Assess the opportunities and context for the sustainability of this activity category. EU-Africa Cotton Partnership and other cotton-specific support by other concerned donors (ADB, CDE...) framework over the period (2004-2010)	National Cotton chain stakeholders (NCCS)	RCCS, regional institutions, ACA, AProCA, ACTIF
		5.1.2	The State, the regions and the donors facilitate an improvement of the survival conditions of the textile industry ( energy supply, transport, protection barriers for the local market, regional market integration...)	States, Inter professions	Regional organisations (regional authorities, Banks : ADB, BOAD,...), in collaboration with the other institutions, private investors, donors
		5.1.3	In close relationship with the WCA <sup>11</sup> and the COMESA ("Regional strategy for cotton-to-clothing value chain") strategies, support at the regional level for the implementation of strategies for investment in transformation of cotton and market development for cotton by-products originating from Africa, this based on competitive edge and trade principles ( as from 2010)	National Cotton chain stakeholders (NCCS)	Regional organisations (regional authorities, Banks : ADB, BOAD,...), in collaboration with the other institutions, private investors, donors, ACTIF
		5.1.4	A collaboration on textile manufacturing related aspects ( as well as seed transformation) is promoted and funded with research at national and regional level ( 2010-2015) namely through the multinational project on cotton competitiveness ( ADB/WAEMU - 2009-2013)	Depending on qualifications, national and regional institutes, transformation technology centres	Regional and international financial authorities and Institutions, credit institutions (IFC, EIB, ADB, BOAD), CDE, private sector....

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Including the WAEMU Agenda for cotton-textile reviewed and integrated in the WCA strategy for cotton

Réf.	Expected Results	Réf.	Main activities and implementation period	Leader (including funding)	
				National level	International / Régional
		5.1.5	Elaboration of a reform program for promising textile and clothing companies of Africa, starting with a commercial assessment of existing companies ( as from 2010)	Local government, inter professions	Regional and international financial authorities and Institutions, credit institutions (IFC, EIB, ADB, BOAD), CDE, private sector....
		5.1.6	Based on an analysis of the value chain and market surveys, facilitation for creation of new textile-clothing companies to produce value added goods , commercially speaking(2010-2015)		
V.2	Sustainable activities for transformation of other cotton by-products using the diagnosis and analysis tool of the value chains	5.2.1	Build on the ongoing or past experiences in that field and assess the opportunities and context for the sustainability of this activity category. Context: EU-Africa Cotton Partnership and other cotton-specific support by other concerned donors over the period (2004-2010)	PO, Inter professions	Regional Organisations, IOs
		5.2.2	Based on an analysis of the value chain and market surveys, identification and promotion of investment in the seed transformation sector in collaboration with foreign partners and intended primarily for the local and sub-regional markets (2010→ )	Local government, inter professions, private sector other	Interprofessional cooperation of potential investors, CDE, credit institutions (EIB, BOAD...), regional integration bodies(ACA, ACTIF.....)
V.3	Pursuance of the sustainable development of an integrated production chain of organic cotton, fair trade cotton and African «label» one ( through the use of the diagnosis and analysis tool of the value chains)	5.3.1	Build on the ongoing or past experiences in that field and assess the opportunities and context for the sustainability of this activity category. Context: EU-Africa Cotton Partnership and other cotton-specific support by other concerned donors over the period (2004-2010)	PO, Inter professions	Regional Organisations, IOs
		5.3.2	Training and education of African operators on certification mechanisms and on the international market and participation to related international debates (2004-2008)	Idem	ACA, ACTIF, IOs, Helvetas, Max Havelaer....
		5.3.3	Support the initiatives to facilitate sustainable relationships between textile resellers and certified organic and/or fair trade cotton, labelled cotton ( public-private partnership for ex); (2010-2015)	idem	Global Working group "Organic Exchange", Helvetas, Max Havelaer, ACA, CDE, ACTIF,....

### 11.3.6. Strategic focus VI –. Strengthening, effience and effectiveness of coordination at the international, regional and national levels

Réf.	Expected Results	Réf.	Main activities and implementation period	Leader (including funding)	
				National level	International / Régional
VI.1	Coordination of the cotton sector at national and regional level is ensured so as to make progress on the implementation of the framework for action	6.1.1	Pursuance of the strengthening of the inter profession cooperation and implementation of regional strategies	States, Inter professions, NCCS	RCCS, COS-coton
		6.1.2	Consolidation of public-private partnerships ( as from 2010)	States, National Cotton Chain Stakeholders (NCCS)	RCCS, COS-coton, donors, Regional Organisations/institutions

Réf.	Expected Results	Réf.	Main activities and implementation period	Leader (including funding)	
				National level	International / Régional
		6.1.3	Reinforce coordination amidst local, regional and international donors, (in particular amongst the ECD working in cotton producing countries) and with N/RCCS and the COS-cotton ( as from 2010)	ECD, Inter professions, NCCS	RCCS, COS-coton, donors, Regional Organisations/institutions
VI.2	Cooperation mechanisms on cotton/basic goods at the regional level enable better coordination of the regional support activities	6.2.1	Elaborate and intensify the cotton dialogue mechanisms in the EPA rounds, market and regional policy development ( as from 2010)	Governments, Inter professions, NCCS	RCCS, Regional Organisations, EC
		6.2.2	Elaborate cotton dialogue mechanisms: research, technological innovation capacities, cotton transformation ( 2010-2015)	Governments, Inter professions, ECD, NCCS	Research networks , Regional Organisations in collaboration with private investors, RCCS
VI.3	International coordination of the implementation of the framework for action is ensured	6.3.1	Following the review of the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership, restructure the operations of the COS, through namely the setting up of a decentralized regional unit in West Africa or another similar instrument		donors EC/EU, COS-coton
		6.3.2	Strengthen participation in the ICCC to promote overall communication ( 2010-2015)		ICAC, COS-coton
		6.3.3	Moderate a steering committee grouping the various interests of the sector ( at the regional and national level) to stimulate, monitor and report on the implementation of the revised framework, including cooperation with international organisations(2010-2015) N/RCCS ?	NCCS	ACP (governments, actors), donors, members of the COS-coton, decentralized COS, RCCS
VI.4	Information and communication strategy	6.4.1	Build on the ongoing or past experiences in that field and assess the opportunities and context for the sustainability of this activity category. Context: EU-Africa Cotton Partnership and other cotton-specific support by other concerned donors over the period (2004-2010)	NCCS	Decentralized COS, RCCS
		6.4.2	Elaborate a data and communication harvesting/dissemination system tailored to the needs of the players of the cotton value chains		
		6.4.3	Conduct an information and communication campaign to sensitize the actors of the value chain on activities to be undertaken (2010-15).	PO, Inter professions, Governments	Decentralized COS -coton

## Annex 1 - Additionality of the Action framework as compared to the past, ongoing, or planned cotton-specific support

Réf. Results	Réf. Activities	Past, ongoing, planned, cotton-specific actions under or outside the Partnership	Concerned countries, period	Leaders / donor	Additionality of the Action Framework
AS.1 - <a href="#">Strategic focus I – Enhancement of the capacity to elaborate, monitor, evaluate and update national and regional cotton strategies</a>					
<a href="#">I.1</a>	<a href="#">1.1.1</a> to <a href="#">1.1.6</a> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to the elaboration of the national cotton strategy</li> <li>- Review and action plan of the cotton value chain stimulus plan</li> <li>- Sustainable development analysis and cotton value chain strategies</li>   <li>- Common strategy to get out of the crisis</li>   <li>- New comprehensive approach to develop the cotton sector</li> <li>- Cotton sectoral reform</li> <li>- Support to the elaboration of an agreed public policy in the cotton belt (component PASE II)</li> <li>- Support for the implementation of the road map for the cotton sector reforms</li> <li>- Revival of the textile sector under the industrial development policy based on the transformation of local raw materials</li> </ul>	<p>Côte d'Ivoire (2006), Côte d'Ivoire (2008) Burkina Faso (2007)</p> <p>Burkina Faso (2007)</p> <p>Benin (2008) Mali (2007-09) Mali (2006→)</p> <p>Chad (2007)</p> <p>Cameroon (2009)</p>	<p>Minagri /Interprofession/ EC Minagri /Interprofession/ EC Ministries (agriculture, economy / finances and trade) / EC Ministries (agriculture, economy / finances and trade) EC AICB / EC Inter profession / EC AFD</p> <p>EC</p> <p>Government/value chain</p>	If requested by N/RCCS, support to : (i) dialogue frameworks to define new operational strategies, (ii) the update of existing strategies, (iii) ensuring the consistency of national strategies with the existing regional strategies
<a href="#">I.2</a>	<a href="#">1.2.1</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Setting-up and operation of the N/RCCS (working groups)</li> </ul>	Regional, national (2009-10)	N/RCCS / EC / IOs (AAACP)	Support to coordination
<a href="#">I.3</a>	<a href="#">1.3.1</a> à <a href="#">1.3.5</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elaboration of COMESA's strategy for cotton (« Regional strategy for cotton-to-clothing value chain »)</li> </ul>	Eastern and Southern Africa (June 2009)	COMESA, ACTIF, IOs/AAACP	Support to the implementation and the monitoring&evaluation of the strategy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elaboration of a Western and Central African strategy for cotton</li> </ul>	Western and Central	WAEMU, CEMAC, ACA,	- Support to dialogue and

Réf. Results	Réf. Activities	Past, ongoing, planned, cotton-specific actions under or outside the Partnership	Concerned countries, period	Leaders / donor	Additionality of the Action Framework
			African (finalization planned end of 2009)	AProCA, OIs/AAACP, ADB...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>coordination to finalize the strategy</li> <li>- Support to the implementation and the monitoring&amp;evaluation of the strategy</li> <li>- Strong implication of WAEMU also a member of the COS-cotton</li> </ul>
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to the search for synergies between the regional strategies</li> <li>- Support for the integration of national strategies into the trade and development related regional priorities</li> </ul>
<b>AS.2 <a href="#">Strategic focus II – Improvement of the institutional context, of the internal organisation and of the efficiency of the cotton value chains</a></b>					
<a href="#">II.1</a>	<a href="#">2.1.1</a> à <a href="#">2.1.3</a>	<p>2.1.1. - Multiple tasks achieved within the OHADA team - Enhancement of the sector's legal context: legal advice in case of conflict (component of the PAFFIC)</p> <p>2.1.2 Support to the training and strengthening of the cotton inter professions at the national level: AIC (namely project framework PARFC) IPC (under the PAFFIC programme) AICB (directed assistance) INTERCOTON (directed assistance) Inter professional platform of the cotton / textile / clothing value chain (draft agreement)</p> <p>2.1.3 Multiple support to the funding of the building/maintenance of cotton trails, warehouses, rural markets infrastructure "Infrastructure" Component fo PAFICOT</p>	<p>Africa (perpetual) Burkina Faso (2007-10)</p> <p>Benin Mali (2009) Burkina Faso (2006) Côte d'Ivoire (2005) Cameroon (juin 2009)</p> <p>- Benin (2002-08) - Burkina Faso (2007-10) - Côte d'Ivoire (2007-08) - Togo (2007-10)</p>	<p>OHADA ECD</p> <p>WB, ECD ECD AFD ECD</p> <p>ECD ECD ECD ECD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compliance to OHADA rules and standards</li> <li>- Facilitate the support to the training of other cotton inter professions and their strengthening ( upon request)</li> <li>Eventually, load distribution of vital public services between the State, cotton companies and inter professions</li> </ul>

Réf. Results	Réf. Activities	Past, ongoing, planned, cotton-specific actions under or outside the Partnership	Concerned countries, period	Leaders / donor	Additionality of the Action Framework
			- C4 countries	AfDB/WAEMU	
<a href="#">II.2</a>	<a href="#">2.2.1</a>	<p>In the context of support to reform of the national cotton value chains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PARFC (including support for privatization SONAPRA→SODECO</li> <li>- PAFFIC (including support for recapitalization of ailing companies and equity participation of producers)</li> <li>- Support to the « national monitoring and coordination unit of the cotton sector »</li> <li>- Support to the cotton value chain (including support for payment of backlogs to producers...)</li> <li>- PAFFIC (including support to the privatization of CMDT)</li> </ul> <p>Cotton value chain support (participation of producers in the equity of the new SOCOTO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Industrial programme loans (cotton companies)</li> </ul> <p>Funding of a ginning plant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Benin (2002-07)</li> <li>- Burkina Faso (2007-10)</li> <li>- Burkina Faso (2008)</li> <li>- Côte d'Ivoire (2006-10)</li> <li>- Mali (2007-09)</li> <li>- Togo (2008-10)</li> <li>- Burkina Faso : SOCOMA (2005-), FASOCOTON (suspended)</li> <li>- Senegal : SODEFITEX (suspended)</li> <li>- Cameroon (2005-)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WB</li> <li>ECD</li> <li>Germany</li> <li>ECD</li> <li>ECD</li> <li>ECD</li> <li>AFD</li> <li>AFD</li> <li>AFD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support, if needed, to the pursuance of the reform of the cotton value chains and to the restructuring of cotton companies, building on lessons learnt ( failure, success) from past experiences</li> </ul>
	<a href="#">2.3.1</a>	<p>Numerous support to the capacity- strengthening of producers already funded ( also included here support to the inter professions and their actors):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to AIC (component of PARFC</li> <li>- Support to AIC</li> <li>- Support Programme to production dynamics (PADYP)</li> <li>- Technical and financial support to cotton PO</li> <li>- Reinforcement of the PO of Burkina-Faso</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Benin ((2002-07)</li> <li>- Benin (2006)</li> <li>- Benin (2006-12)</li> <li>- Burkina Faso (2006→)</li> <li>- Burkina Faso (2006→)</li> <li>- Mali (2007-2009)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WB</li> <li>ECD</li> <li>AFD</li> <li>AFD</li> <li>AFD</li> <li>AFD</li> </ul>	<p>The PO and inter professions remain delicate and vulnerable organisms. Their reinforcement constitutes a lengthy task and requires taking into account some long term support. Care must however be taken to build on already achieved, ongoing or planned activities.</p>

Réf. Results	Réf. Activities	Past, ongoing, planned, cotton-specific actions under or outside the Partnership	Concerned countries, period	Leaders / donor	Additionality of the Action Framework
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity- strengthening of the network of cooperative unions (component PASE II, 2006-)</li> <li>- Support to PO development (under PASAOP)</li> <li>- Support to PO development (under PSAOP)</li> <li>- Reinforcement of the PO (component of the project « Quality of cotton, diversification and reinforcement of PO »)</li> <li>- Support to the structuration and reinforcement of the cotton PO</li> <li>- Support to the cotton APO</li>   <li>- Support to cotton producer groupings</li>   <li>- Capacity-strengthening in advocacy and negotiation for AProCA (component of the PSF project -« Regional Approach for the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership »)</li> <li>- Capacity-strengthening of AProCA in terms of negotiations (component of PAFICOT)</li> <li>- Capacity-strengthening of the PO in input management (component of the WACIP)</li> <li>- Capacity-strengthening of the players of the cotton value chains (Cotton University of Bobo Dioulasso – Burkina Faso)</li> <li>- Capacity-strengthening in organisation of producer groupings (component of the programme « Promotion of the value chain in Sub-Saharan Africa»)</li> <li>- Capacity-strengthening of cotton PO (proposed but not yet approved under the AAACP programme )</li> <li>- Capacity-Development of producers (Component of the project « Enhancement of the income, environnement and health of cotton producers ») (proposed but not yet approved under the AAACP programme )</li> <li>- Regional training programme for ginnerers (component of the WACIP programme)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mali (2002-13) ;</li> <li>- Chad (→2009)</li> <li>- Senegal (2007-09)</li>   <li>- Togo (2009)</li> <li>- Côte d'Ivoire (2009-10)</li>   <li>- Bénin, Burkina, Mali (2007-12)</li> <li>- WCA (2009→12)</li>   <li>- C4 : Benin, Burkina, Mali, Tchad (2009-13)</li> <li>- C4 + Senegal (2007-10)</li>   <li>WCA (2008→)</li>   <li>Western and Eastern Africa (2009-12)</li>   <li>ACP (2009-11)</li>   <li>West Africa (2010-11)</li>   <li>- C4 + Senegal (2007-10)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WB</li> <li>WB</li> <li>ECD</li>   <li>ECD</li> <li>ECD</li>   <li>Netherlands</li>   <li>France</li>   <li>ADB/WAEMU</li> <li>USAID</li>   <li>Various donors</li>   <li>Germany</li>   <li>WB/CE</li>   <li>FAO/CE</li>   <li>USAID</li> </ul>	

Réf. Results	Réf. Activities	Past, ongoing, planned, cotton-specific actions under or outside the Partnership	Concerned countries, period	Leaders / donor	Additionality of the Action Framework
	<a href="#">2.3.2</a> à <a href="#">2.3.6</a>	Activities not yet planned			It will be important to build on the activities described at 2.3.1 to later avoid duplication and check that the professional bodies have adequate capacity to absorb the aid volume
<p>AS.3 <a href="#">Strategic focus III –. Reinforcement of the competitiveness of the cotton value chains</a></p> <p><i><a href="#">A/ Improvement of the external factors of competitiveness of the cotton value chains through a reduction in subsidies in developed countries</a></i></p>					
<a href="#">III.A.1</a> à <a href="#">III.A.4</a>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Negotiation capacity-strengthening of the C4 / IDEAS countries on the cotton component at the WTO rounds</li> <li>- Review of the CAP for cotton</li> <li>- Elimination of the direct export subsidies (part measure that only half addresses the issue of price distortion for cotton )</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- C4 (2004-07)</li> <li>- Finalised in 2008</li> <li>- 2006</li> </ul>	Multi donor  EC United States	It is hard to envisage pressing on with capacity-strengthening. The resuming of the WTO negotiations depends on many external factors that are outside the Framework's control. In the context of the EPA, ensure that the development of the cotton based economies is adequately taken into account, although this might also depend on various factors outside the Action Framework.
<p>AS.3 <a href="#">Strategic focus III –. Reinforcement of the competitiveness of the cotton value chains</a></p> <p><i><a href="#">B/ Improvement of the internal determinants of competitiveness of the cotton value chains through support to technological innovation and productivity enhancement</a></i></p>					

Réf. Results	Réf. Activities	Past, ongoing, planned, cotton-specific actions under or outside the Partnership	Concerned countries, period	Leaders / donor	Additionality of the Action Framework
<a href="#">III.B.1</a>	<a href="#">3.B.1.1</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cotton Exporter's Guide/ AAACP</li> <li>- Marketing, placing and promotion capacity-strengthening ((partly under AAACP programme)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With India, China, Turkey, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand</li> <li>- Others planned (AAACP programme )</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Capacity-strengthening of AProCA in terms of negotiations (component of the multinational project for support to the cotton sector)</li> <li>- Establishment of sustainable trade relationships between cotton growers, ginners, traders and resellers (component of the programme « Promotion of the value chain in Sub-Saharan Africa»)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ACP (2008)</li> <li>- ESA (2006-08), ACTIF</li> <li>- ACA, AProCA (2009-10)</li> <li>- ESA, WCA (2009-10)</li> <li>- Benin, Burkina, Mali, Chad (2009-13)</li> <li>- Western and Eastern Africa (2009-12)</li> </ul>	ITC ITC  ADB/WAEMU  Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It will be necessary to build on the activities described at 3.B.1.1 so as to later avoid duplication</li> </ul> <p>Take advantage of the benefits derived from the building on process to improve effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the new activities</p>
	<a href="#">3.B1.2</a> and <a href="#">3.B.1.4</a>	Activities not yet planned			There will be need to markedly gear this type of activities towards the demand existing at the regional and international level, taking into account its evolution, both at the level of traditional than niche segments
<a href="#">III.B.2</a>	<a href="#">3.B.2.1</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to research and agricultural advice in the cotton sector</li> <li>- Support to the national agricultural research institute, national cotton institute</li> <li>- Improve linkages/synergies between research institutes of West Africa and the United States (component of the WACIP programme)</li> <li>- Analysis of the cotton production systems and of their implications for sectoral policies and design of support programmes (AAACP programme framework)</li> <li>- Study on the competitiveness and environmental sustainability of the different production systems</li> <li>- Setting up of a scientific and regional cooperation framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Côte d'Ivoire (2009-10)</li> <li>- Mozambique (2002-11)</li> <li>- C4 + Senegal (2007-10)</li> <li>- ACP (2009-11)</li> <li>- Benin (2005)</li> <li>- Benin, Burkina, Mali,</li> </ul>	ECD ECD USAID WB/EC  Germany  ADB/WAEMU  ECD	<p>It will be necessary to build on the activities described at 3.B.2.1, in particular at the level of the ADB/WAEMU project so as to later avoid duplication</p> <p>Take advantage of the benefits derived from the building on process to improve effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the new</p>

Réf. Results	Réf. Activities	Past, ongoing, planned, cotton-specific actions under or outside the Partnership	Concerned countries, period	Leaders / donor	Additionality of the Action Framework
		between the 4 agricultural research institutes (component of the multinational project for support to the cotton sector) - Support to the cotton research institute	Chad (2009-13)  - Zimbabwe (1998-2005)		activities.
	<a href="#">3.B.2.2</a> to <a href="#">3.B.2.5</a>	Activities not yet planned.  The regional approach to research (in network with national research institutes), its reassertion, the lookout for sustainable funding mechanisms, namely through the establishment of strong partnerships amongst national research institutes- inter professions (PRASAC, CORAF) – regional organisations ( ex.ACA, AproCA), constitute major subjects that need to be made tangible			Research on cotton, and on agriculture at large, is a major area where a lot remains to be done and where linkage effects in terms of internal competitiveness enhancement of the value chains could be substantial.
<a href="#">III.B.3</a>	<a href="#">3.B.3.1</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional coordination of the phytosanitary surveillance (component of the PSF project-« Regional Approach for the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership »)</li> <li>- Good agricultural practices ; improvement of access to high quality inputs (components of the WACIP programme)</li> <li>- Conservation and management of natural resources : appui technical and organisational assistance to small cotton producers</li> <li>- Advice to the family farm (Conseil à l'exploitation familiale (CEF)); support to the upper segment of the value chain (supply and funding of the inputs (components of the PADYP</li> <li>- Support to animal traction farming</li> <li>- Extension of agricultural advice structures to the farm; professionalisation of the food crop supply of inputs (components of the PASE II project)</li> <li>- Development of agricultural services (component of the PSAOP)</li> <li>- Development of agricultural services (component of PASAOP)</li> <li>- Sub-regional programme for integrated pest management and pesticide production through school farms</li> <li>- Sustainable diversification and production in the cotton systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WCA (2009→12)</li> <li>- C4 + Senegal (2007-10)</li> <li>- Benin (2007-10)</li> <li>- Benin (2006-12)</li> <li>- Côte d'Ivoire (2009-10)</li> <li>- Mali (2006→)</li> <li>- Chad (→2009)</li> <li>- Mali (2002-13)</li> <li>- Benin, Burkina, Mali, Senegal, Niger</li> <li>- Burkina, Benin, Mali</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>France</li> <li>USAID</li> <li>Germany</li> <li>AFD</li> <li>ECD</li> <li>AFD</li> <li>WB</li> <li>WB</li> <li>FAO</li> <li>FAO/EC</li> <li>FAO/EC</li> </ul>	<p>It will be necessary to build on the activities described at 3.B.3.1 so as to later avoid duplication</p> <p>Take advantage of the benefits derived from the building on process to improve effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the new activities.</p>

Réf. Results	Réf. Activities	Past, ongoing, planned, cotton-specific actions under or outside the Partnership	Concerned countries, period	Leaders / donor	Additionality of the Action Framework
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to integrated pest management (IPM) policies (Component of the « Enhancement of the income, environment and health of cotton producers ») project) (proposed but not yet approved under the AAACP programme )</li> <li>- Integrated pest management for plant protection</li> <li>- Elimination of insecticides in intensive farming practices</li> <li>- Increase the seed cotton yields (small scale production and low-yield systems)</li> <li>- Cotton production enhancement in the small scale systems of East Africa through a better vertical integration of the supply chain (inputs and services) (proposed but not yet approved under the AAACP programme )</li> <li>- Better Cotton Initiative</li> <li>- Setting up of Farmers Schools ; promotion and adoption of GAP, training of producers (PAFICOT compoent)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Senegal (2005), Uganda (2005)</li> <li>- ACP (2010-14)</li> <li>- ACP (2010-13)</li> <li>- Kenya, Mozambique</li> <li>- ACP (2007-10)</li> <li>C4 (2009-13)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Japan</li> <li>ICAC/CFC</li> <li>ICAC/CFC</li> <li>ICAC/CFC/EC</li> <li>SIDA/Sweden</li> <li>AfDB/WAEMU</li> </ul>	
	<p><a href="#">3.B.3.2</a> to <a href="#">3.B.3.3</a></p>	<p>Activities not yet planned.</p> <p>NB. In terms of fertilizer supply, there will be need to take into account the regional strategy for promotion of fertilizers in West Africa (and of its modifications)</p>			<p>The restoration and conservation of soil fertility are major challenges for cotton productivity improvement. A large-scale extension, suited to the family farm (CEF) with a strong implication of the PO should accompany these improvements.</p>
<p><a href="#">III.B.4</a></p>	<p><a href="#">3.B.4.1</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scrutinize the activities related to variety enrichment that are planned at 3.B.2.1 (see before)</li> <li>- Seed programme</li> <li>- Distribution of improved seeds</li> <li>- Supply of certified cotton seed to small scale producers</li> <li>- Production of improved seeds and supply thereof to producers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Côte d'Ivoire (2008-10)</li> <li>- Not stipulated (2008-11)</li> <li>- ACP (2010-13)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECD</li> <li>Japan</li> <li>ICAC/CFC</li> </ul>	<p>It will be necessary to build on the activities described at 3.B.4.1 so as to later avoid duplication</p> <p>Take advantage of the benefits derived from the building on process</p>

Réf. Results	Réf. Activities	Past, ongoing, planned, cotton-specific actions under or outside the Partnership	Concerned countries, period	Leaders / donor	Additionality of the Action Framework
		(PAFICOT component)	- C4 (2009-13)	AfDB/WAEMU	to improve effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the new activities.
	<a href="#">3.B.4.2</a> et <a href="#">3.B.4.3</a>	Activities not yet planned.			Maintaining the quality of planting material ( seeds) is as important as improving it.
<a href="#">III.B.5.</a>	<a href="#">3.B.5.1</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- « Consultation of experts in biotechnology applied to cotton »</li> <li>- Conference « GM cotton related issues in Africa »</li> <li>- Capacity-strengthening in matter of GM cotton production (component of the WACIP programme)</li> <li>- Setting-up of a regional platform on biotechnologies (composante du projet PSF-« Regional Approach for the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership »)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Burkina (2007)</li> <li>- ACP (Burkina, 2008)</li> <li>- C4 + Senegal (2007-10)</li> <li>- WCA (2009-12)</li> </ul>	USAID/ICAC/WACIP/INERA EC USAID  France	It will be necessary to build on the activities described at 3.B.5.1 so as to later avoid duplication  Take advantage of the benefits derived from the building on process to improve effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the new activities.
	<a href="#">3.B.5.2</a>	Activities not yet planned			Take into account the national and regional biosecurity frameworks already set up and the transition of Burkina Faso towards GM cotton and improve their consistency during their eventual review and the elaboration of new biosecurity frameworks

Réf. Results	Réf. Activities	Past, ongoing, planned, cotton-specific actions under or outside the Partnership	Concerned countries, period	Leaders / donor	Additionality of the Action Framework
<a href="#">III.B.6</a>	<a href="#">3.B.6.1</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of a classification room</li> <li>- Cotton grade (component of the « Cotton grade, diversification and reinforcement of PO » project)</li> <li>- Standardization of the measuring tool used for commercial purposes by the cotton producing countries of Africa (AAACP programme context)</li> <li>- Upgrade of the seed cotton ranking (component of the WACIP programme)</li> <li>- National cotton grading systems</li> <li>- Prevention of contamination to cotton seed in West Africa (proposed but not yet approved under the AAACP programme )</li> <li>- Quality manual for the WAEMU cotton value chains and WAEMU quality programme, identification of African norms, harmonization of accreditation and certification activities. In WAEMU (under the regional integration support programme (Programme d'Appui Régional de l'Intégration (PARI)), as a complement to the WAEMU quality programme ).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Côte d'Ivoire (2009-10)</li> <li>- Senegal (2007-09)</li> <li>- ACP (2007-11)</li> <li>- C4 + Senegal (2007-10)</li> <li>- Africa (2011-14)</li> <li>- Burkina FasoCôte d'Ivoire, Mali (2010-11)</li> <li>- WAEMU/EC/ONUD/CEI (2006)</li> </ul>	<p>ECD ECD</p> <p>CFC/ICAC/EC</p> <p>USAID</p> <p>ICAC/CFC CFC/ICAC/WB/EC</p>	<p>It will be necessary to build on the activities described at 3.B.6.1 so as to later avoid duplication</p> <p>Take advantage of the benefits derived from the building on process to improve effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the new activities.</p>
	<p><a href="#">3.B.6.2</a> to <a href="#">3.B.6.4</a></p>	<p>Activities not yet planned</p> <p>NB. The action plan for quality improvement and value addition of cotton in WAEMU countries is taken into account</p>			<p>The implementation of a « from the - field -to- the -marketplace » quality chart for cotton is an important area for competitiveness enhancement of African cotton value chains.</p>
<p>AS.4 <a href="#">Strategic focus IV – Reduction of the vulnerability of the cotton value chains</a></p>					

Réf. Results	Réf. Activities	Past, ongoing, planned, cotton-specific actions under or outside the Partnership	Concerned countries, period	Leaders / donor	Additionality of the Action Framework
<a href="#">IV.1</a>	<a href="#">4.1.1</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Price risk management facility</li> <li>- A loan to replenish a cotton smoothing fund</li> <li>- New price-fixing mechanism for cotton seed</li> <li>- Feasibility study of a clear management programme of the price risk for the cotton value chains of Western and Central Africa</li> <li>- Study on the diagnosis of statutory contributions and the review of the price fixing mechanism of cotton seed</li> <li>- Access to credit for farms disconnected from cotton insurance (component of the PASE II project)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- West Africa</li> <li>- Burkina Faso (2008)</li> <li>- Burkina Faso (2007)</li> <li>- WCA (2006)</li> <li>- Côte d'Ivoire (2008)</li> <li>- Mali (2006→)</li> </ul>	<p>AFD AFD AIC/AFD AFD</p> <p>ECD AFD</p>	<p>There will be need to build on activities described at 4.1.1 as well as on other ongoing price risk management experiences (ex. Ivory Coast) and other farming related risks. Take advantage of the benefits derived from the building on process to improve effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the new activities.</p>
<a href="#">IV.2</a> to <a href="#">IV.6</a>		<p>Activities not yet planned NB. Take care to build on the support to agricultural risks other than the price-related ones (ex. weather, health ), even if applied to other annual crops than cotton and assist their testing (pilot projects ).</p>			<p>The diversification and upgrade of credit access mechanisms also constitute an important priority that should help to mitigate the vulnerability of the cotton value chains. However credit expansion depends on certain external factors out of the scope of the value chains (ex. land security) the solution of which cannot be provided for here</p>
<a href="#">IV.7</a>	<a href="#">4.7.1</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agricultural diversification and market development project</li> <li>- Projet de competitiveness and agricultural diversification project (PCDA)</li> <li>- Diversification of cotton production</li> <li>- Extension and technical assistance technique to small scale producers qualifying for diversification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Burkina Faso (2007→)</li> <li>- Mali (2006-12)</li> <li>- Chad (→2007)</li> <li>- Mozambique (2002-08)</li> </ul>	<p>WB WB Germany ECD</p>	<p>It will be necessary to build on the activities described at 4.7.1 so as to later avoid duplication. Take advantage of the benefits derived from the building on process to improve effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the new activities.</p>

Réf. Results	Réf. Activities	Past, ongoing, planned, cotton-specific actions under or outside the Partnership	Concerned countries, period	Leaders / donor	Additionality of the Action Framework
	<a href="#">4.7.2</a>	Activities not yet planned			Support to diversification is to be envisaged within the cotton farm. Other support to diversification, excluding cotton, do not fall within the framework
<b>AS.5 <a href="#">Strategic focus V – Increase of the value- addition (VA) created by the cotton value chains</a></b>					
<a href="#">V.1</a>	<a href="#">5.1.1</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Agenda for the competitiveness of the cotton-to- textile value chain in WAEMU (under review) in the context of the elaboration of a future WCA strategy for cotton which will plan activities in the textile and clothing areas</li> <li>- This is already the case for Eastern and Southern Africa, through the COMESA strategy for cotton « Regional strategy for cotton-to-clothing value chain », adopted in June 2009</li> <li>- Development of the cotton sector: integration of the chain (build on work already achieved )</li> <li>- Study in view of the establishment of a Regional Fund for the promotion of production and encouragement for local transformation of cotton lint in WAEMU (build on the whole of studies carries out in that field)</li> <li>- Training of operators and technicians into the various trades of the cotton value chain at the level of the regional training centre « CERTIFEX » of Mali (component of PAFICOT)</li> <li>- Strengthening of craft centre for cotton/textile products (PAFICOT)</li> <li>- Support project for the marketing of artisanal textile products in Burkina (PACOTA)</li> <li>- Programme for support to the firms and intermediary organisations of the cotton/textile sector, composantes « development of networks of industrial and artisanal textile firms » and « support to pilot projects of the textile sector» components</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- West Africa (2003)</li> <li>- Africa (2006→)</li> <li>- West Africa (2005)</li> <li>- WCA (2007→)</li> <li>- Burkina Faso (2008→)</li> <li>C4: (2009-13)</li> <li>- Africa (2003→) : Senegal, Mali, Burkina, Cameroon, Madagascar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WAEMU</li> <li>COMESA/ACTIF/ITC/EC</li> <li>UNIDO</li> <li>BOAD</li> <li>ADB/WAEMU</li> <li>Austria</li> <li>CDE</li> </ul>	<p>It will be necessary to build on the activities described at 5.1.1 so as to later avoid duplication.</p> <p>Take advantage of the benefits derived from the building on process to improve effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the new activities.</p>

Réf. Results	Réf. Activities	Past, ongoing, planned, cotton-specific actions under or outside the Partnership	Concerned countries, period	Leaders / donor	Additionality of the Action Framework
	<a href="#">5.1.2</a> to <a href="#">5.1.6</a>	Activities not yet planned			The sustainability of the textile/clothing activities must take into satisfying account the activity at 5.1.2 which, at that stage, is a substantial assumption to be cleared since it does not depend directly on the framework
<a href="#">V.2</a>	<a href="#">5.2.1</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use of cotton by products</li> <li>- Promotion and development of the oilseed value chain in the WAEMU region : cotton seed sub value chain</li> <li>- Development of the production of biofuel in Burkina Faso</li> <li>- Build on articles, studies on the valorisation of the seed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zambia (2010-13)</li> <li>- WAEMU, 2007</li>   <li>- Burkina Faso (2006)</li> </ul>	ECD BOAD  SNCITEC/DAGRIS	<p>It will be necessary to build on the activities described at 5.2.1 so as to later avoid duplication.</p> <p>Take advantage of the benefits derived from the building on process to improve effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the new activities.</p>
	<a href="#">5.2.2</a>	Activities not yet planned			<p>NB. Care should be taken that :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In the case of valorisation of the seed (oil, oil cake), producers receive an agreed part of the added value created by transformation</li> <li>- In the case of the eventual production of bio fuel, there is no negative impact on the food security level and on cotton farms</li> </ul>
<a href="#">V.3</a>	<a href="#">5.3.1</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of organic and fair trade cotton</li> <li>- "Made In Africa" cotton ( Public-Private Partnership)</li> <li>- Organic and fair trade cotton, Pendjari park (PPP)</li> <li>- Establishment of a certified organic cotton</li> <li>- Support for the expansion of fair trade and organic -fair trade cotton in Western and Central Africa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mali (2007-08)</li> <li>- Africa (2005→)</li> <li>- Benin (2008-10)</li> <li>- Malawi (2007-10)</li> <li>- WCA (2009→)</li> </ul>	ECD Germany Germany Germany France	<p>It will be necessary to build on the activities described at 5.3.1 so as to later avoid duplication.</p> <p>Take advantage of the benefits derived from the building on process</p>

Réf. Results	Réf. Activities	Past, ongoing, planned, cotton-specific actions under or outside the Partnership	Concerned countries, period	Leaders / donor	Additionality of the Action Framework
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Soil fertility improvement in the organic farms of the cotton belt of Burkina Faso</li> <li>- Development of a fair trade value chain for cotton</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Burkina Faso (2008-11)</li> <li>- Africa (2003→) : Senegal, Mali, Burkina, Cameroon</li> </ul>	<p>ECD</p> <p>France/CDE</p>	to improve effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the new activities.
	<p><a href="#">5.3.2</a> à <a href="#">5.3.3</a></p>	Activities not yet planned			Ensure that strong, secure and sustainable relationships are developed with the demand side by favouring local transformation if a supplementary value addition is demonstrated
AS.6 <a href="#">Strategic focus VI – Reinforcement, efficiency and effectiveness of coordination at the international, regional and national levels</a>					
<p><a href="#">VI.4</a></p>	<p><a href="#">6.4.1</a></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Website <a href="http://www.coton-acp.org">www.coton-acp.org</a></li> <li>- Setting-up of a regional information system on cotton (SIRC) = value chain dimension for the cotton of the «Système d'Information Agricole Rurale (SIRC = component of the PSF project -« Regional Approach for the EU-Africa Cotton Partnership »)</li> <li>- « Communication » component of the CU (to be established )</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ACP (2004→)</li> <li>- WCA (2009-12)</li> <li>- WCA (2009→)</li> </ul>	<p>ACP/EC France</p> <p>AProCA/ multi donor</p>	<p>It will be necessary to build on the activities described at 6.4.1 so as to later avoid duplication.</p> <p>Take advantage of the benefits derived from the building on process to improve effectiveness, efficiency,</p>

Réf. Results	Réf. Activities	Past, ongoing, planned, cotton-specific actions under or outside the Partnership	Concerned countries, period	Leaders / donor	Additionality of the Action Framework
		- Create a database on the cotton value chain in linkage with the 4 national databases (component of the multinational project for support to the cotton sector)	- Benin, Burkina, Mali, Chad (2009-13)	ADB/WAEMU	impact and sustainability of the new activities.
	<a href="#">6.4.2</a> to <a href="#">6.4.3</a>	Activities not yet planned			The activities which will be undertaken should ensure that information and communication systems are not the same in kind, since this would be detrimental for the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the system at the expense of the cotton value chains of Africa.

## **Annex 2**

### **Overview of the main areas of the EU-Africa cotton Action Plan**

#### **1. International trade.**

The pursuance of negotiations under the DDA with a view to finding an effective solution for cotton that satisfies all parties. Access to existing trade related technical assistance programmes. The enhancement of capacity-building to fight for cotton and negotiate its commercial status within the WTO.

#### **2. National and regional strategies.**

There is need for African cotton stakeholders to adopt a more strategic approach towards the cotton sector of their countries. This strategic perspective should be based on existing initiatives, be in line with international realities and be embedded in national development agendas. The knowledge, abilities and resources of the different stakeholders should add up so as to reach a common goal.

#### **3. Policies & institutions.**

A clear division of roles between trade associations and government is vital. It has been agreed upon that government should create an environment which enables investments, reinforces producer groupings and promotes the involvement of producers in the transformation industry.

#### **4. Technological innovation.**

It is important to invest in the enhancement of the production capacity of the soil together with an effective management of inputs. There is need to substantially reduce the use of pesticides in cotton-growing so as to avoid negative impacts on the environment and the health of the rural populations. It has also been agreed upon to try to reach an informed decision on the expansion of genetically modified varieties within the economies of the African smallholder farms. HVI classing of cotton in Africa will be reinforced with a view to better meet the demand and increase bargaining power.

#### **5. Risk management and credit.**

The cotton value chains can reduce their exposure to external price shocks by using up to date risk management mechanisms together with realistic price fixing policies that are based on the situation of cotton on international markets. The global financial sector is ready to help African countries access these tools. Cotton-producing countries could take advantage of the capacity-building delivered by the World Bank on the subject. Besides, the effectiveness and the transparency of the systems of self-insurance will be strengthened at the level of companies and of the sector.

#### **6. Integration in the chain.**

Exploration of the possibilities for integration in the chain. The concrete possibilities offered in the textile and clothing industrie should be explored, in particular from a regional perspective. A more concerted action on organic/high quality production chains at the international and local levels is also highlighted.

#### **7. Coordination.**

Coordination is defined at three levels: national, regional and international. At the national level, it is important to reinforce trade associations, consultations between the public and private sectors and coordination among donors operating in the country. Cooperation at the regional level is planned for certain issues such as regional integration and the EPA (Economic Partnership Agreements), technological innovation, transformation and coordination among producers. International coordination is needed at the level of African countries (Geneva, Brussels), of donors intervening on cotton, international organisations and with ICAC at the global level.