The activities regarding Output 2

(a) Demonstrate how to organize institutional arrangements for out-grower schemes in Nigerian states (5 or 10 states).
(b) Use of Geographic information Systems (GIS) to produce a graphical representation of the location of farmers and processors as a first step to the creation of out-grower networks.
(c) Partner with State Governments to establish out-grower schemes under the youth empowerment and job creation schemes (this would be a counterpart contribution from each state. (d) Agricultural Development Programme (ADP) extension agents and supply chain consultants form and train out-grower farmer networks to foster mutually beneficial long term market-driven relationships between farmers, processors, and trade intermediaries. (e) Support the development of cassava farmers institutions (groups and associations) for organised marketing and for collective access to inputs and marketing through (i) Farmer mobilisation; (ii) Training of farmers in group dynamics; (iii) Focal point for bulking and organised marketing of cassava (iv) improved management practices necessary for the cassava enterprises.

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(f) Development of farmer capacity for improved harvesting and post-harvest handling of cassava.
(g) Improved marketability of farmers’ cassava through establishment of fair pricing mechanisms and management of increased volumes and sustained production.
(h) Kick-start the engagement of new generation of business-oriented cassava farmers (in the out-grower scheme/organised cooperatives or youths) in cassava production investments using technologies that increase the overall commercial viability and sustainability: The investment and technology support to be provided by IITA, NRCRI, etc should be prioritized based on the possibility to:
   (i) Significantly reduce HQCF production costs;
   (ii) Enhance important food quality-related factors (commercial production of varieties suited for HQCF processing).
   (iii) Adopt efficient institutional arrangements and divisions of labour for the production and timely supply of high quality/low cost fresh cassava to processing plants;
   (iv) Train the out-growers and other stakeholders in modern production techniques and business management through farm-estate approach.
   (v) Disseminate the most successful technological and institutional cassava production innovations to a number of local village communities deemed to possess the human, social, natural and physical capital necessary to capitalise on the opportunities in adopting:
      - Improved cassava germplasm.
      - Productivity enhancing agronomic techniques.
      - Efficient, effective human capital development approaches.