



HQCF PROJECT

IITA IFAD HIGH QUALITY CASSAVA VALUE CHAIN PROJECT

*Enhancing the competitiveness of the High Quality Cassava
Flour Value Chain in Nigeria*

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.