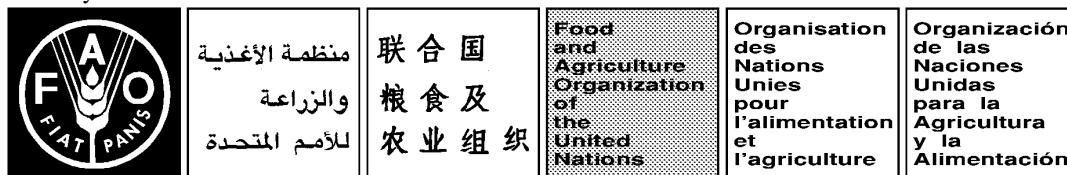


February 2007

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COMMITTEE ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS

JOINT MEETING OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON GRAINS (31ST SESSION) AND THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON RICE (42ND SESSION)

Istanbul, Turkey, 14 – 17 May 2007

DEVELOPMENTS REGARDING THE COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES

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ANNEX

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This document reports on progress made in the formulation and implementation of projects sponsored by the Intergovernmental Group (IGG) on Rice and the IGG on Grains for financing by the Common Fund for Commodities (CFC). It includes information available to the Secretariat at the time of its preparation. A summary table containing all essential information on each project is annexed.

2. Regarding the projects under implementation, the Secretariat has continued to carry out or coordinate project supervisory activities on behalf of the Groups. Overall, three projects (one related to rice and two to cassava) have been completed since the last Joint Meeting in 2004. Those aside, eight projects are currently under implementation and are thus being supervised by the two IGGs (two related to rice, four to grains and two to potato). The total value of the projects under implementation is around US \$ 16 million. In addition, two new projects (one on cassava and one on grains) recently endorsed by the IGG on Grains Bureau are expected to be approved by the CFC and begin activities in 2007. Another three projects (all on rice) are now presented for consideration by the IGG on Rice and eventual approval by the CFC.

II. PROJECTS FALLING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON RICE

PROJECTS COMING TO COMPLETION OR RECENTLY COMPLETED

Bridging the yield gap in irrigated rice in Brazil and Venezuela

3. The project, launched in November 2003, aimed to increase productivity of irrigated rice in two strategically located South American countries, Brazil and Venezuela, through a transfer of simple crop management practices. It concluded its main activities successfully in December 2006, although an impact assessment is still in progress. The project was implemented by the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) through the Latin American Fund for Irrigated Rice (FLAR).

PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION OR ABOUT TO BEGIN

Sustainable Productivity Improvement for Rice in Inland Valleys in West Africa (SPIRIVWA)

4. This is a long-standing project, the implementation of which was interrupted in 2002, in the wake of civil strife in Côte d'Ivoire and the resulting dislocation of the premises of WARDA, the executing agency. The objective of the project is to enhance rice crop productivity of farmers in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria through the use of improved management practices, focusing particularly on weed control and selection of suitable rice varieties, including Nerica. Project implementation is planned to resume early in 2007 and to last 30 months.

Diagnostic of financial gaps in the rice sector of Latin America and the Caribbean

5. This is a *fast track* project that aims to gauge the extent of rice price fluctuations and their economic implications in Latin America and to identify the best approaches to address the derived risks. It has three components:

- a) diagnosis of price fluctuations and financial and marketing implications;
- b) diagnosis of exchange markets, and risk management instruments;

- c) formulation of integrated production and marketing plans of action in three pilot countries, namely: Argentina, Colombia and Costa Rica.

6. The International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) is responsible for the project implementation, scheduled to last eight months. The project is expected to start early in 2007.

PIPELINE AND NEW PROJECT PROPOSALS

Study of the domestic rice value chains in the Niger Basin of Mali and Niger, West Africa

7. The purpose of this *fast track* project is to better understand the rice value chain in selected western African countries, namely Mali, Niger and Nigeria, by:

- a) conducting a study on the rice value chains in the Niger River Basin of Mali, Niger and Nigeria;
- b) assessing the current status, strengths and limitations, and areas for action in the current privatization schemes in the irrigated areas of Niger and Mali; and
- c) identifying important areas of future action, within the framework of the UEMOA Common Agricultural Policy.

8. Findings gained through the project would be used for the formulation of further activities contributing to enhancing the competitiveness of the rice sector in Western Africa.

9. The project was endorsed in its original form by the Rice Bureau in 2006 but was recommended, in January 2007, for approval by the CFC Consultative Committee as a fast track project, subject to a number of changes. The project, scheduled to last 6 months, will be implemented by the International Centre for Soil Fertility and Agricultural Development (IFDC).

Improving the Competitiveness of Rice in Central Africa

10. The purpose of the project is to enhance the productivity of rice production and the quality of the final rice product in Central Africa, through:

- a) the deployment of NERICAs, high yielding varieties, and other improved production and post-harvest technologies;
- b) the development of pilot scale, community-level, quality rice processing centres for the supply of quality rice to consumers;
- c) the improvement of male and female farmers participation in vertically integrated production, processing and marketing operations; and
- d) the strengthening of the human and institutional capacity for promoting profitable rice production and processing.

11. The countries targeted for implementation are Cameroon, Chad and Central African Republic. The project proposal was submitted by WARDA, the Africa Rice Centre, which would also be the project implementing agency together with the African Rice Initiative (ARI). Implementation of the project is planned to last four years.

12. Pending an approval by the IGG on Rice, the CFC Consultative Committee reviewed the proposal in January 2007, concluding it was supportable, in principle. However, the Committee requested to downscale the contribution requested from CFC to the costs of project management and coordination and of dissemination of NERICA varieties. The Committee also asked for a more transparent budget.

13. The IGG Secretariat has raised several concerns regarding the strong institutional arrangements necessary to implement the project and has questioned the selection of countries, given the relatively limited importance of rice for production or consumption in Cameroon, Chad and Central African Republic.

14. The Intergovernmental Group on Rice is requested to consider the proposal with the view to endorsing its official submission to the CFC.

Use of water harvesting for enhancing food production and income in a rice-based cropping system in Central America

15. The primary objective of the proposal is to enhance the competitiveness of national rice and other food crop production by converting low productive, high-risk rainfed agriculture to an irrigation rice-based diversification system through the use of water harvesting combined with high yield crop management practices. The project, which is especially oriented towards small farmers, envisages acquainting them also to the production of fish during the rainy season. The proposal is divided into four components:

- a) develop water facilities in selected locations;
- b) introduce high productive rice-based cropping system for irrigated production in the dry season;
- c) determine the economic feasibility of water harvest on pilot farms; and
- d) extend knowledge and experience of water harvesting to other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

16. Earlier draft proposals of the project were examined by the Secretariats of the IGG and of the CFC, which led to several modifications. The latest version of the proposal was recently endorsed by the IGG Secretariat, which now fully recommends it for support by the IGG on Rice.

Restoring hope in post-conflict countries: Rehabilitation of rice production capacity of smallholder farmers in Rwanda and Burundi

17. The project seeks to undertake high priority restoration and rehabilitation of rice production in Burundi and Rwanda. The main activities of the project comprise:

- a) an initial analysis and assessment of the various rice ecologies and an inventory of the rice seed situation in the communities of 4 districts or regions chosen in the two countries;
- b) the formation of farmers' groups to enhance the rapid multiplication of improved rice seed and its dissemination by trained extension agents in the production of quality seed;
- c) setting up of on-farm rice demonstration plots, to facilitate production activities;
- d) dissemination of NERICA and elite rice varieties to increase production; and
- e) introduction and promotion of selected value-adding post-harvest technologies.

18. The proposal was presented as a simple project idea by WARDA, at a Round Table Meeting in Yaoundé, in 2006. No details on the duration, components and costs of the project were included. The IGG on Rice is requested to consider whether it wishes to endorse the project idea, in which case, WARDA would be invited to develop it into a full-fledged project proposal, for submission to the CFC.

III. PROJECTS FALLING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUP ON GRAINS¹

PROJECTS COMING TO COMPLETION OR RECENTLY COMPLETED

Enhanced use of cassava in the animal feed industry of Latin America and the Caribbean region: A market development approach for improved competitiveness

19. This two-year project aimed to promote an integral use of the cassava crop (leaves, roots, stems and starch processing wastes), as an abundant and cost-effective energy source for the fast growing animal and balanced feed industries in Colombia and Venezuela. The project was executed by the Consortium to Support Cassava Research and Development (CLAYUCA), located in Cali, Colombia. Final reports from the project are available from CLAYUCA's website: <http://www.clayuca.org/cfc/>.

Small-scale cassava processing and vertical integration of the cassava sub-sector in Southern and Eastern Africa (Phase I)

20. This project located in five countries, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, sought to develop the income-generating potential of cassava as a cash crop in southern and eastern Africa, through the provision of simple market-oriented technologies to smallholder farmers and farmer co-operatives. This project was approved by the CFC in April 2000 but its implementation was delayed until September 2002 when it was signed by FAO and the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the selected PEA.

21. The production and marketing strategies targeting the regional market were formulated and tested in Phase I of the project. They are expected to be disseminated and extended in a Phase II component which, pending a final evaluation of activities to date, is yet to begin.

PROJECTS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION OR ABOUT TO BEGIN

Industrial Development of Sorghum Malt and its Utilization in the Food Industry (Ghana and Nigeria)

22. The main objective of this project is to enhance the industrial utilization of locally-grown sorghum through the adaptation of new sorghum varieties and appropriate technologies for malting sorghum and processing sorghum malt into beer. This project is expected to stimulate local grain production and markets, improve integration between agriculture and industry, and create new commercial opportunities through value addition of industrial food products using local raw materials.

23. The project, which started implementation in August 2003, suffered considerable delays at its onset, but has progressed rapidly since 2005 to the extent that most of its objectives are expected to be achieved by December 2007. Dissemination of the results and discussion of future prospects for industrial development of sorghum in Africa will be the theme of a symposium, planned to take place in early 2008.

24. This project is implemented by United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), with the participations of public and private sector local partners. In Ghana, partners are the Food Research Institute (FRI), Accra Breweries, Guinness Ghana, and Ghana Breweries., and in Nigeria, the Federal Institute for Industrial Research – Oshodi (FIIRO) and Guinness

¹ Projects dealing with grains, roots and tubers and pulses fall under the auspices of the IGG on Grains since 2001

Nigeria. At its Fourth Bilateral Steering Committee Meeting, held in February 2007 in Accra, the CFC agreed to consider the extension of the project to June 2008.

West African Sorghum Value Chain Development (Ghana and Sierra Leone)

25. The overall objective of this project is to implement a public-private-partnership to enable sorghum producers in Ghana and Sierra Leone to meet market specifications by adopting available, but not yet readily accessible, technology. Sorghum farmers and their dependants will be the direct beneficiaries of the project, but this will also assist agro-processors to diversify their sources of raw materials. In particular, the project encourages national beverage industries to replace imported grains with locally produced sorghum. The project comprises the following components:

- a) development, test and introduction of new industrial sorghum varieties and technologies;
- b) establishment of rapid-multiplication enterprises and collection centres;
- c) training of producer associations and credit groups;
- d) development of contract/partnership mechanisms between producers, input providers, intermediate agents and agro-processors; and
- e) training of input dealers and credit providers.

26. The project began implementation in April 2006 and, so far, progress has been exceptional. Once the reliability of the local sorghum supply chain is confirmed, breweries are expected to invest in malting plants, to also use malted sorghum, learning from the experience gained in other projects such as the one presented above.

27. The European Development Co-operative is the PEA. More than half of the total budget is funded by the CFC, with remainder coming from two private companies, Sierra Leone Breweries Ltd. (a subsidiary of Heineken) and Guinness Ghana Breweries Ltd as well as from NGOs. The duration of this project is 5 years, starting from April 2006.

Enhanced utilization of sorghum and pearl millet grains in poultry feed industry to improve livelihoods of small-scale farmers in Asia

28. The project assists small-scale sorghum and pearl millet producers to improve crop productivity, harvesting, bulking, storage and handling practices. It is expected to help private seed companies, input suppliers and farmer groups establish effective input delivery mechanisms and to strengthen market systems for transport and sale of grain by linking farmer groups with poultry feed manufacturers and poultry producers. Institutions involved include farmers groups, NGOs, private sector companies and agricultural universities. The project is executed in India (Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh), Thailand and China (for sorghum only).

29. The project has so far succeeded in strengthening linkages between various actors in the grains value chain and in introducing higher-yielding varieties and more suitable production techniques. The Mid-Term evaluation of this project is scheduled in March 2007.

30. The International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is the PEA. The duration of this project is 3 years, starting from May 2005.

Preparation and Printing of an Atlas with Maps covering Commodities with Economic Importance that are Produced in Dryland Areas of Africa: A Dryland Commodity Atlas

31. In August 2006, the CFC, the IGG on Grains, the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) agreed to prepare and issue an atlas with maps

of economically important commodities produced in dryland areas of Africa: A Dryland Commodity Atlas. The project aims to increase awareness on commodities with good market and trade potential that can also serve as tools to combat desertification.

32. The CFC agreed to finance the proposal as *fast track* project through a grant. The duration of the project is 6 months. The UNCCD, acting as the PEA, is expected to start and complete the project in 2007.

Rehabilitation and development of potato production in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Bhutan (Phase I)

33. The main objective of this four-year project is to tackle constraints to seed potato production in Bhutan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), by:

- a) improving dominant potato varieties in the two countries;
- b) developing sustainable seed production and distribution systems;
- c) developing measures to reduce storage losses in ware and seed potatoes; and
- d) understanding the seed supply chain.

34. The project started implementation in 2005 and is scheduled for completion in 2008.

35. The second FAO supervisory mission, in 2006 reported exceptionally good progress in implementation. Reflecting the project success to date, a Phase II is under preparation. In addition, a regional workshop organised by the International Potato Centre is to be held in Pyongyang in May 2008, which will use the project results to disseminate knowledge and build capacities on improved potato production methods for the region.

Potato Value Chain Development in West Africa (Guinea and Senegal)

36. This project seeks to develop a market-led competitive potato sector in West Africa in order to increase stakeholder income involved along the West African potato value chain.

37. The sustainability of the West African potato industry hinges on its ability to develop and maintain a competitive edge over market rivals, especially those in Europe and North America. To achieve this, the project aims to:

- a) increase the productivity and production of consumption potatoes;
- b) develop and strengthen local seed potato production and seed production enterprises;
- c) develop and strengthen producer associations;
- d) increase national and regional market opportunities; and
- e) improve national and regional policy co-ordination.

38. The project, located in Guinea and Senegal, is to be implemented by the European Cooperative for Rural Development (EUCORD). It is expected to start activities in 2007 for completion in 2012.

PIPELINE AND NEW PROJECT PROPOSALS

Value chain development by supporting processing and cassava value addition by small and medium enterprises in West Africa

39. The project aims to develop new market opportunities for cassava farmers and processors in West Africa (Benin, Sierra Leone and Nigeria) by developing supply channels for high quality cassava flour and upgrading traditional cassava processing plants.

40. After its approval by the IGG on Grains Bureau, the CFC Consultative Committee recommended the proposal to the Executive Board for approval in January 2007. The project, which has a duration of 3 years, is to be implemented by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA).

Building the Capacity of Market Participants to Access Financing using Warehouse Inventory Credit and Warehouse Receipts Systems in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Malawi

41. The project aims at increasing the incomes, diversifying marketing opportunities, facilitating access to credit and supporting stabilization of both production and price for small holders/processors of maize in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Malawi. The main focus will be on developments in Ethiopia and Tanzania where more advanced institutional and legislative instruments are in place. The Malawi component is limited to knowledge-sharing, information dissemination and user training. The Malawi activities are expected to take place with close collaboration with World Bank, which is already involved in assisting that country in its overall Poverty Reduction Strategy.

42. This project will provide both technical assistance and training support in areas related to the implementation of warehouse receipts systems including review of legislation, development of official registries and registry management procedures, development of warehouse certification/licensing procedures, testing and rollout of new warehouse inventory credit systems, promotion of the new system and training of new system users.

43. The proposal was initiated by International Agricultural Consulting (AMIS) and discussions are on-going with the Canadian International Development Agency for its co-financing. The World Bank already committed to some parallel financing (WIC/WHR Project in Malawi). In addition, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation has expressed interest in co-financing the project. The Foundation is expected to provide additional financing for:

- a) certification, upgrading and supervision of warehouses in remote areas;
- b) creation of an indemnity scheme for participating warehouses; and
- c) capacity building for operators of cooperative warehouses and other warehouses in remote rural areas.

44. The project, endorsed by the IGG Bureau in February 2007, is waiting the final approval from the CFC.

IV. CFC/IGG CONSULTATIONS ON GRAINS AND RICE DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Programming CFC/IGG Co-operation for the Third Five Year Action Plan of the Common Fund for Commodities (2008-2012)

45. Current CFC supported projects and projects in the pipeline in the grains sector emphasise the development of new markets for industrial use of coarse grains and the establishment of efficient supply chains. Another focus has been on the introduction of Warehouse Receipt Systems. Projects in the cassava sector aim at the introduction of primary and secondary processing technologies on local level and at linking farmers with the processing industry. Potato projects put emphasis on the development of an appropriate seed supply system and the exploitation of the growing consumer markets in developing countries with regionally produced potatoes. CFC financed rice projects aim at increasing productivity and quality. A Rice Price Risk Management project is in the pipeline.

46. Recognizing that each commodity sector faces new particular constraints and challenges in an increasingly globalized economic environment, the CFC is currently launching a "Programme Approach" for the preparation of its Third Five-Year Action Plan (FYAP 2008-2012) to address some of the new challenges facing the grains and rice commodity sectors. The CFC Programme Approach is based on close consultations with stakeholders, particularly the target beneficiaries, the relevant International Commodity Bodies and their constituents, to ensure that the development of a programme for any commodity is based on a participatory assessment of the specific needs of that sector. Members of the two Groups are therefore invited to identify three to four priority areas for each commodity group (grains, roots and tubers and rice) for CFC project support in 2008-2012. In order to facilitate discussions and assist in preparing appropriate recommendations, the following types of interventions/themes for future CFC projects are proposed:

IGG on Grains (which covers grains and roots & tubers)

1. **Commodity Based Trade Financing and Risk Management, including related social, legal, institutional (banking) and other arrangements:** Under this component, farmers will be organized under the cooperative law of the different countries. On a pilot scale, rural credit backup services and the legislative framework will be coordinated.
2. **Introduction of Appropriate Warehouse Inventory and Warehouse Receipt Systems for Grains:** Establishing warehouse inventory systems contributes to stabilization of production and prices and enhances the price discovery process and transparency; hence augmenting farmers' incomes by diversifying marketing opportunities and facilitating access to credit. A number of countries (mostly in Africa) have already received CFC financing for warehouse receipt projects and the experiences gained will benefit future activities in that area.
3. **Development of New Markets for Industrial Use and Improving Small-Scale Processing and Supply Chain Management:** As subsistence-oriented food staples, the Intergovernmental Group on Grains recognises the important role of these commodities in the farmers' livelihoods. Overcoming potential stagnation in output and productivity is considered as an important strategy towards sustaining/increasing income of farmers. Improving post-harvest market development prospects through measures that can enhance processing and marketing systems is considered as an important step towards achieving that goal. Developments of roots and tubers products for local urban markets and

sorghum for local beer production in Africa are among the areas of work for which financial support from the Fund could be sought.

4. **Development of Grains/Cassava Based Biofuels Production Systems:** Milling and processing of agricultural crops for producing biofuels are generating worldwide attention. Driven in part by the recent surge in crude oil prices, as well as the desire to diversify energy sources and to meet environmental concerns, biofuels are increasingly regarded as alternatives to fossil fuels. For the developing countries, where the potential for generating rural employment and farm income remains largely unfilled, production of biofuel feedstocks could play a greater role in achieving those objectives; especially in some of the major cassava producing countries located in Africa and maize growers in Asia.

IGG on Rice

1. **Improving the Competitiveness of Domestic Rice Production/Promotion of NERICA in Africa:** African countries have been increasingly relying on imports of rice to meet a sustained growth in consumption. This strategy may not be sustainable in the longer term as the major suppliers, mainly located in Asia, are expected to face increasing resource constraints. The engineering of the NERICA rice hybrid constitutes a technological breakthrough that might enable African countries to better stand the competition with imported rice, especially if domestic bottlenecks along the marketing side can be addressed. This type of project would have positive effects on producers, consumers and the foreign exchange balance.
2. **Promotion of Irrigated Rice Production Through Introduction of Water Harvesting Techniques:** Rice cultivation during the dry season, when light hours are longer, normally boosts yields, but requires irrigation. Water availability is generally not a constraint in Latin America and the Caribbean or in a number of countries in Africa, but it often needs to be harvested and saved, so it can be used for irrigation during the dry season. It has been demonstrated that shifting the rice planting pattern and adopting simple but well defined crop management techniques greatly raise productivity to close to the varietals potential levels, while also reducing per unit production costs, with positive implications for producers, consumers and the environment.
3. **Development of Appropriate Price Risk Management Tools for Rice:** The globalization process and the opening of markets to trade are increasingly exposing rice farmers to international competition, resulting in a greater level of price and income uncertainty that many find it difficult to manage. Solutions particularly tailored to the needs of small farmers are to be investigated.
4. **Processing, Marketing and Value Addition Support for Rice Producer Cooperatives:** Successful production initiatives have raised the level of output in several locations, but often the gains are foregone after harvest, because a lack of basic storage or processing infrastructure results in large losses. Producers organized into cooperatives are in a better position to market their produce than single farmers. Cooperatives are also better endowed to launch initiatives that increase the value of the final marketed rice products, which enhances the efficiency of the marketing chain, with potential benefits for producers and consumers.

47. In discussing the direction of the projects the Groups wish to sponsor, the Secretariat would also like to bring to the attention of the Delegates that its limited human resources prevent it from keeping up with the growing number of requests for project supervision. While the Secretariat continues to seek support from the other technical units in FAO to assist it in the

supervision responsibility, the Groups may wish to provide some guidance about how this activity can be managed.

ANNEX**RICE PROJECTS**

Title	Budget	Status	Main Features
Projects Recently Completed or Coming to Completion			
Bridging the yield gap in irrigated rice in Brazil and Venezuela	Total: US\$ 1.6 million (CFC Grant US\$1 million)	Duration: 3.5 years completed June 2007	Location: Brazil, Venezuela
Active and Commencing Projects			
Sustainable Productivity Improvement for Rice in Inland Valleys in West Africa (SPIRIVWA) – Phase 2	Total: US\$ 1.8 million (CFC Grant US\$ 1 million); Phase2: US\$ 0.8 million	Duration: 2 years to be completed in 2008	Location: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria
Diagnostic of financial gaps in the rice sector of Latin America and the Caribbean (FAST TRACK)	Total: US\$ 176,300 (CFC Grant US\$ 111,500)	Duration: 8 months to be completed in 2007	Location: Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica
New Project Proposals “in the pipeline”			
Study of the domestic rice value chains in the Niger Basin of Mali and Niger, West Africa (FAST TRACK)	Total: CFC Grant US\$ 121,700	Duration: 6 months Approved by the CC	Location: Mali, Niger, Nigeria
Improving the competitiveness of Rice in Central Africa	Total: US\$ 5.7 million (CFC Grant US\$ 3.5 million)	Duration: 4 years Approved, in principle, by CC and IGG Secretariat; for approval by the IGG on Rice	Location: Cameroon, Chad, Central African Rep.
Use of water harvesting for enhancing food production and income in a rice-based cropping system in Central America	US\$ 1.8 million (CFC Grant US\$ 1 million)	Duration: 3 years Reviewed favourably by the CFC and IGG Secretary; for approval by the IGG on Rice.	Location: Central America
Restoring hope in post-conflict countries: Rehabilitation of rice production capacity of smallholder farmers in Rwanda and Burundi		Project Profile, for approval by the IGG on Rice; not yet reviewed at the CFC	Location: Rwanda, Burundi

GRAINS PROJECTS

Title	Budget	Status	Main Features
Projects Recently Completed or Coming to Completion			
None			
Active and Commencing Projects			
Industrial development of sorghum malt and its utilization in the food industry (Ghana and Nigeria)	Total: US\$ 2.2 million (CFC Grant US\$ 1.5 million)	Duration: 4 years to be completed in 2007	Location: Ghana, Nigeria
West African sorghum value chain development (for Ghana and Sierra Leone)	Total: US\$ 2.9 million (CFC Grant US\$ 1.5 million)	Duration: 5 years to be completed in April of 2011	Location: Ghana, Sierra Leone
Enhanced utilization of sorghum and pearl millet grains in poultry feed industry to improve livelihoods of small scale farmers in Asia	Total: US\$ 2.1 million (CFC Grant US\$ 1.5 million)	Duration: 3 years to be completed in May of 2008	Location: China, India, Thailand
Preparation and printing of an atlas with maps covering commodities with economic importance that are produced in dryland areas of Africa: A Dryland Commodity Atlas (FAST TRACK)	Total: CFC Grant US\$ 41,750	Duration: 6 months to be completed in 2007	Location: Africa
New Project Proposals “in the pipeline”			
Building the capacity of market participants to access financing using warehouse inventory credit and warehouse receipts systems	Total: US\$ 2.3 million	Duration: 3 years Endorsed by the IGG Bureau; waiting for approval by the CFC	Location: Ethiopia, Tanzania, Malawi

ROOTS AND TUBERS PROJECTS

Title	Budget	Status	Main Features
Projects Recently Completed or Coming to Completion			
Enhanced use of cassava in the animal feed industry of Latin America and the Caribbean region: A market development approach for improved competitiveness	Total: US\$ 3.1 million (CFC Grant US\$ 1 million)	Duration: 4 years to be completed in 2007	Location: Colombia, Venezuela
Small-scale cassava processing and vertical integration of the cassava sub-sector in Southern and Eastern Africa (Phase I)	Total: US\$ 4.1 million (CFC Grant US\$ 1.2 million)	Duration: 3 years to be completed in 2007	Location: Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia
Active and Commencing Projects			
Rehabilitation and development of potato production in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Bhutan (Phase I)	Total: US\$ 3.4 million (CFC Grant US\$ 1.7 million)	Duration: 3 years to be completed in 2008	Location: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Bhutan
Potato value chain development in West Africa (Guinea and Senegal)	Total: US\$ 3.6 million (CFC Grant US\$ 1.8 million)	Duration: 5 years to be completed in April of 2012	Location: Guinea and Senegal
New Project Proposals "in the pipeline"			
Cassava value chain development by supporting processing and value addition by small and medium enterprises in West Africa	Total: US\$ 2.1 million	Duration: 3 years Approved by the IGG Bureau and by CC; waiting for approval by the CFC	Location: Benin, Sierra Leone, Nigeria