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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES
Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Governing Council
Park Royal Hotel
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
27 and 28 November 2007

Item 7 of the Provisional Agenda

DRAFT THIRD FIVE-YEAR ACTION PLAN (FYAP) 2008 to 2012

As Recommended by the Executive Board.

The Logical Framework of the Third Five Year Action Plan

Goal To fulfil the expectations of the Member Countries in directing the Fund to address the specific development assistance needs of Commodity Dependent Developing Countries.	Indicators Progress in the approval and implementation of Regular and Fast Track projects Implementation of Advocacy and Communication Strategy Base line indicators should be established for all projects to provide the basis for comparison and impact evaluation.	Sources of Verification Progress Reports on Projects and Annual Report to the EB and GC	Assumptions Consensus among CFC Members concerning the role and place of the organization and consistent fulfillment of financial obligations of member countries
Specific objectives 1. To finance commodity development projects within the agreed priority areas including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving competitiveness of commodity producers; - supporting sustainable operation of the commodity value chains; - addressing vulnerability of export commodity producers and increasing their share in end-product value 2. To promote international cooperation, exchange of experience and knowledge sharing in commodity related development issues. 3. To raise the profile of commodity problematique and, specifically, concerns of commodity producers in the international development community.	Indicators Approval and operationalisation of programmed projects. Average commitment rate of USD20mln per year Disbursement rate of at least USD20mln per year Reduced start-up delays; 80% of projects launch no later than 12 months after approval Annual consultation with ICBs. Regular communication with PEAs in all active projects. Organization of annual RTMs on commodity problems. Performance Evaluation at Mid Term and at completion of Plan. Publication of project results and other relevant information on the Internet and via other appropriate means. Commissioning and publication of at least one expert study per year on fundamental commodity issues. Publication of information about the work of the CFC in the international press	Sources of Verification Financial statistics of the CFC Reports of the Executive Board Reports of CFC meetings with ICBs and other organizations Availability and accessibility of CFC-sponsored publications Citation index of the CFC and its work on the internet Statistics of requests to the CFC Web site	Assumptions Timely encashment of pledges of Voluntary Contributions by Member Countries to finance the programmed CFC activities Commitment of international community to multilateral development assistance Absence of catastrophic commodity crises and global economic shocks
Operational Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commodity Focus - Financing via Grants and Loans - Catalytic role of the Fund - Programme Approach to project identification - Value Chain Approach to project assessment - Collaboration with commodity chain stakeholders - Beneficiary focus and impact - Sustainable commodity production - Active role in project development using PPF - Project ownership - Operational efficiency, objective project monitoring and evaluation 	Indicators Implementation of at least one project per programme priority area within the Plan period Average project size of USD2 mln for regular projects, 100,000 for Fast Track projects. Co-financing and or counterpart contributions ratio no less than 40% on average across portfolio Projects approved with a measurable set of performance benchmarks and indicators CFC Secretariat actively participating in project identification and formulation. All projects subjected to mid-term review and final evaluation. Positive results of every completed project made accessible to the interested parties either by publication or by placing results in the public domain Timely implementation of the advocacy and information dissemination programmes	Sources of Verification Reports of the Consultative Committee Financial statistics of the CFC Project documents and evaluation reports Reports on the use of the PPF Reports of the meetings with ICBs Percentage of reports of completed projects which can be accessed in the public domain Media publications and reports from the events organized under communication and advocacy programmes	Assumptions Priority programmes identified in FYAP duly reflect priority areas of strategic intervention The human capacity of the Secretariat remains at least at the current level Effective communication with Member Countries via Governors and Executive Directors Appointment of suitably qualified members of the CC Adoption of appropriate changes to the CFC IPR policy

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information dissemination - Advocacy of commodity problems - Cooperation and partnership 			
<p>Activities</p> <p>1. First Account Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to introduce price and supply risk management schemes; - to improve market structures in commodities; - to improve marketing chain; <p>2. Second Account Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to improve access to markets; - to expand processing and move producers up the value addition chain; this includes value addition and diversification of commodities; - to improve the competitiveness of commodities; - to disseminate improved techniques to the widest possible beneficiaries; - to broaden the range of exportable commodities and their respective chains; <p>3. Communications</p> <p>4. Advocacy of commodity problems</p> <p>5. Administration of the organization</p>	<p>Required level of commitments</p> <p>1. Approval of 6 regular and 17 Fast Track projects, total financing of USD13.7 mln.</p> <p>2. Approval of 44 regular and 33 Fast Track projects, total financing of USD91.3 mln</p> <p>3. Communications programme value of USD 334,000</p> <p>4. Advocacy programme value of USD 665,000</p> <p>5. Administrative budget maintained at zero real growth.</p>	<p>Performance Indicators</p> <p>Rate of approval of projects by the EB</p> <p>Rate of disbursement of project funds</p> <p>Average delay from commitment to first disbursement</p> <p>Usage statistics of the CFC web site</p> <p>Publication of sponsored studies on commodities</p> <p>Establishment of Advisory Board</p> <p>Participation of CFC in important meetings</p> <p>CFC budget and staff level statistics</p>	<p>Risks and mitigation measures</p> <p>Programme priority areas should be adhered to by both the CFC and the ICBs. Changes to these priority areas could be introduced as the result of carefully weighed consultative process avoiding momentary and transient pressures to dilute the focus.</p> <p>CFC project approval process should maintain persistence and continuity in following the Programme Approach. In changing in the composition of EB and CC due attention should be paid to the continuity of agreed CFC policies.</p>

The key elements of the current draft FYAP have been summarized in the form of a Logical Framework which includes objective benchmarks, indicators and lists the important assumptions underlying the FYAP. The Logical Framework is a concise summary of the draft new FYAP. It is expected that it would be an important instrument in the implementation and performance evaluation of the Third FYAP.



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A. Introduction:

1. The Common Fund for Commodities has been pursuing a five-year programming cycle for its plan of operations since it adopted the First Five Year Action Plan for the period 1998 to 2002. Subsequently, the Second Five-Year Action Plan for the period 2003 to 2007 was approved in December 2002. This Second Five-Year Action Plan is now running to its completion by 31 December 2007. The implementation of the current Plan has been evaluated by independent consultants and will be considered by this 44th Meeting of the Executive Board.
2. The Governing Council of the Fund, at its 17th Meeting in November 2006, had instructed that the Fund must adopt a forward looking attitude and look beyond the current FYAP into a Third Five-Year Action Plan for the period 2008 to 2012. In this context, the Council had asked the Executive Board to make detailed examination of the programme of activities for the Third FYAP prepared by the Secretariat including its financial requirements with a view to submitting its recommendation to the 19th Meeting of the Governing Council at the end of 2007. The Governing Council will then take a decision on the Third Five-Year Action Plan and invite additional Voluntary Contributions for the implementation of the Plan as may be necessary.
3. The Executive Board at its 44th meeting held in October 2007, considered the report of independent consultants and the Secretariat of the Fund on the Implementation of the Second FYAP as well as the programme of activities for the Third FYAP including its financial requirements and submits the Draft Third FYAP for the consideration and approval by the Governing Council. In this connection, the Executive Board recommends that the draft decision submitted herewith as CFC/GC/19/3/Add.1 contains the relevant points for decision by the Council.

4. **The new Action Plan builds upon the experiences gained during the preceding two Plans and takes account of the changes which are taking place in the overall global economic system and adjust the Fund's development policy to the evolving policy environment.** More particularly, the Fund should take full account of the lessons drawn from the implementation of the current FYAP and the results of the overall evaluation of the Plan by independent consultants and the Executive Board.

5. The Third Five-Year Action Plan for the period 2008 to 2012 has been prepared on the basis of the foregoing and with the objectives and programme of activities as described below with the full participation of stakeholders through the International Commodity Bodies (ICBs) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs).

B. The Context and Objectives:

6. Many developing countries, and in particular the least developed among them, base substantial sections of their economic activity on commodities. It is estimated that out of the 2.4 billion people engaged in agriculture in developing countries, about 1 billion derive a large part of their livelihood from the production of export commodities. Most of these populations constitute over 70% of the populations of commodity dependent developing countries, of which a great majority of them are found in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). They are characterised by their high dependence on a narrow range of commodities as principal sources of income, employment and export revenue. They experience price volatility and instability in their incomes rendering them vulnerable to the vagaries of commodity markets. In consequence, investment and economic and social development are adversely affected by such events and commodity dependent populations and countries are subjected to a cycle of abject poverty.

7. Furthermore, commodity producing developing countries are confronted with a common set of challenges when participating in international markets. These include structural over-supply of undifferentiated basic products, erosion of trade preferences in the ACP/EU cooperation framework and proliferation of standards and rationalisation of global value chains.

8. On the other hand, opportunities are presented by the current international context including the rapidly expanding demand for certain commodities in the emerging markets, particularly in Asian markets, growing demand mainly in OECD markets for most higher-value variants of many products, the trend towards production contracts for a range of commodities, and improved market access possibilities as a result of multilateral trade liberalisation.

9. The mission of the Common Fund for Commodities is to address the underlying causes of under-development of the commodity dependent countries including supply capacity problems, difficulties with effective participation in value chains, lack of diversification of their production and export base and bring about structural transformation and to enable these countries and their populations to derive maximum benefits from the opportunities afforded to them by the emerging positive international economic environment. In this connection, the Third Five-Year Action Plan would make every effort to contribute towards the achievement of the poverty reduction targets and objectives of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). More specifically, the Fund will aim at achieving the following objectives in the Third Five Year Action Plan:

- to improve access to markets and reliability of supply for primary products and the processed products thereof;

- to introduce price and supply risk management schemes;
- to expand processing of primary products in developing countries with a view to promoting their industrialization and increasing their earnings through moving up the value addition chain including processing, packaging for the consumer markets;
- to improve the competitiveness of commodities and enhance the cost effectiveness of commodity production;
- to improve marketing chain including financing services, storage, distribution and transport systems;
- to improve market structures in the field of commodities of export interest to developing countries and to address market failures;
- to scale-up the impacts of improved production, processing and marketing techniques by disseminating them to the widest possible beneficiaries;
- to broaden the range of exportable commodities and their respective chains;
- to encourage the corporate social responsibility of multinational and national companies engaged in the commodity sectors; and
- to highlight the importance of commodities in economic development and the concerns of commodity producers.

10. The Fund will also take due regard of commodity related aspects of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Brussels in May 2001 and of the Plan of Implementation agreed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in September 2002 as well as the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the African Union (AU) Conference of Ministers of Trade in November 2005 and the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 61/190 approved in December 2006.

C. Guidelines:

11. The Third Five-Year Action Plan will be guided by the following:

Commodity Focus: The Common Fund is uniquely positioned to operate with an exclusive commodity focus. This implies that the Fund supports:

1. projects which address issues related to commodity production, processing and trade which are commonly shared by all or a number of producing or consuming countries. The outcomes of such projects are, therefore, of relevance to a number of countries and can be extended to reach many beneficiaries. The Fund should ensure that technology, good practices and know-how obtained from projects are disseminated as widely as possible. The Fund's Communications strategy should aim at achieving this goal.

2. the projects after being endorsed by designated International Commodity Bodies (ICBs) concerned that should aim at promoting the commodity and as such be devoid of any action that would undermine the structural balance and the global economy of the commodity concerned.

Loans and Grants: The operations of the Fund may take the form of grants and loans or a combination of grants and loans to finance pilot demonstration projects. In order to recycle the financial resources of the Fund, loan financed projects should gradually be added to the grant financed project portfolio. The ratio of loan financed projects should be gradually increased and be guided by the specifics of the project and by its appropriateness for the beneficiaries.

The Role of the Fund: the Fund has been established to finance measures in the area of commodities aimed at improving the structural conditions in markets and at enhancing the long-term competitiveness and prospects of particular commodities. Such measures shall include applied research and development, productivity improvements, marketing and measures designed to assist, as a rule by means of joint financing or through technical assistance, vertical diversification. For this purpose the resources of the Second Account will be utilized. In addition, the First Account Net Earnings Programme established by the Governing Council (Decision 1(VII/1995)) uses funds specially made available for this Programme to finance commodity market development actions through projects designed to assist developing countries, and especially the Least Developed and Land Locked among them, to function effectively in a liberalized global economy. Due consideration will be given to countries with economies in transition. Such projects would focus on, *inter alia*: promoting physical market development; the enhancement of market infrastructure and support services to facilitate private sector initiatives; institution-strengthening including training at all levels; enhancement of commodity market risk management and commodity trade financing; and micro-policy advice on commodity market development. Furthermore, the Fund should continue to promote co-ordination and consultation with regard to commodity development measures and their financing with a view to providing a commodity focus. In this connection, the Fund should establish close working relationships and partnerships with international and regional financial institutions as well as with national private and public entities which are concerned with commodity development measures.

Project Ownership: The Fund would give due regard to the importance of selecting projects which are demand driven and which have been developed on a participatory bottom-up approach based on the interests and aspirations of commodity stakeholders. Such projects should give primary focus to the improvement of the livelihood of stakeholders and to the progressive alleviation of poverty. It is important for the Fund to ensure that member country governments are, at the minimum, aware of and/or involved in the identification and implementation of CFC funded projects. Ownership of projects by stakeholders and the concerned governments is a primary guarantee for sustainability and project impact. In this connection, the CFC National Co-ordination framework which had just been approved, should be gradually strengthened and become a catalyst towards the achievement of this objective. Executive Directors and their Alternates are invited to play an active role in liaising with the countries in their constituencies and to keep them informed of developments in the commodity field, particularly regarding the generation, implementation and assessment of projects in the CFC.

In order to improve capacities and support the efforts of national authorities in developing countries to effectively monitor and co-ordinate projects, the establishment by Governments of a national co-ordination mechanism is essential. This undertaking would be the responsibility

of national Governments. In case developing countries, especially LDCs, need financial assistance, such assistance could be provided by the Common Fund, when required by national Governments, from the project co-ordination budget line of individual projects operating in a country. The financial support provided by CFC will not incur any additional cost on the project co-ordination budget line nor on CFC Administrative Budget. The Government of the country concerned will give appropriate guidance to the national co-ordinator in consultation with the CFC.

The Role of the ICBs: In this regard, the ICBs, in particular, provide essential expertise on the commodities within their mandate. The role of ICBs in the project cycle comprises initiation, endorsement and submission of project proposals and supervision of approved projects. The Common Fund should continue to adopt a proactive approach and closely co-operate with ICBs and encourage them to incorporate the chain management concept and poverty reduction goal in their Commodity Strategies. ICBs should make every effort to implement the programme of activities of their respective commodities in the FYAP in an efficient and effective manner.

The Role of Regional Economic Communities (RECs): In the context of CFC's multi-country approach, RECs have an important role to play in expanding economy of scale among cooperating regional communities. In this respect, the implementation of the FYAP gives importance to the role of RECs. The priorities of RECs, however, have to be coherent with the priorities of the respective ICBs in order to avoid duplication of project development and submission for financing by the CFC. The submission of projects by RECs should follow the standard procedure of sponsorship by the concerned ICB. In line with the policy of the Fund that member countries may submit project proposals including Fast Track proposals directly to the Managing Director who will get the ICBs duly involved in the appraisal process, the RECs may also submit project proposals likewise.

Programme Approach: The Fund should pursue the Programme Approach and determine time bound programme of operations for the forthcoming five years focusing on areas of intervention within which projects would be identified based on a narrow range of objectives designed to address supply chain improvement, diversification including value-addition, marketing and market development. In this respect, the role of ICBs and regional economic communities (RECs) as intermediaries in outreaching stakeholders and priority beneficiaries is critically important. The Fund would initiate a participatory programme of consultations with stakeholders with a view to discussing and identifying appropriate priority intervention areas in which context projects could be identified and developed.

The Programme Approach will have the advantage of sharpening project objectives on intervention areas and deepen the related activities for maximum impact. Furthermore, the support that CFC provides to specific commodities will be predictable and much more efficient in processing projects for approval. The Programme which has the period 2008 to 2012 in perspective as the Third Five Year Action Plan of the Common Fund for Commodities should be reviewed periodically with a view to updating it taking into account developments in the international economic environment.

Value chain approach: This is a valuable analytical tool that provides important insights in the determinants and dynamics of value distribution within a production-processing-marketing arrangement; and the identification of effective levers to influence trends and opportunities that lead to a more equitable distribution of value among chain players. The value chain concept should, therefore, become more widely adopted for pursuing commodity development and agricultural sector growth as well as in the context of strengthening the position of producers

including Producer Organizations. The Fund should be guided by value chain analysis and aim at integrating commodity producers into the global value chain.

Supply Chain Collaboration: Partnerships and strategic alliances offer greater opportunities for commodity development. More sustainable commodity production and trade occurs when transparent processes are created involving a wide range of stakeholders such as governments, producers, private sector players and NGOs.

Beneficiary Focus and Impact: The Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities stipulates that due emphasis shall be given to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and to small producers-exporters and to the commodities of interest to these groups. The Fund's support should continue to give priority to the LDCs and the poorer strata of the population in other developing countries. Small-holders as well as small and medium sized enterprises involved in commodity production, processing and trade in LDCs, other developing countries and countries with economies in transition will also be accorded priority consideration. Least developed countries shall receive particular attention with regard to the location of projects as well.

CFC projects should aim at achieving measurable impact on incomes and livelihoods of its beneficiary groups. To this end, the Fund should ensure that projects are well designed to achieve this goal. Benchmark data should be included in the project proposals so that the impact of project activities on incomes and livelihoods would be duly assessed in project impact evaluations.

Sustainable Commodity Production: In the context of its commodity development activities, the Fund should encourage actions that provide greater positive or reduced negative social, environmental and economic impacts along the value chain. In this connection, 'best management practices' (BMPs) present an opportunity to limit adverse impacts of commodity production, allowing producers to maintain or improve their on-farm assets (e.g. soil, water, biodiversity), innovation (including optimized resource use efficiency, creation of marketable by-products, waste reduction, increases in skills and incomes), assuring market access and reducing risk of adverse relations with local stakeholders.

Project Selection: Project selection should be on the basis of criteria adopted by the Fund which include technical quality of design, expected impact, beneficiary focus, replicability, sustainability, cost effectiveness and manageability. Overly complicated projects, those with a large number of institutions involved or spanning over a large number of countries or spread over a wide area of objectives should be avoided. As far as possible multi country approach should be implemented in the context of RECs. Replication of project results and up-take of technology and good practices obtained from pilot projects should be pursued and optimized. Detailed selection criteria are laid down in the Project Manual of the Fund. The screening criteria and checklist of key indicators for project selection should be applied at all stages of project formulation and appraisal. The Common Fund will continue to concentrate on small to medium sized projects, with an indicative range of costs from US Dollars 1 to 3 million, and on projects which are suited for the absorptive capacity of LDCs.

Project Preparation Facility (PPF): In order to ensure that projects are developed by meeting all the CFC technical requirements and fall within the Programme of the commodity concerned, the Common Fund may, as required, get involved in the formulation of projects with the involvement of qualified consultants. The cost of project formulation by such experts may be covered by the Project Preparation Facility (PPF) and should be reimbursed to the PPF once the project is approved for financing. If ICBs are required by the Consultative Committee to

upgrade a project proposal, the ICB concerned could be compensated for time spent on the project.

Management of Project Operations: The Fund should regularly review and improve the operational efficiency and effectiveness of the Fund. This involves both the internal operations management of the Fund's operations as well as the procedures and project management arrangements of the Project Executing Agencies (PEAs). It is particularly significant that the Fund should adopt a more proactive approach in managing the operations of the Fund with the Managing Director assuming his full responsibilities as the Chief Executive Officer of the Fund. This implies that operational decisions such as the change of PEAs, details of implementation and supervision arrangements should be decided by the Managing Director and need not await for the meetings of the Executive Board of the Fund to take decisions.

Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects: Projects should be regularly monitored by the Secretariat and the ICBs, as Supervisory Bodies, and progress assessed against the targets set. Two to three projects per year should also be evaluated *ex-post* in order to assess the impact, cost effectiveness, sustainability and replicability and to draw lessons from experiences gained. This will be in addition to mid-term or terminal evaluations which may be conducted on a case by case basis. The cost of these *ex-post* evaluations will be charged to the Second Account or the First Account Net Earnings Programme, respectively. Evaluation results shall be shared with stakeholders.

Information Dissemination: The Common Fund for Commodities will endeavour to promote coherence and complementarity with work being undertaken by other development organizations, Member Countries and other partners. In order to avoid duplication and maximize the full impact of its interventions, the Common Fund for Commodities will adopt a strategic and targeted approach to information dissemination. Furthermore, the dissemination of project results to all interested parties in Member Countries is an essential element of projects financed by the Common Fund. Consequently, the dissemination component of projects should be strengthened including the link with the private sector so as to promote up-take of technology and good practice emanating from CFC funded projects. Access to reliable information on markets and trends is an important factor which enables stakeholders to take informed decisions on their trade. The Fund should continue to facilitate access to such information to member countries and their commodity stakeholders. This should be done in collaboration with the ICBs, in partnership with private information providers and public development institutions with such databases. Efficient and effective means of communication should be used to the above effect.

Advocacy: As the only international organization exclusively concerned with commodity production and trade, the Common Fund for Commodities has a particular responsibility towards the plight of commodity dependent populations particularly the poorer strata of these populations. In this regard, the Fund is expected to play an important role in following-up and drawing the attention of the international community to the strategic role of commodities in the development of developing countries and particularly the least developed countries. It is incumbent upon the Fund to play an active role, in conjunction with the member countries, ICBs, RECs, concerned international organisations, NGOs, civil society and the private sector, to voice commodity related concerns in international fora and to identify measures and actions to transform the commodity sector into an engine for growth and poverty alleviation. An important aspect of the advocacy work is the Fund's collaboration with academia and institutions of excellence in conducting studies on current and important commodity issues and stimulate discussions and actions on these issues.

Co-operation and Partnerships: Building co-operation arrangements and strategic partnerships is the ideal means of multiplying effects of the Fund's activities and funding capacities. Particular emphasis should be given to partnership arrangements with, *inter alia*, the private sector, NGOs as well as national, regional and intergovernmental institutions. Given the limited physical outreach of the Fund itself, it would be important to build such co-operation and partnerships with those who are already in the field and who are also operating in the area of the Fund's competence.

D. Operational Programme of Activities:

12. The operational programme of the Third Five-Year Action Plan includes the programme of project activities comprising of:-

- (i) regular projects to be financed under the Second Account and under the First Account Net Earnings Programme;
- (ii) Fast Track projects financed under the Second Account and under the First Account Net Earnings Programme; and
- (iii) complementary activities of Advocacy and Information Dissemination.

13. The funding of these activities take the following three different forms:-

- **Second Account** Regular and Fast Track Projects are financed from the Voluntary Contributions, and, in the case of loans under the traditional loans policy, share capital voluntarily transferred to the Second Account by Member Countries;
- **First Account Net Earnings** Regular and Fast Track Projects are determined and financed by the net earnings of the First Account Resources; and
- **Advocacy and Communication** is financed by an allocation of a lump sum amount from the uncommitted Net Earnings of the First Account determined by the Governing Council in the context of the FYAP.

14. It is estimated that at the beginning of 2008 an amount of USD14.6mln would be available in the First Account Net Earnings Initiative. This includes the recovery of funds previously allocated for loan financing which have not been utilised. While it might not be possible to accurately determine, at this stage, the number of First Account Net Earnings Regular Projects which could be financed during the FYAP, an estimate had been made based on indicative programme of interventions received from the Fund's clientele and the net amounts of resources currently available in the First Account Net Earnings Programme (FANEP) as approved by the Governing Council. From the Programme of interventions so far identified, thirteen (13) projects can be associated with FANEP. Assuming that the uncommitted resources could be used for new commitments for FANEP, this would imply that there would be resources available for 6 to 8 projects (USD12 mln at an average of USD1.5mln to USD2mln per project).

15. The number of projects which could be expected to seek financing from CFC under the Second Account had been estimated on the basis of the programmes of interventions submitted by the ICBs and RECs. On the basis of a series of participatory consultations conducted with

stakeholders of the specific commodities with ICBs and RECs a total of eighty (80) regular and fifty (50) fast track projects could be expected to seek CFC financial support in the Third FYAP 2008 to 2012 which is the Full Programme of Activities as proposed by the ICBs and RECs. Out of this number, seventy-two (72) regular project proposals could be expected to be submitted to the Fund under the Second Account, and a further eight (8) regular projects – under the First Account Net Earnings Programme. Noting that many ICBs and RECs who had submitted wide ranging programmes may not have the absorptive capacity to implement the Full Programme and considering that Member Countries may feel constrained to respond to sudden rise in disbursement requirement, the Secretariat had prepared a Recommended Programme which corresponds more realistically to the expected situation of the Fund in the Five Year Action Plan period.

16. Further, Fast Track projects are also funded from the First Net Earnings or Second Account resources, depending upon the nature of the projects. Under the previous FYAP, lump sum allocation had been made with discretionary authority being given to the Managing Director to approve individual projects. The same practice is being recommended in the current Plan. Similarly, Advocacy and Information Dissemination also follow the practice of the previous FYAP of lump sum allocation, possibly from the Net Earnings of the First Account. The Recommended Programme of Activities is analysed below in the context of the costs and available resources of the First Account and Second Account.

17. Table 1 below summarizes the projected targets of numbers of programme activities and related costs.

Table 1. Projected Full and Recommended Programmes of Activities and Financing Requirements For 2008 to 2012 (in million USD)

Type of Programme Activity	No. of Projects/Activities		Cost of Project/Activities in USD	
	Full Programme	Recommended Programme	Full Programme	Recommended Programme
1. Regular Projects:	80	50	120	100
1.1. First Account Net Earnings Programme	8	6	12	12
1.2. Second Account Regular Projects	72	44	108	88
2. Fast Track Projects	50	50	5	5
2.1. First Account Fast Track Projects	17	17	1.7	1.7
2.2. Second Account Fast Track Projects	33	33	3.3	3.3
3. Advocacy and Communications			1	1
3.1. Advocacy Programme of Activities	-	-	0.66	0.66
3.2. Communications Programme of Activities	-	-	0.34	0.34
4. TOTAL	130	100	126	106

18. **Regular Projects:** Second Account and First Account Net Earnings projects are expected to be developed based on the intervention areas identified by stakeholders in the participatory consultations held with International Commodity Bodies (ICBs) and Regional Economic

Communities (RECs) of different regions. The resulting compilation of the commodity programmes of specific interventions are appended as Annex I to this document. These programmes of specific interventions are indicative lists identifying the areas of intervention and the purposes for which projects would be identified more precisely and designed and developed further for CFC funding. The programmes are expected to be reviewed periodically to take account of emerging situations in each commodity area and to update them as required.

19. Following the practice of the Second Five-Year Action Plan 2003 to 2007, it is proposed that a lump sum amount of USD 1.0 million per year be allocated to finance an average of ten (10) **Fast Track projects** per year for a total five year allocation of USD 5 million for a cumulative total of fifty (50) FT projects. While the nature of the FT projects cannot be known at this point, it is assumed that the proportion of Second Account FT projects to First Account Net Earnings Programme FT projects are estimated to be 2:1.

20. Similarly, the allocation for **Advocacy and Communications** programme activities is being proposed in line with the Second FYAP of a lump sum of USD 1 million for the Third FYAP. This allocation could be made from the Net Earnings of the First Account. Given that the communications software had been already installed for dissemination and accessing commodity related information, the proportion of Advocacy to Communications allocation is also proposed to be on a 2:1 basis.

Detailed costs and resources available: First Account

21. The activities envisioned under the First Account include:

- (i) Regular projects;
- (ii) Fast Track projects;
- (iii) Communications;
- (iv) Advocacy.

22. Table 2 (a) and (b) below give a breakdown of the intended uses of the Communications and Advocacy allocations during the Third Five Year Action Plan.

Table 2(a): Allocation of resources for Communications Activities in 2008-2012
In USDs

	TOTAL	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Information dissemination	200,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
CFC Web site	134,000	26,800	26,800	26,800	26,800	26,800
TOTAL	334,000	66,800	66,800	66,800	66,800	66,800

Table 2 (b): Allocation of resources for Advocacy Activities in 2008 to 2012**In USDs**

	Total	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Commodity Issues Series and Sponsored Studies	200,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Joint Partner Events	150,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Media Outreach and Awareness (briefings, commissioned expert articles, CFC branding items, local site project stories etc.)	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Participation in important meetings/events and CFC presence activities	75,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Advisory Panel (MDO) – Development and Policy Strategy	40,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Institutional Capacity Building and Internal Communications	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
TOTAL	665,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000	133,000

23. The activities under Table 2 (a) are meant to support the maintenance and updating of the web site including:

- ongoing maintenance of the site, including its running costs;
- use of consultants to update the structure of the site from time to time;
- provide for any additional resources, which might be needed to disseminate material which may be posted on the internet.

24. The operations under Table 2 (b) on Advocacy anticipate that the Fund's advocacy activities will require close monitoring of activities envisaged in the Programme of activities in the Five-Year Action Plan 2008-12. In addition to the carry over items such as the commodity study series, a fair amount of resources need to be dedicated to publicize the critical policy benchmarks and objectives of poverty alleviation of commodity dependent countries and populations. A number of activities will be considered specifically in the area of awareness raising and mobilizing public and private incremental support to transform the livelihood of commodity dependent populations. Besides joint events with partner organizations and participation in important events, interactive consultations with the private sector, civil society and academia will also be organized to solicit advice on new approaches and outlooks on improving the pro-poor operations of the Fund.

25. Table 2(c) below summarizes the costs of activities envisioned for the **First Account** against the resources currently available.

Table 2 (c). First Account: Cost of the Full and Recommended Programme of Activities and Available Resources

	Full Programme		Recommended Programme		Resources USD mln
	No. Projects	Costs, USD mln	No. Projects	Costs, USD mln	
First Account Activities costs					
FANEP					
Number of Regular Projects to be approved	8		6		
Cost of the Regular Projects		-12		-12	
Number of Fast Track Projects	17		17		
Allocation for Fast Track Projects		-1.7		-1.7	
Allocation for Advocacy & Communication		-1		-1	
Totals activities FA	25	-14.7	23	-14.7	
Available Resources in FA					
FANEP Cash Balance on 31/12/07*					14.6
Uncommitted FA Net Earnings*					4.91
Resources FA vs Costs	25	-14.7	23	-14.7	19.51

* estimate

26. In the First Account, the total cost of up to 23 projects (regular and Fast Tack combined) plus the activities on advocacy and information dissemination is expected to reach USD14.7 mln. The resources available at the end of 2007 are expected to reach USD 19.51 mln, of which USD14.6 mln had been committed to project financing under the First Account Net Earnings Initiative, and the remaining balance represents the unallocated portion of accumulated Net Earnings in the First Account. The Governing Council can decide to allocate USD1mln out of these Net Earnings to finance the Advocacy and Communications programme under the Third Five Year Action Plan.

Detailed Costs and Resources Available: Second Account

27. In the **Second Account**, financing is required for the Regular and Fast Track projects. The costs and available resources under the current projection is given in Tables 3 (a) and (b) below. The Tables are prepared under the assumption that:

- there will be a carry-over balance of resources available for project financing, as at 31 December 2007, of USD 18.42 million;
- there will be an expected annual accrued interest of USD 4.10 million on Second Account Capital Resources (considering expected CFC annual disbursements of USD 20 million);
- the cash flow to the Fund from voluntary contributions would be as shall be foreseen by the Recommended Programme as contained in Table 4 below;

- the envisaged cash flow projection has been computed on the basis of the prevailing exchange rates to the USD. Hence, the approval of the Third Five-Year Action Plan implies that the expected amounts will remain for the Plan period irrespective of variations in exchange rate to the USD; and
- the average cost of projects expected to be funded by the CFC would be USD 2.0 mln per project.

Table 3(a). Second Account: Commitments and Costs

	Full Programme		Recommended Programme	
	Projects	Costs, USD mln	Projects	Costs, USD mln
Number of Regular Projects to be approved	72		44	
Cost of the Regular Projects		-108		-88
Number of Fast Track Projects	33		33	
Allocation for Fast Track Projects		-3.3		-3.3
<i>Total SA</i>	105	-111.3	77	-91.3
Total costs per year (rounded up)		23		18.3

Table 3(b). Second Account: Costs vs Resources

	Full Programme	Recommended Programme
	Costs, USD mln	
1. Total cost of projects 2008-2012	-111.3	-91.3
1.1 Regular Projects	-108	-88
1.2 Fast Track Projects	-3.3	-3.3
Available Resources, USD mln		
2. Estimated total Resources 2008-2012	118.42	93.92
2.1 Cash balance SA 31/12/2007	18.42	18.42
2.2 Investment Income*	22.5	20.5
2.3 Encashment of Voluntary Contributions	77.5	55.0
<i>MEMO ITEMS</i>		
2.4 N.B. encashment requirement <i>per year</i> **	15.5	11.0
2.5 N.B. Total New V/C required 2008-2012***	10.6	-
3. Balance SA 31/12/2012 (1 + 2)	7.12	2.62

* assuming annual rate of disbursement of USD20 mln

** Encashment of existing pledges of Voluntary Contributions for the Second Account per year

*** Total new pledges of Voluntary Contributions required during 2008-2012

28. As Table 4 below indicates the implementation of activities under the Second Account would require the CFC to call in the Pledges of Voluntary Contributions as they would be required for commitment for project financing.

Table 4. PAYMENT OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS PLEDGED (USD)

	Amt outstanding 1/10/07	(USD)					Balance Remaining
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Austria	638,645	119,964	119,964	119,964	130,801	143,522	4,429
China	531,305	99,801	99,801	99,801	108,817	119,400	3,684
Germany	7,144,501	1,342,036	1,342,036	1,342,036	1,463,267	1,605,580	49,545
India	1,774,015	333,234	333,234	333,234	363,336	398,673	12,302
Italy	9,120,460	1,713,204	1,713,204	1,713,204	1,867,963	2,049,636	63,248
Luxembourg	44,105	8,285	8,285	8,285	9,033	9,912	306
Malaysia	283,364	53,228	53,228	53,228	58,036	63,680	1,965
Norway	6,278,530	1,179,371	1,179,371	1,179,371	1,285,907	1,410,971	43,540
OPEC Fund	31,400,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,400,000
Korea	95,795	17,994	17,994	17,994	19,620	21,528	664
Singapore	79,830	14,995	14,995	14,995	16,350	17,940	554
Sweden	424,897	79,813	79,813	79,813	87,023	95,487	2,947
Thailand	283,320	53,219	53,219	53,219	58,027	63,670	1,965
United Kingdom*	3,486,382	984,854	984,854	984,854	531,820	-	0
	61,585,149	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	6,585,149
Total amount**		11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	

* using the exchange rate of 1/10/07

**To be called from pledges of Voluntary Contributions per year (see Table 3 (b) line 2.4).

29. Based on the above projections, the programme of project financing under the Second Account will be fully funded from the cash balance, investment income and encashment of available pledges of Voluntary Contributions. As has been indicated above, First Account Net Earnings Programme will be fully funded, as the resources are already available. Similarly, should the proposed allocation be approved by the Governing Council, the budget for Advocacy and Communication will also be available from the First Account Earnings.

ANNEX I
PROGRAMMES OF INTERVENTIONS IDENTIFIED BY ICBs AND RECs
POSSIBLY TO BE FINANCED BY THE CFC IN THE PERIOD 2008 TO 2012

A. International Commodity Bodies (ICBs)

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
1	International Network for Bamboo & Rattan (INBAR)	1.1: Bamboo and rattan supply chain development and management based on ecological security, productivity, best management practices and fair trade, pricing systems and market information	1.1.1: The purpose is to train smallholder producers and supply of small processing machines to farmers, organization of producers, processors and marketing infrastructures, introduction of new species and overall management of the natural bamboo resources, establishing bamboo applied research facilities in partnership and networking.	
		1.2: Vertical and horizontal diversification of the bamboo and rattan commodities	1.2.1: The purpose is to introduce processing technologies for the production of value-added products, ensuring bamboo production security, introduction of new production lines and new market identity for Asia, Africa and Latin America, gasification and charcoal projects development, Market niches identification, develop projects which address environmental problems using bamboo and rattan.	
		1.3: Improved market access for bamboo and rattan based on quality control, certification and standardization	1.3.1: Pro-poor focus needs to be more prominent in design, selection and delivery of the projects; key indicators of success and performance need to reflect pro-poor impact; approaches are needed that can be replicated to achieve wider impact; access to information for smallholder producers; bamboo product marketing/ understanding market – geographical distinction of markets can be helpful as this may determine what is relevant for different producers and how to better access the markets (village, town, city, export markets). The main constraints to be addressed include: lack of information on buying criteria/conditions (i.e. what is important to the customer); supply chain intervention – design for assured sharing of benefits, don't assume trickle downs; quality – standards testing and quality control – important for accessing markets; lack of certification / labelling; everyone in the supply chain needs to benefit if the supply chain is to be sustainable.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
	International Network for Bamboo & Rattan (INBAR)	1.4: Market development of bamboo and rattan products with high market potentials through development of new products and marketing chains	1.4.1: The purpose of the projects is to address some of the critical constraints relating to the marketing of bamboo and rattan products. Land tenure: appears to be critical for ensuring farmers benefit from growing industry. Marginalization of the poor by larger private sector entities under some conditions, low capacity & skills, lack of appropriate technology, poor policy environment and framework creates barriers to the sector's development. Benchmarking and best practice sharing mechanisms, market information is required to attain the projects objectives.	
2	International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)	2.1: Cocoa Supply Chain Management for Total Quality	2.1.1: The key focus will be the improvement of the cocoa supply chain, while emphasising the increasing need for meeting social, environmental and food safety aspects of quality. A cocoa chain management model - that has been developed on a trial basis in Cote d'Ivoire - would be adapted, further refined and introduced in other countries. It is envisaged to develop "modules" for sustainable development, to create "model cooperatives" and subsequently to disseminate this concept to other cooperatives. The modules would include all aspects of the production and marketing chain and address production, environmental, social and quality issues.	Differentiated projects for each of the three major cocoa producing world regions are envisaged.
		2.2: Market Access and Market Development	2.2.1: This specific programme will seek to provide innovative ways of market information to farmers and to develop "niche" markets for cocoa, such as marketing of fine flavoured cocoa from specific origins with specific flavour and characteristics.	
		2.3: Sustainable Cocoa Production - Including Diversification and Control of Pests and Diseases.	2.3.1: Interventions will aim at improving productivity and quality and to achieve diversification of production in order to enhance the competitiveness of cocoa and increase income of farmers. Activities would include the establishment of "best known agricultural practices" for farmers, introduce sustainable agro-forestry systems and measures to reduce the huge losses incurred from cocoa pests and diseases.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
	International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)	2.4: Price Risk Management (First Account)	2.4.1: Follow-up project of the CFC funded Cocoa Price Risk Management project relating both to a possible follow-up at the original project sites, and to initiate possible trial operations in other locations throughout the region with the aim of introducing price risk management tools for farmers, under different circumstances.	
3	International Coffee Organization (ICO)	3.1: Coffee Market Development	3.1.1: The purpose is to encourage domestic consumption of coffee in producing countries. Such projects not only stimulate small and medium business development but also contribute to producing value-added products. The marketing of such products domestically provides important experience in the future development of value-added coffee exports. The encouragement of domestic consumption may be conducted through a number of programmes of action which would normally not include generic promotion. Increased domestic consumption would also contribute towards global balance between supply and demand and hence towards more stable coffee market condition.	
		3.2: Coffee Quality Improvement	3.2.1: This being an important area for many coffee producing countries, the question of quality needs to be approached from various angles. One aspect is the introduction of good agricultural practices (GAP) and the introduction of mechanical and other improved post-harvest methods to improve quality of coffee. Additionally, compliance with international food safety requirements will be given attention. Another aspect is quality certification of differentiated coffee including coffee of origin and other specialty coffee. The purpose is to increase the incomes of producers through the introduction of improved quality assurance techniques and certification procedures.	At least three projects are envisaged in this area

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
	International Coffee Organization (ICO)	3.3: Sustainable Production of Coffee	3.3.1: The purpose is to ensure sustainable and reliability of supply of coffee from coffee dependent developing countries. The activities will include control of coffee pests and diseases and to disseminate disease-resistant and higher quality varieties. It is also intended to address issues of improved post-harvest technology, capacity building and to take measures to withstand the impact of climate change. Rehabilitation of coffee production in suitable areas which have been affected by major destructive climatic or political events are also envisaged.	
		3.4: Improvement of Marketing Systems	3.4.1: The purpose is to build institutional and human capacities for the improved marketing of coffee and improve farmer to market linkages with a view to filling the gap created by the abolition of marketing boards. These measures include trade facilitation aspects including the use of warehouse receipts, credit schemes, price insurance instruments to mitigate the effects of seasonal price volatility and market information systems.	
		3.5: Diversification of Coffee Production and Marketing	3.5.1: This includes both vertical diversification into value-added products, differentiated coffee production as well as optimum use of coffee farms with a view to maximising income from the intensive cultivation of multiple crops. Value-added coffee has particular resonance for domestic consumption and regional markets to start with.	
		3.6: Application of Research and Development in Coffee	3.6.1: Application of results of R&D in all the areas of coffee development, particularly relating to disease control, varietal improvement, sustainable development are very important for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of the coffee sector in many coffee dependent countries.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
4	International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	4.1: Sustainable Production Systems with a focus on the early stages of the production/processing chain.	4.1.1: Primary attention should be given to initiatives that target the smaller producers for whom remunerative cotton production is the prime source of income. These initiatives should be temporary, be ultimately income generating and/or with suitable cost recovery mechanisms in order to ensure their financial sustainability. Higher yields with related higher net income per hectare is crucial for small farmers. Development and introduction of higher yielding or otherwise improved varieties needs to go together with required "support" packages (inputs (including high quality seeds), crop protection programmes ("Integrated Pest/Crop Management"), technology transfer, etc).	The existing gap between production efficiency (high yields) at research farms and the practice of significantly lower yields at the small farmer's land remains an important concern. Adequate systems of governmental or private sector support in this process will be crucial for small farmers to benefit from technological advancements.
			Given that cotton is known to be a crop that generally requires high volumes of chemicals (in particular fertilizers/pesticides), due attention needs to be given to reduce these levels to sustainable levels both in terms of environmental impact as well as yield/income aspects. Linkages between higher quality seed cotton and higher prices for farmers need to be strengthened by focusing more on primary price determination at village/buying post level.	
			4.1.2: Continuous price fluctuations for cotton lint at the international markets keep causing major problems for establishing remunerative prices for farmers and lead to uncertain/unpredictable incomes for cotton producers. In addition, it hinders governments in estimating export earnings required for the implementation of envisaged macro economic policies. Increased attention for this problem and effective implementation of trial programmes may contribute to alleviation of this problem.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
	International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	4.2: Diversification and value-addition to cotton lint, support for development of non-traditional by-products and/or for improvements in the efficient extraction of cotton oil and related by-products.	4.2.1: Key stages for value-addition in the cotton chain are ginning, spinning and subsequent weaving into base textile/garments. Currently many cotton producing developing countries are exporting lint, thus foregoing value creation. Identification and development of products that can be marketed profitably by such producers, thus leading to revitalization of the spinning and possibly weaving industries, where technically and financially feasible, will provide major additional revenue to the cotton producing developing countries.	
			4.2.2 Value-addition to cotton by-produce will (can) lead to higher (additional) income for the cotton producer, provided that the quality of the by-products meets the quality/cost requirements of the market. Replication of positive results in this field can usefully be tried in other geographical regions (e.g. particle/hard board production from cotton stalks).	
		4.3 Market Access	4.3.1: Processing of cotton lint into yarn is taking place in continuously innovating industrial environments, making use of high speed, sophisticated machinery. Quality requirements placed on lint have become increasingly important, not only with regard to the intrinsic quality characteristics of the fibre but also in terms of its uniformity and processability. Lint that does not meet minimum standards will be sold at a discount, to the ultimate detriment of the producer. Training on modern methods of quality determination and introduction of adequate instrumentation for that purpose (with specific reference to cost effective management thereof) is crucial for cotton producing developing countries in order not to loose out in the international markets.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
5	International Jute Study Group (IJSG)	5.1: Increased efficiency in the production chain	5.1.1: In order for jute to be competitive, all components of the production and primary processing chain should be as efficient as possible. In the early stages of the chain, emphasis should be on introduction and uptake of high yielding varieties. This should be supported, as need be, by required input supply packages, including advice on novel production/management approaches. Efficient extraction processes and efficient quality control systems with related quality/price linkages should also contribute to secure, higher net income for jute farmers. Based on existing increased demand, attention should be given to increase production levels as well as increase yields. Subsequent stages of the chain will benefit from more efficient processing of fibre in the mills, thus aiming to lower production/product (conversion) costs for existing products.	Note: 1) Where "jute" is used, the proposed programmes may equally cover/include "kenaf" (also covered by the IJSG). 2) Where feasible, co-operation and co-ordination will be sought with initiatives for related fibres facing similar competitive threats from synthetic materials. Due attention will be given to focus on applications for which jute has a comparative advantage over other fibres or synthetics.
		5.2: Market development/market access	5.2.1: Applied R&D into the development of new uses for jute fibres, both as a jute (end) product and as intermediary product for industrial uses. Specific attention should be given to composites and pulp being promising markets with an expected high uptake. Market research/analysis should be undertaken to identify bottlenecks for expanded uptake of "conventional" products (like geo-textiles). Small entrepreneurial initiatives leading to sustainable value-addition at family/group level (in particular favouring women) will be supported.	
6	International Grains Council (IGC)	Expected to be submitted in the plan period		
7	International Olive Oil Council (IOOC)	7.1: Quality and productivity enhancement	7.1.1: Through the development and dissemination of effective cultivation methods and irrigation techniques; target beneficiary: smallholder farmer. This project proposal is currently under evaluation by the CFC with the name of "Irrigaolivo" (CFC/IOOC/06).	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
	International Olive Oil Council (IOOC)	7.2: Price risk management	7.2.1: Price fluctuation is a problem for the efficiency of the sector, therefore Price-risk management activities could be enhanced through the development of Pollen Monitoring fast track (CFC/IOOC/07) into a full size project to be implemented in other IOOC member countries.	
		7.3: Environmental and social sustainability of olive oil production development:	7.3.1: The project, based on the experience gained by the implementation of the CFC funded project IOOC/04 on the "recycling of vegetable water and olive pomace on agricultural land", will focus on the objective of optimising pre- and post- harvest management procedures in olive (optimal use of fertilisers, pesticides, by-products management, olive oil processing, labour safety) for an environmental and social sustainable productivity development of small holder farmers.	
		7.4: Project on Market development	7.4.1: The purpose is to carry out a prospective study of the future development of olive oil and table olives. The aim of this analysis will be to identify future trends on the basis of past circumstances and of expert knowledge on the agronomic and market situation. A study of the profile of olive oil consumers is also considered necessary. The project envisages to forecast world consumption of olive oil and table olives by 2020 by country or group of countries.	This is a Fast Track Project

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	<p align="center">International Commodity Bodies</p>			
	<p>International Olive Oil Council (IOOC)</p>	<p>7.5: Genetic Microsatellite Identification of the Olive (phase II)</p>	<p>7.5.1: The creation of the Marrakech international collection under project CFC/IOOC/03 is an excellent springboard for conducting research on the plant varieties identified and gathered by the project participant countries. The fact that the bulk of olive varietal resources is held in a single environment like the international collection provides a unique opportunity to study this extraordinary genetic material. For this reason, in view of the requests from its member countries, the International Olive Council believes it is very important to conduct an in-depth study of the varieties held in the collection. Microsatellites are segments of DNA which carry and label all the essential genetic information which makes it possible to distinguish between single individuals belonging to the same species. Such segments are used, therefore, for genetic characterisation of entire populations.</p>	
			<p>The use of microsatellites will provide an irreplaceable tool for genetic analysis, which will help to build a database unique in the world, providing an exceptional footing for the genetic improvement of the olive species. Studies on microsatellites can help to achieve maximum enhancement of typical, local products, to assess the diversity within and between populations, between geographical areas and environments in order to facilitate genetic improvement through assisted selection and they can help to certify, trace and protect products from fraud.</p>	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	<p data-bbox="247 289 575 313">International Commodity Bodies</p> <p data-bbox="218 313 575 367">International Olive Oil Council (IOOC)</p>	<p data-bbox="575 313 1113 386">7.6: Project for the creation of a pilot olive plant production centre (quality enhancement through nurseries development)</p>	<p data-bbox="1113 313 1617 751">7.6.1: Demand for plant stock has increased considerably in recent years, particularly in the international markets, because the choice of variety - and there are a great many to choose from in the case of the olive - is a decisive factor for farmers in terms of achieving a better quality, distinctive product. Currently, world olive growing is evolving rapidly and undergoing heavy expansion. Revitalisation schemes call for large financial outlays and growers need to be supported by a specific, integrated response from nurseries capable of producing better plants and of harnessing the technological innovations offered by scientific research. Hence, supplying clearly defined material certified from the varietal and health points of view is the only way to provide farmers with assurances as to plant the material they use and enable them to practice environmentally friendly olive growing.</p>	
			<p data-bbox="1113 868 1617 1089">The recognition and enhancement of plant resources has built up a strategic body of know-how that is of great value in revitalising the olive sector. The goal of the new proposal is to create a pilot centre in the project participating countries in order to boost the annual production of cheaper, prime quality olive plants. The arrangements for the distribution of the plant material and the related procedures will be discussed in each country</p>	
8	<p data-bbox="218 1112 575 1166">International Rubber Study Group (IRSG)</p>	<p data-bbox="575 1112 1113 1166">8.1: Sustainable Increase of productivity and quality of natural rubber</p>	<p data-bbox="1113 1112 1617 1352">8.1.1: The purpose is to collect, characterise and exchange germplasm towards identifying and maintaining productive disease resistant varieties; the management and control of major pests and diseases; establishment of nurseries of certified primary and secondary nurseries to facilitate the multiplication and dissemination of improved varieties at affordable costs to the farmer; bark stimulation and tapping techniques (incl. Tapping panel dryness).</p>	<p data-bbox="1617 1112 1992 1166">The management and control of major pests and diseases;</p>

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
	International Rubber Study Group (IRSG)	8.2: Supplementary Income Generating Initiatives:	8.2.1: The purpose is to encourage intercropping/co-cropping with compatible species and rubber based agroforestry systems; promotion of rubberwood as an additional source of income for farmers: value addition for example farm level smoke sheets.	
		8.3: Supply Chain Improvement	8.3.1: The objective is promoting organisation into commercially oriented producer/ processing/marketing units; effluent treatment; post-harvest treatment of natural rubber at farm level.	
9	International Sugar Organization (ISO)	9.1: Increase productivity	9.1.1: The purpose is to increase productivity through multiplication and distribution of healthy cane varieties for specific regions as well as technology transfer towards increased technical efficiency.	1. West Africa, 5 years 2. Central Africa (CEMAC), 5 years 3. South Asia, 5 years
		9.2: Diversification	9.2.1: Technology transfer to facilitate diversification within sugar and out of sugar where viability is not indicated.	African Caribbean and Pacific Countries, 3 years
			Technology transfer for the adoption of proven systems for example production of fuel ethanol and electricity cogeneration.	
		9.3: Supply Chain Management	9.3.1: To promote efficiency in the overall supply chain especially to: reduce losses that occur during the harvesting and transport process; as well as to address land and water management issues	
			Cane pricing and industry revenue sharing systems impact incentives for both growers and millers to improve technical efficiency. There is also a need to incorporate new revenue streams (such as from ethanol) into cane pricing formulae.	
				All regions - Fast Track study of best practices including legislation for the implementation of a fuel ethanol programme. 6 months. Dissemination study results through a pilot projects. 3 years. All regions - Fast Track project, 6 months

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
10	International Commodity Bodies International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)	10.1: Small-scale processing and value addition of tropical timber and other forest products	10.1.1: Forest management and production of timber and other forest products is often community-based. Hence, promotion of community-based forestry and small and medium scale forest processing can have a significant impact on employment and income generation for target populations in rural areas. This programme will improve down-stream processing and increase efficiency of the forest industry and promote higher value-added products through technology transfer and south-south cooperation.	
		10.2: Marketing and Trade of Sustainable Produced Timber and Non-Timber Forest Products	10.2.1: Appropriate marketing strategies for forest products need to be developed to ensure competitiveness in the local and external markets. Community based foresters are lacking marketing skills and entrepreneurship to increase employment opportunities and earnings. Forest products standards and quality-control could open access of specific forests products to international markets. Possible tools include also credit access, certification and labelling schemes.	
		10.3: Applied Research and Development	10.3.1: Support applied research and development with a view to improving forest management and efficiency of wood utilization and the competitiveness of wood products relative to other materials.	
11	International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG), International Copper Study Group (ICSG), and International Nickel Study Group (INSG)	11.1: Sustainable production	11.1.1: Supporting environmentally sustainable production methods and increased recycling rates. Potential benefits include cost savings and natural resource conservation, as well as contributing to attainment of UN Millennium sustainable development/ climate change goals.	CFC metals projects: Green Lead product stewardship initiative (ILZSG)
		11.2: Technology transfer	11.2.1: Promoting more efficient methods of production and opportunities for more energy efficient applications. Focus on efficiency gains from technology transfers. Includes opportunities for alternative energy sources.	CFC metals projects: High Pressure Copper Die Casting In India and Energy Efficiency workshop (ICSG). Remote Area Power Systems (ILZSG), Transfer of Technology Hot Dip Galvanizing (ILZSG)

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
	International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG), International Copper Study Group (ICSG), and International Nickel Study Group (INSG)	11.3: Welfare	11.3.1: In addition to examining opportunities to improve health and safety conditions in work environments such as mines, smelters and refineries, advancing programmes to promote community development and poverty alleviation.	CFC metals projects: Community Based Arrangements (ICSG)
		11.4: Supply chain management	11.4.1: Promoting efficiency at each stage of the supply chain, including the most efficient allocation of production, distribution capacity, inventory control and labor resources.	
		11.5: Vertical Diversification	11.5.1: Contributing to adding value to metals production, especially in least developed and developing countries and economies in transition.	CFC metals projects: Research and workshops on galvanized rebar use in tropical marine conditions (ILZSG)
12	Intergovernmental Sub-Group on Bananas	12.1: Clean, low cost seed systems of superior local and improved Musa cultivars for Africa and Asia	12.1.1: Public and private sector organizations and grower associations implement innovative approaches to clean Musa seed to offset threats to livelihoods from diseases	At present, 8 countries in Central and Southern Africa have Banana Bunchy Top Virus; 15 countries in Eastern Africa and Asia suffer substantial losses from Fusarium and bacterial wilts
		12.2: Musa production and marketing strategies by associations of small growers for greater added value from local and improved cultivars in Latin America	12.2.1: Grower associations with support from private and public organizations and civil society develop market driven improved approaches to producing, processing and marketing local and improved cultivars of bananas and plantains	Indigenous communities of Caribbean Central America and the Amazon use banana and plantain for food security and income; Small holders throughout Latin America to benefit.
		12.3: Niche marketing of Musa diversity for rural development	12.3.1: Grower associations and public and private sector organizations develop production, processing and marketing strategies of minor and unique cultivars of bananas and plantains	Targeting tourist hotels and cruise liners with small amounts of unique Musa cultivars and products to broaden consumer expectations and stimulate their imaginations about banana and plantain

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
	Intergovernmental Sub-Group on Bananas	12.4: Adding Value to Bananas through Processing in Latin America and the Caribbean	12.4.1: A pilot project in Africa on adding value to bananas through processing is due to start in 2007 (Pilot project on Increased Farm Income from Banana-based Beverages in Lake Victoria Basin). Should this project be a success, a similar pilot could be replicated during the next FYAP in Latin America and/or the Caribbean, not necessarily on banana beverages.	
		12.5: . Test-Shipment of Exotic Banana Varieties from Asia	12.5.1: Retailers insist that the fruit quality revolution (including social and environmental standards and certification) will give way to the fruit flavour revolution. Cavendish dominates the world trade, but other varieties exist (traded in Asia) whose market potentials in Europe and North America is unknown.	
		12.6: Management of banana genetic resources	12.6.1: Developing and implementing cost-reducing and/or cost-containing and/or demand enhancing technologies vis-à-vis production, harvest and post-harvest handling, processing, storage, transportation, quality control, grading, packaging and marketing of fresh bananas. Projects such as the Banana Improvement Project fall within this category.	
		12.7:Adaptation and compliance to public and private environmental and social standards for the production and trade of fresh bananas	12.7.1: The adaptation of international public and private standards to banana production and trade is well advanced in some Latin American countries. However, it is lagging behind in other Latin American countries and non-traditional ACP banana exporting countries.	
				Potential and Limitations of Banana Markets in Transitional Economies (Fast Track) - The economies in transition have become important players in world banana trade, and represent significant destinations for major banana exporting countries. For example Ecuador exports as much to the Russian Federation today it does to the United States. In-depth market studies of the banana markets in economies in transition, and a follow up workshop, would help export countries understand the sustainability and future potential of these economies.

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
13	International Commodity Bodies Intergovernmental Sub-Group on Tropical Fruits and other Horticultural Products (Cashew nuts, Cut Flowers, Medicinal Plants, Vegetables)	13.1: Development (R&D and Extension) in the production, distribution, marketing and quality insurance technologies of new tropical fruit varieties and products – in selected countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean.	13.1.1: Measures and strategies are needed for developing countries to seize new market opportunities for tropical fruits, as many of these are undeveloped at present. These would include: (a) research and development in production techniques on an economic scale, distribution and quality assurance technologies; (b) timely market reports on consumption and trade trend analyses; (c) evaluating the impacts of changes in technologies and markets on farmers and rural development; (d) market promotion mainly through tropical fruits nutritional benefit studies; (e) documenting quality standards required in major tropical fruits importing countries.	
		13.2: Production and trade of organic tropical fruits – Pilot project in Africa and Asia	13.2.1: Competition in the markets for fruits is intense. To be able to compete in conventional fruit markets, producers need to have the economies of scale involving highly regimented cultural practices which often include high cost inputs. LDC countries in particular do not have the resources to establish such scale production, and therefore have to look at niche markets to capitalize on their comparative advantage, such as organic tropical fruit. Components of the project should include: a) the assessment of the markets for organic tropical fruits; b) development of standards and certification procedures; c) development of organic tropical fruits production technologies and good agricultural practice (GAP).	
		13.3: Use of tropical fruit by-products and wastes for bio-energy	13.3.1: There is usually a lot of waste associated with tropical fruit production on a seasonal basis mainly due to large quantities produced in a very short time, and without adequate storage infrastructure most of these go to waste. Coupled with wastes and by-products from processing plants, there could be a case for utilizing this organic matter in the production of bio-energy.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
	Intergovernmental Sub-Group on Tropical Fruits and other Horticultural Products (Cashew nuts, Cut Flowers, Medicinal Plants, Vegetables)	13.4: Regional Cashew Improvement : Network for Western Africa	13.4.1: Apply the methodology and lessons learnt from the Regional Cashew Improvement: Network for Eastern and Southern Africa to selected countries in West Africa.	
		13.5: Fruitfly control in West Africa	13.5.1: The Governments of some countries have proposals submitted to the CFC, in line with the decision by the CFC Board when cancelling the funding for the previously approved fruit fly project that was to be implemented by ICIPE.	
		13.6: Medicinal plant production and trade for Africa.	13.6.1: Apply the methodology and lessons learnt – replicate the project on medicinal plants for the Eastern Himalayas – to selected countries in Africa.	
				Studies and workshops on tropical fruits value chain to formulate strategies to enhance the grower's market power in the value chain. (Fast Track) - Capacity-building needs to be carried out to enhance the market power of tropical fruit growers in the value chain. This is a totally new area for aspiring producers and exporters. Capacity needs to be built particularly in the following areas: (a) the understanding of the value chain and the income distribution through the chain; (b) understanding the impact of supply management by farmers; (c) measures and strategies required for diversification – especially the vertical diversification.
14	Intergovernmental Group on Citrus Fruit	14.1: Food safety and environmentally sustainable pest management	14.1.1: Food safety and productivity enhancement through the implementation of the Sterile Insect Technique (Sit) against the propagation of the Med-Fly in Northern Africa. The development and dissemination of environmentally sustainable pest control techniques, within an integrated pest management (IPM) approach, would help reducing the application of chemicals on citrus cultivation for the production and trade of premium price organic product by smallholders and SMEs. Sustained by CLAM.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	<p data-bbox="224 277 558 302"><u>International Commodity Bodies</u></p> <p data-bbox="224 302 558 350">Intergovernmental Group on Citrus Fruit</p>	<p data-bbox="571 302 1104 350">14.2: Integrated pest management for the citrus fruit smallholder farmers</p>	<p data-bbox="1117 302 1608 691">14.2.1: Protection system against pests of high economic impact on the citrus. The general objective of the project is to endow the countries suffering from high pest pressure in citrus production with a system of contention to pests threatening citrus, as a way to eradicate poverty and hunger as well as to ensure environmental sustainability in this region. In doing so, the national programmes of diagnosis, certification, prevention, epidemiological vigilance and quarantine must be improved and the necessary training of technicians and growers must be guaranteed. Citrus smallholder farmers as well as citrus consumers will be the beneficiaries of this project. In addition, specialists, technicians and growers, will benefit from the training activities.</p>	<p data-bbox="1621 302 1986 448">The strategies, methodologies and knowledge derived from this project, will comprehensively benefit countries of the area, since these will be easily adapted to the protection of other priority crops. Sustained by IACNET</p>
		<p data-bbox="571 721 1104 769">14.3: The management of citrus genetic resources in the Americas</p>	<p data-bbox="1117 721 1608 1127">14.3.1: The management of citrus genetic resources in the Americas. The quality of cultivars and the disease status of propagation materials, as well as the site of plantings in inadequate ecological areas and application of rational management practices, appear to be fundamental causes of citrus yield limitations. The exchange of information and the evaluation of genetic material behaviour under several ecological and sanitary conditions would allow maximising cropping potential and minimising adverse environmental effects. The aim of this project is to enhance the effectiveness of the activities carried out by the participating national research institutions through the delivery of technical advisory services, supply and exchange of plant material, equipment, training, transfer of technologies and information.</p>	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
	Intergovernmental Group on Citrus Fruit		Citrus variety detection, characterization and selection would enable the quality and productivity enhancement of citrus fruits through the identification, dissemination and multiplication of best yielding varieties adapted to specific regions, climates and proprieties of the soil. The immediate beneficiaries of this project will be the national institutes participating in IACNET. Scientists and technicians of member countries will be able to benefit from technical training and updating courses directly related to the utilization of best genetic material. The outcoming expertise will be transferred to nurseries, cooperatives and growers of each participating country. Sustained by IACNET	
		14.4: Market study and international conference on opportunities, trends and key success factors of the citrus fruit market	14.4.1: Development of a market study on the supply and demand of citrus fruit, that would highlight the Medium-term trends on citrus production and trade, identify new profitable markets and address the threats of substitute products. The study could be followed by an international conference for the identification of a regional strategy, opportunities and threats for the development of the citrus sector. Sustained by CLAM, FAO-IGG and EC. (Fast Track).	
		14.5: Management system and good agricultural practices in citriculture	14.5.1: Management system and good agricultural practices in citriculture. Enhanced Market Access for small-holders and Quality development through the assistance to farmer organizations in meeting good agricultural practices (GAP) and the improvement and dissemination of Sanitary and Phytosanitary standards in citrus. The development of quality assurance systems, food safety and traceability of food is gaining momentum worldwide. The application of traceability techniques in the marketing of citrus fruits could be an effective tool of market development. Quality and origin certifications would help differentiating premium price geographical origins and combating alimentary frauds.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
	Intergovernmental Group on Citrus Fruit		Quality assurance programmes and private certification constitute valuable tools to improve the capacity of small and medium size enterprises to access certain markets as well as the efficacy and efficiency of their management. The implementation of regional strategies to assure fruit traceability through quality management systems and food security, is today one of the priorities for the citrus sector.	
			In order to promote regional synergies that increase competitiveness in the whole citrus chain, the implementation of programmes that increase and improve growers and workers competence, is crucial. Training growers and workers under this new approach of quality assurance systems, will be the key for the implementation of good agricultural practices and international Sanitary and Phytosanitary standards.	
15	Sub-Committee on Fish Trade	15.1: Strengthening the role of small-scale fisheries in international trade	15.1.1: Under this intervention, the small-scale fisheries sector is given priority, at all stages of the value chain. The projects will tend to shorten the value chain, in order to increase the economic benefits of small-scale fishermen. Gender considerations will be taken into account. Several CFC Projects, especially current ones, concentrate on small-scale fisheries.	Two interventions in raising productivity and marketing particularly in disadvantaged areas and in artisanal fisheries are envisaged.
		15.2: Promoting production of value-added fishery products in developing countries	15.2.1: Under this intervention, the production of value added products in developing countries will be promoted. While several projects have been financed by the CFC in this field, efforts should continue in this direction.	Two interventions in raising productivity and marketing particularly in disadvantaged areas and in artisanal fisheries are envisaged.
		15.3: Enhancing quality and safety of export products	15.3.1: Developed countries are the main markets for fishery products. All major importers have quality and safety standards in place, which have to be adopted by developing countries in order to improve market access of their products to the markets in the developed countries.	Future project design will ensure that market information is taken into account.
		15.4: Promoting domestic marketing	15.4.1: Domestic marketing of fisheries products is generally overlooked in development policy, while foreign market development is given priority. Very often, however, demand in domestic markets is interesting. The potential of domestic markets, particularly in developing countries should be explored and developed.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
16	International Commodity Bodies Intergovernmental Group on Grains	16.1: Measures to Improve the Structure of Markets, Including Commodity Based Trade Financing, Risk Management, Warehouse Inventory and Receipt Systems for Grains (First Account)	16.1.1: Under this intervention, farmers will be organized under the co-operative law of the different countries and the project will also coordinate on a pilot scale the rural credit back-up services and the legislative framework. Furthermore, appropriate warehouse inventory and warehouse receipt systems for grains would be established with the purpose of contributing to the stabilization of production and prices; hence augmenting farmers' incomes by diversifying marketing opportunities and facilitating access to credit. A number of countries have already received CFC financing for warehouse receipt projects and the experiences gained will benefit future activities in that area.	Two interventions in raising productivity and marketing particularly introduction of warehouse receipts or other risk mitigating systems are envisaged.
		16.2: Development of New Markets for Industrial Use and Improving Small-Scale Processing and Supply Chain Management:	16.2.1: Overcoming potential stagnation in output and productivity is considered as an important strategy towards sustaining/increasing incomes of farmers. Improving post-harvest market development prospects through measures that can enhance quality of processing and improve marketing systems is an important step towards achieving that goal. Development of value-added products, such as processed roots and tubers for local urban markets and specific sorghum for local food and beverage production, are among the areas of work.	
		16.3: Development of Grains/Cassava Based Biofuels Production Systems	16.3.1: Milling and processing of agricultural crops for producing biofuels are generating worldwide attention. Biofuels are increasingly regarded as an alternative to fossil fuels. For developing countries, biofuel production could play an increasingly important role in generating rural employment and increasing farm incomes as well as in substituting imported energy sources. Prospectives are particularly promising in major cassava, sorghum and maize producing countries.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
17	International Commodity Bodies Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres	17.1: Market development for natural fibres	17.1.1: To design and implement appropriate programmes aimed at increasing use of fibres in promising new applications, expansion of fibre utilisation in existing applications in new markets and development of relevant and marketable by-products. Emphasis should be put on the extraction of high-value products from the different fibre plants. Attention could also be given to the utilization of waste material in alternative applications.	In addition to searching for alternative uses of fibre, there is a need to investigate ways to exploit the fibre plants for products other than fibre, and utilize material which would otherwise go to waste. This would have positive social and environmental impacts. About two project proposals could be developed on this issue during the period 2008-12.
		17.2: Improved processing of natural fibres	17.2.1: To reduce processing costs while, at the same time, enhancing quality thereby increasing cost/quality competitiveness of fibre and the other by-products over the synthetic material. Emphasis should be put on improving processing efficiency and development of internationally acceptable quality standards.	While the primary focus of the Group's activities has been to strengthen demand for fibre, improving processing efficiency and reducing costs remain an important part of the Group's efforts to improve the viability of the fibre industries. Improved fibre processing remains a priority especially for the coir industry which, in addition to reducing costs, seeks to improve product quality and thus strengthen demand. Two project proposals could be developed on these issues during the period 2008-12 focusing on different fibres. The possibility of some preparatory studies is envisaged.
		17.3: Establishment of sustainable production systems	17.3.1: To enable stakeholders at the first level of the supply chain to effectively participate in the chain by using appropriate planting material; this would also lead to a reduction in production costs. As a means of producing a quality and competitive product for the market and enhancing returns to producers, it is paramount that disease-free and/or disease resistant plant varieties with a high productivity are made available. Emphasis should be put and the establishment of reliable and consistent supply systems.	Consumers need to be assured of a consistent supply of good quality raw material. As the drive to expand demand for fibres and other by-products continue, efforts should be undertaken to ensure that the supply of good quality raw material at competitive prices does not lag behind. One project proposal might be developed to address these issues.
Note: 2009 has been designated the International Year of Natural Fibres; it is expected that this will direct additional attention to hard fibres within this Five-Year Action Plan.				

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
18	Intergovernmental Group on Meat and Dairy Products	18.1: Improving meat diversification through the development and promotion of premium price unconventional indigenous livestock	18.1.1: Development and promotion of high income generating unconventional indigenous livestock for marketing of premium-price meat and hides and skins product. An increasing interest for the high income generating sub-sector of unconventional indigenous livestock species for marketing of premium-price meat, dairy and hides and skins product shall be noted. The FAO-IGG could consider the endorsement of projects focused on unconventional meat & dairy marketing.	
		18.2: Strengthening of the productivity and competitiveness of smallholder dairy producers	18.2.1: Improving the competitiveness of Smallholder Dairy Producers with the enhancement of the productivity and processing of quality dairy product, through the integration of high value added processing activities in the up stream dairy value chain and technical upgrading of processing facilities for small holder income generation.	
		18.3: Improving marketing and productivity of smallholder cattle farmers for import substitution	18.3.1: Organisation and commercialisation of informal dairy sector: Improving marketing and productivity of smallholder cattle farmers for import substitution through the development of cross-breeding, feed lots, local collection centres (operated by cooperatives), direct links with retailers and training of smallholders on cool chain management and dairy processing for product diversification and shelf life enhancement.	
		18.4: Enhancing quality and safety of meat to improve market access for smallholder meat producers	18.4.1: Improving quality and safety of the various meat products, and facilitating market access for all producers: Improvement of hygiene and sanitary standards in livestock and meat for the quality development of local consumption and the international competitiveness of exports.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
19	<p>International Commodity Bodies</p> <p>Intergovernmental Sub-Group on Hides and Skins</p>	<p>19.1: Increase in the supply of hides and skins and improvement in their quality in terms of a reduction in wastage and in pre-slaughter and post-slaughter defects. Increased processing efficiency to produce hides/skins/leather semi- and processed products in a cost-effective manner.</p>	<p>19.1.1: To design and implement appropriate programmes that would increase the efficiency of the supply chain as well as enhance the awareness of stakeholders in the early stages of the hides and skins supply chain (farmers and slaughterhouses) in the value of hides and skins. Such programmes should aim at enabling farmers and flayers to effectively participate in the supply chain. Specific attention is to be given to improve tannery performance and other processes, taking into due account the environmental implications of tanning. Stakeholders in the developing world need to be helped to efficiently add value to their ample raw materials and to take advantage of the availability of cheaper labour.</p>	<p>Special emphasis should be put on the creation of appropriate incentives that will transfer some of the benefit to farmers and flayers, as well as on specific training programmes in the flaying as well as on the preservation of raw hides and skins. The participation of women is of special interest, as female household members are often responsible for the handling of small animals, such as sheep and goats. The provision of statistical intelligence is of primary importance for the assessment of hides and skins wastage, whilst extension services can be introduced to enhance performance. Projects that focus on pre-slaughter defects can also be implemented. About three projects could be envisaged.</p>
		<p>19.2: Development of the artisan leather industry.</p>	<p>19.2.1: To design and implement promotion and training programmes that would upgrade leather-sector artisan activities through well-targeted skills upgrading, as well as through the provision of appropriate manuals and equipment/infrastructure improvements.</p>	<p>Improving leather-sector artisan skills will improve the livelihoods of rural poor, especially women. Artisan clusters or cooperatives can also be formed in order to enhance efficiency and the impact of funds. One project proposal covering a number of countries to be developed.</p>
		<p>19.3: The utilisation of exotic skins as a means of diversification.</p>	<p>19.3.1: To design and implement programmes to enhance the utilisation of exotic skins such as fish, crocodile, camel, etc. This would help develop the exotic skins processing sector in order to penetrate the lucrative export markets.</p>	<p>The development of the exotic skins sector will enable countries to participate in niche developed country markets. Activities may include research and development, the upgrading of skills both in training institutes and SMEs, provision of equipment and marketing information, e-commerce, and participation in trade fairs. One project proposal would be developed.</p>

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
	Intergovernmental Sub-Group on Hides and Skins	19.4: Enhancing the leather sector's ability to comply with standards and certification.	19.4.1: To enable the leather and leather products sector to comply with international standards in an efficient manner and to enhance its export potential.	Ability to comply with standards is of paramount importance for the export performance of the sector. Activities may include raising awareness on standards, targeted training to increase product quality, branding of products, improvements of links with trade and fashion centres, upgrading of training centres, provision of market intelligence and other relevant activities. One project proposal would be developed.
20	Intergovernmental Group on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats	20.1: Development of new uses and markets for oilcrops and derived products	20.1.1: For certain oilcrops improved resource management through diversification of uses and use of all parts of the commodity is considered as the preferred strategy towards increasing farmer income (e.g. coconut). In order to be successful, interventions in this area need to be accompanied by effective publicity and market promotion activities. Also the valorisation of traditional oilcrops, oils and fats for local and regional markets are among the areas of work for which financial support from the Fund could be sought (e.g. sheanut, sesame, argania).	Changes in consumer preferences, driven mainly by increased nutritional and health concerns are increasingly leading to shifts in the demand for vegetable oils and to the development of products with different properties. Producers in developing countries need assistance to respond and adjust swiftly to such changes so as to allow them to benefit from new market opportunities.
			The market for palm oil in Western and Eastern Africa is a good example. Oil palm is an indigenous African plant, but to date Africa is importing large quantities of palm oil. Conditions for growing oil palm in the Western and Eastern regions are good, as are market potential outlets in the entire continent. However, the oil palm sector there is still struggling to revive. Palm oil has also recently become a commodity of interest to Latin America and the Caribbean, where markets for the product are also growing, including but not limited to the use of palm oil as biofuel. Technology transfer and adaptation from countries in South East Asia which have successfully developed the sector offer important opportunities.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies			
	Intergovernmental Group on Oilseeds, Oils and Fats	20.2: Development of oilseeds and oils based biofuel production systems	20.2.1: Rising petroleum prices, environmental concerns, as well as the desire to reduce dependency on a singular energy source have led to the recent surge of interest in biofuels. In developing countries with low labour costs the cultivation of oilseeds for energy generation (fuel) can be an addition crop to traditional export crops and a valuable alternative generating rural employment and additional farm income.	
		20.3: Quality improvements and standards for oilseeds for export:	20.3.1: Strict quality standards, product traceability and certification in line with international standards are required to be able to participate in export markets. Such quality problems require a value chain approach as the cause for the contamination mostly occur at the harvest and post harvest stages. The promotion of better crop management and conservation practices and the introduction of reliable quality control systems and strict food safety standards are highly recommended. Also, opportunities offered by the expanding market for organically grown products should be seized.	Aflatoxin and other quality defects are hampering the export potential for oilseeds such as groundnuts, sesame and others.
		20.4: Small scale processing and supply chain management	20.4.1: Group and village based small scale oilseed processing and greater involvement of producers in marketing activities significantly contribute to local value addition, thus representing an acknowledged strategy to increase the income of small farmers and rural households. Supply chain management would be further enhanced by the promotion of improved market information systems which ensure timely access of producers to relevant market information.	To the extent possible, processing equipment should be fabricated locally and the extraction technologies employed need to be efficient and have a low environmental impact.
		20.5: Applied Research and Development	20.5.1: To increase the productivity and competitiveness of oilseeds through application of results in research and development, particularly in disease control (i.e. Integrated Pest Management), varietal diversification and sustainable development along the value chain.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
21	<p data-bbox="226 277 560 302"><u>International Commodity Bodies</u></p> <p data-bbox="226 302 560 326">Intergovernmental Group on Rice</p>	<p data-bbox="577 302 1102 350">21.1: Improving the Competitiveness of Domestic Rice Production / Promotion of NERICA in Africa</p>	<p data-bbox="1119 302 1608 643">21.1.1: 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 growing 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 of a number of African countries.</p>	
		<p data-bbox="577 643 1102 691">21.2: Promotion of Irrigated Rice Production Through Introduction of Water Harvesting Techniques</p>	<p data-bbox="1119 643 1608 984">21.2.1: 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 nor in a number of countries in Africa. However, it often needs to be harvested and saved, in order to 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 raises productivity close to the varietal maximum potential levels, while also reducing per unit production costs, with positive implications for producers, consumers and the environment.</p>	
		<p data-bbox="577 984 1102 1032">21.3: Development of Appropriate Price Risk Management Tools for Rice</p>	<p data-bbox="1119 984 1608 1198">21.3.1: 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 to producers, many of whom are not in a position to withstand the associated risks. Solutions particularly tailored to the needs of small farmers are to be investigated, to reduce their exposure to price fluctuations.</p>	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	<p data-bbox="224 282 562 305"><u>International Commodity Bodies</u></p> <p data-bbox="224 305 562 328">Intergovernmental Group on Rice</p>	<p data-bbox="575 305 1104 350">21.4: Processing, Marketing and Value Addition Support for Rice Producer Co-operatives</p>	<p data-bbox="1117 305 1610 594">21.4.1: Lack of storage facilities, low and inconsistent product quality and a low organization level of farmer groups lead to a substantial post harvest loss and an unfavourable market position of rice farmers. To overcome these constraints, activities under this specific programme will focus on the organization of farmers into functioning registered cooperatives/rice farmer associations, who will be trained and equipped with infrastructure to increase the efficiency of post harvest operations, strengthen their bargaining position and to add value to their product.</p>	
		<p data-bbox="575 623 1098 691">21.5: Establishment of Biosafety Control Systems for Rice and the Development of Technical Capacity in that Field</p>	<p data-bbox="1117 623 1610 862">21.5.1: Many Developing Countries are increasingly relying on bulk imports of rice to meet their consumption needs, but often these do not comply with the minimum quality standards, posing risk to human health. Transboundary movements may also entail danger of disease or other types of contamination for local rice. Under this specific programme, these threats would be addressed through the establishment of quality and bio-safety control systems and capacity building measures.</p>	
22	Intergovernmental Group on Tea	22.1: Improved Market Transparency	<p data-bbox="1117 891 1610 1057">22.1.1: The objective is to collect and disseminate timely market information on supply, demand and prices as well as market research on the structure and functioning of existing and potential growth markets with a view to improving the understanding of distribution channels in order to minimize physical marketing and trading risks.</p>	
		22.2: Improved market access	<p data-bbox="1117 1086 1610 1153">22.2.1: Development of quality and other market standards, including the harmonization of legislation concerning Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs).</p>	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	International Commodity Bodies Intergovernmental Group on Tea	22.3: Market Expansion	22.3.1: The objective is to foster consumption in less developed markets, including markets in developing countries through studies of the markets of selected countries and enhance the market promotion efforts; and encourage liberalization of import regimes. It is also intended to improve production methods and productivity and quality improvements including the adoption of ISO 3720 as a recognized global standard on black tea and the development of a methodology to implement this standard. Furthermore, enhancing market infrastructure and support services to facilitate private sector initiatives; institution-strengthening, including training at all levels as well as policy advice on commodity market development.	
		22.4: Value-Chain Enhancement	22.4.1: Research and development of new end-uses, including the commercialization of value added products; improvement in international competitiveness of tea through improvements of quality and adaptation and transfer of technology; horizontal and vertical diversification; and sustainability of production including environmental concerns.	

ANNEX I (cont'd)

**PROGRAMMES OF INTERVENTIONS IDENTIFIED BY ICBs AND RECs
POSSIBLY TO BE FINANCED BY THE CFC IN THE PERIOD 2008 TO 2012**

B. Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	Regional Economic Communities			
23	Andean Community	Awaiting inputs from RTM held in September 2007		
24	Caribbean Community (CARICOM)	24.1: Improving income of small-scale fishers in the Caribbean	24.1.1: The objective is to improve the socio-economic conditions of small-scale fisheries and their families by diversifying their sources of income.	
			Key issues to addressed: The project will focus on smallscale fishers (fishermen and their families) in some of the poorest fishing communities in CARICOM States. The main activities will be aimed at income diversification by development of new economic activities appropriate to the local communities, improved local capacity for business management and entrepreneurial skills, and self reliance including: - Fisheries related tourism enterprises (e.g. sports fishing, guest houses), - Support for accessing financial resources, - Assistance in accessing new markets, - Training in business management and entrepreneurship, - Diversifying fishing operation into more efficient and productive boat/gear, target species and fishing areas as appropriate having regard to the need for conservation and resource management, - Development of hospitality services such as, restaurant/food and entertainment to attract visitors and boost spending .	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	Regional Economic Communities Caribbean Community (CARICOM)			
		24.2: Improve safety and welfare of small-scale fishers in the Caribbean and Central America	24.2.1: Objective to be addressed is to improve the occupational safety and social welfare of small-scale fishers at sea and onboard fishing vessels. Issues to be addressed: - At the global level fisheries is regarded as one of the most dangerous occupations, - Within the Caribbean and Central America, dozens of fishermen are injured or die at sea each year from accidents and/or severe weather conditions creating severe economic hardships for their families, - Safety standards and measures to protect small-scale fishermen at sea tend to be nonexistent or weak in most countries, - Fishermen often do not use basic safety equipment nor follow safety procedures that could reduce accidents and fatalities, - Fishermen tend to take risk due to their limited economic resources and dependence on immediate cash from sale of fish and depletion of near-shore resource, to meet basic necessities, - Lack of insurance and access to social security benefits for fishers and their families.	
			Key issues to be addressed: - Develop or improve safety standards, operating guidelines, and safety systems (e.g. search and rescue), - Develop/adopt training and certification scheme and training of small-scale fishers in safety equipment use and procedures (e.g. life jackets, flares, radios as appropriate), - Education and awareness programmes to improve safety of fishermen, - Improve access to first aid and emergencies medical assistance, - Designing insurance programmes with insurance companies for fishermen and families, - Main streaming safety procedures in fishing operations, - Improved linkage and communication among responsible agencies and fishers (e.g. coast guards. Police, government fisheries department.	
		24.3: Diversification strategies for traditional export crops	24.3.1: The objective is to identify and promote income generating activities within and around traditional crops, to promote intersectoral between agriculture, tourism and manufacturing / agro processing.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	Regional Economic Communities Caribbean Community (CARICOM)			
		24.4: Reinforcement of market – supply chain in fruits and vegetables through promotion of added value.	24.4.1: The objective is to increase income with sustainable development, reduce post harvest losses, provide adequate facilities for storage, protecting watersheds as a protection of the environment, to practice multicropping.	
			Key issues to be addressed: - Finance / credit, - Quality control norms and standards, - Market information and improvement of packaging, Technology transfer.	
		24.5: Improve marketing, processing, production & trade competitiveness of CARICOM livestock industry	24.5.1: The objective is to promote local brands, value added processes & products, to improve regional supply of livestock products/ reduce imports, to improve industry standards, to improve breeds & breeding programmes, to improve regional supply of feed ingredients, to improve industry cost competitiveness.	
			Key issues to be addressed: - Marketing & Brands, - Value Added Processes & Products, - Regional Livestock Products Supply/ Reduce Imports, - Farm & Processing Productivity & Competitiveness, - Product, Quality, Food Safety & Environmental Standards, - Farm Management & Productivity, - Breeds & Breeding Programmes, - Feed stock (corn, rice, sorghum) supply.	
		24.6: Developing Commercially tradable products from the rice biomass	24.6.1: The objective is to increase returns from rice harvests straw and hulls and to reduce CO2 production from burning of non-commercial biomass.	
			Key issues to be addressed: - to establish a straw and hull market, - to conduct adaptive research with engineering counterparts to develop commercial products) as renewable sources of 'lumber type materials, feed, 'mulches, briquettes etc., - to promote the marketing of renewable products emanating from the project, -to identify and support with technology firms willing to participate in such ventures.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	Regional Economic Communities			
	Caribbean Community (CARICOM)	24.7: Increase of production, productivity and trade of the Root Crops Industry	24.7.1: The objective is to increase the productivity and output of viable root crops as a food supplement as well as animal feed, Increase of High yield viable varieties, Create value added in the processing for attractiveness to convenience markets, Provide a sustainable income for producers and to develop export markets.	
			Issues to be addressed: Key problems for this industry include (a) Control of Root crop Diseases such as the Sweet potato weevil, - Identification of the source for high yield viable varieties, - Improved Technology exchange among producing states, - Identification of additional Value added opportunities in terms of processing and packaging across the producing countries, - Packing-house facilities to allow greater quality and standards observance, - Markets targeted include the Hotel Industry within the regional as well as external ethnic markets, - Ways of dealing with the transportation availability and cost.	
25	Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA)	25.1: Establishment of Regional Grains Exchange	25.1.1: The objective is to enhance regional (intra-Comesa) food security and trade exchange in grains (maize, wheat, rice and sorghum) in order to meet the region's requirements for these primary staple crops. The main issues being addressed are: (i) improvement of regional food security; (ii) promotion and enhancement of the current low level of trade in the key grains among COMESA member states; and (iii) creation of a trading platform to better manage the imports of grains into the regional and reduce the negative impacts of imports on local production and producer prices.	
		25.2: Production and Processing of Tropical Fruits (mangoes, pineapples and oranges)	25.2.1 The objective is to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers, especially women by reducing wastage of tropical fruits through promotion of value-addition and marketing. The issues to be addressed are (i) improvement of storage of tropical fruits; (ii) improvement of marketing of fresh fruits; and (iii) promotion of small-scale processing of the surplus tropical fruits into value-added products such as juices.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	Regional Economic Communities			
	Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA)	25.3: Production and Marketing of Honey	25.3.1 The main objective is to contribute to wealth creation among small-scale honey producers in the COMESA region by increasing the production of quality honey that meets the requirements of importers in developed country markets, especially the EU. The issue to be addressed include (i) improvement of productivity by increasing farmers' access to new technology (e.g. modern beehives and harvesting methods), training of farmers in honey harvesting and quality improvements; (ii) Processing of honey; (iii) improving honey marketing through organization of farmers and linking them with export markets abroad. Farmers in many countries are already involved in honey production and marketing. However, they need support in order to improve the quality of honey (e.g. by being trained on how to meet the market standards). The project will scale up initiatives which are already on the ground on a limited scale.	
		25.4: Establishment of Regional Sugar Exchange	25.4.1: The purpose is to improve regional (intra-COMESA) sugar trade and enhancement of incomes of small-scale producers of sugar cane in the COMESA region. The key issues to be addressed are (i) reduced dependence on markets outside COMESA; (ii) reduce impact of erosion of preferences and subsequent decline in sugar export prices under the EU/ACP protocol; and (iii) enhance marketing and development of sugar as a sensitive product in the COMESA region.	
		25.5: Establishment of Regional Coffee Exchange	25.5: The objectives are (i) to work with key actors such as the Eastern Africa Fine Coffee Association (EAFCA) to improve regional (intra-COMESA) trade in and domestic consumption of coffee which is currently very low; and (ii) enhance the income of coffee producers by improving coffee marketing in the COMESA region. The issues to be addressed are (i) low intra-COMESA trade and consumption of coffee; (ii) low income of coffee producers; and (iii) limited value-addition in coffee.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	Regional Economic Communities			
26	Communauté économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC)	26.1: Improving the Competitiveness of Rice in Central Africa	26.1.1 Improving rice production, processing and marketing in order to develop the CEMAC (Economic and Monetary Union of Central Africa) rice sector to increase rural incomes and improve food security	
27	East African Community (EAC)	27.1: Improving Coffee Productivity and Competitiveness	27.1.1 To enhance productivity through research with a view to improve yields per hectare and introduction of high yield varieties of coffee tree. Issues to be addressed: Training, extension services to farmers to improve both harvesting and post harvesting skills for better coffee grade to raise competitiveness.	
		27.2: Programme to Add Value on Cotton and its Allied Products	27.2.1 To establish a programme that aimed at value addition to cotton and its allied by products in order to raise income of the farmers. Issues to be addressed: Support small scale farmers to acquire ginneries storage facilities, trade in by products such as oil seed for oil, animal feed and fertilizer etc.	
		27.3: Establishment of Milk Collection and Processing Facilities	27.3.1 To establish a milk collection centre and a processing facilities to assist farmers to raise their income. Issues to be addressed: Training to farmers, procurement of processing facilities, packaging facilities, trade information and marketing of the final product.	
28	Sistema de la Integracion Centroamericana (SICA)	28.1: Market access and improved competitiveness of irrigated rice in Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Mexico.	28.1.1 The objective is to promote the combination of simple water catchment techniques with adequate storage for use in supplementary or autonomous irrigation projects in small areas during the dry season.	
			Key issues to be addressed: Studies into the potential for catching rainwater and storing it in small tanks for the use of farmers without access to irrigation, Increasing production by area through the use of irrigation techniques.	
		28.2: Diversification of production on small and medium-size coffee farms as a means of reducing economic vulnerability and making the farms sustainable.	28.2.1 The objective is to boost incomes and reduce the economic vulnerability of coffee farmers through the use of profitable and competitive alternatives for diversifying production, promote alternatives for diversifying production by growing crops of high economic value (fine cacao, timber-yielding trees, fruit trees, tubers, vegetables and ornamental plants) in peripheral areas of differentiated coffee cultivations, substitute imports by diversifying production on coffee farms to include agricultural products for which there is high domestic demand.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	Regional Economic Communities			
	Sistema de la Integracion Centroamericana (SICA)		Key issues to be addressed: - Funding for the creation of production infrastructure (inter alia, collection centres, irrigation systems, processing, drying, and storage infrastructure), - Interlinking value chains, - Market research and development, - Market intelligence, - Technical assistance and applied research, - Generating added value, - Developing business models, - Branding, - Developing diversified model farms.	
		28.3: Increasing the added value of green coffee through industrialization, branding and promoting the development of finished products (inter alia, confectionaries, beverages) in order to develop and satisfy local demand.	28.3.1 Objective is to increase the per capita income of coffee growers and foster business development by promoting profitable and competitive alternatives for generating added value in primary coffee production. Increase the domestic consumption of 100% pure coffee and develop a culture of food preparation with coffee serving as the raw material.	
			Issues to be addressed: - Funding to upgrade infrastructure and purchase equipment, - National campaign to process beverages and meals using coffee as the raw material (training, generation of written material, supporting publicity campaign), - Market research and development of finished products (roasted and ground coffee, beverages, meals, confectionaries), - Developing business models for generating added value. - Technical assistance and applied research. - Interlinking the marketing chain. - Market intelligence, - Branding, - Campaign for nationwide consumption of 100% pure coffee. - Fostering intra-regional trade.	
		28.3: Genetic improvement of livestock (Phase I).	28.3.1 The objective is to develop competitiveness and productivity by genetically improving livestock species., Improve reproductive indices through artificial insemination, embryo transfer and animal health programmes, strengthening livestock genetic centres, technical assistance and training of technicians and producers, reasonable resource management.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	Regional Economic Communities			
	Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA)		<p>Key issues to be addressed: Problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low productivity of current genetic database - Absence of specialisation amongst the region's livestock farms, which are characterised by an unproductive dual-purpose approach. - Need for the transfer of applied technology. <p>Potential gains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving the milk and meat production indices of cattle - Improving the population's animal protein intake. <p>Scope and impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialisation in animal production. - Fostering the use of best practices at local, national and regional levels. 	
		28.4: Livestock development, by improving feedstuffs, nutrition and animal genetics	28.4.1 The Specific objective is to validate promising technologies, transfer validated technologies to small and medium-size producers and promote their adoption, develop training processes for technicians and producers in order to ensure the proper application and sustainability of the technology, improve production and reproductive indices through artificial insemination, embryo transfer and animal health programmes, strengthening livestock genetic centres.	
			<p>Problems to be addressed: Livestock farming in Central America is marked by its limited degree of specialisation and the use of dual-purpose production systems (meat and milk). This is partly the result of low levels of technology, problems of availability and quality of feedstuffs nearing critical periods owing to climatic changes, the absence of development programmes, lack of technical and financial resources, all of which affect the availability of meat and dairy products, thereby endangering the population's food security.</p>	
		28.5: Support for the establishment of a representative regional organisation for maize (corn) and beans.	28.5.1 The objective is to set up a regional body representing all the players in the agrifood chain for maize and beans so as to contribute to domestic supply, food security and to securing niche market opportunities.	

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	Regional Economic Communities			
	Sistema de la Integracion Centroamericana (SICA)		<p>Key issues to be addressed: The aim is to promote and develop cooperation mechanisms amongst small and medium-size agricultural entrepreneurs or groups of them, whilst allowing them to maintain their legal independence and managerial autonomy. These producers would decide voluntarily to participate in a joint endeavour to pursue common goals - including more efficient market linkages and enhanced bargaining power - by concluding agreements with purchasers and suppliers. The intention is for the participants to solve common problems jointly, while enjoying a high degree of flexibility of association, operation and sphere of action. The initiative includes financing, linkages (agricultural production, agro-industrial processing and marketing), innovation and transfer of technology, etc. Similarly, it envisages the possible integration of resources, skills, purchasing power and efforts of its members.</p>	
		28.6: Promoting domestic markets for inland fishery products.	<p>28.6.1Key issues to be addressed: there are 2,303 inland water bodies in the Central American region with a water surface of 16,083 square kilometres , which are under-exploited. Furthermore, the food situation of rural dwellers is usually precarious and they would benefit from an improved supply of fishery products of excellent quality and high protein content. Inland fishery in Central America is entirely in the hands of small-scale fishery workers, who need to be better organised. Central America possesses sufficient basic data to formulate the project definitively.</p>	
29	Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	Awaiting input		

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	Regional Economic Communities			
30	Greater Mekong SubRegion	30.1: Enhancing the Agricultural Competitiveness of Rural Households in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region	30.1.1 The purpose is to promote the productivity, quality and value of agricultural products in the GMS and to make markets and market opportunities central to (agricultural) development and poverty reduction in the region, while recognizing the need for processing and post-harvest technologies and access to networks and services. Market opportunities would need to ensure that rural poor households have a better range of choices, gain from jobs, have better return on goods sold and increased access to the products and services that they require.	
31	Southern African Development Community (SADC)	31.1: Mining development and investment policies for extractive industries?	31.1.1 To help countries in the SADC region to formulate their development and marketing strategies for the mining sector?	The project feasibility studies and viability studies will encourage transparency in the mining sector?
32	Union économique et monétaire ouest africaine (UEMOA)	32.1: Production Development and Marketing Improvement of Rice in the UEMOA Member States	32.1.1: To implement food security in the sub-region's member states and to combat poverty, in particular in the rural sector. Specifically the aim is to double in time the rice areas' productivity, which would increase the UEMOA rice area output to approximately 2,400,000 tons per year; to increase the rice farmers' agricultural revenue in existing areas by 50%; to reduce rice imports by approximately 80%, saving the States' foreign exchange and improving their balance of trade; the creation of socio-economic and regulatory environments that would encourage rice production; the development of the local rice and rice inputs markets.	This project will start with a 24-month (2 years) pilot stage followed by a 48 (4 years) operational stage. Pilot stage: 1. The identification of areas where rice production is already competitive and selection of areas where production would become competitive with the project. 2. A definition of the improvements to the social, economic and regulatory environment of member states to consolidate the competitiveness, with special attention given to an environment that would promote the adoption by farmers of suitable technologies and the development by the private sector of the inputs and agricultural products market, including regional cooperation and integration.
				3. The validation and adoption in time of technologies that would eliminate the two main limitations to irrigated rice production, namely ineffective fertilizers and weeds. 4. The control of other factors limiting irrigated rice production as well as major factors affecting rice production in low-lying areas, with the extension of these techniques, the creation of farmers' schools and platforms of actors in the irrigated rice sector.

Number	Sponsor	Programme	Purpose	Remarks
	Regional Economic Communities			
	Union économique et monétaire ouest africaine (UEMOA)			Operational stage: 1. The development of rice and rice inputs markets. 2. The extension of areas where technologies could be applied for the improvement of nitrate fertilizer efficiency and elimination of weeds. 3. The intensification of rice production in low-lying areas and improvement in the level of irrigated rice intensification.