

AID 1020-25 (7-69)				SECURITY CLASSIFICATION		001 PROJECT NUMBER	
PROJECT APPRAISAL REPORT (PAR) (U-446) See M.O. 1026.1				UNCLASSIFIED		620-11-110-770 28p	
002 PAR	MO.	DAY	YR.	003 U.S. OBLIGATION SPAN		004 PROJECT TITLE	
AS OF:	06	30	69	FY 64	THRU FY 74	Agricultural Extension and Production Management -- Nigeria	
005 COOPERATING COUNTRY - REGION - AID/W OFFICE				Nigeria			

006 FUNDING TABLE

AID DOLLAR FINANCING-OBLIGATIONS (\$000)	TOTAL	CON-TRACT (NON-ADD)	PERSONNEL SERVICES			PARTICIPANTS		COMMODITIES		OTHER COSTS	
			AID	PASA	CON-TRACT	DIR. PASA	CON-TRACT	DIR. PASA	CON-TRACT	DIR. PASA	CON-TRACT
CUMULATIVE NET THRU ACTUAL YEAR (FY 19 69)	2773	163	1783	2	12	258		408		159	151
PROPOSED OPERATIONAL YEAR (FY 19 70)	1037		793			132		44		68	

CCC VALUE OF P.L. 400 COMMODITIES (\$000) → Thru Actual Year : Operational Year Program :

007 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY TABLE

If contractors or participating agencies are employed, enter the name and contract or PASA number of each in appropriate spaces below; in the case of voluntary agencies, enter name and registration number from M.O. 1551.1, Attachment A. Enter the appropriate descriptive code in columns b and c, using the coding guide provided below.

TYPE CODE b	TYPE CODE c	a. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TYPE CODE		d. CONTRACT/ PASA/ VOLAG NO.	e. LEAVE BLANK FOR AID/W USE
			b.	c.		
1. U.S. CONTRACTOR	0. PARTICIPATING AGENCY					
2. LOCAL CONTRACTOR	1. UNIVERSITY					
3. THIRD COUNTRY CONTRACTOR	2. NON-PROFIT INSTITUTION					
4. PARTICIPATING AGENCY	3. ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING					
5. VOLUNTARY AGENCY	4. CONSTRUCTION					
6. OTHER:	5. OTHER COMMERCIAL					
	6. INDIVIDUAL					
	7. OTHER:					

PART I - PROJECT IMPACT

I-A. GENERAL NARRATIVE STATEMENT ON PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS, SIGNIFICANCE & EFFICIENCY.

This summary narrative should begin with a brief (one or two paragraph) statement of the principal events in the history of the project since the last PAR. Following this should come a concise narrative statement which evaluates the overall efficiency, effectiveness and significance of the project from the standpoint of:

- (1) overall performance and effectiveness of project implementation in achieving stated project targets;
- (2) the contribution to achievement of sector and goal plans;
- (3) anticipated results compared to costs, i.e., efficiency in resource utilization;
- (4) the continued relevance, importance and significance of the project to country development and/or the furtherance of U.S. objectives.

Include in the above outline, as necessary and appropriate, significant remedial actions undertaken or planned. The narrative can best be done after the rest of PART I is completed. It should integrate the partial analyses in I-B and I-C into an overall balanced appraisal of the project's impact. The narrative can refer to other sections of the PAR which are pertinent. If the evaluation in the previous PAR has not significantly changed, or if the project is too new to have achieved significant results, this Part should so state.

008 NARRATIVE FOR PART I-A (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I as necessary):

The objective of this project is to assist the governments of Nigeria to organize, develop and expand state agricultural services and to develop programs, projects and policies which will encourage farmers to adopt improved practices and otherwise promote growth in agricultural production.

MISSION DIRECTOR APPROVAL →	SIGNATURE <i>Vernon C. Johnson</i>	DATE 10/2/69
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USAID extension activities were initiated in 1960 in the former Eastern Region; in 1961 in the former Western Region; and in 1963 in the former Northern Region. In 1963 the former Mid-Western Region was carved out of the West and USAID assistance was started. In 1964 the extension project in the former Eastern Region was combined with research and agricultural education and implemented through a contract (Project 722).

It was realized that the larger production and distribution projects which included extension as originally set up were too inclusive for efficient handling. In 1964 extension was taken out of the large project in the former Northern Region and set up as a separate project. In the former Western Region, also in 1964, agricultural research and extension were removed from the production and distribution project and made into a separate project. The same was done for the former Mid-Western Region in 1965, but in 1967 the two components (research and extension) were separated, each into its own project. (As of July 1, 1969 the rubber portion of the Mid-Western extension project was combined with rubber development in project 749.)

In 1968, as a result of the creation of 12 states from the former four regions, further reorganization of the USAID extension project took place. On July 1, 1968 the following extension projects or the extension portion of projects were combined into the Agricultural Extension and Production Management Project -- Nigeria:

- a. The extension portion of Agricultural Research and Extension -- West (764)
- b. All of Agricultural Extension -- Mid-West (780)
- c. Portions of Livestock Development -- West (767)
- d. All of Agricultural Extension -- North (770)
- e. Added the new project area of production management in the former Northern Region.

USAID extension advisors currently on board are listed in the Manpower Programming Annex (Page 27 of the FY71 PBS).

During the life of the project a number of reports, evaluations, and analyses of extension activities in Nigeria have been prepared. Some of the more salient and perceptive papers are listed below and are referenced in this evaluation when they cover particularly well the points being discussed.

1. Case History: Agricultural Extension Pilot Project in Northern Nigeria. July 1966.
2. Agricultural Initiative: Extension Pilot Project in Nigeria. Dec. 1966.
AIDTO CIRC XA-1457

3. Technical Assistance Project History and Analysis Report on Northern Nigeria Extension Project. August 1968, (U-520) TOAID A-371
4. End of Tour Report: Thomas G. Reynolds. April 1966. TOAID A-1656.
5. End of Tour Report: Thomas G. Reynolds. Oct 1968. TOAID A-2021
6. End of Tour Report: George W. Ramsay. July 1965.
7. End of Tour Report: George W. Ramsay. March 1967.
8. Technical Assistance Project History and Analysis Report on Western Nigeria Extension Project. Oct 1968. (U-520)
9. Agricultural Extension, Northern Nigeria: Second Report on Activities and accomplishments. March 1968. TOAID A-1487.

Overall Performance and Effectiveness of Project Implementation in Achieving Stated Project Targets

Overall project performance has been highly satisfactory. The organizational structures of state extension services have been improved, higher quality, better trained personnel are on extension staffs, program planning, implementation, and evaluation procedures are more developed, a greater number of young farmers' clubs are functioning, method demonstrations are in extensive use, inservice training sessions are regularly conducted, audio-visual aids have been developed and put into use, pamphlets, crop guides, and other printed materials have been prepared and distributed, approved agricultural practices are carried out by more Nigerian agriculturalists, and the production of certain crops has been stimulated.

However, two major factors have slowed down project progress. These are: 1) inadequate operational budgets, partly as a result of the internal conflict, which means there has not, at times, been enough budget money for travel, supplies, capital expenditures, etc., and 2) the number and quality of project personnel; too few well trained individuals and ineffective use of qualified people, or in certain states too many extension staff, have hampered efforts. (See section 012 for detail.) A more general problem is the difficulty in measuring project accomplishments due to a lack of clearly defined benchmarks.

Contributions to Achievement of Sector and Goal Plans

Agricultural extension activities are directly related to increases in the quantity and value of agricultural production. The U-520 report (ref 3) points out the impact of extension activities on the production of crops in Northern Nigeria.

Although the variation increased production by crop ranged from 35 percent to 159 percent during the second year of the demonstrations, the average increase for 10 crops was about 71 percent for all the package demonstrations. In the Western State traditional methods of maize production yield 500 to 600 pounds of shelled grain per acre, while extension demonstrated methods using fertilizers and other recommended practices increased the yields up to about 2,400 pounds per acre. This results in an average increase in net returns to the farmers of about \$17 or \$50 per acre. Another example in the West is in rice production. On farms assisted by extension personnel the traditional yield of 700 to 800 pounds rice per acre has increased to from 1200 to 1500 pounds per acre. (See ref 8).

Another positive effect on agricultural production has been increased use of fertilizer following the demonstrations (ref 3). In the northern states, fertilizer use doubled each year until 1968. An even higher percentage increase in the Western State was noted, although the total quantity of fertilizer used is not as great. No appropriate method of measuring the effect of extension activities on total agricultural output has been devised.

The activities under this project also directly relate to the goal of developing viable institutions capable of providing the types of timely information and services needed by Nigerian farmers to improve their productivity and consequently their level of living. Extension services are functioning in each state although with different degree of effectiveness (see section 009). The Kabba School of Agriculture, which itself has been upgraded, is turning out better quality middle-level extension personnel, who in turn improve extension staffs. Inservice training sessions are adding to the extension skills of all staff. It is true without question that the extension services today are functioning more effectively and with greater effect than they were when the project began. The institutional development aspect of this project has met with marked success but much remains to be done.

Anticipated Results Compared to Costs: Efficiency in Resource Utilization

In northern Nigeria when the project started in 1963 less than one-third of one percent of farm families were being reached by trained extension workers. The problem was not only numbers of staff, but the training of staff and their concept of the extension function. It is now estimated that approximately one-third of all farm families have some contact with the extension service. This is the result of changes in many factors -- improved training, returned participants, better transportation, and most importantly a change in attitude on the part of senior and intermediate staff -- for which USAID can take part of the credit.

In the Western State, where extension activities were better established when the project started, the thrust of USAID extension efforts has been toward making the local extension worker more effective and more responsive to area needs. Inservice training has received major emphasis, with sessions increasing from almost none to semiannual week long training sessions for senior staff, and in the case of intermediate and junior staff from almost none to specialized training in the cropping areas already well established, with plans underway for training in extension methods and techniques on a quarterly basis of two to three days each.

In the Mid-Western State, while accomplishments to date have not been outstanding, the groundwork appears to have been laid and better results are expected in the future. Two examples of project achievement are the inservice training sessions which were started (see section 106) and the successful rubber extension program which was developed.

There can be no doubt that more effective extension services would result in substantial development benefits, however as already reported, we do not have the information necessary to compare cash and benefits and make even broad economic evaluations. Hopefully more information along these lines will be developed in the future.

The development of planning units in state ministries of natural resources is directly related to more efficient use of resources.

Continued Relevance, Importance, and Significance of the Project to Country Development and/or the Furtherance of US Objectives

The objectives of the state extension services i.e. increased agricultural production and improvement in standard of living of the agricultural population are directly tied to the economic development of Nigeria. While agriculture will play a declining role as the rural population decreases relative to the urban population and the industrial capacity of the country increases, its current preponderance in the economy assures that agricultural output must grow if any significant, rapid, Nigeria-wide economic growth is to be made.

The extension service deals with the lowest echelon of the agricultural sector of Nigeria -- the farmer, where change must occur if there is to be development. The project is particularly relevant when considering production oriented projects which depend on involving thousands of small producers for success. The effectiveness of this project in upgrading extension and agricultural planning capabilities of the organizations dealing with the bulk of Nigeria's population will thus continue to be a major determinant of the rate and scope of economic development. Over time, the role of the extension service may change but its relevance in helping solve current agricultural sector problems can hardly be questioned.

PART I-B - PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

009

I-B-1 - OUTPUT REPORT AND FORECAST - (See detailed instructions)

1. CODE NO. AID/W USE ONLY	2. This section is designed to record progress toward the achievement of each project output target which was scheduled in the PIP, Part II. Where progress toward a target is significantly greater or less than scheduled, describe reason(s) beneath the target.	ACTUAL AND PLANNED OUTPUTS (ALL DATA CUMULATIVE)				
		3 ACTUAL CUM. TO DATE	4. AS OF PRIOR JUNE 30		5. PLANNED BY NEXT JUNE 30	6. PROJECTED TOTAL FOR PROJECT LIFE
			a. PLANNED	b. ACTUAL		
	<p>1. <u>Output Targets for Six Northern States</u></p> <p>a. Introduce and increase the package demonstration approach in establishing result demonstrations on major food and export crops.</p> <p>b. To establish a program of internal improvement for the extension services of the six northern states.</p> <p>c. To initiate programs of staff development for all levels of extension staff.</p> <p>regular training program. As a result of USAID activities staff levels are now given each year. The goals are to train senior staff about one week per year and junior staff for three to five days per quarter. At present all states have annual senior staff training and about three-fourths have junior staff training on a quarterly basis. The remainder conduct junior staff training semiannually.</p>		<u>Evaluation</u>			
			<p>Before USAID entered the program no package demonstrations were used. In 1963, the first year of USAID involvement, about 600 demonstrations, covering six crops, were developed. This grew to about 7000 per year in 16 crops by 1967. The goal of the newly formed states of the former Northern Region is to maintain this number for 1969-70, then increase to about 9000 per year as additional funds and facilities become available.</p> <p>As pointed out in section 008, when USAID began its extension program in the north, a very weak and inactive organization was responsible for extension work. Since that time stimulated by USAID efforts, more vigorous extension administering programs, geared to the needs of the rural population, have been developed. A procedural pattern has been developed that has wide applicability for other less developed areas starting extension programs (See section C</p> <p>At the inception of the project only in formal training sessions for senior staff were used. Junior staff were not involved in any formal inservice training sessions at all staff levels are now given each year. The goals are to train senior staff about one week per year and junior staff for three to five days per quarter. At present all states have annual senior staff training and about three-fourths have junior staff training on a quarterly basis. The remainder conduct junior staff training semiannually.</p>			

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- d. In YFC work, establish new clubs of open or village type.

At the beginning of the project, YFC work was primarily carried on through rural schools. Because of this the clubs were operating only during the time the schools were in session. After several years' effort, spearheaded by USAID advisors, many of the clubs are organized at village level with interested people serving as leaders, and efforts are being made to convert clubs now organized at schools to the open type as opportunities arise. Each of the new states has organized a statewide rural youth council to coordinate the work. About 250 clubs are presently organized with a total of about 7500 members. Goals vary among states, but generally each local extension worker will help organize at least one new open club per year.

Extension Activities At or Under Ahmadu Bello Univ.

1. Extension Research Liaison Section

- (a) Establish an information producing section.

The information section, now called the extension demonstration unit, was first established in 1963. Its first production was modest quantities of flipbooks, flipcharts, posters, leaflets, and recommended practices and guides. By the end of 1968 over 2½ million copies of various educational materials had been produced, with an annual capability of about three-quarters millions copies.

- (b) Establish extension specialist positions to assist the extension services of the six northern states to formulate and implement state programs in those subject matter fields.

None of these positions were in existence at the beginning of this project. In 1968 three positions were established in livestock, poultry, and agricultural engineering. At the present time two of the three positions have been filled by USAID with the third one ready to be filled as soon as housing is made available. In the future it is expected that additional positions will be established as the need arises, in such areas as range management, agronomy, and soil conservation.

- (c) Assist the six states of northern Nigeria to establish EDUs (extension demonstration units) and provide training for their staffs.

When operations of ERIS started in 1963 there were no EDUs. At the present time there are a total of 15 established (from two to four per state). Training has been established at Samaru for state staffs, with each member of the state staffs to receive an initial two weeks of training and from two to five days training per year.

2. Schools of Agriculture Section

- (a) Kabba. Establish an extension training center and program for agricultural assistants for the six northern states, including field experience, and upgrade the instructional staff.

The physical development of the Kabba School of Agriculture (including USAID financed buildings and equipment) has proceeded on schedule. Adequate facilities for present enrollment are available. An excellent extension training program for AAs has been established, including field experience. A second level of training for Assistant Agricultural Superintendents is now being implemented. Upgrading of staff is underway with the return of degree participants contributing significantly.

- f. To establish in the ministries of natural resources of the six northern states, project planning units capable of planning, evaluating, and assessing proposed and on-going agricultural development projects.

When the project started none of these were established. In 1968 three USAID planning advisory positions were established, and at the present time one has been filled. The other two are scheduled to be filled in 1970 and positions for the remaining three states established. By 1972 it is expected that Agricultural project planning units, assisted by USAID advisors will be functioning in all six northern states.

Output Targets for the Western State

- a. To establish an improvement program in the extension service in coconuts, maize, rice, yam, cassava, and oil palm.

Cocoa and oil palm programs were fairly well established before USAID entered the Western State extension program. Advisors efforts have been concentrated on improving the skills of lower level

staff in disseminating information to farmers. One measure of success has been the increasing amounts of chemical sprays used for insect and disease control. However, the total effect of the cocoa and oil palm activities has been reduced by the unfavorable marketing structure which does not give the producers enough profit incentive to practice some of the extension service recommendations. The food crops program was a small, incoordinated local effort in 1963. Today highly successful maize and rice programs operate throughout the state. Improved yam and cassava varieties are also now being distributed.

- b. To develop better coordination and interchange of information within the extension service and between the extension service and outside agricultural organizations.

At the beginning of the project there was little coordination of training and crop requirements, and in setting up a list of priorities for agricultural research work. To answer the requirement, the inservice training seminars were developed for the interchange of agricultural information. A great deal of effort is

- expanded in setting up the agendas for these training meetings to insure that all subjects of significance to the agricultural program are discussed. In setting up research work, periodic meetings of research and

To establish an information service capable of translating research results into extension training materials and subsequently producing in quantity audio-visual aids, materials for use in mass media, and printed educational and training materials.

In developing the translating and editorial ability has been slower and it is toward the needs that current USAID inputs are addressed. A major expansion of the section is now planned for the near future which will more than double its production, as well as allow it to emphasize radio and press releases.

To improve beef cattle production and train personnel of the Ministry to continue this work.

Ministry, are being located and given attention, especially toward improving their quality; new herds are being registered with the Veterinary Division of the Ministry so that local veterinarians can give health assistance; Training sessions for herdsmen are being conducted at the Fashola livestock station as well at areas of cattle concentration; Cattlemen are being encouraged to establish pastures and ranges using improved grasses; New and improved classes in artificial insemination have been started or continued at Fashola; Facilities for water for cattle are being developed; and Cooperative groups are being organized to improve purchasing and marketing activities of cattle producers.

extension officers have served to establish a list of priorities. Recent reorganization in Western State has placed research under Unife with extension remaining in the Ministry. This will require a thorough review of research requirements by both the university and the ministry to insure coordination.

The Publicity and Information Section of the Ministry was established in 1962 and at first produced modest quantities of bulletins, Newsletters, and training materials. By 1968 the reproducing capability of the Section had been well established and by that year over 650,000 copies of 115 titles of agricultural information materials had been produced. Progress

This phase of the project was started in FY 1969. Although little has been accomplished to date, the following activities have been started: Herds of cattle, heretofore not reached by the

c. To upgrade the quantity and quality of swine production through: (1) development of research and breeding facilities; (2) design of breeding and adaptive research programs; and (3) organization of periodic training courses for swine herdsmen; to promote swine production among private growers with suitable financial, human, and marketing facilities to insure adequate returns on farmers' investments.

A swine research center has been established at Fashola which is conducting feeding and breeding investigations and carrying out a training program for swine personnel of the Ministry and the husbandmen of farmers. Young pigs of improved breeds are being sold, at subsidized prices, to farmers to encourage them to adopt practices leading to improve swine production. (This project activity was also incorporated into Project 770 during FY 1969)

Output Targets for the Mid-Western State

Project achievement is generally behind schedule in the Mid-western State due to unfilled USAID advisor positions and a lack of Ministry support at different times for various activities (see 012, 079 and 106).

a. To establish an improvement program in the extension service on tree crops production.

A tree crops extension program, mainly in rubber, has been established to provide the ideas, skills and knowledge necessary to boost production. A tapper training program was started, (the program is now being resumed after being interrupted by the civil war) rubber demonstration plots established at several sites, rubber processing procedures demonstrated, visual aids prepared, seedling nurseries developed for both oil palm and rubber and several hundred thousand improved seedlings distributed. All rubber extension activities were recently transferred to the newly created Rubber Development Branch.

- b. To establish an improvement program in the extension service in food and arable crops, including rice and maize, and in poultry and livestock.

Rice demonstrations are being carried out in several locations, with over 1,400 acres now included in the Illushi flood plains area; maize pilot plots have been established in several areas; a poultry facility is providing 8,000 chicks per month to private producers; a 4,000 acre cattle ranch is under development; and pigs are being distributed to private growers.

- c. To establish a program of staff development for all levels of extension staff.

At the time (1963) the Midwestern State extension program was established, there was not much effort made in staff improvement, especially at junior level. An annual senior staff training conference of one week was established and USAID has participated in making it more effective (although it has been temporarily suspended due to political unrest). For junior staff a two-month course of instruction has been developed with USAID participation and given to 213 field overseers (the village level workers) in groups of 35 to 40. In addition, a one month course of instruction has been developed for agricultural assistants, also with USAID assistance. However, because of the unrest, the agricultural assistants' course has not yet been given. USAID has through its commodity program brought in considerable equipment and materials to enlarge and improve the Agbadu Farm Institute where junior staff training is given. In addition to the training of extension staffs, the institute has also been used for instructing more specialized groups of Ministry personnel. One of these, a two-month course in supervised agricultural credit, was developed and presented to 66 field overseers. USAID has been working toward the development of farmer training at the institute, but this has not yet been implemented.

- d. Establish an information section

With USAID assistance a physical facility has been constructed and equipped and is turning out leaflets, foldouts, bulletins and other publications in quantity. (see 106)

- c. Establish advisory councils and a satisfactory young farmers' club program.

A limited number of farmers' advisory councils have been established and are operating at a satisfactory level, but more are needed. Approximately 121 Young Farmers' Clubs with a membership of nearly 5,000 have been organized and are active.

- f. Establish a Project Planning Evaluation Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture.

USAID extension advisors are encouraging the formation of this Unit. An Agricultural Planning Advisor is scheduled for FY 1971.

Output Targets for the Three Eastern States

- a. Establish Agricultural Project Planning and Evaluation Units in the Ministries of Agriculture

The recently formed Ministries of Agriculture are being encouraged to establish planning units. To date no planning advisors have been requested or "placed" but late in FY 1970 or early FY 1971 it is planned that an advisor will be placed in each of the states.

- b. Other extension activities in the Eastern States will be a part of a separate project (722) and not included under this project.

PART I-B - Continued

010

B.2 - OVERALL ACHIEVEMENT OF PROJECT TARGETS

Place an "X" within the bracket on the following seven-point scale that represents your judgment of the overall progress towards project targets:



PART I-C - PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE

011

C.1 - RELATION TO SECTOR AND PROGRAM GOALS (See detailed instructions M.O. 1026.1)

This section is designed to indicate the potential and actual impact of the project on relevant sector and program goals. List the goals in col. b and rate potential and actual project impact in cols. c and d.

a. CODE NO. (AID/W USE ONLY)	SCALE FOR COLUMN c: 3= Very Important; 2= Important; 1= Secondary Importance SCALE FOR COLUMN d: 3= Superior/Outstanding; 2= Adequate/Satisfactory/Good; 1= Unsatisfactory/Marginal	c. POTENTIAL IMPACT ON EACH GOAL IF PROJECT ACHIEVES TARGETS	d. ACTUAL IMPACT ON GOAL TO DATE RELATIVE TO PROGRESS EXPECTED AT THIS STAGE
	b. SECTOR AND PROGRAM GOALS (LIST ONLY THOSE ON WHICH THE PROJECT HAS A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT)		
	(1) <u>Institutional Development</u> : To establish effective extension organizations able to motivate rural people.	3	2
	(2) <u>Inst. Dev.</u> To develop in each state a project planning unit capable of performing economic analyses of agricultural potential, planning and implementing programs and conducting evaluations of all agricultural activities.	3	NA
	(3) <u>Agricultural Productivity</u> . To promote through extension educational means, an increase and improvement in crop production.		
	(4)		

For goals where column c. is rated 3 or 2 and column d. is rated 1, explain in the space for narrative. The narrative should also indicate the extent to which the potential impacts rated 3 or 2 in column c. are dependent on factors external to the achievement of the project targets, i.e., is there a substantial risk of the anticipated impact being forestalled by factors not involved in the achievement of project targets. If possible and relevant, it also would be useful to mention in the narrative your reading of any current indicators that longer-term purposes, beyond scheduled project targets, are likely or unlikely to be achieved. Each explanatory note must be identified by the number of the entry (col. b) to which it pertains.

012 NARRATIVE FOR PART I-C.1 (Continue on form AID 1020-25 1):

(1) In general, despite the breakup into states and the disruptive effect of the Civil War, organization and development of the various state extension services have progressed satisfactorily. In all states (six northern, the West and the Midwest) agricultural extension services are established and functioning. However, the current stage of their development varies. The Western State's extension program (organization, staff and activities) was quite well established when USAID assistance began, did not suffer from the breakup into states, and, consequently, is furthest along in terms of staff development and well concerned and executed programs. The Midwestern State, which encompasses the former Midwestern Region, has had an advantage over the northern States in the development of its extension programs and staff because as a unit it has been functioning longer. However, as pointed out in Section 079 and below, the progress made by the state in formulating an effective extension program has been slowed by other factors. In the north the extension service organizations were relatively less developed when USAID assistance began (staff were small and only very limited programs were carried out). With the creation of six states from the northern

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Region it became necessary to establish 6 new extension organizations with limited trained personnel. Nevertheless a relatively complete organizational skeleton has been established with a substantial number of meaty programs better meeting farmers needs being carried out. In all states the key result of USAID assistance is that more farm families are now being reached and helped by extension programs.

Turning to multi-state extension related organizations assisted under this project, the Kabba School of Agriculture (partially established through USAID financial assistance) is providing well trained intermediate level staff members to all six of the northern states. Also under ABU, ERLS is providing sizable quantities of extension training materials, is training state extension staffs in the use of materials, and will in the future continue to furnish and increase the number of subject matter specialists to the six northern states.

However, two general problem areas have slowed attainment of the institutional goals and have resulted in variations in project effectiveness among the states. The first of these is the number and quality of project personnel. In several states there are too few well trained individuals or the trained ones are not in positions of authority. The North-Eastern State is less than 50 percent staffed in extension, the North Western State is about 75 percent, with Kano, North-Central, and Benue-Plateau states somewhat less than fully staffed. Kwara and Mid-Western States have too many extension personnel. In Kwara this is the result of the breakup into states and the return of government personnel returning to their states of origin. The Western State is adequately staffed but shifting of personnel has been and still is a problem.

The second problem area is operational support. The inability of several states to provide adequate funds for operational support, including travel, supplies, and capital investment, results in personnel functioning at only a fraction of their full potential. It is apparent that the greatest ill effects of the fund shortage are in the Mid-Western State. It is also a problem in the Western State, although not quite to the same degree. In the six northern states the situation has generally been good, although in recent months budget cuts have been made and the situation is deteriorating.

b. (2) The agricultural project planning activity is just beginning. Original plans were to place three planning economists in state ministries of natural resources during FY 1969. However, only one planner, assigned to the North-Western State, is on board. Requests were not received as quickly as originally anticipated, however requests have now been received from other states with an advisor for the North-Central State under recruitment. All requests are evaluated in terms of the position of the unit in the Ministry administrative structure and the proposed staffing of the unit to ensure that the planning assistance can have the impact intended.

b. (3) To date it has been nearly impossible to isolate and measure the aggregate effects of the extension services on agricultural production. (See ref. 5 for some indications of aggregate effect in the northern states). The problem simply stated is that any increases on production are most likely the result of several factors, of which, extension is only one. It is consequently difficult to attribute changes in output to extension efforts.

As pointed out in Section I-A, production increases in several crops are possible if extension recommended practices are followed. Efforts are being made to develop methods of measuring (benchmarks) the effects of extension work on production increases as well as other types of change. With this information, more effective programs can be designed and implemented.

An example of a factor outside extension control but one which stifles growth in agricultural production and slows adoption of improved practices is the lack of producer incentives. Many farmers could increase their output but low prices coupled with lack of adequate transport, good roads, and proper storage facilities, keeps them from responding to extension efforts geared to this end.

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PART I-C - Continued

C.2 - GENERAL QUESTIONS

These questions concern developments since the prior PAR. For each question place "Y" for Yes, "N" for No, or "NA" for Not Applicable in the right hand column. For each question where "Y" is entered, explain briefly in the space below the table.	MARK IN THIS COL.
013 Have there been any significant, unusual or unanticipated results not covered so far in this PAR?	Y
014 Have means, conditions or activities other than project measures had a substantial effect on project output or accomplishments?	N
015 Have any problems arisen as the result of advice or action or major contributions to the project by another donor?	N
016 If the answer to 014 or 015 is yes, or for any other reason, is the project now less necessary, unnecessary or subject to modification or earlier termination?	N
017 Have any important lessons, positive or negative, emerged which might have broad applicability?	Y
018 Has this project revealed any requirement for research or new technical aids on which AID/W should take the initiative?	N
019 Do any aspects of the project lend themselves to publicity in newspapers, magazines, television or films in the United States?	Y
020 Has there been a lack of effective cooperating country media coverage? (Make sure AID/W has copies of existing coverage.)	N
021 <u>NARRATIVE FOR PART I-C.2</u> Identify each explanatory note by the number of the entry to which it pertains. (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I as necessary):	

013. The role of the Native Authorities (NA's) in northern States' extension programs should be noted. See Reference # 1, # 2 and # 4 for detail.

017. Lessons learned. Analysis of results and a close observation made during the pilot phase of the package demonstration project, introduced through USAID assistance in the six northern states and confirmed throughout the country in the entire extension project, show that there are several identifiable steps in planning and developing an extension service project in an area where none or little extension activity was accomplished before. These steps are indicated below, for full description of the steps, see reference 2.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Step 1. Planning | Step 5. Staff training |
| Step 2. Obtaining high level support. | Step 6. Introducing rural youth work. |
| Step 3. Obtaining local support. | Step 7. The package demonstration approach. |
| Step 4. Establishing the pattern of village approach. | Step 8. Establishing information units. |
| | Step 9. Coordinating support activities. |

Another lesson learned is that agricultural development can only move up to a certain point before other critical situations in the economic environment begin to take effect. As was pointed out in 012, poor producer incentives and other factors may form a brake on production.

019. Several aspects of the extension program are well suited to newspaper and magazine publicity in the US. Group meetings of farmers, youth activities, and women's clubs projects all lend themselves to favorable publicity. Pictures of many activities are available.

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PART II - IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

II-A - STATUS OF SCHEDULE

022 A-1 - INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS (See detailed instructions M.O. 1026.1). This is a listing of major actions or steps which were scheduled for physical start or continuing implementation in the reporting period as reflected in the Project Implementation Plan, Part I.

(a) PIP ITEM NO.	MAJOR ACTIONS OR STEPS; CAUSES AND RESULTS OF DELAYS; REMEDIAL STEPS	(b) STATUS - PLACE AN "X" IN, ONE COLUMN		
		(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
PIP in prepar- ation	<u>In the Six Northern States</u>			
	Establish extension staffing patterns at state, provincial (if applicable), division, district, and village levels.		X	
	Establish extension councils or committees at each extension organization established above		X	
	Inservice training and staff development.		X	
	Establish and develop EDUs (extension demonstration units) at state and lower levels.		X	
	Establish and use in local extension programs package demonstration units for increasing crop production.		X	
	Develop and use annual work plans and calendars of work for each council or local committee established.	X		
	Establish YFC clubs.	X		
	Establish farm institute leavers (graduates) follow up.		X	
	Establish project planning staffs at state level, where applicable.	X		
Establish suitable benchmarks for extension program	X			
Establish crops storage improvement activities.		X		
Establish local distributors for fertilizer, seed, insecticides, and farm equipment.	X			

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	(b) STATUS - PLACE "x" IN ONE COLUMN		
	(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
PJP in Develop an inservice training program preparation		X	
Encourage interchange between the Ministry and other agencies, such as Unife, ILTA, CRIN, NIFOR, RRIN, etc.		X	
Stimulate the development of projects and programs designed to meet the needs of the agricultural economy.		X	
Assist in physically establishing an information section.		X	
Translate research results into extension training and farmer information materials.		X	
Improve layout and design of informational materials and develop mass reproduction and distribution.		X	
Help cattlemen establish cooperatives. Provide training sessions for herdsmen.	X X		
Encourage pasture, range, and water development.		X	
Develop a breeding/research/development program.		X	
Distribute improved pigs to private producers.	X		
Conduct training sessions for Ministry personnel and herdsmen for farmers.	X		
<u>In the Mid-Western State</u>			
Develop an inservice training program.	X		
Develop field demonstrations in arable crops, livestock, poultry and food crops.	X		
Develop rice demonstrations.		X	

		(b) STATUS - PLACE "x" IN ONE COLUMN		
		(1) BEHIND SCHEDULE	(2) ON SCHEDULE	(3) AHEAD OF SCHEDULE
PIP in prepara- ration	Assist in physically establishing an informa- tion section.		X	
	Assist in developing local advisory councils.	X		
	Assist in establishing rural youth work and home economic activities.	X		
	Develop a smallholder rubber producer scheme.		X	
	Establish a tapper training program.	X		
	Develop rubber rootstock production and distribute to farmers.	X		
	Develop publicity and information on rubber work.		X	
	Develop and conduct inservice training in rubber.	X		
	Encourage local production of rubber tapping and latex handling equipment.	X		
	Develop an oil palm extension program.	X		
Develop extension programs for other tree crops (other than rubber and oil palm).	X			
Note - Rubber extension is now a part of the Rubber Development project (749).				

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PART II - Continued

023 II-A.2 - OVERALL TIMELINESS

In general, project implementation is (place an "X" in one block):

(a) On schedule	X
(b) Ahead of schedule	
(c) Behind schedule	
(1) AID/W Program Approval	
(2) Implementing Agency (Contractor/Participating Agency/Voluntary Agency)	
(3) Technicians	
(4) Participants	
(5) Commodities (non-FFF)	
(6) Cooperating Country	
(7) Commodities (FFF)	
(8) Other (specify):	

BLOCK (c): If marked, place an "X" in any of the blocks one thru eight that apply. This is limited to key aspects of implementation, e.g., timely delivery of commodities, return of participants to assume their project responsibilities, cooperating country funding, arrival of technicians.

II-B - RESOURCE INPUTS

This section appraises the effectiveness of U.S. resource inputs. There follow illustrative lists of factors, grouped under Implementing Agency, Participant Training and Commodities, that might influence the effectiveness of each of these types of project resources. In the blocks after only those factors which significantly affect project accomplishments, write the letter P if effect is positive or satisfactory, or the letter N if effect is negative or less than satisfactory.

1. FACTORS-IMPLEMENTING AGENCY (Contract/Participating Agency/Voluntary Agency)

024 IF NO IMPLEMENTING AGENCY IN THIS PROJECT. PLACE AN "X" IN THIS BLOCK:	X	032 Quality, comprehensiveness and candor of required reports	
		033 Promptness of required reports	
025 Adequacy of technical knowledge		034 Adherence to work schedule	
026 Understanding of project purposes		035 Working relations with Americans	
027 Project planning and management		036 Working relations with cooperating country nationals	
028 Ability to adapt technical knowledge to local situation		037 Adaptation to local working and living environment	
029 Effective use of participant training element		038 Home office backstopping and substantive interest	
030 Ability to train and utilize local staff		039 Timely recruiting of qualified technicians	
031 Adherence to AID administrative and other requirements		040 Other (describe):	

2. FACTORS-PARTICIPANT TRAINING

041 IF NO PARTICIPANT ELEMENT IN PROJECT. PLACE AN "X" IN THIS BLOCK:		TRAINING UTILIZATION AND FOLLOW UP	
		052 Appropriateness of original selection	P
PREDEPARTURE		053 Relevance of training for present project purposes	P
042 English language ability		054 Appropriateness of post-training placement	P
043 Availability of host country funding	P	055 Utility of training regardless of changes in project	P
044 Host country operational considerations (e.g., selection procedures)	P	056 Ability to get meritorious ideas accepted by supervisors	P
045 Technical/professional qualifications	P	057 Adequacy of performance	P
046 Quality of technical orientation	P	058 Continuance on project	P
047 Quality of general orientation	P	059 Availability of necessary facilities and equipment	P
048 Participants' collaboration in planning content of program		060 Mission or contractor follow-up activity	P
049 Collaboration by participants' supervisors in planning training	P	061 Other (describe):	P
050 Participants' availability for training	P		
051 Other (describe):			

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PART II-B - Continued

3. FACTORS-COMMODITIES

PLACE AN "X" IN APPROPRIATE BLOCK!	062 FFF	063 NON-FFF	064 NO COMMODITY ELEMENT		072 Control measures against damage and deterioration in shipment.	P
065 Timeliness of AID/W program approval (i.e., PIO/C, Transfer Authorization).				P	073 Control measures against deterioration in storage.	P
066 Quality of commodities, adherence to specifications, marking.				P	074 Readiness and availability of facilities.	P
067 Timeliness in procurement or reconditioning.				P	075 Appropriateness of use of commodities.	P
068 Timeliness of shipment to port of entry.				P	076 Maintenance and spares support.	N
069 Adequacy of port and inland storage facilities.				P	077 Adequacy of property records, accounting and controls.	P
070 Timeliness of shipment from port to site.				P	078 Other (Describe):	
071 Control measures against loss and theft.				P		

Indicate in a concise narrative statement (under the heading a. Overall Implementation Performance, below) your summary appraisal of the status of project implementation, covering both significant achievements and problem areas. This should include any comments about the adequacy of provision of direct hire technicians as well as an overall appraisal of the comments provided under the three headings (b, c & d) which follow. For projects which include a dollar input for generation of local currency to meet local cost requirements, indicate the status of that input (see Detailed Instructions).

Discuss separately (under separate headings b, c & d) the status of Implementing Agency Actions, Participants and Commodities. Where above listed factors are causing significant problems (marked N), describe briefly in the appropriate narrative section: (1) the cause and source of the problem, (2) the consequences of not correcting it, and (3) what corrective action has been taken, called for, or planned by the Mission. Identify each factor discussed by its number.

079 NARRATIVE FOR PART II-B: (After narrative section a. Overall Implementation Performance, below, follow, on form AID 1020-25 I as needed, with the following narrative section headings: b. Implementing Agency, c. Participants, d. Commodities. List all narrative section headings in order. For any headings which are not applicable, mark them as such and follow immediately below with the next narrative section heading.)

a. Overall Implementation Performance.

Overall implementation of the project has been satisfactory although there are some weak spots. In the northern States, as pointed out in 8 and 106, support has been good and project activities have moved along with less interruptions than in other parts of the country. The disturbances of 1966 did not slow down the extension effort to any great extent. It was only after the six states were formed in 1968 that a slowdown occurred as personnel returned to their states of origin and a general shortage of funds disrupted and delayed the activation and continuation of programs. However, the problem of staff disruption has again been largely overcome (1969) as workers have settled in their new homes and work areas. USAID staff working in this area have generally been capable and numbers have been adequate.

The extension program in the Western State has been slowed down due to civil strife over a long period. Beginning in May, 1962 a succession of emergencies have materially reduced the effort the state has been able to put into extension and its general agricultural program (106). The heavy concentration of USAID extension technicians in the Western State have nevertheless played an important part in keeping the program rolling. The Mid-Western State program has been delayed by a number of factors including budget problems (012), the Civil War and, perhaps, the small number of USAID Advisors.

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PAR CONTINUATION SHEET

This sheet is to be used for any Narrative Sections for which sufficient space has not been provided on the form. Identify each narrative by its Part and Section Designation.

Originally three positions were scheduled for the Region, later State, but these were not concurrently filled for any length of time during the period 1965-1968 due to recruitment difficulties. In 1968, the extension training position at Warri was cancelled by USAID after the MidWest government failed to provide adequate counterpart and operational support. The Tree Crops Extension Advisor, (the only position continuously filled) in addition to his normal responsibilities, also served as State Extension Advisor. This responsibility for the gamut of extension activities meant not enough time could be spent on each and may have been part of the reason for a general slowdown in all aspects of the extension program (except in rubber extension) during the July, 1965-January, 1969 period. Currently the States position is filled and the incumbent reports good support for the activities he is involved in.

Participants have been sent for training and have returned to their work, by and large placed in positions that use the training they received. Under the 12-states set up, some of the six northern states (notably North-Eastern and North-Western) have not had adequate numbers of participants, but efforts are underway to correct this by sending more participants from the states that are now short of trained staff. In commodities the biggest problem is spare parts (076) for commodities previously brought in, especially automotive equipment, power tools and equipment, and electric generators. In almost no case can spare parts be obtained for the American made equipment. Some spare parts were brought in with the commodities but never seemed to be the parts that needed replacing. There were also delays in getting commodities through customs, some damage in transporting commodities to the states to which they were assigned, some storage problems, etc. These were generally worked out at the time with the proper officials.

b. The Status of Implementing Agency Actions
Not applicable

c. Participants

In the last two or three years the biggest problem has been the host country's financial inability to provide funds for the international travel. The situation in this respect was greatly improved in FY 1969 and looks better for FY 1970.

d. Commodities

Commodities bought in under this project have generally been used effectively. In the West, some of the grainbins have not been erected due to lack of Ministry internal coordination and in some cases a lack of funds. (See Audit Report 69 for more detail). In the Mid-West commodities procured for the Agbadu Farm Institute are now being put to use after remaining unused for over 2-years. No apparent difficulties exist in the northern states. As mentioned above, the biggest overall problem with project commodities is the lack of spare parts.

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PART III - ROLE OF THE COOPERATING COUNTRY

The following list of illustrative items are to be considered by the evaluator. In the block after only those items which significantly affect project effectiveness, write the letter P if the effect of the item is positive or satisfactory, or the letter N if the effect of the item is negative or less than satisfactory.

SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL FACTORS:	
080 Coordination and cooperation within and between ministries.	P
081 Coordination and cooperation of LDC gov't. with public and private institutions and private enterprise.	
082 Availability of reliable data for project planning, control and evaluation.	N
083 Competence and/or continuity in executive leadership of project.	P
084 Host country project funding.	N
085 Legislative changes relevant to project purposes.	
086 Existence and adequacy of a project-related LDC organization.	P
087 Resolution of procedural and bureaucratic problems.	
088 Availability of LDC physical resource inputs and/or supporting services and facilities.	P
089 Maintenance of facilities and equipment.	P
090 Resolution of tribal, class or caste problems.	
091 Receptivity to change and innovation.	P
092 Political conditions specific to project.	
093 Capacity to transform ideas into actions, i.e., ability to implement project plans.	P
094 Intent and/or capacity to sustain and expand the impact of the project after U.S. inputs are terminated.	P
095 Extent of LDC efforts to widen the dissemination of project benefits and services.	P
096 Utilization of trained manpower (e.g., participants, counterpart technicians) in project operations.	P
097 Enforcement of relevant procedures (e.g., newly established tax collection and audit system).	
098 Other:	
HOST COUNTRY COUNTERPART TECHNICIAN FACTORS:	
099 Level of technical education and/or technical experience.	P
100 Planning and management skills.	P
101 Amount of technician man years available.	P
102 Continuity of staff.	N
103 Willingness to work in rural areas.	
104 Pay and allowances.	
105 Other:	

In the space below for narrative provide a succinct discussion and overall appraisal of the quality of country performance related to this project, particularly over the past year. Consider important trends and prospects. See Detailed Instructions for an illustrative list of considerations to be covered.

For only those items marked N include brief statements covering the nature of the problem, its impact on the achievement of project targets (i.e., its importance) and the nature and cost of corrective action taken or planned. Identify each explanatory note.

106 NARRATIVE FOR PART III (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I):

For most of the life of this project, host country support has generally been good. When the project was inaugurated the former regions were in good financial condition and a great many subprojects were started, so that as conditions changed and money became scarce it was difficult to carry on all that were started. The package demonstration in the former Northern Region is a good example of ministry willingness to provide increasing amounts of financing, and even though their total money was less, the project was expanded from a small number to over 7000 demonstrations annually. (See 084 for discussion of current problems).

In the Western State extension activities have always been given a high priority. As an example may be cited the effort to train the staff already hired, give increased training to new staff, and at the same time to increase the number of staff members. Early in the project a semiannual inservice training effort was inaugurated for the divisional and higher staffs. This started in 1962 with about 60 persons receiving training. In January 1969, at the 13th semiannual session, over 250 senior officials were given a full week of training.

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The effort has now grown so that its size alone makes it necessary to schedule the use of a large auditorium with smaller rooms available for workshop sessions and committee meetings. The University of Ife cooperates not only in furnishing the meeting places but in providing high level speakers and session chairmen. This cooperation will no doubt be increased in the future now that agricultural research and nondegree training have been shifted from the ministry to the university. The ministry puts forth great effort into the training and uses it as an opportunity to show and describe to the senior staff all of the latest activities of the Ministry.

In the Mid-Western State the activities of the USAID extension program have received relatively good support. Shortage of funds have caused some delay, as has already been pointed out in O79. One example of Mid-Western support is the establishment of an information section. Largely with its own funds (although USAID furnished specialist guidance on TDY and some equipment) the ministry has established an information section that is meeting its needs in publications. The rubber development activities were continued even during the crisis period. The present advisor (arrived 1/69) reports good support in terms of both men and materials for the several activities in which he is involved.

Despite some exceptions, in general the counterpart support for the project has been excellent. At no time have any of our extension advisors been without counterparts, although sometimes persons of quite low rank were so classed. Only under ABU have the technicians not been provided with counterparts and this is because none are available rather than an unwillingness to provide them. There have also been cases of lack of continuity because of frequent transfer of senior staff (see 102). The lack of reliable data has made planning difficult (see 082)

The civil disturbances which began in 1962 in the West and finally culminated with the 1966 military coup and the civil war in 1967 have had a negative effect on cooperating country performance by diverting resources away from on-going development activities. The creation of 12 states in 1968 also disrupted extension activities while personnel were shifting and new state ministries being formed (see 012 and 084). However, the situation has stabilized and in some cases the formation of new ministries without established, rigid practices is resulting in more receptivity to change. There seems to be no doubt that once hostilities are over and finances are again available that extension programs will again be assigned a high priority by the state.

Explanatory Notes

082. As mentioned in other sections the scarcity of planning data at times handicaps the project. There are no reliable statistics of crop production, prices, fertilizer use, production costs, etc. Therefore, evaluating program direction, not being certain of base points, current conditions, and expected future developments, becomes extremely difficult. The extension services have recognized this problem and under the guidance of USAID advisors, are currently establishing a program of data collection.

084. Host country funding support has become a problem during the civil war period. Lack of funds slows down the achievement of project objectives, and is beginning to have a cumulative effect on personnel of the various agricultural ministries with whom USAID works. The current inability to travel throughout one's area, the lack of certain things required to do a good job seeing idle equipment, vehicles, and personnel has lowered the morale of many of the professional extension people. The fact that the extension programs haven't declined very far is a good sign that once sufficient funds are again available, the extension ball will bounce back to where it was before and then proceed to new heights as its momentum increases.

102. Continuity of staff has in some cases been a problem. In the case of the USAID extension advisor for the Western State's Ibadan Circle, the Principal Agricultural Officer's position was filled by six individuals in two years. Another case is the rubber extension program in the Mid-Western State. The USAID advisor has had four counterparts in two and a half years, mostly of such low rank as to be of no service in contacting the ministry's senior staff. Recently in the newly created states in the north, the switching around of personnel caused by their returning to their states of origin, has been an unsettling feature. Much of personnel transference in a less developed country is a sign of growth and cannot be avoided. To minimize the disruptive effect of personnel transfers requires careful long range planning, based on an assessment of ministry actions and relating this to participant and counterpart training.

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PART IV - PROGRAMMING IMPLICATIONS

IV-A - EFFECT ON PURPOSE AND DESIGN

Indicate in a brief narrative whether the Mission experience to date with this project and/or changing country circumstances call for some adjustment in project purposes or design, and why, and the approximate cost implications. Cover any of the following considerations or others that may be relevant. (See Detailed Instructions for additional illustrative considerations.) Relevant experience or country situations that were described earlier can simply be referenced. The spelling out of specific changes should be left to the appropriate programming documents, but a brief indication of the type of change contemplated should be given here to clarify the need for change.

For example, changes might be indicated if they would:

1. better achieve program/project purposes;
2. address more critical or higher priority purposes within a goal plan;
3. produce desired results at less cost;
4. give more assurance of lasting institutional development upon U.S. withdrawal.

107 NARRATIVE FOR PART IV-A (Continue on form AID 1020-25 I):

Overall, the project continues to make significant contribution to the development and improvement of the extension services in the Nigerian states and in the extension activities at or under Ahmadu Bella University. Recently a change in approach was instigated, in that more emphasis is being placed on crop production increase programs. While USAID extension activities have always been directed to the broad area of increasing agricultural production, the current program will focus on export and food crops in specific areas.

With extension principles and philosophy soundly entrenched in each developing extension service in the country, with strong ministerial support of the process and as far as they can financially, and with the abundant results of personal guidance of the USAID extension advisors evident over a wide spectrum of the Nigerian staffs, it seems quite safe to say that the development of the institution of agricultural extension in Nigeria is well founded and will be adequately carried on after USAID's withdrawal. The only factor we have been unable to do much about is the establishment of an extension service in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. We do have assurances, however, from representatives of the ministry, that upon cessation of hostilities in the country and restoration of normalcy, forming a federal extension service will be given a high priority.

IV-B - PROPOSED ACTION

108 This project should be (Place an "X" in appropriate block(s)):

1. Continued as presently scheduled in PIP.	
2. Continued with minor changes in the PIP, made at Mission level (not requiring submission of an amended PIP to AID/W).	
3. Continued with significant changes in the PIP (but not sufficient to require a revised PROP). A formally revised PIP will follow.	
4. Extended beyond its present schedule to (Date): Mo. ___ Day ___ Yr. ___. Explain in narrative, PROP will follow.	
5. Substantively revised. PROP will follow.	
6. Evaluated in depth to determine its effectiveness, future scope, and duration.	X
7. Discontinued earlier than presently scheduled. Date recommended for termination: Mo. ___ Day ___ Yr. ___	
8. Other. Explain in narrative.	

109 NARRATIVE FOR PART IV-B:

The PROP and the PIP for this project are currently under preparation. No significant changes are seen as necessary in the nine work plans on which the project is based. During FY 1970 an in-depth evaluation of the project is scheduled. On the basis of this evaluation the future scope, duration, and make-up of the project will be determined.

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