DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[illegible]

TO: AIDTO CIRCULAR XA-____ 1967

Jerry = Mr Schaefer [illegible] you can't [illegible] — [illegible]

FROM: AID/W

SUBJECT: Agricultural Information: Extension Pilot Projects in Nigeria

REFERENCE: (a) AIDTO Circular XA-[illegible], dated May [illegible], 1966; (b) AIDTO Circular XA-[illegible], dated October [illegible], 1966

This is the second case history of a successful approach in the field of develop agriculture in Africa. The first case (see Ref. A) was on the use of [illegible] [illegible] through a livestock improvement project. The second case study [illegible] [illegible] lessons [illegible] intensified agricultural extension effort in [illegible] Nigeria.

This case provides useful guidelines to other Missions in Africa [illegible] extension projects [illegible] production programs. [illegible]

The case on the following pages was written by [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

62007709

DRAFTED BY: [illegible] | OFFICE: AFR/[illegible] | DATE: [illegible] | APPROVED BY: [illegible]

AIRGRAM

CONTINUATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FROM: AMCONSUL KANO TEXT IN

TO:

[illegible]

PILOT EXTENSION PROJECTS IN NIGERIA

PAGE

INTRODUCTION .....
BACKGROUND .....
THE PILOT AREAS .....
PATTERN OF IMPLEMENTATION .....
Step 1. Planning .....
Step 2. Obtaining High Level Support .....
Step 3. Obtaining Local Support .....
Step 4. Establishing the Setting .....
Step 5. Staff Training .....
Step 6. Rural Youth .....
Step 7. The Package Approach .....
Step 8. Information Units .....
Step 9. Supporting Activities .....
RESULTS TO DATE .....
NOTES AND COMMENTS .....
FORWARD PLANS .....
SOURCES OF INFORMATION .....
SUMMARY CRITIQUE .....

INTRODUCTION

The key role of extension [illegible] the welfare of farm families in developing [illegible] effective planning and implementation is [illegible].

One purpose in describing this [illegible] tion of the most important elements [illegible] activity still must prove itself [illegible] approaches and resources [illegible] may not be effective. But it should be useful to [illegible] what we can.

The objective of this pilot extension project is [illegible] philosophy of agricultural extension [illegible] large scale. The pilot project therefore [illegible] implementing responsibility. After the first [illegible] limary results of the pilot project could be [illegible] were decided to expand the demonstration approach [illegible].

BACKGROUND

Before Nigerian independence in 1960 agricultural extension was practically non-existent in Northern Nigeria. Agricultural extension [illegible] was thought to be limited to a few irrigation, seed multiplication, and [illegible] on a small scale. A total of 20 demonstration farms, ~~[illegible] centers~~, [illegible]

to show 4,000,000 farm families how to improve their farming. The great dilution of untrained extension workers, ineffective extension methods, and diversion of extension to regulatory work resulted in no more than about 5,000 farm families being introduced to improved farming methods.

Such was the situation when USAID and Ministry of Agriculture officials began discussions soon after independence. The general plan for USAID assistance worked out at that time has been the basis for all later activity. The Ministry desired to establish a pilot project to iron out organizational and operational difficulties before launching into a full scale program. Accordingly, the plan devised by USAID included a five-man USAID advisory team, fully supported by Ministry resources.

Two pilot areas were selected on the basis of their potential response to extension techniques. To each of these a USAID provincial extension advisor was assigned full time. An information unit was established at Samaru 1/, with a USAID information specialist, to bring together the crop recommendations made by agricultural research, to put it into understandable language, to illustrate it with charts, posters, and other audio-visual aids, and to set up reproduction facilities to turn out the hundreds of copies for the two pilot areas. A fourth USAID technician, an extension training adviser, was stationed at the Ministry's school of agriculture at Samaru to develop the extension training of future Ministry field workers. This team of four advisors was put under a fifth USAID technician, an area extension advisor, located at Ministry headquarters in Kaduna, to coordinate USAID efforts in extension and to function as counterpart to the Nigerian Chief Agricultural Officer (head of the extension service in Northern Nigeria).

An objective of the Six-Year Development Plan (1962-1968) for Northern Nigeria is to establish a more intensive agricultural extension organization. With an average extension workload for each extension worker of about 2,000 farm families, it will require about 2,000 trained workers, posted throughout Northern Nigeria's 13 provinces, to reach all farm families.

THE PILOT AREAS

The areas for the pilot phase of the extension program and information project were selected by the Ministry. The Gusau pilot area includes 14 districts 2/. In the 1963 census the area contained an estimated 140,000 farm families, each typically cultivating up to five acres. The town of Gusau is the administrative headquarters of Sokoto East Division, one of four divisions in Sokoto Province.

1/ Later reorganization placed the information unit in the Extension Research Liaison Section jointly administered by the Ministry and Ahmadu Bello University.

2/ A district in Nigeria is comparable to a township in the United States. In the same context a division is comparable to a county, and a province to a State.

The other pilot area is Gombe, one of three divisions of Gombe Province. The town of Gombe is the headquarters of the province and the site of the Emir, the civilian, religious, and political head of the province. The Gombe pilot area comprises 11 districts, with a total estimated population of 116,000 farm families. The average farm family cultivates about the same size area as in Gusau, up to five acres.

Although the two pilot areas are separated geographically by about 350 miles, they are quite similar in several respects. Their average rainfall is from 35 to 40 inches, falling mostly from about the middle of May to about the end of September. The remainder of the year, from the first part of October to the middle of May, is the dry season. (In Gusau the dry season tends to be slightly longer than in Gombe.)

The main crops of both areas are cotton and groundnuts, while the major food crops are guineacorn (sorghum), maize (corn), and millet. Approximately one fifth of the farmers own plows and bullocks. Some farmers do custom plowing for other farmers. By and large, all farmers live in villages and go back and forth to their land, which typically is fragmented into small pieces.

PATTERN OF IMPLEMENTATION

Analysis of the implementation involved in this pilot demonstration project shows it consists of several identifiable steps.

Step 1. Planning

The first activity of the USAID advisors was to familiarize themselves with the local situations. They gave serious study to the civil government and to the Native Authority (NA) 3/ structures, local customs, communication facilities, educational level of the people, agricultural practices, and the past and present activities of the Ministry of Agriculture.

With this knowledge each advisor and his counterparts -- the Ministry's Principal Agricultural Officers (PAOs) and Divisional Officers -- developed a work plan for the pilot area, based on the over-all project work plan for extension in Northern Nigeria. Care was taken that nothing in the plan would conflict with local customs, religion, or government policy, while developing a workable procedure for each pilot area. The main purpose of the work plan was to outline the organization of the agricultural personnel (both Ministry and Native Authority), the local voluntary leadership, and to set forth the goals and procedures for the extension work in the villages.

3/ Native Authority is the name of the local government in each emirate (ethnic group) of Northern Nigeria, and handles all administrative functions within the emirate. It is headed by the emir and operated by the emir's council, a group of from 12 to 18 elders. Each elder is in charge of an administrative area such as education, health, natural resources (in which agriculture is located), prisons, justice, trade and commerce, district heads, taxation, and others. All local activities carried on in the emirate must be with the knowledge and approval of the Native Authority.

Step 2. Obtaining High Level Support

This step involved the approval of both the Ministry and the Native Authorities. As far as the Ministry was concerned these plans were immediately acceptable as the Inspectorate and Divisional Officers had helped in their development. To get the sanction of the Native Authority, the Ministry's agricultural officers arranged meetings with NA provincial councils, which after the plans were fully explained, accepted them. Following this approval, both the Sultan of Sokoto and the Emir of Gombe, as titular heads of their respective provinces, pledged their support, issued letters to their district heads requesting cooperation, and thereby set the stage for the district and village heads to participate in this endeavor.

Step 3. Obtaining Local Support

Now having support of all who had the power to make or break this project, the next step was to meet with district and village heads to explain the plans and to [illegible] them in their responsibility of forming the extension councils for districts and villages.

Step 4. Establishing the Pattern

The objective of this step was to organize staff and local people. As personnel were limited, it was decided to work only in those districts that could be fully [illegible]. Major effort could then be made to establish a pattern for other districts [illegible] as staff become available. An agricultural assistant was assigned to each [illegible] to be in charge of all extension work. Under him were three to five government and Native Authority agricultural instructors assigned to major villages of each district. An assistant agricultural superintendent was placed in charge of each group of such districts. An agricultural superintendent, responsible to the divisional officer, was assigned over-all responsibility of the extension program for that division. Each USAID advisor was in regular contact with the agricultural superintendent, the divisional officer, and the principal agricultural officer.

With the cooperation of district and village heads, farmer councils, already established in traditional village and district advisory units, were used as a medium to launch the project. Each council was responsible to assist the agricultural extension workers in planning and executing the demonstrational activities in the district or village. This included gathering information on the local situation, identifying problems of concern to farmers, deciding on practices to be included in the village plans of work, and assisting in carrying out the program. They helped to select farmers as demonstrators and to arrange village extension meetings and farmers' tours to observe results of demonstrations.

Step 5. Staff Training

Quarterly in-service training meetings of one week were conducted to train staff. All five USAID advisors (two provincial, extension training associated with the Samaru school of agriculture, information with the Extension Research Liaison Section, and area extension at Ministry headquarters) assisted the Ministry in training [illegible]

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

senior staff with supervisory responsibilities. The senior men returned to their divisions to train junior staff of village workers. The USAID advisors assisted the supervisors in following up in the field to see that the village workers carried out educational and organizational work. Further training and assistance was given on the job wherever necessary.

Step 6. Rural Youth

Rural youth work was established and clubs were organized as an integral part of the extension work in selected districts having extension demonstrations. Each club carried out communal projects, with some members having individual projects. The projects were carried out according to recommended practices so they could serve as good demonstrations in the communities.

Step 7. The Package Approach

a) The package approach is designed to show the maximum visual difference between the demonstration plot and the local way of farming. It is based on the fact that the more dramatic the result the faster the farmer will adopt a new practice. It was therefore decided that a 20 percent increase in yield would be the minimum for any crop to be used in the demonstrations. Those demonstrations likely to produce less than 20 percent were deferred until research yielded additional recommendations to achieve a higher percentage increase. A package demonstration is literally a package containing all materials and instructions necessary for a given crop according to the current recommendations of research.

b) A package worth $4 to $5 contained sufficient physical inputs for a quarter-acre plot as follows:

1) Improved seed of a variety recommended by research for the area at the recommended spacing,

2) Dressing material for the seed furnished,

3) Fertilizer as recommended for the area,

4) A metal sign 18" x 24" with the Ministry of Agriculture symbol and lettered in the local dialect, calling attention to the demonstration and what was being shown; the signs have metal legs and are painted in Nigerian colors -- green and white; they can be used five to seven years with semiannual repainting.

5) Wood stakes or pegs of 2" x 2" by 18" long; painted white and placed at the four corners of the demonstration plot as well as on the check plot.

6) If research has recommendations for insect control, insecticide and a hand-operated sprayer are included; if the harvest is to be stored by the farmer, grain storage insecticides are included.

7) A step-by-step pamphlet, called either Recommended Practices or Production Guide; written in simple language and covering every step from site selection through harvest and storage.

c) The extension men are trained to use the package at quarterly in-service training sessions. They have received one or two years' pre-service training on the production of major crops for the area. In support of the items in the package, each extension worker is furnished the following audio-visual supplies.

1) A flipbook showing in simple drawings each of the recommended practices for a crop. The size is 20" x 28" for use at farmer meetings.

2) Posters to place on extension notice boards located in villages to draw attention to the next step in production of a given crop.

3) Leaflets in comic strip style to hand to farmers at demonstrations and other meetings.

4) Handbills to give to farmers on market days and at agricultural shows reminding them to get fertilizers or improved seed. These are miniature posters.

5) A mobile movie unit that visits each extension worker bi-monthly to assist in preparing and presenting an educational program to the village people. Usually a talk is given by the village chief or head, followed by a recording made by the Emir or other VIP. The extension worker discusses pertinent items and answers questions. After this a slide show is presented showing the step-by-step improved practices on a given crop. The narrative for the slides is either read over the public address system or played from a tape over the same system. If slides of local people and scenes are available these are shown. Finally, after the subject matter discussions are completed, an entertainment movie is shown.

d) A package demonstration is broken down into four or five phases of production. Method demonstrations are conducted at the plot site for each phase. At planting time the extension worker shows assembled farmers how to dress seed, depth of planting, spacing of seeds, ridging, and other practices. At another method demonstration he shows proper fertilizer application. At still another he demonstrates insect control. Finally he demonstrates harvest and storage. In addition to the method demonstration, each extension man organizes a walking tour of several package demonstration plots surrounding the village. Timing of this tour is important and should be planned when the crops have reached their maximum growth. These tours give rise to interest and competition among farmers.

e) A farmer participating in a package demonstration does all the labor on his plot. The plot is sited as a part of the farmer's own field and is pegged out at the corners and along a well travelled path or road. The farmer receives free fertilizer, seed, seed dressing material, insecticides, sprayer, and grain storage insecticides on condition he will follow the instructions of the extension worker and harvest the demonstration plots and check plots separately. No problems have been encountered in finding cooperating farmers. The occasional failures are due to marauding sheep, goats, cattle, and monkeys, or to drought.

Step 8. Information Units

In each pilot area an agricultural extension information unit was developed to furnish teaching materials and aids for the field workers. In addition, the Ministry's information section helped support extension workers by distributing training materials produced by the section or under local contract. Agricultural fairs, held annually in each division, were used to further teach agricultural production practices. Organized tours for VIPs, such as district and village heads as well as farm leaders, visited demonstration unit farms, farm institutes, and farm training centers to see improved practices and to observe the results. This increased enthusiasm and support.

Step 9. Supporting Activities

Other Ministry programs, such as fertilizer and seed distribution, mixed farming, tractor hiring units, and seed multiplication activities were coordinated into the extension program. Government policies on all agricultural programs are explained to the farmers by the extension workers in cooperation with the agricultural councils.

RESULTS TO DATE

1) The average yield on the farms of demonstrators increased significantly. For example, based on 1964 plot yields, for each shilling (14¢ US) invested in improved practices, the return from the demonstration plots over return from check plots amounted to five shillings for groundnuts; two shillings six pence for cotton, and five shillings six pence for guinea-corn.

2) In 1965, a large percentage of the farmers cooperating in 1964 extended the improved practices to their entire farms. Farmers who cooperated in the package demonstration in 1964 were contacted in August 1965 to determine to what degree they were following the recommended practices without any direct supervision. Due to various reasons, all farmers were not available for the survey, but all farmers available were surveyed. (See Table 1.) Figures for 1966 on the 1965 demonstrations are not yet available.

3) There has been a significant increase in the number of village and district councils formed as result of the package demonstration activity. In 1964 there were 12 village councils and two district councils in Gusau, six village councils and two district councils in Gombe. In 1965 there were 35 village councils and six district councils in Gusau, and 18 village councils and four district councils in Gombe. In 1966 there are 38 village councils and eight district councils in Gusau, and 21 village councils and four district councils in Gombe.

4) In 1964 yields on improved practices plots were 72 percent greater than on check plots and in 1965 they were 39 percent greater. (See Table 2).

TABLE 1

Survey on Adoption in 1965 of Improved Practices Demonstrated in 1964 in the Gusau and Gombe Pilot Areas

Improved Practices	Millet Gusau 1/	Guineacorn Gusau	Guineacorn Gombe	Groundnuts Gusau	Groundnuts Gombe	Cotton Gusau	Cotton Gombe	Cotton IPW Millet Gusau 3/
Variety	NA 2/.	NA	73%	80%	85%	NA	NA	NA
Date of Planting	100%	100%	53%	80%	40%	17%	87%	67%
Seed Dressing	79%	69%	88%	66%	61%	NA	NA	NA
Spacing	60%	40%	70%	83%	61%	83%	71%	100%
Ridging	62%	34%	83%	93%	83%	75%	97%	80%
Thinning	86%	84%	57%	NA	NA	50%	88%	40%
Crop Rotation	NA	NA	75%	NA	89%	NA	90%	NA
Tie Ridging	59%	50%	8%	63%	10%	17%	10%	40%
Fertilizer	34%	53%	33%	63%	47%	42%	33%	50%
Number of Farmers Surveyed	29	32	40	30	53	12	42	5

Total number of farmers surveyed - 243

1/ Millet not planted in Gombe in 1964. 2/ NA = Not Applicable.

3/ Cotton IPW Millet not planted in Gombe in 1964.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF PACKAGE DEMONSTRATION RESULTS OF 1964 AND 1965 PILOT EXTENSION DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN GUSAU AND GOMBE, NORTHERN NIGERIA

A. Gusau Pilot Area

Item	Millet		Groundnuts		Guineacorn		Cotton	
	plots	lbs.	plots	lbs.	plots	lbs.	plots	lbs.
1964	(No.)		(No.)		(No.)		(No.)	
Average yield/acre	35	2192	33	1731	31	2044	9	783
Average yield/acre (check)	35	1325	32	1053	29	1267	8	323
Average yield/acre increase		867	[illegible]	678		777		460
Increase (Percent)		65.4		64.4		61.3		140.9
1965								
Average yield/acre	12	1814	55	2138	50	1774	20	655
Average yield/acre (check)	12	1142	54	1521	50	1060	20	379
Average yield/acre increase		672		617		714		276
Increase (Percent)		37.0		28.9		40.3		42.1

Item	Cotton Interplanted with Millet		Yams		Sugar Cane	
	plots	lbs.	plots	lbs.	plots	lbs.
1964	(No.)		(No.)		(No.)	
Average yield/acre	14	548	5	2120	2	5588
Average yield/acre (check)	14	278	5	1196	2	3720
Average yield/acre increase		270		772		1868
Increase (Percent)		97.0		77.0		50.2
1965						
Average yield/acre	16	563	5	3603	8	43149
Average yield/acre (check)	16	385	5	2832	8	33759
Average yield/acre increase		178		771		9390
Increase (Percent)		31.6		21.4		21.8

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

B. Gombe Pilot Area

Item	Millet Plots	Millet lbs.	Groundnuts Plots	Groundnuts lbs.	Guineacorn Plots	Guineacorn lbs.	Cotton Plots	Cotton lbs.
	(No.)		(No.)		(No.)		(No.)	
1964								
Average yield/acre	[illegible]		70	1681	62	1968	62	1169
Average yield/acre (check)	[illegible]		68	903	62	1063	62	753
Average yield/acre increase				778		665		416
Increase (Percent)				86.1		52.7		54.8
1965								
Average yield/acre	48	2213	72	2218	70	1814	79	1117
Average yield/acre (check)	48	1161	72	1390	70	1785	79	802
Average yield/acre increase		602		828		29		315
Increase (Percent)		38.0		59.5		1.6		39.3

Item	Cowpeas Plots	Cowpeas lbs.	Maize Plots	Maize lbs.	Rice Plots	Rice lbs.
1965						
Average yield/acre	11	838	10	2572	8	2345
Average yield/acre (check)	11	446	10	1588	8	1730
Average yield/acre increase		392		948		615
Increase (Percent)		85.5		61.5		35.5

NOTES AND GUIDELINES

Phasing of the Pilot Areas

Phase 1. Trial phase, using the two pilot areas of Gusau Division and Gombe Division, with a USAID extension advisor in each area. This was begun in 1963, continued until 1965.

Phase 2. To move the extension project into each province, six USAID extension advisors were assigned in FY 1966 to the entire Northern Region. Some cover three provinces each. In this way each of the 13 provinces will have part of its area in the package demonstration project. With large areas to cover, the main area of responsibility for the USAID advisors will be training.

Phase 3. By the beginning of FY 1968 a total of nine USAID advisors is planned, subject to availability of funds, so that no advisor will have more than two of the smaller of middle sized provinces, and the larger provinces will each have one advisor. (Of the nine advisors, four are to be assigned two provinces each, the other five to have one each). The objective for the advisors is to follow up on training and to encourage

junior staff members in their work in the villages, eventually to reach all farmers.

Phase 4. By FY 1969 it is planned to have a USAID advisor in each province to assure a final concentrated implementation of the package approach.

Phase Out. As tours of the USAID advisors come to a close after FY 1972, the extension package demonstration project will phase out. By that time the Ministry and the Native Authority's field program should be reaching all farmers in the villages of the 13 provinces of the North.

Information. Informational and educational materials -- such as slide sets, posters, pamphlets, technical bulletins -- were used extensively. Materials for direct farmer education and for the village extension workers were counted in simple, familiar terms. For example, many volume measurements were stated in the familiar local bags and bundles instead of pounds or kilograms. Research technical notes were issued monthly. Production bulletins were published for the four major crops of the region. A series of pamphlets titled "Recommended Practices" was prepared for the principal crops.

Liaison. Liaison was maintained with many regional agencies which provided valuable data and assistance. These agencies included the agricultural and research sections at Ahmadu Bello University, the FAO Socio-Economic Survey of Peasant Agriculture, the schools of agriculture (certificate giving, non-degree schools operated by the Ministry of Agriculture), and the Ministry's research section.

Storage. Farm centers in the regions furnished storage facilities for the produce that was harvested above subsistence requirements.

Research. Besides research activities already mentioned, emphasis will continue on cash crops. In general the extension-research feedback now provided by the ERLS (Extension Research Liaison Section) will bring the needs of the field into closer scrutiny by research. At the same time results of research will be available, through extension efforts, to the farmer. As time goes on more active guidance will be taking place from Ministry headquarters as planning units take shape and begin to interpret demands of the present into programs of the future.

General Extension. At the present time the Northern Ministry's agricultural extension program has expanded to each of the 13 provinces. As the number of package demonstrations increases, staff must be enlarged and trained. The scale intended for general extension is to reach all farmers with an average workload of about 5,000 farm families per field worker by 1968, and one worker per 1,000 farm families by 1973.

Farm Institute "Farmers". The farm institute "Farmer" program is to continue in full force. By FY 1967 it is planned that about 2,000 "Farmer" will graduate from the institutes. Groups of five promising young men, interested in farming, are selected from a village, sent to the division farm institute for intensive schooling of one year, and returned to their villages as models for a progressive agriculture.

Young Farmers Club Work. Rural youth work is part of the education activity in each of the 13 provinces. Preliminary activity in youth work, mentioned in a field survey report of March 1963 to 1965, found enthusiasm increase in establishing 4-H work throughout the country. The Ministry of Agriculture is one of four ministries [illegible] promoting young farmers clubs in Northern Nigeria. The Ministry's Farm Institute Division is interested in village youth clubs as a part of the agricultural extension effort. In the two pilot areas a total of 16 clubs were organized. At the Farm Institutes extension advisory personnel are assigned to the various provinces, who [illegible] in youth club work. At the present time [illegible] Northern Nigeria has 272 clubs, membership of over 5,000. Of the clubs, 180 are in schools, mostly of the primary type. The remaining 92 clubs are in villages. It is intended that youth clubs will be established in all villages where progressive farmers assistance is now [illegible]. It is expected that by FY 1969 girls clubs will be established in the five provinces where it is planned that home economics activities will be under way.

FORMAL PLAN

Information Units

By the beginning of FY 1968 it is planned to have two mobile information units in each of the 13 provinces of Northern Nigeria, with a European staff in each unit including a driver-projectionist. In each unit Province the ability to use the production of educational materials, much of the material now carried by the Extension Research Liaison Section will be assumed by the local extension units. Thus, such materials as newsletters, posters, photographs, and other [illegible] by the regional section, will be made and reproduced locally by the provincial units, using local captions and titles, in the local language and dialect.

Home Economics Work. Home economics activities in Northern Nigeria are [illegible] in the Federative stage. The concept of home economics [illegible] and established in the Ministry of Agriculture. Home Economics training [illegible] have started at the Samaru School of Agriculture. The first class of 20 girls [illegible] graduated from the two-year course in December 1965. The second class of 27 girls will graduate in December 1966. In FY 1965 home economics demonstration centers were budgeted and completion of the centers is planned for the end of FY 1967. Two of these will be homes for home economics pilot areas (one each in Gusau and Ilorin), with establishment to start in January 1967. The third center is to be in Zaria Province and will be the training center for women selected to be home economics supervisors.

1/ The other three are Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Welfare and Community Development, and the Ministry of Animal and Forest Resources.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Future plans for home economics include the establishment in FY 1960 of two home economics subject matter specialists at the Extension Research Liaison Section at Ibadan. For field work it is planned in FY 1960 to establish home economics work in one province each year, staffing with graduates in home economics from the Yaba School of Agriculture.

SOURCES OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Shortly before the pilot project was to start, the need for recommendations and information materials was seen. Under the supervision of a USIS specialist, recommendations for the crops grown on farms and farms were identified, written in simple language, checked with the personnel involved, and made ready for production. As final reproduction was performed on Nigerian duplicators, 44 leaflets and simple bulletins were produced for the first months information materials on four crops. These duplicated drawings were the basis of the first Nigerian and other.

As the pilot projects unfolded at both pilot farms, the demand grew, not only for larger volume of information materials, but also for a wider variety. The limited resources of the information section could not do both, so much of the actual reproduction of the leaflets and bulletins was performed by local commercial printers contracted by the Ministry. The information section then could devote attention to increasing the volume of action and mass screen production of posters, color drawings for flipcharts and flipbooks, slide sets, and movies.

At about the time the pilot farms were started, the increased activity of providing the extension handling and related mass materials indicated that the staff of technicians in Extension must also be increased [1]. The Extension Research Liaison Section, created in 1953, has added a gay Nigerian extension and technical aide assigned to the staff of Extension Training to the Service. The Section has eight Professional personnel. The information branch is made up of 18 staff and there are two national workers.

SOURCES OF DATA

Here are the key factors that have made this pilot project successful to date? Recognizing the most critical factors of a successful activity is always difficult. However, application of the more factors to another country or even another area of the same country is no guarantee of reasonable success. But certain consistent factors emerge from analysis of the Ibadan-Ilesha project (and other similar projects around the world).

a) Support from national and provincial agencies. The active cooperation from the Minister of Agriculture and the Chief of Ibadan Province [illegible]

---

[1] In FY 1960 the total number of the Extension Branch has grown considerably [illegible] staff of 40 officers. This was made up of Headquarters -- 10 Nigerian, 1a Nigerian Lecturer, one Governing Body; Flipbooks -- three Nigerians, three Ibadan, and nine Group; and State Aide -- three Nigerians in Ibadan, with five aide of each Nigerian to each of the 13 provinces.

and action by local authorities and local farmers.

2) Timely provision of outside inputs. The package supplied free of charge and on time to the farmer cooperators furnished tangible and beneficial assistance.

3) Manageable operations. The scope of the Gusau-Gombe project in terms of farmers, villages, and crops was within the managerial competency and numbers of the Nigerian personnel and the American advisors.

4) Involvement of local people and authorities. After the stamp of approval by high authority, local involvement was obtained through regular contacts, increasing participation in decision making, and playback of results. Obviously, many other factors were essential, such as training of staff, timely delivery of the package, transportation of the field workers, and other logistical support. Credit and marketing were not crucial factors at the early stages when the project was of relatively small scale.

5) Perhaps the important lesson of Gusau-Gombe project is that imagination and diligence by both Ministry officials and USAID advisors, actively backed by strong support of regional and local government authorities, can utilize well known extension principles in getting acceptance of improved practices in the pilot areas.

It remains to be seen, now that the package demonstration approach is being expanded to other divisions in the same provinces and to divisions in other provinces, just how far and fast the project can go. Evaluation studies now in progress on the expanded program should answer this and other questions.

RUSK

CABLE ROOM SEND TO: RABAT
TUNIS
BAMAKO
LAGOS
ACCRA
NAIROBI
KAMPALA
TANZANIA
ADDIS ABABA
KHARTOUM

620077D (12)

PD-AAC-M1

PROJECT AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AID)
AN AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND
THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION
AN AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

The above-named parties hereby mutually agree to carry out a project in accordance with the terms set forth herein and the terms set forth in the attached documents dated and in any additional annexes attached hereto.

This Project Agreement is further subject to the terms of the following agreement between the two governments, as modified and supplemented:

☐ Mutual Assistance and Technical Cooperation Agreement

☒ Economic Cooperation Agreement dated 1948

☐ Other

1. Project No. 620-11-110-770
2. Amendment No. 045
3. Original No. 9
Revision No.
4. Project Title: Agricultural Extension and Production Management
5. Project Description and Explanation: See Annex A attached
6. AID Appropriation Symbol: 72-1101004
7. AID Allotment Symbol: 054-50-620-00-69-01

8. Source of Financing	Previous Total (a)	Increase (b)	Decrease (c)	Total to Date (d)
(a) Aid		$146,000		$ 146,000
(b) Contract Services				
(c) Commodities		23,719		23,719
(d) Participants (Commodity)		$ 120,000		$120,000
(e) Other Costs		$ 2,281		$ 2,281
(f) Contributions Against Commodities - Nigerian Counterpart				
(g) Total				
(h) Technical and Other Services				
(i) Commodities				
(j) Other Costs				
(k) Grand Total				

Attached to and forming part of this agreement are:
Annex A - Project Description
Annex B - Participant Waiver
Standard Provision Annex

Date of Original Agreement	Date of Last Revision	Final Contribution Date
June 24, 1970		June 30, 1970

For the Government Of Nigeria:
E. Martins.
Ministry of Economic Development and Rehabilitation

For the Director, AID:
Vernon C. Johnson for
Michael H. B. Adler, Director, USAID

AID 1020-1 (7-68) PRO-AG ANNEX	PROJECT AGREEMENT BETWEEN AID AND MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION AN AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA	1. PROJECT NO. 620-11-110-770	3. ORIGINAL [X]
		2. AGREEMENT NO. 045	REVISION NO.
		ANNEX A	SHEET 1 OF SHEET 6

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITY TARGETS

A. Under this project, USAID is providing assistance to Nigeria as follows:

1. To the States

State	Ministry	USAID position
Benue-Plateau	Ministry of Natural Resources	State extension advisor; Jos
Kano	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	State extension advisor; Kano
Kwara	Ministry of Natural Resources and Cooperatives	State extension advisor; Ilorin
Mid-Western	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	State extension advisor; Benin
North-Central	Ministry of Natural Resources and Cooperatives	State extension advisor; Agricultural advisor (area); Kaduna.
North-Eastern	Ministry of Natural Resources and Cooperatives	State extension advisor; Maiduguri
North-Western	Ministry of Natural Resources and Cooperatives	State extension advisor; Agricultural advisor (area); Sokoto.
Western	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	Extension adv. (prov) Abeokuta; Extension adv. (prov) Akure; Extension adv. (prov) Ibadan; Extension adv. (info), Ibadan Lvstk adv-swine (ext), Oyo; Lvstk adv-beef (ext) Ibadan.

FOR THE COOPERATING AGENCY	FOR THE DIRECTOR, AID
Contributions	Vernon C. Johnson for
Ministry of Economic Development	Michael H. B. Adler, Director, USAID.

2. To Ahmadu Bello University

Extension Research Liaison Section
Samaru

Extension adv. (info), Lvstk Adv. (ext), Agr. Engineering (ext), Irrigation farming Adv. (ext).

B. The overall target of this project is to assist each of the states and the university in establishing, expanding, and improving dynamic extension organizations that will reach farmers with practical information which they can put to use in livestock and crop production and thereby help to increase their income and attain a higher level of living. The small Nigerian farmer produces the bulk of both food and export crops as well as livestock and livestock products. An effective extension service, based on adequate research results to provide solutions to livestock and crop production problems, is a requisite for expanding production of agricultural products.

II. COURSE OF ACTION

A. Major Phases of the Project

1. In all States (the six northern, western, and mid-western states)

a. Increase Production of Export and Food Crops

At present assistance is required for multiplying, processing, and distributing seed of food crops. Although there is a somewhat stronger desire to increase export crops, there is still the basic need for strengthening and demonstrating the use of fertilizer, disease and insect control, and storage of seed of export crops. This is the area of major program emphasis of the USAID extension project.

b. Manpower Training and Development

Inservice and on-the-job training of staff are important functions of all USAID extension advisors. Training is also carried out at schools of agriculture for field staff, farm training centers for local extension workers, and at farm institutes for young adult farmers. The USAID extension advisors carry out manpower training and development activities in close cooperation with the senior

staff of the state extension services and with appropriate intermediate and divisional agricultural officers. Returned participants have been and are being effectively utilized in inservice training.

c. YFC and Home Economics Activities

In an effort to present a combined farm family approach, extension work with rural youth and farm women, where appropriate, will be encouraged.

d. Program and Project Planning Assistance

Thorough consideration of economic factors is essential to enable the states to set up their priorities and plan their programs. There is a pressing need for improvement in the economic analysis area if the states are to achieve significant increases in agricultural production, particularly in cash crops, and optionally utilize limited resources.

2. In the Western State

a. USAID provides an extension information advisor to assist in identifying useful information, putting it into simple, practical form, and in training village extension workers to use it in support of the local extension program.

b. USAID provides two advisors to assist in carrying livestock practices to farmers and groups of farmers. One of these in the area of beef extension, the other in swine extension. (The swine extension advisor departed Nigeria in April 1970 and the position was terminated.)

3. At Ahmadu Bello University. At ERLS (Extension Research Liaison Section) USAID provides the following extension specialists:

a. Extension Information Advisor. The visual aids, printed matter, and other teaching materials necessary to make the local extension worker more effective, are produced by the EDU (extension information unit) part of ERLS and provided to the six northern states through the individual state EDUs. (This position was changed over to the irrigation farming advisor (extension) in March 1970.)

b. Livestock Advisor (Extension). To assist the ERLS and the extension services of the six northern states to formulate and develop a livestock husbandry extension program.

c. Agricultural Engineering Advisor-Farm Machinery (Extension). To assist ERLS and the extension services of the six northern states to formulate and develop a livestock husbandry extension program.

d. Irrigation Farming Advisor (Extension). To assist ERLS and the extension services of the six northern states to formulate and develop an extension program in the irrigation and agronomic aspects of crop production.

B. Planning For The Project

1. Overall Planning. A national extension advisor in the office of Food and Agriculture, USAID/Lagos, is provided to stimulate the extension work at the Federal level, in each State, and under Ahmadu Bello University and to assure coordination of the USAID extension advisors with those of the Nigerian governmental agencies concerned.

2. Each USAID extension advisor will coordinate his activities with his appropriate state Ministry or University counterparts.

III. SPECIAL LETTER OF CREDIT FINANCING

USAID will provide dollar funds for financing its share of local costs under the agreement in accordance with arrangements and procedures agreed upon by USAID and the Federal Ministry of Finance in letters dated 16th March and 2 April, 1964.

IV. USAID CONTRIBUTION

A. This agreement obligates FY 1970 funds in the amount of $146,000 for the following:

1. Commodities $ 23,719

Demonstrational materials, projection equipment, training aids, seed cleaning and testing equipment, irrigation demonstration equipment, printing and duplicating equipment.

2. Participants

$120,000

For training in extension methods and administration, communications, rural youth and home economics work, extension teaching and visual aids, extension irrigation specialist, subject matter and other training for extension specialists. Participant extension already funded under referenced PIO/Ps are also covered by this agreement.

3. Other Costs

$ 2,281

For miscellaneous operational expenses associated with costs listed in paragraph B below.

B. In addition to the funds obligated by this agreement, USAID will, subject to availability of funds, provide for the following services and/or will finance the following items:

1. Costs of official local transportation including per diem for USAID-financed personnel.

2. Operation and maintenance of vehicles assigned to USAID-financed personnel for official purposes, and to which USAID has title or ownership.

3. Specialized equipment, materials, and supplies in direct support of project objective utilizing U.S. excess property stocks when available.

4. The services of USAID specialists and short-term consultants as may be agreed upon.

5. U.S. costs relating to participant training of candidates selected by the Government of Nigeria and approved by USAID so that they will be qualified to replace Americans when USAID assistance is terminated.

6. Supplementary items of household furniture and equipment as may be required for the use of USAID personnel.

7. Costs of utilities, i.e. water, electricity, and cooking gas, in connection with the housing of USAID-financed personnel.

V. NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION

The Government of Nigeria agrees to provide or finance the following in connection with this project.

1. Office space, furniture, and supplies, and the salaries of administrative personnel necessary to support the execution of the project.
2. A qualified Nigerian to be either in training or working in a counterpart in-service training relationship with each USAID advisor.

FOR THE COOPERATING AGENCY

F. O. Martins

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION

FOR THE DIRECTOR, AID

Vernon C. Johnson /for

MICHAEL H.B. ADLER, DIRECTOR, USAID

3. Selection of Nigerians for training in the U.S. appropriate and payment of international travel costs and emoluments for the participants while in training.

4. Port clearance, customs duty (if not waived), internal transport, and installation and maintenance costs of all equipment and supplies financed by USAID for use on the project and to which GON has title.

5. Port clearance, customs duty (if not waived) and internal transport of personal car and household effects of USAID-financed personnel assigned to this project.

6. Except as otherwise mutually agreed in writing, adequate housing and basic furnishings for USAID personnel and their dependents of a similar standard alloted to senior Government of Nigeria officials, taking due cognizance of family requirements. Such quarters as have been financed with USAID funds, will remain available to USAID so long as they may be required for USAID specialists in Nigeria.

USAID, with GON agreement, may effect improvements to housing provided by GON. Upon termination of the utilization of the quarters, USAID may remove any equipment item which it has installed, and if requested to do so will restore affected parts of the quarters to their initial occupancy condition less normal wear and tear.

"Specific activities in support of project objectives, benchmarks and action for GON implementation, are noted in Work Plans cooperatively developed with the Ministries responsible for extension activities in the six northern states, the Western and Mid-Western States, and Ahmadu Bello University".

FOR THE COOPERATING AGENCY	FOR THE DIRECTOR, AID
[signature]	[signature]
Ministry of Economic Development	Michael H. B. Adler, Director, USAID

AID-10-5A (7-65) PRO AG ANNEX	PROJECT AGREEMENT BETWEEN AID AND MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION AN AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA	1. PROJECT NO. 620-11-110-770	3. ORIGINAL [X]
		2. AGREEMENT NO. 045	REVISION NO.
		ANNEX B	SHEET 1 OF SHEET 1

In accordance with the authority granted to the Mission Director by the provisions of Manual Order 712.4, Section III, paragraph 3A, the usual procedure for concurrent subobligating PIO/Ps for amounts not covered in accompanying documents may be issued at any time within 12 months of the issuance date of this Project Agreement.

Vernon C. Johnson for
Michael H. B. Adler, Director, USAID

FOR THE COOPERATING AGENCY	FOR THE DIRECTOR, AID
Ekwenkitunis	Vernon C. Johnson for
Ministry of Econ Dev & Rehabilitation	Michael H.B. Adler, Director USAID

AID 1330-1 (5-64)

PRO AG

PROJECT AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AID), AN AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION

AN AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

The above-named parties hereby mutually agree to carry out a project in accordance with the terms set forth herein and the terms set forth in any annexes attached hereto, as checked below:

- [ ] PROJECT DESCRIPTION ANNEX A
- [ ] FOREIGN CURRENCY STANDARD PROVISIONS ANNEX
- [ ] STANDARD PROVISIONS ANNEX
- [ ] SPECIAL LOAN PROVISIONS ANNEX

This Project Agreement is further subject to the terms of the following agreement between the two governments, as modified and supplemented:

	DATE
[ ] GENERAL AGREEMENT FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION	
[X] ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT	1948
[ ] (other)	

1. PROJECT/ACTIVITY NO. 620-11-110-770

PAGE 1 OF ___ PAGES

2. AGREEMENT NO. 045

3. [ ] ORIGINAL OR REVISION NO. 2

4. PROJECT/ACTIVITY TITLE

Agricultural Extension and Production Management

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND EXPLANATION

(See Annex A Attached)

6. AID APPROPRIATION SYMBOL 72-11110049120A

7. AID ALLOTMENT SYMBOL 154-50-620-00-69-23

8. AID FINANCING [ ] DOLLARS [ ] LOCAL CURRENCY	PREVIOUS TOTAL (A)	INCREASE (B)	DECREASE (C)	TOTAL TO DATE (D)
(a) Total	$146,000			$146,000
(b) Contract Services				
(c) Commodities	25,619			25,619
(d) Participants (e) other costs	120,000 381			120,000 381
9. COOPERATING AGENCY FINANCING - DOLLAR EQUIVALENT $1.00=				
(a) Total				
(b) Technical and other Services				
(c) Commodities				
(d) Other Costs				

10. SPECIAL PROVISIONS (See Additional Continuation Sheets, If Necessary)

The purpose of this Project Agreement revision is to extend the final contribution date to 30 June 1973.

All other provisions of the Project Agreement, as amended, remain unchanged.

11. DATE OF ORIGINAL AGREEMENT: 24 June 1970

12. DATE OF THIS REVISION: June 14, 1972

13. ESTIMATED FINAL CONTRIBUTION DATE: 30 June 1973

14. FOR THE COOPERATING GOVERNMENT OR AGENCY

Not required/Non substantive Change

SIGNATURE: DATE:

TITLE: Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction.

15. FOR THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SIGNATURE: John Dunn DATE: June 14, 1972

TITLE: William R. Ford, Director, USAID

Mission Clearances:

AGR

CPD

PRM/O

CO

LEG

A

ProAg 045
PIO/C 00041
00042
00043

PIO/C's 00032 to 00040

6200770 (13)

PD-AAB-191

PROJECT AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AID), AN AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION

AN AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA

The above-named parties hereby mutually agree to carry out a project in accordance with the terms set forth herein and the terms set forth in any annexes attached hereto, as checked below:

☐ PROJECT DESCRIPTION ANNEX A ☐ FOREIGN CURRENCY STANDARD PROVISIONS ANNEX

☐ STANDARD PROVISIONS ANNEX ☐ SPECIAL LOAN PROVISIONS ANNEX

This Project Agreement is further subject to the terms of the following agreement between the two governments, as noted and supplemented:

	DATE
☐ GENERAL AGREEMENT FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION	
☒ ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT	1948
☐ (other)	

1. PROJECT/ACTIVITY NO. 620-11-110-770

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES

2. AGREEMENT NO. 209

3. ☒ ORIGINAL OR REVISION NO.

4. PROJECT/ACTIVITY TITLE

Agricultural Extension & Production Management

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND EXPLANATION

(See Annex A attached)

6. AID APPROPRIATION SYMBOL 72-1121004

7. AID ALLOTMENT SYMBOL 254-50-620-00-69-21

8. AID FINANCING ☐ DOLLARS ☐ LOCAL CURRENCY

	PREVIOUS TOTAL (A)	INCREASE (B)	DECREASE (C)	TOTAL TO DATE (D)
(a) Total		$20,000		$20,000
(b) Contract Services				
(c) Commodities		$20,000		$20,000
(d) Other Costs				
(e) LOCAL CURRENCY FINANCING - DOLLAR EQUIVALENT				
(f) Total				
(g) Technical and Other Services				
(h) Commodities				
(i) Other Costs				

9. SPECIAL PROVISIONS (Attach additional sheets if necessary)

(See continuation.)

10. DATE OF ORIGINAL AGREEMENT November 5, 1971

11. DATE OF THIS REVISION

12. ESTIMATED FINAL CONTRIBUTION DATE June 30, 1973

14. FOR THE EXECUTING GOVERNMENT OR AGENCY

SIGNATURE: Fernandes DATE: Nov 5, 1971

TITLE: PAS (J.A.)

Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction

15. FOR THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

SIGNATURE: John Hummon DATE: Nov 8, 1971

TITLE: John Hummon, Acting Director, USAID

Mission Clearances:

RFK AGR

FSN

FX

LEG

DIR

AID 1330-1A (3-70) PROAG CONTINUATION SHEET ANNEX A	PROJECT AGREEMENT BETWEEN AID AND FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION AN AGENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NIGERIA	1. Project/Activity No. 620-11-110-770	PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES
		2. Agreement No. 209	3. [X] Original or Revision No.
		3. Project/Activity Title Agricultural Extension and Production Management	

Block 10 - Special Provisions

This Project Agreement obligates funds for purchase of parts needed to repair inoperative equipment previously supplied by USAID to state Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resources (Agricultural Services Divisions) and the Extension Research Liaison Section, Institute for Agricultural Research, Ahmadu Bello University. This activity is undertaken as an expedient means of meeting an urgent problem, and it is understood that in the future the states and ERLS will procure any parts requirements by their own means.

At the request of the four state agricultural ministries, and of ERLS, the USAID will procure the desired items through its own channels, underwriting the foreign exchange costs with project funds. Marine insurance will be provided for all commodities purchased under this Project Agreement. Payment will be made in Nigerian pounds into a USAID trust fund account by the consignee (recipient ministries or ERLS) upon receipt of the commodities at the consignee's warehouse/storeroom. The amount due USAID will be the c.i.f. value of the commodities received supported by a Bill of Lading, packing list and receiving report signed by an official of the Ministry/ERLS and the USAID advisor/project manager.

The FMG/MANR/ERLS will be responsible for all in country (Nigerian) costs, including port clearance, handling and inland transportation.

Title to commodities purchased under this Project Agreement shall be vested in the cooperating country consignee when received on-board the first international common carrier. Custody and delivery will pass to the consignee upon discharge from the international carrier at the first port of entry into Nigeria.

This Project Agreement contains a six month waiver for the issuance of subobligating PIO/C's. Each state and ERLS will sign an amendment to the Project Agreement which commits it to depost to USAID's account the cost of the parts in Nigerian pounds once the spare parts are delivered. The subobligating PIO/C will be issued at the time that the Project Agreement Amendment is signed.

Waiver on Subobligations

In accordance with the Authority granted to the Mission Director by the provisions of Manual Order No. 712.4, Section III, paragraph 3a, the usual procedure for concurrent subobligations for commodities is hereby waived. Subobligating PIO/C's may be issued at any time within six months of the issuance date of this Project Agreement.

*For support of assistance projects in Nigeria.

John Hummon, Acting Director, USAID

For the Cooperating Government or Agency	For the Agency for International Development
SIGNATURE: [illegible] DATE: Nov 5 1971	SIGNATURE: [illegible] DATE: Nov 5 1971
TITLE: P.A.S. (ICAD) A	TITLE:

Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Reconstruction

John Hummon, Acting Director, USAID