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CLASSIFICATION
PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) - PART I

Report Symbol 11-44

1. PROJECT TITLE <p style="text-align: center;">Young Farmers 4-H Project</p>	2. PROJECT NUMBER <p style="text-align: center;">698-0407.010</p>	3. MISSION/AID/W OFFICE <p style="text-align: center;">Kinshasa</p>							
4. EVALUATION NUMBER (Enter the number maintained by the reporting unit e.g., Country or AID/W Administrative Code Fiscal Year, Serial No. beginning with 100, 1 each FY) 83-6									
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR EVALUATION <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL EVALUATION									
5. KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION DATES <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; border-right: 1px solid black;"> A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY <u>80</u> </td> <td style="width: 33%; border-right: 1px solid black;"> B. Final Obligation Expected FY <u>83</u> </td> <td> C. Final Input Delivery FY <u>83</u> </td> </tr> </table>	A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY <u>80</u>	B. Final Obligation Expected FY <u>83</u>	C. Final Input Delivery FY <u>83</u>	6. ESTIMATED PROJECT FUNDING <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">A. Total</td> <td style="width: 50%;">\$ <u>20,500</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. U.S.</td> <td>\$ <u>17,000</u></td> </tr> </table>	A. Total	\$ <u>20,500</u>	B. U.S.	\$ <u>17,000</u>	7. PERIOD COVERED BY EVALUATION From (month/yr.) <u>May 1980</u> To (month/yr.) <u>December 1982</u> Date of Evaluation Review <u>January 1983</u>
A. First PRO-AG or Equivalent FY <u>80</u>	B. Final Obligation Expected FY <u>83</u>	C. Final Input Delivery FY <u>83</u>							
A. Total	\$ <u>20,500</u>								
B. U.S.	\$ <u>17,000</u>								

8. ACTION DECISIONS APPROVED BY MISSION OR AID/W OFFICE DIRECTOR

A. List decisions and/or unresolved issues; cite those items needing further study. (NOTE: Mission decisions which anticipate AID/W or regional office action should specify type of document, e.g., strategy, SPAR, PIO, which will present detailed request.)	B. NAME OF OFFICER RESPONSIBLE FOR ACTION	C. DATE ACTION TO BE COMPLETED
<p>See evaluator's summary in body of attached report.</p>		

9. INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVISED PER ABOVE DECISIONS <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"><input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper</td> <td style="width: 33%;"><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network</td> <td style="width: 33%;"><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	_____	10. ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS ON FUTURE OF PROJECT A. <input type="checkbox"/> Continue Project Without Change B. <input type="checkbox"/> Change Project Design and/or Change Implementation Plan C. <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue Project
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Implementation Plan e.g., CPI Network	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____											
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/T	_____											
<input type="checkbox"/> Logical Framework	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/C	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____											
<input type="checkbox"/> Project Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> PIO/P	_____											

11. PROJECT OFFICER AND HOST COUNTRY OR OTHER HANNING PARTICIPANTS AS APPROPRIATE (Names and Titles) Ms. Jenny L. Cox, USAID/DEO, Team Leader Ms. Carol Felkel, USAID/GDO Cic. Tshishiku, USAID/ARD	12. Mission/AID/W Office Director Approval Signature <u>[Signature]</u> Typed Name <u>Richard L. Podol</u> Date <u>12 AM 83</u>
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I. SUMMARY

A. Objectives

The project objectives were changed after its initial design in 1980. Based on a Salvation Army model in Kenya, the initial objectives of the project were:

"To establish a 4-H program in 50 primary and secondary schools in the Bas-Zaire and Batake Plateau, 25 the first year, and 25 the second year. These schools are managed for the GOZ by the Salvation Army. The activity is chiefly aimed at encouraging young people in this rural area to become involved in productive agriculture as an alternative to wage employment. Through practical demonstration and a loan system of seed and hand tools to club members, 2,500 young people will be involved in home garden projects and should be self-supporting at the end of two years".

In February 1982, project activities were moved from a school setting to a farming site in another zone of Bas-Zaire, but still within the Salvation Army's established radius of activities. Several factors prompted this change in project objectives and approach:

1. School children finished classes in the early afternoon and had to walk home, then were tired and had studies that preempted time for working in the gardens.
2. School children found work in the gardens physically demanding; they had no incentive to work in the fields especially when, with a diploma, they could venture to the city for (presumably) less arduous labor.
3. The Zairian teachers at Kasangulu resisted participation in project activities.
4. Home gardens are usually cultivated in the dry season which coincides with the school vacation.
5. The considerable distances between the schools made activity monitoring difficult.

B. End of Project Status

The young farmer's project, under the daily supervision of Salvation Army and Peace Corps personnel, has established 10 agricultural clubs in Bas-Zaire with approximately 200 members. Seeds and hand tools have been distributed among the members, and farmers have received guidance in the implementation of better agronomic practices.

The IRT grant agreement was signed on May 15, 1980. The termination of project financing (PACD) was December 31, 1982. The dollar grant funds budgeted were \$18,000, of which \$17,000 were expended. The local currency budget was for Z69,000, all of which was expended. The Salvation Army contributed an additional Z27,800 for construction materials, a motorcycle, and local staff salaries. The Peace Corps supported the costs of one motorcycle and one volunteer.

C. Findings

1. Experience proved the original project objectives to be unrealistic. The shift of the project site from the Kasangulu zone to Mbanza-Nzundu, and the project's redirection from school children to farmers, enabled the realization of the project's revised objectives.
2. The number of clubs (10) is two less than the number targetted (12) in the project objectives of May 1981. However, 14 villages have subscribed to participation in the project. Hence, this project objective has essentially been achieved.
3. Project management - by USAID, PC, and the local Salvation Army - has generally been satisfactory. The greatest problem was with the SAWSO (Salvation Army World Service Organization) office in its tardiness in providing timely financial and activity reports.
4. The project has trained a local SA officer in program management. Training in financial management is still needed.
5. The project truck has proved to be a mixed blessing. Its maintenance has exhausted much of the PCV's time and patience. The PCV's training of one officer in mechanics may help ensure proper vehicle operation.
6. As originally designed, the hand tool/seed distribution activity was not successful. The direction of this activity has recently shifted to the sale of tools and seeds rather than their extension on credit. This tack seems to be more successful.

7. Club leaders were trained and they accepted responsibility for their duties. Thus they became an integral part of the success of the project, to the degree that it accomplished its objectives.

8. Club members and the project headquarters have begun cultivation of improved varieties of manioc received from PRONAM.

9. Improved agricultural practices have been communicated to club leaders at workshops and in regular visits by the project managers. The club members are taught how to implement the new agricultural practices. Both leaders and members have been receptive.

II. SUSTAINABILITY

The project activities, as redefined to meet the revised goals and objectives, are more than a year behind schedule. The establishment of the project center at Mbanza-Nzundu and the beginning of club formation in the outlying areas was not underway until February 1982. This was more than a year after the project officially began. The first year's activities did not contribute directly to achievement of the objectives set for the second year. Therefore, at least an additional year of project activity is necessary before achievements can be properly assessed in light of the new criteria. In addition, the project's second objective was significantly revised in January 1983. The distribution of seeds and tools will henceforth be on a cash rather than loan basis. Therefore, although the year 1982 can be seen as a learning period in this activity, it will be at least another year before the effectiveness of this new approach can be determined.

The design of the project assumed the continuing support of the Salvation Army. Provisions were not made for the disengagement of this support. An evaluation of sustainability must therefore examine whether the Salvation Army is capable of continuing project activities without further assistance from USAID.

A. Organization

At the present time, the project activities rely on the support of the Peace Corps and Salvation Army to carry out the functions of management, planning and direction. The Salvation Army's role is more critical to the day-to-day operations of the project than that of the Peace Corps. The organization of the project at all levels corresponds to that of the Salvation Army. The Salvation Army provides logistical, financial and technical support from its bases in Kinshasa with backstopping from Washington DC. Lt. Mukoko, a Salvation Army officer, handles the day-to-day project management. He is based at the project center in Mbanza-Nzundu, Bas-Zaire. At the village level, all club managers are Salvation Army officers. Also, most club members are Salvation Army members although this is not a club membership requirement. The villages chosen for project participation are characterized by a strong Salvation Army presence.

The Peace Corps volunteer with the project, Tom Jeffries, has played a role in the following areas:

1. Assistance to Lt. Mukoko on conceptualization of the projects' strategy;
2. Assistance in financial management;
3. Responsibility for maintenance of the truck and motorcycles;
4. Assistance to Lt. Mukoko in day-to-day operations such as purchasing and distributing tools, and administering the training programs.

Jeffries believes that Lt. Mukoko is capable of handling area four alone although a project management team of two people is useful to handle emergency breakdowns and so that one may substitute for the other as needed. The second person does not need to be a PCV. In January 1983, Lt. Mukoko began handling area two alone. Jeffries believes that with one more year's experience, Lt. Mukoko will be capable of handling areas one and four as well. However, he would recommend the assignment of an assistant project manager to be trained by Lt. Mukoko.

The problem area is number three, the maintenance of the pick-up truck. An American vehicle (International Harvester), it is difficult to maintain, particularly in Mbanza-Ngungu. In fact, when the USAID evaluation team visited the project site, the vehicle was inoperable and could not be used to visit the clubs away from the Center as had been planned. The Salvation Army is not sanguine about its capacity to maintain the pick-up without assistance. The truck is used to carry out the important task of distributing seeds and tools to village clubs. For the time being, the PCV will continue to take responsibility for the pick-up's maintenance. He expects that revenues from the sale of seeds and tools can be used to support the costs of vehicle operation and maintenance.

Without the PCV's assistance, the day-to-day project management task probably could be handled by Lt. Mukoko except for the maintenance of the vehicle. Maintenance would occupy a great deal of his time and probably would reduce the level of his efforts elsewhere. Also, Jeffries questions whether the Salvation Army will have the time, interest and capability to maintain the vehicle.

The Salvation Army must determine whether it is willing to commit its time and resources to the maintenance of the truck. Lt. Mukoko or a designated assistant should receive further training in vehicle maintenance if that is to be a continuing function of their work.

If these steps are not taken, either the Salvation Army will have to commit one of its other vehicles (more suited to the environment) to the project or the pick-up will be useless and the major activity of the project (extension work) will come to a halt.

If the main thrust of the activity i.e. the purchase and resale of seeds and tools to village club members, is to survive, it is apparent that the structure of the Salvation Army must remain intact for the indefinite future. Examining the project approach used by the Salvation Army, the evaluation team found that it was successful in utilizing local resources and training local manpower. The project's organization has become an integral part of the village organization, and village farmers play a substantive role in the success of the activity. Inasmuch as the redesigned project works largely with Salvation Army members, the durability of project organization is as likely as that of the Salvation Army's organization.

Given the Salvation Army's history of a viable presence in Zaire, it is likely that it will be able to maintain necessary organizational support for this activity for the foreseeable future.

B. Personnel

As the evaluation team was able to interview only one of the ten club managers, the findings regarding personnel are largely based on conversations with Lt. Mukoko and PCV Jeffries. All club managers are Salvation Army officers as well as local village residents. These two characteristics complement one another and contribute to the manager's ability to function successfully. As a Salvation Army officer, the club manager is accountable to the Salvation Army for his actions. Such values as honesty and productivity, which are stressed by the organization, act as a countervailing force to any temptation to mismanage the project's resources for personal profit or gain. In addition, as a local resident rather than an outsider, the club manager has a rapport with his fellow villagers that permits him to be sensitive to their needs and customs.

The tasks of the club manager include:

1. Distribution of seeds and tools. This includes recording quantities distributed and collecting payments from the villagers.
2. Organization and direction of meetings of the club members where the club managers describe and demonstrate improved agricultural practices.
3. Regular visits to the club members' gardens in order to assess progress and provide technical assistance.

The club managers spend an average of two days per week carrying out these tasks. According to Jeffries and Mukoko, the managers have successfully carried out their tasks except for the latter part of number one (i.e. collecting payments). It appears that, when the seeds and tools were distributed on a loan basis, the villagers considered them gifts (this is further discussed below under financial sustainability). Overall the club managers have so far been able to recover only about 14% of the costs of the goods.

Most club members are Salvation Army members. However, this affiliation apparently has not provided sufficient incentive for them to pay for the goods when the latter are extended on credit. With the information available to the evaluation team, it is difficult to assess whether the club managers could have more effectively enforced the system.

The project management staff has provided training workshops for the club managers. This was a positive initiative not planned originally. Two workshops were held during 1982: one focused on dry season crops, mainly vegetables, and one focused on rainy season crops, mainly manioc. In addition, a workshop was held in January 1983, which focused on administration, strategy and morale. The club managers have gained valuable skills which can be transferred to the village members.

The incentive to the club managers to participate is two-fold: first, as Salvation Army officers, they are fulfilling their responsibility to serve; second, they receive free seeds and tools. PCV Jeffries expressed mixed feelings about the motivation and morale of the managers. The club managers have carried out most of their assigned tasks quite well. However, the focus of the January workshop on morale apparently reflected an awareness of a need to bolster morale.

Except for the failure to recover the costs of the seeds and tools distributed last year, it appears that the club managers have demonstrated their capacities for carrying out their responsibilities in the future. The deficiency in collections is being addressed by redesigning the distribution of seeds and tools to be on a cash basis only.

Lt. Mukoko has demonstrated the potential for carrying out the day-to-day management of the activity. He successfully led three training workshops for the club managers. He also shared the responsibilities for organization and financial management with PCV Jeffries. Lt. Mukoko will be taking greater responsibility for these tasks in 1983. PCV Jeffries will detach himself from the project except as an advisor so that Lt. Mukoko will be prepared to take over all aspects of project management without further assistance when Jeffries concludes his assignment. It is important that Lt. Mukoko, although quite capable himself, be able to draw upon the support of the Salvation Army organisation as needed.

PCV Jeffries has done an impressive job of helping to organize and launch a program in only 10 months. The entire program was redesigned and a new foundation laid. He also has demonstrated a great deal of adaptability and perseverance in project management. Realizing that the loan program concept was not viable, he and Lt. Mukoko structured a different approach. The maintenance of the truck has taxed his time, yet he has managed to improvise when necessary in order to keep the truck running. He maintains that the choice of this truck, unsuitable to Zaire (given the unavailability of spare parts and mechanics with experience of IH vehicles), represented a serious planning flaw. Jeffries feels that at the end of 1983 the project will continue to function without further Peace Corps Assistance.

C. Financing

Financially, the project has failed to become demonstrably self-sustaining. Of 10,000Z spent on seeds and tools, only 21,400 has been recovered from the club members. The project managers studied this problem and made the decision to change the sales program from a loan to a cash-only basis. They believe that the villagers are not ready to accept the concept of credit; goods given to them on credit are perceived as gifts. After harvest, when the club managers visit the members, the latter attempt to evade payments. The problem is not a cash shortage or harvest or market failure (marketing trucks come by the villages looking for "improved" vegetables to sell in Mbanza-Nzundu). Since the members cultivate private gardens, it is difficult for the club managers to monitor their harvest. The cash purchase method appears to be more workable in all respects. At the time of the evaluation, it had been in process for three weeks but the village members already were purchasing the goods for cash. In fact, the project managers expect to recover most of the 210,000, for a member cannot purchase new seeds or tools without paying his debt. Since the project goods are purchased in Kinshasa, they are significantly cheaper than if they were purchased in Mbanza-Nzundu. For example, a package of seeds is sold by the project for 8 Zairea (27 for purchase cost and 21 for transport), whereas, in Mbanza-Ngungu, the same

seed package sells for 220-25. The tools have been purchased either wholesale from UMAZ (Kinshasa) or fabricated by a Salvation Army blacksmith in Kinshasa. The cost to the participating club member is only a fraction of the retail cost in Mbanza-Ngungu.

The evaluation team was not able to assess directly the financial viability of the members' private gardens. It is the opinion of the project managers that the gardens are generating income for the following reasons:

1. There have not been any complaints by the members about harvest or market failures.
2. Field inspection of club member gardens showed that they were producing the improved varieties of vegetables.
3. The project managers report that there clearly is a market for these improved varieties. Merchants' trucks visit the villages regularly.
4. The club members have demonstrated an interest in continuing to participate in the program even when they must purchase the seeds and tools for cash.

The evaluation team recommends that the club managers in the villages be trained in methods of simple data collection so that the progress and impact of the club gardens on members' incomes can be measured.

III. PROJECT OUTPUTS

The revised project objectives of May 1981 are as follows:

1. Establishment of 12 young farmer clubs in Bas-Zaïre with approximately 140 total membership.
2. Establishment of a loan program for seeds and hand tools to the clubs with repayment at the end of the year.

1. Club Organization and Membership

As of December 31, 1982, ten clubs had been established with 14 club leaders and 196 members as shown below:

<u>Club Sites</u>	<u>Leaders</u>	<u>Members</u>
Mbanza-Nzundu	1	6
Kintanu (last club formed, 14 December 1982)	1	25
Kilumbu	2	24
Kintumba (first club formed, 17 February 1982)	1	15
Lovo	2	17
Mwala-Kisende	1	22
Mbanza-Nzundi	2	22
Mani	2	25
Mkusu	1	13
<u>Sombala</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>27</u>
Total 10	14	196

Two more villages have been added to this list since December 1982. One of these villages has 35 club members. Any village that expresses a sincere interest in joining the project can apply for club membership.

Clubs are located within 50 km radius of Mbanza-Nzundu. The project managers visit each club once or twice a month, or more often if requested. Club members are both women and men, with a ratio of approximately 1:4. All members of the Mbanza-Nzundu club are women (although the club leader is male). Capt. Mettler of the Salvation Army, Kinshasa, explained that contrary to traditional practices, men are now working in the fields, (particularly if the work is not too laborious). PCV Jeffries noted that the men have much more "free" time than the women. All present club leaders are men, although women are not restricted from being chosen as leader. The position of club leader bestows some status, and leaders receive free tools, seeds, training and lodging at the workshops. They are not salaried and must have another occupation for their livelihood. So far all the leaders have been Salvation Army members who are committed to religious service.

The club leader at Mbanza-Nzundu is also the trained and salaried gardener for the Center's demonstration gardens. He manages the project headquarters when the project managers are traveling to their extension

posts. Interested individuals other than club members may visit the demonstration gardens to view the agricultural techniques. Thus, the project benefits from added exposure.

2. Seed and Tool Distribution

The loan program for seeds and hand tools was not successful. The villagers apparently could not understand the concept of a credit program. They took the "free" seeds and tools without comprehending the obligation for later repayment.

Three deliveries of tools and seeds have been made to the clubs. Project managers deposit the commodities with the club leaders according to the individual club's written, advance order. The club leaders are responsible for the subsequent sale to the club members, the collection of money, and the presentation of the recorded sum to the project manager. Club members who received tools or seeds previously on credit (names have been recorded) must reimburse the project for those items prior to purchasing additional seeds or tools. The availability of low-cost tools and seeds seems likely to ensure repayment of prior loans. Under the present sales system, records are kept on the names of purchasers, items purchased, prices and date of sale so that commodities cannot be purchased in quantity by one member and resold. Prices reflect the actual wholesale cost plus a small markup to cover transportation costs. Tools and seeds are brought directly to them, thus saving the villagers time and energy in addition to money. The sales program has been successful so far. For example, 64 watering cans were sold in the first two weeks of the program. Hand tools offered for sale include machetes, watering cans, large hoes and rakes. Tools are usually purchased in Kinshasa at UMAZ or Chanimetal. Seeds include "bitekuteku" and Chinese mustard greens which are cultivated locally, specifically for seed production, or imported carrot, cucumber, lettuce, and green pepper seeds. The project is also experimenting with imported white celery and melon seeds in the demonstration garden. The majority of imported-seed crops and some fruits (pineapple and papaya) are produced for sale, whereas traditional crops such as greens, local eggplant, squash, bananas and mangoes are primarily consumed by the farmer and his family.

IV. OTHER INDICATORS |

A. Technical Appraisal

1. From the observation made of the participating farmers' fields, it was established that the project succeeded in making appreciable progress in a comparatively short time. It has demonstrated a capacity to transfer improved techniques to the member farmers. The project has been able to organize field trials in many places. With the assistance of the project, four villages have benefited from the cuttings of improved varieties of manioc, distributed by PRONAM, which are used for field trials on the members' fields. It is not yet possible to ascertain the degree of superiority of the improved varieties over the traditional varieties.

2. The project also has transferred practical techniques of improved cultural practices to the club members. In particular, the members are planting their crops in rows perpendicular to the slopes of the hills. This is an important step since most farmers continue to plant their crops without regard to contours, thus contributing to erosion and the loss of fertile layers of soil. The health of the plants of the Mbanza-Nzundu club members' plots was much better than that of non-participating villagers' plants.

3. With the assistance of the project, there has developed a spirit of organized work among the club members. This has increased their capacities to improve their market gardens and led not only to increased consumption but also to increased income for the member farmers.

4. The project has had the advantage of basing its activities in the heart of a local organization. For the determination of the places for the demonstration gardens, the project collaborated with the village chiefs. This collaboration is important for the continuity of the project. The project disseminates technical advice to the members on the following crops in addition to legumes: manioc, corn, bananas, sesame, beans, and mountain rice.

B. Impact

So far there has been minimal impact of project activities on the local economy. During the ten months since the revised project objectives were established, there has been only one harvest. The effects of the workshops for club leaders, and their subsequent instruction of members, have not been measured. The local project managers believe that food production has increased for some members but that they are afraid to show or measure their better harvests for fear of being forced to repay their loans or for fear they would be viewed as successful and thus deserving no further assistance. Many productive gardens are reported.

The nutritional impact of the project is also difficult to assess because of the lack of relevant information. The majority of the legumes planted are of an improved type. The seeds originate in Europe. The demand for these vegetables is largely among the expatriate community and urban Zairians. For the most part, these crops are seen as cash crops cultivated for the purpose of generating income rather than increasing or improving consumption. However, the project managers have observed the consumption of some of these vegetables (such as carrots) by the cultivators. Also, the members cultivate local varieties of tomatoes, onions, and eggplants for their own consumption.

The evaluation team suggests that a system for pertinent data collection be planned by the project managers. The club managers could be the enumerators after being trained in simple methods. In this way, the impact of the project activities on nutritional levels and income might be measured.

C. Outreach/PRONAM Cassava Program

The collaboration between PRONAM and the project represents a mutually rewarding relationship. The project clubs are a good vehicle through which PRONAM can test the adaptability and productivity of improved varieties. However, the potential success of this outreach has been limited by the following factors:

1. The farmers are suspicious of innovations. It has been reported that some farmers sell the cassava cuttings rather than cultivate them.

2. PRONAM does not seem to publicize its activities well enough. The farmers are not sufficiently familiar with PRONAM to participate fully in outreach efforts.

3. PRONAM recently reduced the number of cuttings distributed to the project. This has obliged the project to reduce the number of cassava demonstration plots from seven to four.

4. PRONAM bases its cultivation on the use of fertilizer whereas the local farmers do not; therefore, expectations are different for the productivity of the improved varieties.

Closer working relationships between the project and PRONAM might help to alleviate these constraints.