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REPORT OF THE ADHOC RESEARCH COMMITTEE OF WECAMAN

Bouaké, May 1994

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WEC/7A

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BUREAU DE COORDINATION
DE L'OUA/CSTR

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REPORT OF THE ADHOC RESEARCH COMMITTEE OF WECAMAN

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1. Introduction

The adhoc research committee of WECAMAN was appointed by the steering committee of WECAMAN during its meeting in Cotonou, Benin Republic, on January 27-28, 1994. The committee is composed of three scientists from non-member countries, namely, Dr. F.M. Quin (Director of the IITA Crop Improvement Division), Dr. Taye-Bezuneh (Director of research, OAU/STRC SAFGRAD) and Dr. A.O. Diallo (CIMMYT scientist based in IITA Côte d'Ivoire). The terms of reference of the committee were to review collaborative research proposals submitted by the network member countries, select the lead centers for the collaborative research projects and allocate funds for 1994 collaborative research activities.

All the eight member countries were provided with the guidelines for the preparation of the proposals for the seven collaborative research proposals as well as the format to be adopted (Appendix 1 and 2). The deadline for the submission of the proposals was March 31.

The adhoc research committee met in Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire on April 28-29, 1994. At the time of the sitting of the committee, 36 collaborative research proposals had been received from Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Benin Republic, Nigeria, Ghana and Mali (Table 1). Togo was the only country which had not submitted its proposal at the time of the meeting of the committee.

2. Criteria for approving collaborative research projects

The criteria used by the adhoc research committee to approve collaborative research projects included:

2.1- Comparative Advantage

- . Conception of the proposal.
- . NARS capability to do the job.
- . Best (optimal) site for addressing the research problem.
- . Available financial resources.
- . Available infrastructural resources.
- . Administrative efficiency.
- . How proposal was conceived to solve the specified problem/aim.

2.2- Evaluation of the constraint

- . Extent of the constraint across countries (relative importance and therefore priority).
- . Scale of the constraint.
- . Extent to which the problem was researchable in the time frame of two years.

2.3- Research attainment to date in a specified research field (the platform).

2.4- Avoidance of duplication within the country and between countries in order to ensure research efficiency.

2.5- Bonus i.e. value added/portability/opportunities in other (non-savanna) ecologies.

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TABLE 1 : Collaborative research proposals submitted by network member countries

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Project 7</u> (Community Seed production)	<u>Project 6</u> (Promotion of technology transfer)	<u>Project 5</u> (Agronomic research for Extra-early, Early and Intermediate varieties)	<u>Project 3</u> (Breeding for Extra-early varieties)	<u>Project 2</u> (Breeding Early drought and disease resistant varieties)	<u>Project 1</u> (Breeding for Intermediate, disease resistant varieties)	<u>Project 4</u> (Striga control)	Total
1. Côte d'Ivoire		X	X X			X		4
2. Burkina Faso	X	X	X X = X	X	X		X	7
3. Cameroon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7
4. Benin	X	X	X X = X				X	5
5. Nigeria	X	X	X					3
6. Ghana				X	X	X	X	4
7. Mali		X						1
8. Mali	X	X X = X	X X = X				X	6
Total no. of proposals	7	6	5	1	2	3	4	37

3. Collaborative research projects approved by the adhoc research committee

Of the 37 collaborative research proposals submitted by the network member countries, two proposals from Mali and Côte d'Ivoire were rejected by the committee. Also, the three proposals submitted by Nigeria were not considered because the ecological focus of the projects was wrong. The adhoc research committee therefore requested Drs. Quin and Ekebil to explain the problem to Nigerian authorities and request the re-submission of new proposals with focus on the guinea savanna zone. The projects from Mali and Côte d'Ivoire rejected by the committee and the reasoning behind the decision were as follows:

1. Titre au projet: **Evaluation agronomique multilocale de variétés de maïs introduites au Mali - Mali**
Reason for rejection: This involves multilocation trials with too many maize varieties and therefore the network cannot fund.

2. Titre du projet: **Promotion du transfert de technologies - Côte d'Ivoire**
Reason for rejection: The project is too complicated and would not be feasible within the two year period.

The list of collaborative research projects approved by the adhoc research committee and the scientists involved are presented in appendix 3, while the detailed proposals submitted by each country have been attached as appendix 4.

In order to select competitively the lead centers for Project 1, 2, 3 and 4, standard evaluation matrices with the criteria presented in Tables 2-5 were adopted. Using the scores for the established criteria, Ghana (89%), Cameroon (69%) and Côte d'Ivoire (59%) were selected as the lead centers for Breeding for disease resistant, intermediate maturing maize varieties. Following the same criteria, Burkina Faso (79%) and Ghana (65%) were selected as lead centers for breeding for drought tolerant and disease resistant early maturing varieties and Cameroon (85%) and Burkina Faso (81%) as the lead centers for breeding for extra-early, disease resistant varieties. Even though Cameroon had a higher score for Project 2 (76%) than Ghana (65%) while Ghana had a higher score (89%) than Burkina Faso (81%) for Project 3, the committee felt that it would be advisable for Ghana to be assigned the responsibility for the early and Cameroon the responsibility for the extra-early while Burkina Faso was assigned the responsibility for both the early and extra-early varieties. Ghana (74%), Cameroon (67%), Burkina Faso (61%) and Benin Republic (61%) were identified as the lead centers for Striga control.

Table 2

PROJECT 1 (Breeding for disease resistant, intermediate maturing maize varieties)

STANDARD EVALUATION MATRIX CRITERIA *

Countries	Available Human Resources	Optimal/ Representativeness of site	Available Infrastructure	Available Financial Resources	Resource Mgtment & Administrative Efficiency	Proposal Appraisal				TOTAL
						Technical content	Achievable targets in 2 years	Indicators of impact	Budget	
1. Côte d'Ivoire	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	16
2. Ghana	3	2	3	3	2	2.5	3	2.5	3	24
3. Cameroon	2	2	3	2	2	1.5	2	1.5	2.5	18.5

* Scale : 1 = high, 2 = medium, 3 = low

<u>Order</u>	<u>Score</u>
Ghana	24 (89%)
Cameroon	18.5 (69%)
Côte d'Ivoire	16 (59%)

Table 3 PROJECT 2 (Breeding for drought tolerant and disease resistant early maturing varieties)

STANDARD EVALUATION MATRIX CRITERIA *

Countries	Available Human Resources	Optimal/ Representativeness of site	Available Infrastructure	Available Financial Resources	Resource Mgtment & Administrative Efficiency	Proposal Appraisal				TOTAL
						Technical content	Achievable targets in 2 years	Indicators of impact	Budget	
1. Ghana	2.5	1.5	2	2	2	2	1	1.5	3	17.5
2. Burkina Faso	2	3	3	2	2.5	2	1.5	2	2	20
3. Cameroon	3	2	2.5	2	2	2.5	2	2	2.5	20.5

* Scale : 1 = high, 2 = medium, 3 = low

<u>Order</u>	<u>Score</u>
Cameroon	20 (76%)
Burkina Faso	20 (74%)
Ghana	17.5 (65%)

Table 4 PROJECT 3 (Breeding for disease resistant extra early maturing varieties)

STANDARD EVALUATION MATRIX CRITERIA *

Countries	Available Human Resources	Optimal/ Representativeness of site	Available Infrastructure	Available Financial Resources	Resource Mgtment & Administrative Efficiency	Proposal Appraisal				TOTAL
						Technical content	Achievable targets in 2 years	Indicators of impact	Budget	
1. Burkina Faso	2	3	3	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	22
2. Cameroon	2.5	3	3	2	2	2.5	3	2.5	2.5	23
3. Ghana	3	2	2	2	2	3	2.5	3	3	22.5

* Scale : 1 = high, 2 = medium, 3 = low

<u>Order</u>	<u>Score</u>
Cameroon	23 (85%)
Ghana	22.5 (83%)
Burkina Faso	22 (81%)

Table 5 PROJECT 4 (Striga control)

STANDARD EVALUATION MATRIX CRITERIA *

Countries	Available Human Resources	Optimal/ Representativeness of site	Available Infrastructure	Available Financial Resources	Resource Mgtment & Administrative Efficiency	Proposal Appraisal				TOTAL
						Technical content	Achievable targets in 2 years	Indicators of impact	Budget	
1. Burkina Faso	2.5	2	2.5	3	2.5	1	1	0	2	16.5
2. Cameroon	2	3	3	1.5	2	1.5	2	1	2	18
3. Benin	1.5	3	2	1.5	2.5	2	1.5	1.5	1	16.5
4. Ghana	3	2.5	1.5	3	2	2.5	2	1.5	2	20
5. Mali	1.5	2	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	8.5

* Scale : 1 = high, 2 = medium, 3 = low

<u>Order</u>	<u>Score</u>
Ghana	20 (74%)
Cameroon	18 (67%)
Burkina Faso	16.5 (61%)
Benin	16.5 (61%)
Mali	8.5 (31%)

Comments on the projects approved by the committee as well as the suggested modifications to improve each proposal were as follows:

PROJECT 1 - Breeding for disease resistant intermediate maturing maize varieties

Côte d'Ivoire: The proposal is too ambitious. There is the need for the scientists to work closely with the IITA and CIMMYT scientists in Côte d'Ivoire on this project.

Cameroon: The proposal is too general and there is a need for focus.

Ghana: It is assumed that important traits to breed for would include standability. The proposal from Ghana must emphasize traits that are required regionally and not just nationally. This is necessary to ensure portability/technology transfer.

PROJECT 2 - Breeding for drought tolerant and disease resistant early maturing maize varieties

In all cases, drought screening methods were not described. This information should be provided in the revised proposals by all countries assigned responsibilities for this project.

Ghana: Should utilize available drought resistant materials and incorporate them into existing populations in Ghana. There is no need to start afresh and create separate drought resistant populations.

Cameroon: The plant density of 75,000 pl/ha cannot induce enough stress to ensure good progress from selection. There is a need for focus in order to ensure attainment of project objectives. It is not enough to state that Cameroon has drought tolerant populations. Evidence of this and the progress made so far in developing the drought tolerant populations should be provided in the revised proposal.

PROJECT 3 - Breeding for disease resistant extra-early maize varieties

Cameroon: There is a need to keep white and yellow populations separate. Also, testing at 9 locations is too much. The number of locations should therefore be reduced to 4-5.

PROJECT 4 - *Striga* control

The use of sickplots for screening for *Striga* resistance is no longer recommended. There is a need for IITA publications on the new *Striga* infestation methods to be sent to all NARS.

Mali: The proposed project is not feasible since the resistance in IITA *Striga* resistant varieties is not at the desirable level since they allow build up of *Striga* seeds which then can cause severe attack on the subsequent maize crop. The proposal should be re-submitted in consultation with Drs. Quin and Bob Carsky.

- Cameroon:
- Should involve Agronomist in the project.
 - Should reduce the planned hectareage since the network cannot provide enough funds for 12 ha.
 - A maximum of 2 ha should be used.
 - The workplan is too ambitious and lacks focus.
 - It would be advisable to take 1 or 2 aspects and focus on.
 - Should include the proposed Cassia obtusifolia research in this project.
- Benin:
- Dana Berner should examine the proposal and submit his comments and suggestions for improvement to the committee. Similar work is going on in the IITA station at Cotonou and it is advisable to link up with the IITA scientists.
 - Use infestation not sickplot
 - The budget should be revised based on the recommendations to be made by Dr. Berner.

PROJECT 5 A - Variety x Input trials

Côte d'Ivoire: In order to determine production recommendations for early varieties :

- Take early varieties only
- Use only 80 cm row spacing (that is the common one for mechanization)
- It is recommended that the following spacing be used : 80(row) cm x 50, 40, 30 cm
- 2 plants/stand
- Fertilizer
- Aim should be to take an early variety and determine the optimum density and fertilizer rate.
- It is important to adopt row spacing commonly used in mechanized farming.

Burkina Faso: Use recommended fertilizer rate with extra early varieties on-farm. Use a maximum of 3 treatments:

- Control
- Compost + BP
- NPK/Urea
- Give resumé of what is known

- Benin:
- Why the high Level of N for early and extra-early varieties i.e. 120 and 180 kg N/ha are very high.
 - Conduct "confirmation" tests for only one year and then resubmit before going on-farm.
 - Why no mention of P&K?

Mali: 3 sub-projects were submitted and two approved.

5a) If Mali has selected some varieties as streak resistant on station, it is justifiable to go on-farm on limited number of sites to test their performance. Must plant a streak susceptible control and must restrict the number of varieties to be tested.

5b) - What are the fertilizer treatments in terms of NPK? They are

not specified.

- Design is confused between split-plot and factorial. Resolve the design and simplify the complicated objective, otherwise it will be difficult to achieve. There is a need for improvement of the proposal in general.

PROJECT 5 B - Legumes in maize production systems

All countries should give a resumé of what exists already.

- Cameroon:
- Pleased they have legume fallow data and that they are going on-farm
 - Idea is good but design is too complex and not clear.
 - More information on the design must be provided.
 - How is legume incorporated? Is it by animal or tractor? There is a need to specify this.

Benin: The proposal is OK.

- Côte d'Ivoire:
- Why do you have to use Bouaké as one of the test locations since it is in the forest-savanna transition zone while the emphasis of WECAMAN is in the savanna zone?
 - Why not have only Ferké ?
 - Is this the first year of experimentation or it is part of a long term experiment ?

Burkina Faso: One year experience is not long enough unless it is a continuation of previous work, in which case, information on the previous work must be provided.

Project 6 - Promotion of technology transfer

- Cameroon:
- Fertilizer work has been supported by the Network and there is a publication on this. However, no information was provided on this in the proposal. There is a need to provide background information on the proposed research.
 - It is very likely that there is enough on-station-data to permit the varieties to go on-farm but did not present information.
 - Should transfer the Cassia obtusifolia work to *Striga* control project.

- Burkina Faso:
- Concentrate on early and extra-early varieties
 - Do not include hybrids
 - Assume 25 farmers/Variety test
 - No. of demonstrations must be within the limit of what can be handled. There must be a reported information on proposed activity.
 - There must be feedback.

Benin: - Testing of TZESR-W is OK But TZEE-SR-W should be included and less attention should be given to TZPB-SR.

Mali: - Varieties to be used in tests were not named. It is suggested that DMR-ESR-Y and TZEF be included in tests
- Why do you have to hire casual labourers when demonstration plots are farmer managed?

Côte d'Ivoire : - Please elaborate on project and budget.
- Need fewer treatments for on-farm trials
- Need specification of varieties
- Would like early varieties included and only northern locations should be used.

PROJECT 7 - Promotion of on-farm level seed production

Mali: There is a need to specify the varieties to be multiplied, otherwise the proposal is OK.

Cameroon: - Too ambitious
- Reduce number of varieties
- Must resubmit proposal with budget reduced to \$2500.
- Two WECAMAN varieties such as TZEE-W-SR, Maroua 90 Pool 16 DT, Kamboinse 88 Pool 16 DT would be sufficient.

Burkina Faso : The intermediate maturing variety, SR22 is already widely grown in Burkina Faso and should not be included in this project.
- Advisable to use some of the network varieties.
- Should multiply varieties of proven performance which the network has developed e.g. TZEE-W-SR, Kamboinse 88 Pool 16 DT.
- Should provide information on how the \$2500 allocated would be utilized. Should reduce the budget for petrol to \$100 and computer equipment to \$250.
- Budget must work effectively for the project.

Benin: - Should include network varieties of proven performance e.g.. Kamboinse 88 Pool 16DT, TZEE-W-SR.
- Do not use funds for late materials because funds are limited.
- Should consult with network coordinator to be aware of how this project should be implemented.

Fund allocations for 1994 collaborative research activities.

An amount of one hundred thousand dollars was to be allocated by the adhoc research committee to the member countries of the network for the 1994 cropping season. The amount allocated so far to each country and the individual collaborative research projects are presented in Table 6.

TABLE 6: COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE WECAMAN ADHOC RESEARCH COMMITTEE AND FUND ALLOCATIONS FOR 1994 CROPPING SEASON

Country	Projects *							Total Amount
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Burkina Faso	-	4000	3000	-	4500	-	2500	14,000
Cameroon	4000	-	3000	4000	3000	-	2500	16,500
Ghana	4000	4000	-	4000	-	-	-	12,000
Côte d'Ivoire	4000	-	-	-	3400	4000	-	11,400
Mali	-	-	-	2000	3500	4000	2500	12,000
Benin Republic	-	-	-	4000	5000	3300	2500	14,800
Nigeria								
Togo								
Total	12,000	8,000	6,000	14,000	19,000	11,300	10,000	80,700

*Projects: 1 - Breeding for disease resistant intermediate maturing maize varieties.

2 - Breeding for drought tolerant and disease resistant early maturing varieties.

3 - Breeding for disease resistant extra-early maturing maize varieties.

4 - *Striga* control.

5 - Agronomic research for intermediate, early and extra-early maize varieties.

6 - Promotion of technology transfer.

7 - Promotion of on-farm level seed production.

Appendix 1: MAIZE NETWORK FOR WEST & CENTRAL AFRICA (WECAMAN)

GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING PROPOSALS FOR COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS

1. There are seven projects in all. These are:
 - Project 1 - Breeding for disease resistant, intermediate maturing maize varieties (110 days to maturity). Available funds - \$10,000
 - Project 2 - Breeding for drought tolerant and disease resistant early maturing maize varieties (90-95 days to maturity)
Available funds - \$10,000
 - Project 3 - Breeding for disease resistant extra-early maturing maize varieties (80-85 days to maturity). Available funds - \$10,000
 - Project 4 - *Striga* control - \$10,000
 - Project 5 - Agronomic research for intermediate, early and extra-early maize varieties. Available funds - \$24,000
 - Project 6 - Promotion of technology transfer. Available funds - \$24,000
 - Project 7 - Promotion of on-farm level seed production
Available funds - \$12,000
2. Projects 1, 2, 3 and 4 would each be assigned to 2-3 countries (lead centers) on competitive basis.
3. Projects 5, 6 and 7 would be assigned to participating countries on the basis of need and interest in any of these three projects.
4. The criteria for selection of lead centers would be:
 - (a) Submission of well conceived research proposal for review by the adhoc research committee
 - (b) Availability of qualified research personnel
 - (c) Financial and infrastructural resources to effectively carry out specific research
5. Research proposals would be required for all collaborative projects funded by the maize network.

6. Research proposals should provide background information on previous work, achievements, objectives, plan of work for the 2-year period, methodology to achieve the stated objectives, the expected output as well as the indicators for monitoring impact. Information on the research personnel who will work on each collaborative project, the available financial and infrastructural resources should also be stated (please see the attached format).
7. All research proposals should be sent directly to the maize network coordinator by March 30, 1994.
8. The network coordinator will send the research proposals to the adhoc research committee which will meet for 1-2 days to review, select and allocate of funds to the different collaborative research projects.
9. Decisions of the adhoc research committee would be communicated to all participating countries by April 30, 1993.

**Appendix 2: MAIZE NETWORK FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
(WECAMAN)**

**FORMAT FOR PREPARATION OF RESEARCH PROPOSALS FOR
COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS.**

TITLE OF PROJECT:

COUNTRY:

NAMES, DISCIPLINES AND QUALIFICATION OF COLLABORATORS

1. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION FOR PROJECT

2. OBJECTIVES OF PROJECT

3. PLAN OF WORK FOR THE 2-YEAR PERIOD

4. METHODOLOGY

5. EXPECTED OUTPUT

6. INDICATORS FOR MONITORING IMPACT

7. STATEMENT ON AVAILABLE FINANCIAL AND
INFRASTRUCTURAL RESOURCES

8. BUDGET

**Appendix 3: COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS APPROVED
BY THE WECAMAN ADHOC RESEARCH COMMITTEE**

1 - BURKINA FASO

Projet 2: Sélection de variétés de maïs précoces tolérantes à la sécheresse et aux maladies -\$4000

Collaborateurs: 1. Mr. Hema Idrissa - Sélectionneur
2. Mr. Sanou Jacob - Sélectionneur
3. Dr. Konaté Gnissa - Virologie
4. Dr. Traore Seydou - Entomologie
5. Mr. Anebakoury - Recherche Développement
6. Mme Diallo - Economiste

Projet 3: Sélection des variétés de maïs extra-précoces résistantes aux maladies -\$3000

Collaborateurs: 1. Mr. Hema Idrissa - Sélectionneur
2. Mr. Sanou Jacob - Sélectionneur
3. Dr. Konaté Gnissa - Virologie
4. Dr. Traoré Seydou - Entomologie

Projet 5 a: Etude génétique et agronomique de l'association du maïs avec l'oseille de Guinée ou le haricot sec volubile -\$1500

Collaborateurs: 1. Sanou Jacob - Sélectionneur
2. Rouamba Albert - Culture Maraîchère
3. Traoré Amidou - Malherbologie
4. Sidibe Amadou - Agro-économie
5. Traoré Seydou - Entomologie
6. Some Solibo Arsène - Agronomie

5 b: Recherches agronomiques sur variétés du maïs à cycle intermédiaire, précoce et extra-précoce -\$3000

Collaborateurs: 1. Dr. Lompo François - Agrochimie
2. Dr. Thombiano Lamourdia - Pédologue
3. Mr. Youl Sansan - Agronome
4. Mr. Hema Idrissa - Sélectionneur

Projet 7: Promotion de la production de semence en milieu paysan -\$2500

Collaborateurs: 1. Hema Idrissa - Sélectionneur
2. Sanou Jacob - Sélectionneur
3. Anebakouri P. - Responsable R/D, CRPA Centre
4. Ouedraogo I. - Responsable R/D, CRPA Centre-Sud
5. Mme Diallo - Agro-économiste RSP
6. Traoré Sami - CRPA des hauts bassins

2 - CAMEROUN

- Project 1: Breeding for disease resistant intermediate maturing maize varieties -\$4000**
Collaborators: 1. Dr. Charles Thé - Maize Breeder
2. Celicard Zonkeng - Maize Breeder
3. Ngoko Zachée - Plant Pathologist
4. Anatole Hounwa - Ingénieur des Travaux
- Project 3: Breeding for disease resistant extra-early maturing maize varieties -\$3000**
Collaborators: 1. Dr. Charles Thé - Maize Breeder
2. Celicard Zonkeng - Maize Breeder
3. Ngoko Zachée - Ingénieur des Travaux
- Project 4: *Striga* Control -\$4000**
Collaborators: 1. Dr. Charles Thé - Maize Breeder
2. Celicard Zonkeng - Maize Breeder
3. Ngoko Zachée - Ingénieur des Travaux
- Project 5: Effect of legume improved fallow on the performance of maize varieties -\$3000**
Collaborators: 1. Dr. Charles Thé - Maize Breeder
2. Dr. Takow Julius - Soil Chemist
3. Mr. Samatana Marc - Agric.Economist
4. Local extension personnel
- Project 7: Promotion of on-farm level seed production - \$2500**
Collaborators: 1. Dr. Charles Thé - Maize Breeder
2. Celicard Zonkeng - Maize Breeder
3. Pauline Zekeng - Extension Agronomist
4. Anatole Hounwa - Ingénieur des Travaux
5. Ngoko Zachée - Plant Pathologist

3 - GHANA

- Project 1: Breeding for disease resistant intermediate maturing varieties -\$4000**
Collaborators: 1. Dr. P.Y.K. Sallah - Maize Breeder
2. Dr. S. Twumasi-Afriyie - Maize Breeder
3. Dr. M.K. Owusu-Akyaw - Entomologist
- Project 2: Breeding for drought tolerant and disease resistant early maturing varieties -\$4000**
Collaborators: 1. Dr. P.Y.K. Sallah - Maize Breeder
2. Dr. S. Twumasi-Afriyie - Maize Breeder
3. Dr. M.K. Owusu-Akyaw - Entomologist
4. Dr. S.K. Nutsugah - Pathologist

Project 4: Development of improved packages for integrated control of *Striga* in maize - \$4000

Collaborators: 1. Dr. P.Y.K. Sallah - Maize Breeder
2. Dr. G.K.S. Aflakpui - Agronomist
3. Dr. K.O. Adu-Tutu - Weed Scientist

4 - COTE D'IVOIRE

Projet 1: Sélection de variétés de maïs à cycle intermédiaire (110 jours) résistantes à la maladie de la striure et autres - \$4000

Collaborateurs: 1. Mr. Attiey Koffi - Sélectionneur
2. Mme Akanwou A. Louise - Sélectionneur
3. Mr. Aclé Dadie - Entomologiste

Projet 5 a : Intégration des légumineuses dans la culture du maïs comme moyen de maintien de la fertilité des sols et de lutte contre l'enherbement dans les régions de savane en Côte d'Ivoire - \$1700

Collaborateurs: 1. Mme N'Goran Alice - Agronome maïs
2. Mr. Attiey Koffi - Sélectionneur maïs
3. Mr. Bamba Vakaramoko - Agronome
4. Dr. Kouamé Christophe - Sélectionneur soja

5 b : Mise au point de techniques culturales visant à optimiser le rendement de quelques variétés du maïs - \$1700

Collaborateurs: 1. Mme N'Goran Alice - Agronome maïs
2. Mr. Attiey Koffi - Sélectionneur maïs

Projet 6: Tests de vérification et de démonstration de la culture du maïs en milieu paysan - \$4000

Collaborateurs: 1. Mr. Attiey Koffi - Sélectionneur maïs
2. Mme N'Goran Alice - Agronome maïs
3. Koutouan Djara - Agronome Développeur
4. Yebi Sanhouin - Ingénieur des Techniques agricoles
5. Akanvou René - Chercheur Recherche Développement

5 - BENIN REPUBLIC

Projet 4: Etude des plantes pièges du *Striga hermonthica* (Del) Bent au nord du Bénin - \$4000

Collaborateurs: 1. Ghebounou Gualbert - Malherbologiste
2. Yehouenou Alphonse - Entomologiste

Projet 5 a : Etude du rendement du maïs en association avec l'arachide - \$2500

Collaborateurs: 1. Adomou Moustapha - Agronome
2. Agossou Valérian - Agropédologue
3. Midingoyi Soulé - Socio-économiste

5 b : Recherche agronomique sur variétés de maïs à cycle intermédiaire, précoce et extra-précoce - \$2500
Collaborateur: Moutaharou Amidou - Chercheur transfert de Technologie

Projet 6: Promotion du transfert de technologies - \$3300
Collaborateurs: 1. Moutaharou Amidou - Chercheur transfert de Technologies
2. Dossou Romuald - Sélectionneur
3. Tossa J. Kokou - Ingénieur Vulgarisateur

Projet 7: Promotion de la production de semences de variétés améliorés de maïs en milieu paysan dans le Nord-Bénin - \$2500
Collaborateurs: 1. Glele B. Mellon - Technologies semencières
2. Dossou-Sognon C. Bassile - Défense des cultures
3. Yallou Chabi Garou - Sélectionneur maïs

6 - MALI

Projet 4: Lutte contre le *Striga* - \$2,000
Collaborateurs: 1. Dr. Bourèma Dembélé - Malherbologiste
2. Mr. N'Tji Coulibaly - Agronome
3. Mr. Abdoulaye Dolo - Responsable Recherche Développement CMDT

Projet 5 a: Etude du comportement des variétés de maïs résistantes à la striure en condition d'infestation naturelle (champ paysan) - \$1500
Collaborateurs: 1. Cheick O. Keita - Sélectionneur maïs
2. N'Tji Coulibaly - Agronome

b: Fertilisation du maïs et maintien de la fertilité des sols dans un système de culture avec le coton - \$2000
Collaborateurs: 1. Kodio Ondié - Agronome (fertilisation)
2. Diallo Modibo - Agronome (physique sol)
3. N'Tji Coulibaly - Agronome
4. Maiga Alassane - Agronome
5. Ongoïba Brehima - Technicien

Projet 6: Etude d'adaptabilité du maïs à haut rendement en milieu paysan - \$4000
Collaborateurs: 1. N'Tji Coulibaly - Agronome
2. Noumoutie Diakité - Agronome recherche Vulgarisation ODIMO
3. Dassé Boiré - Agronome recherche Vulgarisation ODIMO

Projet 7: Promotion de la production de semences en milieu paysan - \$2500

- Collaborateurs:
1. N'Tji Coulibaly - Agronome
 2. Abdoulaye Dolo - Agronome recherche
Vulgarisation, CMDT
 3. Check Oumar Kéita - Sélectionneur maïs
 4. Noumoutié Diakité - Agronome recherche
Vulgarisation OHVN
 5. Sékou Diarra - Agronome recherche
Vulgarisation, ODIMO

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