



Tropical Manioc Selection (TMS)

I. Background:

<p>1. Name of innovation: Dissemination of new varieties of disease-resistant cassava: Tropical Manioc Selection (TMS).</p> <p>2. Country - Region: Western and Central Africa</p> <p>3. Organization and originator: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)</p>	<p>5. Actors involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research institutes (IITA and national research services) - Policy-makers in Ghana and Nigeria - The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)'s initiative regarding cassava processing <p>6. Implementation date: Variety developed in 1977 but adopted since 1984</p> <p>7. Type of innovation: (Technological, institutional, policy or knowledge sharing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technological innovation and information-sharing
---	--

II. Key Issues:

8. Summary:

In 1977, IITA developed a variety of cassava known as Tropical Manioc Selection (TMS), which is particularly resistant to cassava mosaic disease. However, it was not adopted by farmers in Nigeria, Ghana and other coastal countries until the mid-1980s. The apparent success of the innovation process is a result of:

- ✓ The growth of the Ghanaian and Nigerian urban market for cassava and its products, due partly to the major increase in the urban population but also to changes in eating habits;
- ✓ The processing of cassava into a range of products for human consumption (gari and various cooking methods), animal feed and other industrial products;
- ✓ The existence of a processing industry using local equipment made by local craftsmen and suited to producers in terms of capacity and use time: the use of processing equipment has led to an increase of 50 per cent in the labour used in processing, while the use of high-yield disease-resistant plant material has led to an increase of more than 40 per cent in yields with no application of fertilizer.

9. What issue does the innovation address?

The technical problem connected with cassava diseases that cause a significant loss in yields

10. Key success factors for replication:

The development of high-yield varieties is not a sufficient condition. It is important also to mention that the State has played a decisive role in this innovation process. In Nigeria, for example, the State undertook the following actions:

- ✓ Suppression of subsidies on imported food products such as rice in 1984, leading to a growth in demand, and in the domestic market and production;
- ✓ Establishment of a policy of free multiplication and distribution of new TMS varieties to producers;
- ✓ Cassava processing using a cheap, simple technology with easily available local equipment.

Main results

The use of processing equipment has led to an increase of 50 per cent in the labour used in processing. The use of high-yield disease-resistant plant material has led to an increase of more than 40 per cent in

yields with no application of fertilizer. The new varieties have been widely adopted by farmers in the region. A pan-African cassava initiative was launched by NEPAD and the African Union in 2004.

11. Accessibility: (Poor, gender, youth, migrants...)/ **Target group**

- Poor people
- Processors
- The State, which facilitates access to the innovation through programmes disseminating new technologies

12. Difficulties encountered:

It took some time for the technology to be adopted for lack of political support. Once this obstacle had been overcome, new high-yield varieties were widely adopted in various Western and Central African countries where cassava is a major crop.

13. Financial aspects:

Access to seed (or cassava cuttings in this case) is not always easy, especially for vulnerable households. One of the factors that encouraged adoption of TMS was the free distribution of cuttings to farmers by Ghana's government services.

III. Technical Summary:

(Main technical characteristics - In addition to section 8 summary)

There are several varieties of TMS cassava. The technical characteristics of the TMS 30572 variety in Benin are given as an example: average root yield (12 months), 25 t/ha; potential production (18 months), 45 t/ha; production cycle, 12 to 18 months; gari content (12 months), 16.5; resistance to mosaic disease, average in the early stages; resistance to bacterial blight, good; resistance to mealy bug, average; resistance to green spider mite, poor.

IV. Follow up:

15. Key contacts:

Information given in the previous sections

Name	Organization	Email
Dr. Chuma EZEDINMA	IITA	c.ezedinma@cgiar.org

16. Useful web link:

<http://www.iita.org>

17. Key documents: (Name of the document + Link or Contact or Co ordinates)