

Overview and Strategy of Feed the Future Ghana's Agriculture Technology Transfer Project

"Promoting the Commercial and Sustainable Supply of Early Generation Seed of Food Crops" February 25-26 2016, Addis Ababa - Ethiopia







SNAPSHOT OF ATT



- Cooperative Agreement USAID
- April 15, 2013 April 14, 2018
- \$6m Grant Component (largest in FTF Ghana programs)
- Implementing Partners: IFDC, CDI, ISU, and GAABIC
- Project Components: Seed, ISFM, & Research







Development Hypothesis

• If smallholder adoption of comprehensive, productivity-improving agricultural technology (products, processes and practices) is increased in northern Ghana's maize, soya and rice value chains, then household income will improve and poverty and food insecurity will be reduced.





Source: USAID RFA- FTF Ghana ATT project





ATT Project Objective

Increase availability and use of agricultural technologies to increase and sustain productivity in Northern Ghana through:

Interventions to build capacity in seed and ISFM technologies





Interventions to build research capacities & promote labor saving technologies







Progress in pictures



3 modern seed laboratories in Northern Ghana







Technology development and dissemination





Supporting mechanization and learning centers





ATT STRATEGY -- BY END OF 2018 CROPPING SEASON AND BEYOND















STRATEGY 1

Increase certified seed use – 40% of all seed planted







ATT PROGRAMMING OVER THE LIFE OF THE PROJECT

Total area cropped	Targeted area under	Certified seed
(acres)	certified seed (acres)	requirement (mt)
1,234,516	493,808	10,622.43









Seed Usage In Northern Ghana (2014-2015)

REGION	Total Cropped Area in Northern Ghana (acres)	Current Metric Tons of certified seed Usage (MT)	Current Area covered by Certified Seed (acre)	Current Area covered by Certified Seed (%)
MAIZE	606,245	897	99,676	16.44%
RICE	426,719	1,087	27,190	6.3%
SOYBEAN	201,555	186	9,303	4.6%
TOTAL	1,234,520	2,170	136,170	11%

* Source: GSIU, Wienco, ADVANCE II (ACDI- VOCA)







40% projection by 2018 in SADA zone (Acres)

REGION	Total cropped area (acres)	2018 targeted area under certified (acres) (40%)	Certified Seed Required by 2018 (mt)
MAIZE	606,245	242,498	2,182
RICE	426,719	170,687	6,827
SOYBEAN	201,555	80,622	1.612
TOTAL	1,234,519	493,808	10,622









Flooded from July to October



Strategy 2 Double Cropping-Dual Income



Dry and burnt from November to June







Figure 12: Household Average Acreage Allocation to Focus Crops by Strata





Source: PBS – 2012 Survey Kansas State University/USAID (April 2013)





Cost of production (acre) Maize

ITEM	Baseline	Wang Dataa	Sanzal-Sima	Hybrid (Pan53)
Inputs	27	511	511	899
Land Prep	120	150	150	150
Labor	270	520	520	520
Total Cost of Grain Production per Acre	417	1181	1181	1569
Expected Yield per Acre (no. of 100kg bags per acre)	3	14	15	24
Expected Price per Bag (GHS)	100	100	100	100
Expected Revenue per Acre	300	1500	1500	2400
Expected Gross Margin	-117	219	319	831







Comparing Daily Income Generated From Producing Different Maize Varieties on 1 Hectare (2.47 Acres) Once per Growing Season





US\$ per Day





Comparing Daily Income Generated From Producing Different Maize Varieties on 1 Hectare (2.47 Acres) Once and Twice per Growing Season







US\$ per Day



Cost of production (acre) Pepper

ITEM	Rainy season Fresh scotch bonnet	Dry season Fresh scotch bonnet	Dry season Chili (Dried)
Inputs	600	600	600
Land Prep	150	150	150
Labor	520	800	1,600
Total Cost of Grain Production per Acre	1,270	1,550	2,350
Expected Yield per Acre (no. of 100kg bags per acre)	60	50	25
Expected Price per Bag (GHS)	25	100	300
Expected Revenue per Acre (GHS)	1,500	5,000	7,500
Expected Gross Margin	230	3,450	5,150
Expected Gross Margin	230	3,430	5,150







Comparing Daily Income Generated From Different Maize Varieties on 1 Hectare (2.47 Acres) per Year by Cropping Once, Twice or Once with Pepper as a Second (Dry Season) Crop









Comparing Daily Income Generated From Different Maize Varieties on 1 Hectare (2.47 Acres) per Year by Cropping Once, Twice or Once with Pepper as a Second (Dry Season) Crop









BHUNGROO, BURSHA AND PAVE TECHNOLOGIES



The Bhungroo Unit

The technology is open source so that it is scalable in other places. Bhungroo does have a non-negotiable principle, however—that the technology should be used by poor people only.



Empowering Women

Nativerta Services trains women to nor the Ehungrob units. Groups of five ultra-poor somen fammers jointy over the Ehungrob technology. The program has helped there women from delt, gain landownership, and participate in local governance as a result of their experitive and refluence is agriculture and water.

 The land on which the unit is made has a slight till or gradient to ensure duringge through the pit. The converted area of the pill or varially it as 2, sometres in middle and breadth, and 0.5 to a metres in depth.

 The pipe has a diameter of 10 to 15 certimeters, and goes to a depth of 30 and 100 metres.

 The subscil strate must have a coarse sand sail layer within a depth of 120 metres.













Strategy 3 Conservation Agriculture









Third element of our "Double Cropping/Dual Income" strategy

- Better use of available water
 - Reduces evaporation
 - Cover Crops (CC) roots
- Increasing productivity by restoring soil fertility
 - Erosion fighting
 - Organic matter









FUTURE OF GHANA'S SEED INDUSTRY

The Current Situation

future Situation with ATT Intervention









FEEDIFUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

www.feedthefuture.gov



