Success factors

Willingness of farmers to adopt the GAP component technologies.
Clear understanding and proper execution of the technology.
Availability and accessibility of inputs to adopt the technology.
Favorable weather conditions.

Recommendations

Recommended for all the rice growing conditions. However, the GAP component technology per rice growing condition may vary and some preconditions are required (e.g. planting in lines to use the mechanical and motorized weeders).

List value chains suited for the technology application

Rice value chain

AfricaRice

AfricaRice is a CGIAR Research Center – part of a global research partnership for a food-secure future. It is also an intergovernmental association of African member countries.
For more information visit: www.AfricaRice.org

Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)

August

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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP
GROUPE DE LA BANQUE AFRICAINE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

TAAT
Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation

AfricaRice

Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)

Brief description
An integrated set of recommended crop, soil, water and weed management practices that were proven to improve rice productivity and increase profitability. These mainly include land-preparation options (bunding, puddling and leveling), crop establishment, variety choice, weed management and nutrient management.

Owner
Africa Rice Center (AfricaRice) and its partners

Location where the technology was proven
The GAP component technologies have been tested in 19 countries of sub-Saharan Africa (SSA): Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo and Uganda.

Number of partners involved in technology
introduction/promotion
More than 1000 farmers across SSA have tested the technology and found it promising. The GAP component technologies are disseminated through training and various media tools in collaboration with partners.

Results at the test sites
Main beneficiaries are farmers. Large yield advantages were realized with GAP in most of the tested sites in SSA. Overall a yield increase of 1 t/ha was achieved with GAP using only with 3-4 component technologies mainly on land preparation, improved varieties and seeds, crop establishment method and timing, Inorganic fertilizer application and timing and different weed management options. Yield increase was highest in rainfed lowland at 1.2 t/ha, followed by rainfed upland and irrigated lowlands at 1 and 0.7 t/ha, respectively.