



WEHUBIT

Project name
IMAP4CSA

Country
Tanzania



Implemented by



+ Rikolto

Budget
350.000 €

Duration
06/2019 – 06/2021

Contribution to SDGs



Implemented by



Financed by



CHALLENGES/CONTEXT

Smallholder rice farmers in Tanzania are confronted with many difficulties, such as:

1. Climate change challenges like floods and drought
2. Inefficient use of water
3. Limited knowledge of Good Agronomic practices
4. Farming remains subsistence, as smallholder farmers lack access to capital from financial institution to be able to adopt improved farming technologies, buy improved seeds, fertilizer, agrochemicals and cover cost of their farming operations such as plowing, transplanting, weeding, bird scaring and harvesting
5. Limited access to timely and accurate information for better farming decisions making i.e. plot size

DIGITAL SOLUTION/APPROACH



The digital solution has two components:

1. Digital profiling of farmers: involves collection of bio-data from farmers, measuring their plot sizes with GPS technology and harvested volumes. Farmers are provided with their plot size information via SMS along with recommendations to apply good agricultural practices based on the data collected.
2. SRP data: consists in gauging the progress of farmers in attaining the SRP (sustainable rice production) global standards for rice production, using the KOBO App.

The project also promotes the use of the digital solution to link smallholder farmers and farmer groups to collective trading platforms and systems to increase market connectivity.



UPSCALING DIGITAL INTERVENTIONS

The project seeks to scale up digital knowledge and information services from the SIKIA project to 10,000 rice farmers in Iringa region.

ACCESS TO IMPROVED INPUTS

Business Linkages created by IMAP4CSA has enabled farmers to access input loans; thereby increasing quality and volume of their produce per season.

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

The IMAP4CSA project aims to achieve the following goals:

1. Mitigation actions to climate change contributing to a reduction of GHG emissions up to of 20 %, reduction of water use of 15% and higher nutrient use efficiency of 15%
2. Adaptation to climate change contributing to increased access to digital solutions of 50%
3. Productivity and income increase of 50% for targeted farmers



LESSONS LEARNED

An important lesson learned is the early involvement and participation of village based agents (VBAs and extension agents), to become ambassadors of the digital solutions.

More generally, it is important to develop a strong commitment to the SRP process before proceeding with actual implementation. This can be encouraged by having farmers do plot measurements themselves (and guided by enumerators) instead of measuring plots ourselves and afterwards show and discuss results with them.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KNOW MORE?



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