

# Identifying socioeconomic constraints to and incentives for faster technology adoption: Pathways to sustainable intensification in eastern and southern Africa



## Key details

### Location

Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Myanmar, Tanzania

### Duration

**Start** Jun 2012 **End** Jul 2016

### Budget

AUD 3,229,872

### Commissioned organisation

International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center

### Partners

Egerton University; Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research; International Food Policy Research Institute; Sokoine University of Agriculture; University of Eduardo Mondlane; University of Life Sciences; University of Malawi ; University of Queensland

### Project Leader

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### Program

Global

### Project code

FSC/2012/024

socioeconomic factors (including gender), changes in farming systems, climate variability and policies influenced production risks and whether smallholder farmers in Africa adopted technology.

Few studies assess how adopting technology affects livelihoods in Africa. Without understanding the economics of farming decisions under uncertainty, technology scaling out interventions and policy decisions will be made based on incomplete information.

To address this knowledge gap, this project aimed to build on SIMLESA (Sustainable Intensification of Maize-Legume cropping systems for food security in Eastern and Southern Africa), an eight-year food security program supported by ACIAR, to monitor development changes in maize-based farming systems in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique.

The analyses helped researchers to better understand household decisions on technology adoption and resource use. This helped policy makers to reduce risk and vulnerability, increase farm productivity and food security, and enhance development pathways for smallholder producers in the region.



## Overview

### This project studied how