



## **Agricultural Technology Adoption in Northern Ghana**

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Intro: Despite all efforts to promote CSA-CIS to achieve sustainable yields, boost food and nutrition security, and adapt to and mitigate climate change, farmers involvement is low. Stakeholders and other value chain actors, such as credit and service providers, are withdrawing in large numbers as a result of the agriculture risk trend.

*Objective:* This study seeks to suggest that beyond the adoption of CSA practices, farmers have to express their prioritization of the adopted CSA practices. Stakeholders can therefore focus on adopted practices that are prioritized by the farmers to ensure increases and sustainable adoption of these CSAs.

## Findings: The extent of CSA practice adoption and prioritization

leguminous crop rotation was adopted by close to 39.81% of the farmers, making it the most adopted CSA practice. Climate-Information improvement was the second most adopted practice followed by Climate-Information improvement was the second most adopted practice drought resistant seed varieties.

## **Determinants of CSA practice adoption**

Aged farmers are less likely to adopt CSA due to experience on farming exept for pest and disease resistant varieties. Female farmers would prefer access climate information to any other CSA comapred to amale farmers.

**Conclusion:** Drought and stress tolerant seed varieties and organic amendment of soils; water management (mulching) and minimum tillage; and water management (mulching) and pest and diseases tolerant varieties were complementary practices.



