

TAAT e-catalog for **private sector**

Mechanized Cassava Planting and Harvesting

Empowering Cassava Farmers: More Yield, Less Labor, Better Quality

Mechanized cassava planting and harvesting technology is a specialized equipment of two-row planters and harvesters, typically operated by tractors. This technology improves the efficiency of cassava farming by reducing labor requirements.





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ProPAS

Commodities

Categories

Adopted Tested

Testing ongoing

Where it can be used

Tested/adopted in

Sustainable Development Goals





Production, Equipment, Land preparation



This technology is **TAAT1** validated

8.7



(Cost: \$\$\$) 367 USD

50 %

Mechanical cassava production

Reduced of manual cost operation

13 USD/ha

25 USD/ha

 \bigcirc_{IP}

Cost of mechanized planting Cost of mechanized harvesting Open source / open access

Problem

- Low cassava yields (10 t/ha) compared to global competitiveness (minimum expected yield of 25 t/ha).
- · Labour-intensive and time-consuming planting and harvesting operations.
- · Lack of mechanization and use of modern agricultural technologies in cassava production.

- farming. The yield from mechanically managed farm could increase by 38% over the yield in the manually managed farm.
- Reduce production costs associated with manual
- Improve competitiveness of the cassava sub-sector by enhancing productivity and reducing costs

Solution

- Increase productivity and efficiency in cassava
- through mechanized operations.

Key points to design your business plan

The Mechanized Cassava Planting and Harvesting technology presents opportunities for fleet managers and users (farmers).

To integrate it in your business,

- Source equipment from countries like Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
- Identify efficient transportation methods and suitable storage facilities.
- Determine costs based on technology size, including transport, import duties, and taxes.
- Consider cost structures, including self-contained planting and harvesting machines.

This technology can be used in the colored agro-ecological zones.

Target groups

Farmers

Gender assessment



Climate impact



