



**Agricultural Transformation through
Orange-fleshed Sweetpotato:
An Outcome Evaluation of TAAT OFSP
Compact's Interventions in Uganda**

Technologies for African
Agricultural Transformation (TAAT)

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A TAAT OFSP beneficiary in Nigeria

A decorative graphic consisting of several squares in shades of orange and light orange, arranged in a staggered pattern. The squares are of various sizes and are positioned around a central text box.

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AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION THROUGH ORANGE-FLESHED SWEETPOTATO *An Outcome Evaluation of TAAT OFSP Compact's Interventions in Uganda*

TAAT MEL Working Document No. 007

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Abbreviations

AATF	African Agriculture Technology Foundation
AEZ	Agro-Ecological Zones
AfDB	African Development Bank
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAR	Central African Republic
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
CIP	International Potato Centre
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research
COMESA	Common Markets for East and Southern Africa
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
DACO	District Agricultural Coordinator
EAC	East African Community
ENABLE-TAAT	Empowering Novel Agribusiness-Led Employment
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
FAW	Fall Armyworm
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIB	High Iron Beans
ICARDA	International Centre for Agriculture in the Dry Areas
ICRISAT	International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Centre
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ISFM	Integrated Soil Fertility Management
ITRA	Institute Togolais de Recherche Agronomique
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MT	Metric Tonnes
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NARES	National Agricultural Research and Extension Systems
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OFSP	Orange-fleshed Sweetpotato
PABRA	Pan Africa Bean Research Alliance
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RMCS	Regional Member Countries

Background

1. Overview of the Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT)

The Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT), launched in 2018, is an initiative under the “Feed Africa’s Strategy, 2016-2025” of the African Development Bank. It is structured around nine commodities of importance to the African region. This includes maize, rice, wheat, high-iron beans, cassava, orange-fleshed sweetpotato, sorghum/millet, small livestock, and aquaculture. The production-induced technologies included soil fertility management, water management, training/capacity development, policy support, youth in agribusiness and response to the armyworm.

TAAT’s intervention was in conjunction with National and International Research networks to deploy proven agricultural technologies and train value chain actors in Good Agricultural Practices. Enhanced diversification and commercialisation

through access to the market was also made possible by collaborations between government, private sector players, Non-Governmental Organizations, Community Based Associations (CBA), and individual actors (farmers, input suppliers, processors, fabricators, financial service providers etc.). The broad scope of stakeholder involvement is expected to provide an avenue for the sustainability of TAAT interventions after completion. The interventions also included enabler systems to provide a conducive environment for adopting and scaling introduced technologies.

The implementation of TAAT was coordinated by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in partnership with other research institutions at regional and international levels. They include The African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF), AfricaRice Centre, the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, the Centro Internacional de la Papa (CIP), the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), the International Fertiliser Development Corporation (IFDC), the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), and the WorldFish Centre.



One of the OFSP varieties deployed by TAAT

The programme works through an integrated intervention of 15 Compacts, comprising nine “Commodity Compacts” and “Enabler Compacts”. There are six (6) enabler compacts within TAAT to support the Commodity Compacts. These provide a conducive environment and specialist services for the sustainable attainment of programme objectives. The “enabler compacts” are soil fertility management, water management, capacity development, policy support, attracting African youth in agribusiness and fall armyworm response.

The programme further employs a holistic approach by encompassing elements such as capacity building, extension services, access to finance, and market linkages to empower smallholder farmers with the requisite skills, knowledge, and resources necessary for adopting and effectively utilising new agricultural technologies. In addition, TAAT focuses on closing the gender gap in the agricultural sectors by training and empowering women and youths as emerging business entrepreneurs.

2. The TAAT Orange-fleshed Sweetpotato Compact in Uganda

The TAAT programme in Uganda encompasses five commodities, namely Rice, Maize, High Iron Beans (HIB), Cassava, and Orange-fleshed Sweetpotato (OFSP). However, this report will only focus on the TAAT OFSP Compact’s implementation in Uganda due to the tremendous success recorded in TAAT-Phase I. The initial effort to spread OFSP in Uganda was implemented through a USAID-funded initiative dubbed the Micronutrient Operational Strategies and Technology (MOST). It carried out its operational implementation in partnership with regional and national agricultural and medical organisations between 2000 and 2002 (Mwanga *et al.*, 2007). The programme noted the role of partnership in promoting OFSP uptake and scaling. Furthermore, Makerere University, the International Potato Centre (CIP), the Joint-Energy and Environment Project (JEEP), and the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) had a joint partnership in promoting OFSP in schools and the urban areas of Kampala in Uganda.

Although widespread and expanding, the production and utilisation of sweetpotato in Africa has remained limited primarily to non-

orange-fleshed varieties and smallholder farming for household consumption and local marketing of fresh roots and leaves. Vitamin A deficiency remains a significant micronutrient deficiency problem, especially among children. Children without enough vitamin A are more likely to fall ill and even die than those with adequate levels of vitamin A in their bodies. Vitamin A promotes immunity, bone growth, and vision, among other attributes. Vitamin A deficiency in children makes them more susceptible to opportunistic diseases due to suppressed immunity. Indeed, the World Health Organization (WHO) recommends supplementation of Vitamin A in children between 6 and 59 months of age.

Consumption of Orange-fleshed Sweetpotato offers enormous health benefits, mostly boosting immunity and promoting healthy weight gain for children. Besides OFSP offering health benefits for smallholder farmers, the TAAT OFSP compact sought to improve income generation, job creation, rural economic growth, and nutrition at the national level by intensifying OFSP production and utilisation. TAAT leveraged the high level of awareness in Uganda to introduce the OFSP Compact to improve crop productivity, creating employment, commercialising root production, and value-addition opportunities to increase the country’s foreign exchange earnings while also increasing import substitution. The OFSP was introduced in Uganda to combat widespread vitamin A deficiency, considered a major public health concern in the country (Ssemakula *et al.*, 2014; Low *et al.*, 2020). It is a biofortified sweetpotato containing high levels of beta-carotene, which is essential in the treatment of eye defects and is considered to be the fourth most-grown staple crop behind banana, maize, and cassava in Uganda (Brauw *et al.*, 2018). Furthermore, the adoption of OFSP has been facilitated by its adaptability to a wide range of agroecological zones and its resistance to common pests and diseases. The crop thrives in diverse climates and is relatively easier to cultivate than most staple grains, even in areas where farmers have limited resources. Based on the lessons from the HarvestPlus initiative, a research programme of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) which experimented between 2007 and 2009, the area under OFSP cultivation expanded from 1% to 44% of the entire sweetpotato-producing area in three project sites in the districts of Kamuli, Mokono, and Bukedea (HarvestPlus, 2012). The results of area expansion documented during the project end-line assessment are mainly attributed to the good agronomic practices that stimulated the cultivation of OFSP due to high consumption because of its nutritional and health benefits to smallholder farmers.



OFSP value addition process at a beneficiary's bakery

Over the years, the OFSP has gained wide popularity in Uganda as a nutritious crop that can be used in addressing malnutrition and vitamin A deficiency. The country is one of the leading producers in Africa with over 44% of the Uganda farming households producing OFSP (USAID, 2017). The orange-fleshed variety has a 2.25 average weekly demand among lactating and pregnant women in Uganda, (Nankumbi *et al.*, 2023). Uganda spends a huge amount on commodities that can be substituted with OFSP. For instance, in 2021, over 99.6 million USD was spent on the importation of wheat in Uganda. Harnessing value addition of OFSP into flour will reduce the dependency on wheat products, hence increasing the money reserve in the country (FAO, 2022). If focus is given to the commercialisation and value addition of OFSP in Uganda, there exists a great potential for foreign exchange earnings and import substitution.

3. The TAAT OFSP Compact's deployment approach

The OFSP Compact worked with a wide range of partners to scale up the production, marketing, and processing of Vitamin A-rich OFSP varieties for improved incomes and nutrition. The use of a partnership approach was employed in engaging various stakeholders for the deployment of technologies in Uganda. The TAAT OFSP Compact initially focused on the food-insecure densely populated areas such as the Rubanda district where several meetings and trainings were done through outreach campaigns and plot demonstrations. In communicating various technologies to a larger audience, training was done through media, including the involvement of 10 radio stations to pass information about agronomy, silage production, and vine multiplications broadcast in local dialects for about two months. The technologies spilt over to other regions of Uganda, including Northern Uganda, West Nile, and Karamoja. Advocacy meetings were then carried out with various regional District Heads to facilitate the adoption of technologies in their communities.

Some of the activities carried out in Uganda include the establishment of 60 health units of 200m² each in Northern, West Nile, and Eastern Uganda for training on dry spell production technology. After the training, 200 OFSP cuttings were distributed to the trainees for planting in the dry season. Reports from the monitoring teams who visited the beneficiaries showed high compliance with the technologies taught. Furthermore, the establishment of the OFSP gardens was carried out in primary schools under the World Food Program (WFP) to stimulate the consumption of OFSP and thus combat vitamin A nutrient deficiency rampant among children.

Four youth groups were created to build a knowledge delivery infrastructure among youth dropouts to train residents on silage production across 15 districts. The districts are

Kotido, Moroto, Bugiri, Busia, Butaleja, Tororo, Omoro, Lamwo, Kitgum, Pader, Agago, Adjumani, Moyo, Mbale City, and Gulu City. Five silage choppers were distributed to different youth groups for training and after training usage by the trainee. Over 4,300 people, of which 85% are women and 50% are youth were trained across these districts and over 3,380 households benefited from the free potato vines distribution. Activities towards creating awareness about the Healthy Baby Toolkits (HBTs) were also carried out alongside developing and delivering Biofortified crops at scale. They distributed about 500 HBTs in September 2021.

4. Partnership arrangement for effective delivery of the TAAT-OFSP Compact

The TAAT-OFSP Compact in Uganda was led by CIP, which brought about training in the commercialisation of OFSP, making silage, vine multiplication, fresh root production, and various value-addition practices such as puree production and flour milling used to supplement wheat in bakery products and chapati. To operationalise the TAAT OFSP compact in Uganda, CIP partnered with 74 public and private sector partners. The type of partners and their roles

towards achieving the goal of TAAT-OFSP in Uganda are shown in Table 1 below.

Partners	Public/Private	Roles
AfDB	Public	Funding the intervention
CIP	Public	Coordinator of TAAT-OFSP
NARO	Public	Provision of pre-basic seeds to farmers
Kyakuwa Farm	Private	Value addition (sweetpotato vine powder, compressed silage block)
IWMI	Public	Dry season production technologies
Youth Alive Group	Private	Silage making
Wantula Youth United Generation Entrepreneurship	Private	Silage making
IITA	Public	OFSP commercialisation, fresh root production, value addition (OFSP in making doughnuts, cake, and chapati)
Namulonge-Kasambya Sweetpotato Production Group	Private	Silage making
Smallholder Farmers	Public	TAAT beneficiaries
WFP	Public	Implementation of technologies in 34 institutions
CORAF	Public	Plays the role of putting developed technologies on the market, reducing the supply-demand gap
Media	Private/Public	Sensitisation

Table 1: Roles of Partners for Agricultural Technologies Delivery Platform



Triple S (Storage in Sand and Sprouting) technology

5. Technology delivery by the TAAT OFSP Compact in Uganda

Various climate-smart technologies were deployed to improve the productivity of orange-fleshed sweetpotato in Uganda. The technologies deployed include:

5.1 Triple S (Storage in Sand and Sprouting) technology

The Triple S (Storage in Sand and Sprouting) method was widely disseminated for producing clean planting materials for timely planting at the onset of rain. The benefit of this technology includes planting larger areas of potatoes, early harvesting of roots, improving food security, and reducing hunger. The farmers were trained on four stages for implementing a Triple S technology, which include:

- i. Preparation and pegging of healthy plants on the field,
- ii. Selection of roots and loading container for storage in the sand over the period of

- the dry season
- iii. Monitoring and de-sprouting during the dry season, and (iv) Planting on irrigated root beds about 6-8 weeks before the start of rains.

5.2 Healthy Baby Toolkit (HBT)

The Healthy Baby Toolkit (HBT) is an innovative feeding toolkit designed for infants aged 6–23 months to improve their diets (OFSP and other nutritious diets) by promoting optimal frequency, amount, texture, and diversity of foods provided to them. It is designed as a multifaceted approach to empowering communities and health workers to promote the well-being of young children through the integration of OFSP into their nutrition plan. The HBT comprises nutrition education materials, meal plans/recipes, and growth monitoring tools designed for kids within 6-23 months. The HBT addresses a key constraint of achieving nutritional outcomes and preventing malnutrition by ensuring adequate amounts of complementary foods. In Uganda, 500 HBTs were distributed in Rubanda and Wakiso districts targeting pregnant and lactating mothers to support child feeding and promote dietary diversification including consumption of OFSP.

5.3 OFSP processing into products

The processing of OFSP into various products is seen as an economic opportunity within the communities. TAAT in Uganda trained farmers on value-addition practices that could be added to their OFSP produce, such as flour, starch, chips, chapati, feeds, and baby food production. The OFSP Compact continued the drive to encourage the value addition of OFSP. During partners' meetings, OFSP products are often displayed for tasting, and people trained on how to make the products are present. Various OFSP products have been made and tasted by participants. Sweetpotato relish deserves to be mentioned, as we are promoting its consumption as both a nutritious food and to conserve vines, especially in the drier areas.

5.4 Silage production technology

Silage technology is one of the most popularised agricultural technologies in Uganda, thanks to the collaboration with the New Vision, the Uganda National Newspaper and the Kyakuwa Farms. The demand for sweetpotato silage is growing because of the value it adds to the growth of animals and milk yields, the unavailability of other feeds and the adulteration of feeds in the market. This technology focuses on empowering the youth. They were trained in techniques needed for the production and utilisation of potato silage as feeds for livestock. To reduce the expenditures on livestock feeds, the use of OFSP as vine powder and compressed silage block was deployed. Youths were trained on utilising sweetpotato silage for feeding livestock. Five silage chopper machines have been delivered to different youth groups for the purpose of making silage to feed livestock. The technology has been extended to Rubanda district in South-Western Uganda, where two new youth groups: Kashaasha Youth Association and Rubanda Youth Sweetpotato Association are already using the silage

machines. It was observed that access to good quality feed is increasingly becoming a problem for livestock farmers because of adulteration and that feed is generally scarce. Farmers desperately look for feed, including from unconventional sources, for example, from hotels for food residues to feed pigs. However, all the above constraints in feed availability are an opportunity for the silage business.

In collaboration with the ENABLE-TAAT Compact and Kyakuwa farm, four youth groups were supported to sustain the silage production in three districts (Mpigi, Wakiso and Luwero). These are Youth Alive group (Mpigi district), the Next Generation Entrepreneurship (Agri-Youth) located in Wakiso district, Namulonge-Kasambya sweetpotato production group (Wakiso district), and Wantula Youth United (Luwero district). These youth groups have trained 375 people (176 males, 199 females) on making silage using sweetpotato vines.

6. Results achievement

Results generated by the TAAT OFSP Compact are illustrated as follows:



An OFSP variety deployed by TAAT in Uganda

6.1 Towards creating an enabling environment for technology adoption

Significant progress has been made towards creating an enabling environment. Advocacy meetings were made through strategic collaboration with districts' local government heads, youth groups, media, and the Government to environment that will fasten the adoption of these technologies. TAAT-OFSP Compact had eight interactions with government officials, one in each of the target districts of Agago, Pader, Lamwo, Kitgum, Gulu, Adjumani, Obongi, and Moyo. The Compact continued to engage district officials in promoting OFSP technologies because of the role OFSP plays in solving malnutrition and food insecurity. This is also intended for the sustainability of the Compact interventions.

Uganda continues to increase advocacy of OFSP through media. One impact story has been published in the national newspaper, *The New Vision*. The story is about *Ronald Kilama*, a young vine multiplier who is actively engaged in vine multiplication in Uganda (see the impact story in the section). Significant progress has been achieved for TAAT activities in Uganda with a conducive environment at the beginning of 2021 with low reported cases of COVID-19. Despite the setback in implementation caused by COVID-19 pandemic, The Compact reported that 3,380 households were reached with OFSP vines, which translates to 17,460 beneficiaries.

6.2 Seed Production and Delivery

Building a national seed system is a key function of the TAAT programme to ensure that countries are self-sufficient. The TAAT OFSP Compacts established a nationwide delivery of 11,600,00 foundation seeds to farmers and training on tertiary vine multiplication in West Nile, Eastern, and Northern Uganda in 2021. A total of 12,000m² well-fenced demo plots were employed for this training, and farmers were taught good agricultural practices for rapid vine multiplication. The TAAT-OFSP Compact further distributed about 1,026,000 OFSP vines cutting to 3,980 households. The monitoring teams organized frequent meetings with leaders of commercial OFSP producers to identify and provide solutions to problems faced in

production, value chain, consumer demand, and marketing.

6.3 Towards deploying appropriate technology for transformation

In line with TAAT's focus on youth empowerment, 65 youths were trained on commercialising OFSP along the different nodes of the value chain in Kalangala district in 2020. The training includes vine multiplication, silage making, fresh root production, flour making, and confectionaries.

Through a successful technology delivery, the following outcome results were achieved:

6.3.1 Increased Commodity Productivity

TAAT-OFSP efforts in training farmers on vine multiplication and the development of improved varieties were shown in the increased productivity. During the intervention, an increase of 7 T/ha was recorded. This will significantly improve farmers' incomes among other factors like post-harvest handling. This validates the success story of TAAT in increasing commodity productivity.

6.3.2 Increased employment

From various training received on value addition and agricultural practices, about 1,053 beneficiaries newly ventured into Agribusiness-small and medium enterprises. This plays a significant role in solving the high unemployment rate, especially among the youths in Uganda (Ahaibwe and Swaibu, 2014).

6.3.3 Increased food and nutrition security

Solving the problem of food insecurity is one of the goals of TAAT. This was achieved in Uganda with increased food group consumption numbers from a score of 4.1 to 5.0. However, with the contribution of TAAT in increasing the food security of its beneficiaries, there is a steady rise in the country's food insecurity. Uganda had an increase of 1.9 million food-insecure people earlier in the year (WFP, 2023). This implies that for TAAT to properly fight food insecurity in the nation, expansion and reach out to beneficiaries needed to be done.

6.3.4 Value addition of TAAT

In terms of value addition, beneficiaries were trained in flour and silage-making. About 10.1 million USD value of additional production was recorded in Uganda. This plays a significant role in increasing farmers' income.

6.3.5 Direct TAAT beneficiaries

A total number of 219,774 beneficiaries were reached directly. Most of these beneficiaries are smallholders who constitute the more significant percentage of the country's population. Media houses such as TV stations, radios, and newspapers were used as the country's primary mass medium for technology outreach. Over 10 million indirect beneficiaries were informed about TAAT OFSP Compact technologies on the radio broadcast. Over 4,300 people, of which 85% were female (adults) and 50% were youths, were trained on the compressed silage blocks technology, which is more nutritious and durable than traditional technology.

6.3.6 Production of quality potato vines seeds

The involvement of seven seed companies facilitated the supply and production of about



Celebrating OFSP harvest with farmers



Ronald Kilama at his OFSP vine farm

10.3 million quality potato vines. This was the game changer in sweetpotato production, solving the problem of recycling and relying on sub-standard seeds in the country. Before the intervention, only a few smallholder farmers had access to quality seeds due to lack of financial resources (CIP, 2021)

6.4 Success Story of a Ugandan Youth (Culled from the M&E Report)

Ronald Kilama is a 19-year-old farmer in Paibuuor South village, Paibuuor parish, Labongo Layamo, Kitgum, Uganda. He became interested in sweetpotato as a business when he learned his older brother, Christopher Okot, was having some success. We asked him to share more of his experiences regarding sweetpotato cultivation and vine sales.

“High unemployment rates have forced many youths to migrate to urban areas or sell their father’s land to buy motorcycles and ride *bodaboda* (motorcycle taxi). I chose to stay in the village, and I feel like I have gold in growing and selling sweetpotato vines and roots with support from the International Potato Center (CIP). “Even with [cabbage,

tomato, and eggplant] production in the dry season, my income fell short of meeting our needs because the farmgate price was meagre. I could not raise enough money to pay my school fees while in Senior Five, so I had to drop out of school in the second term in 2018. Vegetable production was also very tiring and labour intensive and left me exhausted at the end of the day and unable to spare sufficient time for revising books at A ‘Level. I realised that I could use the swampy area for multiplying [orange-fleshed sweetpotato] vines and sell them to farmers, schools, and NGOs working in the refugee camps and South Sudan at the start of rainy seasons for extra income. I had seen my elder brother, Christopher Okot, reaping big from selling vines at the start of every rainy season. A

sweetpotato. My peers and neighbors mocked me, but I was not discouraged because I had seen my elder brother build a permanent house and buy a grain-milling machine with money he made from selling sweetpotato vines.

In April 2020, I received a call from my local extension officer, Fibi Amito, who said she would visit my farm with Joshua Okonya, an agronomist from CIP. They wanted to see the performance of my vine multiplication plot. I was excited because my vines looked healthy, and I had expanded the area to nearly an acre. Through our farmers’ association, I was asked to cut and supply 287 vines to Pagen Primary School & Laborom Health Center III for



A beneficiary in her vine farm

“Then, in 2019, on the recommendation of Brian Vicenta Odokonyero, the coordinator of the East Acholi Sweetpotato Farmers Association, I was selected for training in rapid vine multiplication techniques and learned how to set up this work as a business. CIP provided us with the initial clean vines for multiplication, which I planted on a quarter-acre land and tended with constant watering

and weeding. “It is uncommon to encounter my peers in the village who are growing

UGX 20,000/bag (\$5.50). I couldn’t sleep that night! With an investment of less than UGX 373,500/-, I was set to make more than UGX 5m in just four months of hard work. “With the money received from that sale, I could buy a music system, an 80W solar system, a TV set, a bicycle, and a smartphone to take photos of my field and send to experts for advice. I have also been able to buy two cows—no one my age in this village owns cows! I plan to diversify my income and invest in retail shops dealing in general merchandise in Kitgum town.

“In December 2020, CIP also organised farmer exchange visits to learn from more experienced fellow farmers in Omoro district. I and other vine multipliers were trained

to produce quality-declared sweetpotato planting material according to the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries guidelines. I will soon become a registered and certified vine multiplier in my sub-county and district.” Kilama is just one of 60 commercial farmers trained by CIP to become a vine multiplier of four sweetpotato varieties: ‘Kakamega’, ‘Ejumula’, ‘Naspot 8’, and ‘Naspot 13’. These varieties mature in just three or four months, have higher yields, and contain good vitamin A levels to boost body immunity, improve eyesight, and promote good brain development, among other benefits.

7 Lessons Learnt and Challenges

Before the introduction of the TAAT-OSFP Compact, the production of OFSP was not at a substantial level, although consumers are fully aware of the commodity due to USAID intervention. As seen in the success story. School dropouts mostly adopt the technologies; hence, better reach and awareness of the success story of TAAT I could be a means to engage the unemployed and uneducated people in the country in TAAT II.

The TAAT project has been successful in promoting the adoption of OFSP. Some of the critical factors that have contributed to the success of the TAAT OFSP Compact, which can inform future programming, are for instance:

- ◆ Proper communication: The project developed various materials and means to disseminate information and raise awareness among farmers. Gender-responsive communication approaches were used in scaling up the Triple S technology.
- ◆ Demonstration and Advocacy: The importance of advocacy meetings and on-site demonstrations done by TAAT OFSP Compact cannot be downplayed. The TAAT OFSP Compact organised various training courses, both online and offline, to advocate for the adoption of OFSP.
- ◆ Monitoring and Evaluation: this was conducted at frequent intervals by various stakeholders to assess beneficiaries’ performance and identify areas for improvement.
- ◆ Collaboration and Partnership: the

TAAT programme is a partnership framework that brings together various stakeholders from both public to private groups to form strategic alliances as a mechanism for the delivery of technologies. Various stakeholders contributed differently to the programme; some provided funding, technical knowledge, and seed supply.

8 Conclusion and Way Forward

In conclusion, the TAAT programme, in promoting the orange-fleshed sweetpotato in Uganda, is telling a compelling story of progress and positive impact. From this report, we establish that the TAAT initiative has significantly contributed to the success of OFSP in Uganda. Through strategic partnerships with various stakeholders and training on improved technologies, the programme has effectively increased agricultural productivity

by 7t/ha and improved food security by 0.9 with an increase in food group consumption numbers from a score of 4.1 to 5.0. This report further underscores the importance of forming strategic partnership alliances and working in synergy with different stakeholder groups, including research institutions, farmer associations, NGOs, and government institutions, to achieve tangible results. To continue the success of TAAT OFSP in Uganda, more reach-out, training, and capacity-building activities for stakeholders should be done. This deskwork review on the assessment of the OFSP Compact operations to deliver key outcome results shows that there is a positive trajectory to achieve impact in the lives of millions of farmers. Farmers recorded an increase in crop productivity, food security, enhanced farm commercialisation, and silage production technology. Silage production is one of the most accepted technologies as many women and youths have keyed into it. Apart from the employment opportunities created by this technology, nutritious livestock feeds are made available at an affordable cost.

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