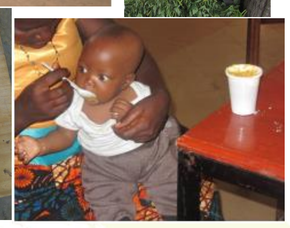
RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Roots, Tubers and Bananas

CGIAR

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER (CIP) IN TANZANIA: ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACT

Tanzania was among the first East African countries where CIP had physical staff presence and activities by 1976. With financial support from the Government of Finland, CIP introduced hundred of potato clones for evaluation and adaptation and initiated development of a seed potato system. In 1992, CIP ceased to have physical staff presence in Tanzania but kept active collaboration with potato and sweetpotato national research scientists. CIP posted resident staff to Tanzania once again in 2012 and reopened the office in Mbeya at the heartland of potato research. Since 2009, at least four potato and seven sweetpotato varieties have been released and registered in Tanzania. A further four potato varieties were released in 2013. By 2015, Tanzania had the largest area in East Africa under potato cultivation and yield had improved from 5 to 8.7 t/ha between 2009 and 2014. Similarly, there has been tremendous growth in sweetpotato and by 2014, Tanzania was the leading producer in Africa overtaking Uganda and Nigeria, low yields at 4.5 t/ha notwithstanding. The low yield scenario in both crops needs to be addressed to enhance crops profitability preferably by solving the bottlenecks in their seed systems with improved investment in value addition and processing.

Projects	Viable Sweetpotato Technologies in Africa – Tanzania (2014-2017)	Sustainable production of sweetpotato pre-basic seed (SASHA 2)(2014-19)	Building a nutritious food basket (2015-18)	Seed potato development project in Tanzania (2012-15)
Direct Outcomes	a) More OFSP seed b) Frequent OFSP fields c) Improved cultural practices	Improved technical, institutional and financial capacities for pre-basic seed production among NARI's	Contribute to reduction of hidden hunger	a) New actors in early generation seed b) New varieties released c) More improved seed stores built
Dev't Outcomes	a) Higher OFSP production b) Enhanced SP productivity	a) Improved farmer access to quality sweetpotato seed b) Viable sweetpotato "seed" and root enterprises	Increased investments in & utilization of bio-fortified crops	a) Higher productivity b) Private sector invest in pre-basic seed c) Revision & adoption of seed law of VPC
Long Term Impact	a) Increased Vit. A intake from diet b) Enhanced HH incomes from sweetpotato	a) Sustainable private sector-led production of clean sweetpotato "seed" b) Increased SP productivity	Increased intake of Vit. A, Iron & Zinc from local diets	a) Private sector interest in potato. b) Sustainable farmer incomes
Research & Dev't Gaps	* Seed Production agronomy *Value addition & processing * Promotion & advocacy	a) Production economics for pre-basic, basic & QDS b) b)Optimization of production technologies c) stimulating private sector participation	a) Crop & variety diversity b) Consumer behavioral change c) Policy & advocacy	a) Seed & storage technology b) Value addition & processing c) Social economics & marketing
Seed systems R&D				
Enhancing Utilization Business Dev't				



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CIP INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER
A CGIAR RESEARCH CENTER

VISTA TANZANIA
Viable Sweetpotato Technologies in Africa

Sweetpotato for Profit and Health Initiative
SASHA

Biofortified foods
Building Nutritious Food Baskets

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