

# MULTIPLICATION OF OFSP AND NON-OFSP VARIETIES IN EASTERN UGANDA

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# INTRODUCTION

- Soroti Sweetpotato Producers and Processors Association (SOSPPA) is farmers-based association located in Soroti district, Eastern-Uganda.
- SOSPPA is engaged in multiplication and conservation of sweetpotato planting material for timely planting and all time availability for planting
- We collaborate with NARO, Naccri, CIP. Local Government, FAO and FAO affiliated organizations



# Importance of Sweetpotato in Eastern Uganda

Eastern region comprises of Busoga, Bukedi, Bugisu and Teso sub-regions. Teso and Busoga areas are among the leading producers and consumers of sweetpotato in Uganda.

- The commonest brand name for the most popular sweetpotato variety sold in Kampala markets is “Soroti Soroti” associated to the source of supply

Mbale (eastern) and Kampala towns are the leading markets for sweetpotato produced in eastern Uganda. During periods of extreme scarcity, the farm-gate price for sweetpotato roots is at UGSH. 60,000 per 200-kg bag and could drop to about UGSH. 10,000 when plenty



## Popular traditional sweetpotato utilization

- In Busoga the most popular diet is “Mugoyo” (Emangor in Ateso) which is a mixture of sweetpotato and beans boiled and mashed together.
- In Teso excess sweetpotato roots are sliced, crushed and dried (Amukeke and Inginyo) for future use (food security)
- Eimukaru is a special fresh sweetpotato root preparation for consumption in Teso



## Production of sweetpotato roots in North-eastern Uganda

Months of the Year	Planting	Harvesting
Nov-Jan	Nil (dry)	Excess harvests sliced for drying
Dec – Mid March	Upland -Nil (dry), Lowland - minimal	Limited to swamp crop
Mid-March – Mid June	Early planting very limited. Late planting common	Almost no harvesting
June – July	Minimal (Dry spell)	Generally delayed
August –Oct	Most planting	Harvesting

# MULTIPLICATION AND CONSERVATION OF PLANTING MATERIAL

## Objectives

- a) Multiplication for wide dissemination (SOSPPA is the biggest supplier of planting material to NGOs including FAO and individuals in the region)
- b) Conservation of research (breeder) material during dry season
- c) Conservation of selected seed vine varieties for multiplication

## Varieties:

- a) OFSP – Kakamega (SPK 004) , Ejumula, Vita (Naspot 9) and Kabode (Naspot 10)
- b) Non-OFSP - Araka, Tanzania, Mary, Naspot 1 etc

## Sweetpotato seed vine multiplication/conservation calendar

Month	Activity	Where
July-Sept (second rains)	Multiply selected seed vines for conservation and prepare fields	Uplands and lowlands
Oct-Dec (dry season on-set)	Conserve the selected seed vines and prepare multiplication fields	Lowlands
Jan – March (Dry season)	Multiply conserved seed vines and prepare fields for second season	Lowlands and Uplands
Apr – June (First rains)	Multiply selected seed vines for second season planting . Prepare multiplication fields for conservation	Uplands
June (Dry spell)	Field preparations	Upland

## Estimated costs of vine multiplication under high density planting per acre

Item/activity	Quantity	Unit cost	Total amount (UGSH.)
Ox- ploughing	X2	50,000	100,000
Cost of conserving and harvesting seed vines	100 bags	2,000	200,000
Planting	50 pple	5,000	250,000
Fertilizer (NPK 25:5:5)	300 kgs	1,600	480,000
Irrigation fuel	100 litres	3,000	300,000
Irrigation labour	4 pple x 14 wks	5,000	280,000
Weeding	40 pple x 1	2,500	100,000
Pesticides	750 mls	20	15,000
Blanket spry labour	1 x 3mths x 4 pple	5,000	60,000
Other costs			100,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,835,000</b>



# CHALLENGES

- Limited irrigation equipment
- Balancing production and vine demand

# Field visit by technical collaborators



# FROM GRASS THATCHED TO MODERN ORANGE SWEETPOTATO HOUSE



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING