



RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Roots, Tubers
and Bananas

SCALING SWEETPOTATO TRIPLE S PLUS: what are we learning Ethiopia and Ghana

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CHALLENGES

- **Women and resource poor** households lack timely access to quality sweetpotato planting material
- Acute in areas with **extended dry season** & unpredictable rainfall patterns
- **Decreasing land holding size**: imperative to intensify and increase productivity
- **Limited shelf-life** of storage roots: limited consumption period; inability to take advantage of peak market prices
- Unavailability of and **limited access to nutritious foods** in the dry season



Drying sweetpotato plants in mid January at Mirababaya, SNNPR, Ethiopia. Photo credit: M. Cherinet

TRIPLE S - BENEFITS

- **Farmer managed** seed practice:
 - low cost, inputs locally available
- **Adaptable** to different contexts (e.g. length of dry season) & varieties:
 - options for gender based preferences
 - reduces labour & water requirement for multiplication
 - reduces exposure to pests & diseases
- Root production from Triple S planting material:
 - **91% gross margin** for every US\$1 invested compared to 77% KSH using the conventional approach.



Kulfo variety has pink sprouts (top); Sweetpotato vines after 45 days in root bed, SNNPR, Ethiopia.
Photo credit: M. Cherinet

Innovation package

- **Technological** innovation
(hand held computer with mobile operating system, integrated network for voice, messaging & data)
- **Infrastructural** innovation (cellular network)
- **Market** innovation (promotions, incentives to keep up with the latest model)
- **Policy** innovation (telecommunication providers, mobile money transfer)
- **Value chain innovation** (availability of sim cards & air time)
- **Service provision innovation** (providing solar charging sales points for smart phone users without access to power grid)
- **Mindset innovation** (youth are leading use of technology as it is 'cool')
- **Educational innovation** (spin-offs for app developers; social enterprises use for health & market benefits)



Triple S innovation package

- **Technological** innovation – storage in sand and sprouting roots
- **Market** innovation.... customer demand for OFSP
- **Policy** innovation... climate smart agriculture and nutrition sensitive agriculture
- **Value chain innovation** Sweetpotato processing & product diversification
- **Service provision innovation**.... BoANRD, MoFA, NGO extension services
- **Mindset innovation** ... quality diets, healthy living
- **Educational innovation**.... Training at scale, using different entry points, communication channels
- **Infrastructural** innovation - video & radio



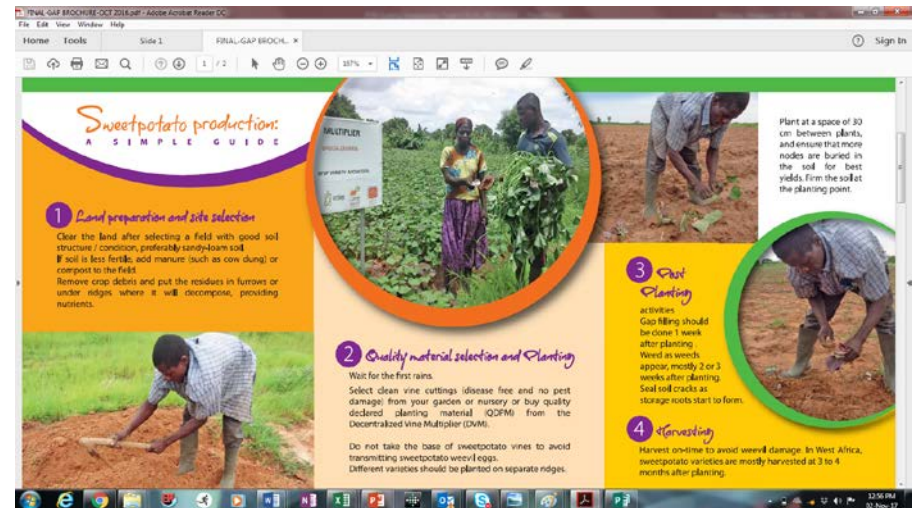
The “PLUS” TECHNOLOGIES

- **Agronomic practices:**

- improve quality of roots for sprouting & storage; and productivity and sorting/selection of roots

- **Gender responsive choices:**

- principle of sand storage used for sprouting &/or extending shelf life of storage roots
- stepped pits & sand boxes



Training materials for GAPs (top);
Preparation of Stepped Pit (l) and Sand Box
(r), Navrongo, Ghana. Photo credit: P.
Abidin

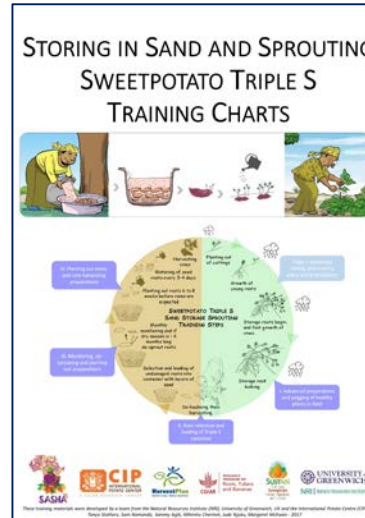


FROM KNOWLEDGE TO UPTAKE

Gender responsive communication materials & approach

80,000 small-holder farmers
(50% women)

- use Triple S PLUS
- 30% higher sweetpotato root yields
- enhanced home consumption, extended storage and sale by 2022
- **Trainers'** manual, flip charts and **farmer** handouts
- **Video based** extension & radio programmes



Materials credit: Stathers,
Namanda et al., NRI, 2017



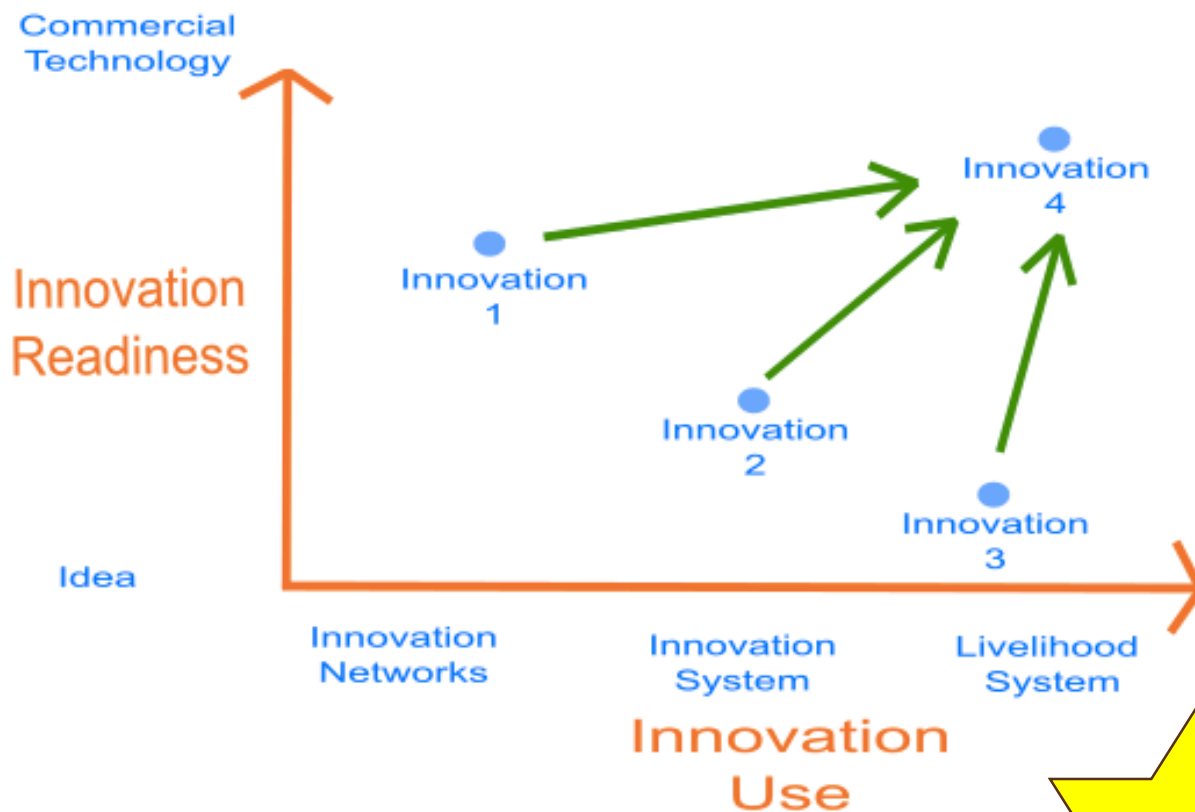
Participatory video production (r) and used for discussion with women (l). Senegal. Photo credit: T. v. Mourik

Scaling Readiness



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Scaling Readiness



FOR
WHO?

BY
WHO?

WHAT ARE WE LEARNING - TECHNICAL

- **Varieties**
 - Meeting end user preferences?
 - Validate varieties under Triple S
 - OFSP varieties will stay in the system
- **Storage for production of planting material – and.... for fresh root consumption & sale**
 - Ghana – Double S
 - Male and female different preferences
- **Triple S: seasonal cycle vs calendar/project cycle**
 - Purchase of roots (if preferred varieties available) to kick start; rather than wait for full cycle
- **Agronomic/GAPs important**
 - Partner technical knowledge limited
 - Outsourcing
 - Gender relations may inhibit adoption
 - Both women AND men should be trained
- **Emerging research areas – role of complementary projects**



Training on identification of healthy plants and pegging. Credit: I.Suleman

WHAT ARE WE LEARNING – SOCIO-ECONOMIC

- **Knowledge of diversified uses for OFSP** – drives demand for vines....and Triple S:
 - Linking Triple S into value chain approaches
- **Large agriculture-nutrition NGO programmes** – disseminating OFSP vines:
 - Triple S is an exit strategy, complementary to decentralised multipliers;
- **How do we ensure that promotion of Triple S is gender responsive:**
 - NGOs working on female empowerment
 - Identification of Champion Households: husband, wife, youth: different roles and benefits
 - Sensitize men and include some in training
 - Healthy Living Clubs: under five care-givers
 - Women's Development Army
 - Multi-media communication channels



Farmer leader of Triple S FRG, SNNPR, Ethiopia. Photo credit: M.Chernet

WHAT ARE WE LEARNING – CAPACITIES at SCALE

- **Training of Trainers** & step-down: how to ensure the quality of training once CIP is not involved:
 - Pre & post training assessment
 - Participant & trainer reflection on easy/difficult topics & follow up
- **Multiple languages**, multiple channels
 - Use of visuals (cartoons), video, radio, “talking books”, pre-recorded messages;
 - Checking on interpretation of cartoons;
 - Simplification & standardisation vs local adaptation
- **Assessing different intensities** of out-reach to secure knowledge & use of Triple S:
 - Core households: face to face training & radio (Ethiopia)
 - Spill-over households: video-based extension
 - Reached households: only radio programmes & seasonal spot messages



Ms Ayelech explaining the benefits of Triple S for early food. Ethiopia inception meeting
Credit. F. Asfaw

WHAT ARE WE LEARNING - PARTNERING

- **Scaling partners:** public and NGO extension
 - Where do sweetpotato & Triple S fit into their priorities
 - Project time-scale and funding cycles: piggy-backing may be a challenge
 - Existing projects provided launch pad for scaling
- **Shifting from project mode** (CIP implementation) to scaling mode – partner implementation
 - Small grant – it's not the \$\$ that counts – but intention to scale within partners' capacities & resources;
 - More flexibility in establishing agreements/MOUs
 - Monitoring & tracking uptake: using partner systems; limit the questions
- **Additional partners** needed – health sector
- **Staff turnover** in partner organisations:
 - Continuous awareness raising
- **SPHI** (FARA & CIP): community of practice, advocacy and further investment
 - TOGETHER reaching 10 million households with sweetpotato varieties by 2020



Monitoring a MEDA-GROW DVM's seed production garden in Upper West Region.
Credit. T. van Mourik

SCALING READINESS TOOLS – WHAT ARE WE LEARNING

- **Were we as ready as we thought?**
 - The scaling readiness tool helped to:
 - unpack the core components
 - identify those which had not moved beyond project level;
 - Identify what may be missing – complementary components
- **Partnering and partner engagement**
 - Understanding partner motivation & finding common ground
 - Role & importance of different partners will change through scaling process
 - Adapting our dissemination approach to the structure and approach that scaling partners were already using
 - Triple-S in agricultural colleges and training curricula
 - Sharing information - sensitivities
- **Monitoring context:**
 - Seasonal conditions
 - Political conditions



Working through partners' own dissemination approaches, Ghana.
Credit. I. Suleman



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