







Population	19,196,246
GDP	\$6.206 BILLION (2017 ESTIMATES)
Rainfall pattern/sea sons	UNIMODAL (starting from November – April)



Significance of sweet potato to national food security	 FOOD CROP –FORTH MOST IMPORTANT FOOD CROP AFTER MAIZE, CASSAVA & RICE CASH CROP-ROOT AND VINES SALES NUTRITION SECURITY-CARBOHYDRATES, BETA-CAROTENE, OTHER VITAMINS FOOD SECURITY CROP-PRIORITY CROP FOR GOVERNMENT IN THE EVENT OF CROP FAILURES 		
	DUE TO DROUGHT AND FLOODS		
Organization's mandate for EGS production	PRODUCTION OF PRE-BASIC AND BASIC SEED IN ORDER TO INCREASE AVAILABILITY OF QUALITY SWEETPOTATO VINES OF IMPROVED VARIETIES THAT WILL PRODUCE HIGH YIELDS, QUALITY ROOTS, WIDE CONSUMER ACCEPTABILITY, AND LONG SHELF LIFE		
Product (prebasic/basic)			
Activities: TC Lab	 INITIATION OF PLANTLETS RAPID MICRO PROPAGATION MAINTENANCE OF CLEAN PLANTING MATERIAL 		
Screen house	 HARDENING OF TC PLANTLETS RAPID MULTIPLICATION OF PRE BASIC CUTTINGS THROUGH SANDPONICS AND CONVENTIONAL METHODS/TECHNIQUES 		
Virus testing	1. GRAFTING ON I. SETOSA 2. NCM-ELISA VIRUS INDEXING		



Varieties in production	White/cream Fleshed Sweet Potato:
varieties in production	Wille/Cream resiled Sweet rotato.

- 1. TAINONI,
- 2. LUNYANGWA,
- 3. KAKOMA,
- 4. SALERA,
- 5. SEMUSA,
- 6. KENYA,
- 7. MUGAMBA,
- 8. KAJIYANI (New)
- 9. SAKANANTHAKA,
- 10. YOYERA,
- 11. SUNGANI,
- 12. NYAMOYO

Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato:

- 1. KAMCHIPUTU,
- 2. ZONDENI,
- 3. KADYAUBWELERE,
- 4. MATHUTHU,
- 5. CHIPIKA,
- 6. KAPHULIRA,
- 7. ANAAKWANIRE,
- 8. ROYAL CHOICE (New)
- 9. MTETSANJARA (New)

10.MSUNGABANJA (New)

Varieties in the pipeline

NONE (Just released 5 in the past year)



EGS Production (seed) trends – 3 years	(CUTTINGS)) BASIC
	2015-16: 2016-17:	11,479	387,200
	2017-18:	15,465	425,500
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Sales Trends (seed) – 3 years	2015-16:	PRE BASIC 77,000 MK	BASIC
	2016-17:		1,626,000 MK
	2017-18:	144,000 MK	1,898,500 MK



Peer to peer		
review		SCORE
	TECHNICAL PILLAR:	2.6
	FINANCE AND ADMIN PILLAR:	3.1
	SOCIAL CULTURAL PILLAR:	3.4
	POLICY PILLAR:	3.2
Going Forward		



- 1. Maxi-maxi: Strategies to maximise strengths to maximise opportunities
- Senior management to discuss potential collaboration with colleges and universities for training and research on implementation of business plans, and include these training opportunities in annual staff work plans
 - Training needs for Technical staff involved in EGS were incorporated in the Horticultural Commodity training priority list
- DARS staff to actively participate in opportunities for exchange visits and sweet potato seed systems community of practice on-line discussion forum to exchange experiences with other NARIs on implementing the business plan
 - DARS Technical staff involved in EGS have recently participated on-the-job refresher course (By Rosemary Gatimu) and exchange visit to India (Commercial Tissue culture lab)
 - Inclusion of DARS economists in the EGS marketing strategists
 - DARS EGS technical team is active on on-line discussion forum (Obed, kennedy & Margaret)
 - Senior management of DARS actively involved in the peer review of fellow NARIs (FM Chipojola)



- **1. Mini-mini:** Strategies to minimise weaknesses to mitigate threats
- Increase revenue into RF, earmark funds from RF for training to reduce threat of reduction in external sources of training funds
 - Advertised DARS pre-basic and basic sweetpotato seed in the print media, stakeholder forumns



- 1. Mini-max: Strategies to minimise weakness to maximise opportunities
- Conduct systematic capacity needs assessment and training plan to support the EGS business implementation; and by increasing and diversifying revenue sources (RF, development partners, private sector, DARS service charter provision) DARS can take advantage of college and university business training opportunities
 - Systematic needs assessment to support the EGS-is yet to be done
- Disseminate and promote the success of the government policy in relation to RF/FO for sweetpotato; to increase visibility, reduce risk of change of government policy in this area and attract further support from external development partners
 - Government policy on RF/FO open to public
 - Done adverts, stakeholder meetings, field days and agricultural fairs on business viability of EGS



- Maxi-mini: Strategies to use strengths to minimize threats
- Use annual planning cycle to systematically identify and plan training needs, so that available resources are used most effectively.
 - Annual planning cycle guides in identification and plan for training needs
- Use government policy to review targets for matching funds to the FO/RF, to ensure that revenue increases in line or above inflation, so that value of training funds are not eroded.
 - Yet to be implemented
- Use supportive government policy environment for FO/RF to recognize and motivate staff to achieve higher staff retention.
 - Both training and monetary incentive taking place

- Full institutionalisation of the business plan:
 - Establishment of structures (bodies) across DARS stations to overseer implementation of the plan
 - Fund order/Revolving fund is governed by financial management Act and therefore subjected to audit (both internal and external)

Next steps with implementation of business plan



- Capacity building and training specifically on:
 - Record keeping
 - Marketing
- Increase public awareness on use of clean planting materials of the improved cultivars and therefore increase demand;
 - Radio jingles
 - Market shows
 - Brochures
 - · Field days/agricultural/seed fairs
 - Stakeholder meetings

Message of commitment from Head of Institution



- DARS management already committed to the production EGS of sweetpotato. The model of Revolving Fund inline with the Agricultural Research Treasury fund which seeks to increase revenue generation of stations at the same time making available clean planting materials to the public
- Expected level of EGS production by 2020
 - Pre Basic 50,000 cuttings
 - Basic 800,000 cuttings