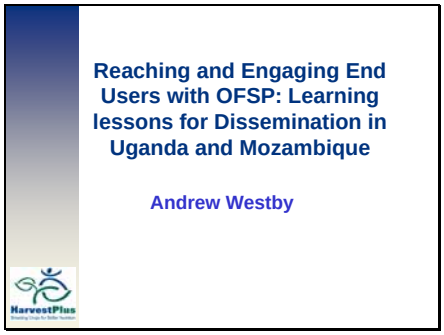
Slide 1



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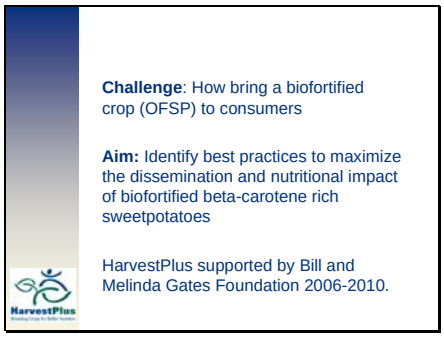

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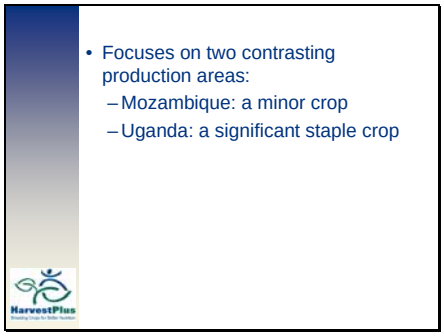

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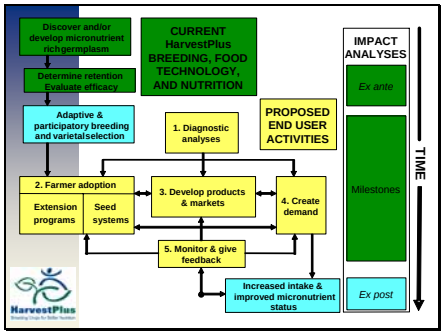

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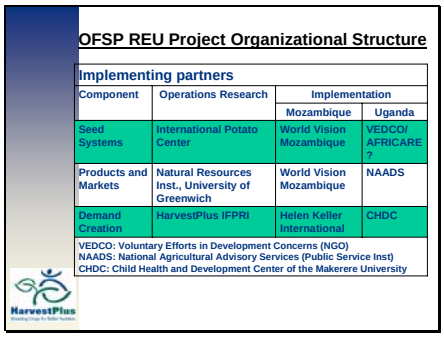

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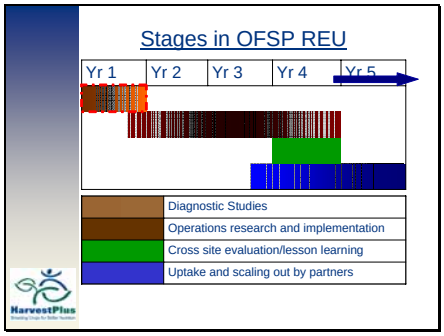


Slide 7

Diagnostic studies:

- Understand vine availability and delivery systems
- Characterize consumer/producer preferences
- Identify bottlenecks in the system and actions needed to free constraints in system
- Identify the role of intermediaries in:
  - Acceptance of biofortified products
  - The production to market chain
- Select target communities/market chains for the implementation phase

Slide 8

Diagnostics: Uganda

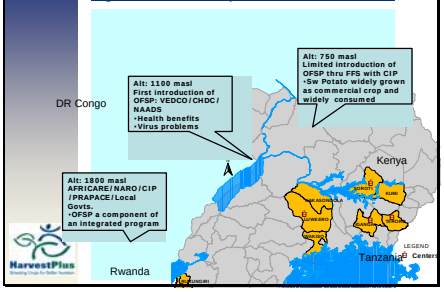
RRA: In preparation for full diagnostics

Findings:

- Farmers trained in rapid vine multiplication
  - They still use conventional strategies
- Vine conservation
  - Sprouting of roots
  - Use of swamps
  - Nursery beds near homesteads

Slide 9

Uganda: Sites of previous intervention



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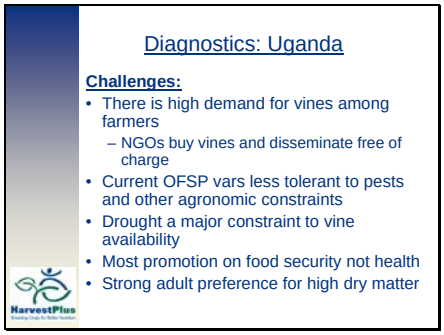

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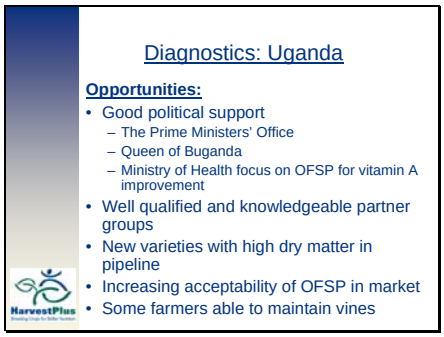

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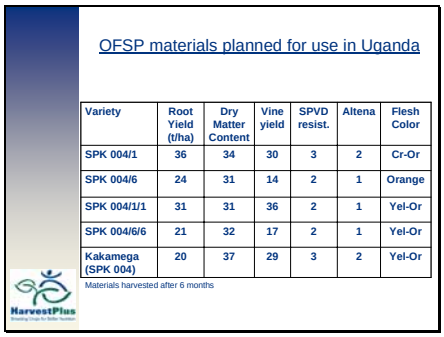
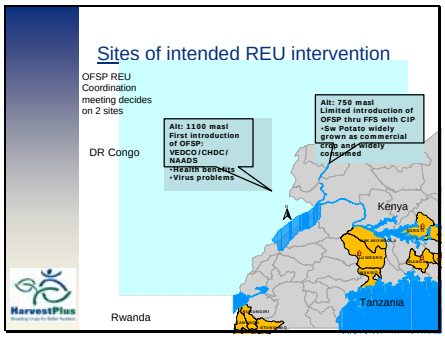


Slide 13

Sample	Carotenoids level	Maximum peaks wavelengths absorbance* (nm)	Concentration (ug/g fresh weight basis) (average±std* *)	Concentration (ug/g dry weight basis) (average±std* *)
Resisto Soroti	Very high	450; 476	132.9±4.4	597.2±20.0
SPK 004 Kakamega Soroti	Low	426;448;474	35.1±1.2	101.1±3.6
Ejumula Soroti	High	450; 476	104.1±3.1	293.4±8.7
SPK004/6 Soroti	Medium high	450; 476	82.5±0.4	338.3±1.6
SPK004/1 Soroti	Very low	424; 448	14.4±3.2	37.9±8.4
SPK 004 Kakamega Namulonge	Low	424; 448;472	37.6±3.3	99.1±8.6
Ejumula Namulonge	High	450; 476	157.0±0.4	446.4±1.1
SPK004/6 Namulonge	Medium high	450; 476	78.9±4.0	219.2±11.2
SPK004/1 Namulonge	Very low	402;426;448	13.0±0.7	37.3±2.1

Slide 14



Slide 15

Slide 16

Diagnostics: Mozambique

Findings:

- TSNI impact higher at intervention sites
- "Eat Orange" cheaper with similar impact to TSNI
- Affected target groups and influenced others in community to adopt interventions

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Diagnostics: Mozambique

Challenges:

- Main growing season for sweetpotato varies across districts
- Drought a major constraint to vine availability
- Sprouting of roots, still a major form of vine multiplication
- Root storage still a problem
- Drying used for food security, but have to use shade to avoid loss of b-carotene.

Slide 18

Diagnostics: Mozambique

Opportunities:

- Some farmers engaged in rapid vine multiplication for cash income
- Important cross border trade (incl. sweetpotato) with Malawi
- Good collaboration from HKI (experienced in DC and BC)
- Improved community knowledge of Vitamin A increases adoption of OFSP
- Current REU intervention based on Eat Orange
- A new set of good OFSP materials meeting most grower and consumer requirements identified

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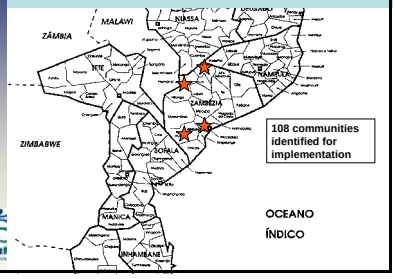
OFSP materials planned for use in Mozambique

Variety	Drought tolerance	Depth of Rooting	Vine yield	Vine vigor	Root taste	β-carot content	Suitable for use
IDEAL	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Released:							
Resisto	X	X	x	x	X	X	X
Jonathan	X	X	x	X	X	x	x
LO 323	X	X	x	X	X	x	x
Cordner	x	x	x	x	X	X	X
From 2003-2006 Trials:							
Gaba Gaba	X	x	x	X	X	X	X
199005.11	X	x	X	X	x	X	x
199062.1	X	x	X	X	X	x	x
199026.1	X	X	X	X	X	0	0

X = Good | X = Acceptable | 0 = not acceptable

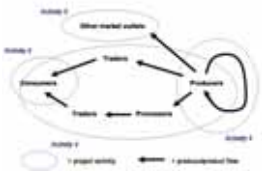
Slide 20

Implementation sites: Mozambique



Slide 21

Example of diagnostics approach (marketing and product development)



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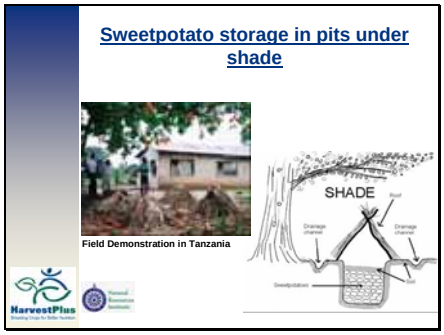

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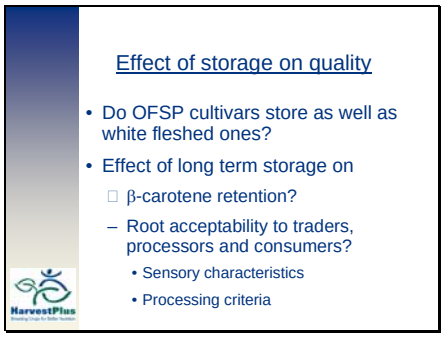

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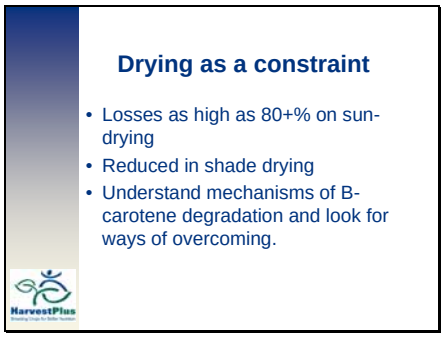

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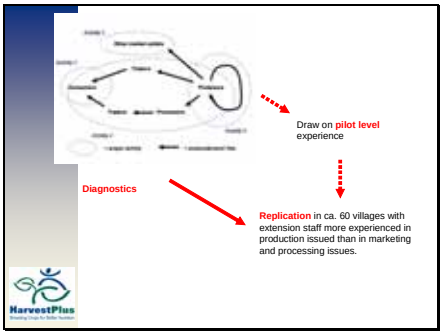

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