

Profit Analysis of Virus Free Sweet Potato and Vine Multiplication by Smallholder Farmers in Selected Regions of Tanzania

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Abstract: Sweet potato production using certified virus free vines and virus free vine multiplication promote high yields which are significant for enhancing food security and income generation among small holder farmers. This study examines the cost and benefit of sweet potato tuber production using certified virus free vines and virus free vine multiplication among smallholder farmers in the Lake Victoria and Coastal Zones in Tanzania. Primary data were collected from 495 sweet potato farmers and virus free vine multipliers using survey tool (questionnaire). About 362 farmers who are producers sweet potato tubers and 133 farmers who are virus free vine producers were chosen from each zone using simple random sampling technique. The cost and benefit analysis were calculated using Microsoft Excel 2007. The findings of the study showed that the benefit of sweet potato production using certified virus free vines in Lake Victoria Zone was 1,284,665.64 Tanzanian shillings per hectare and that in Coastal Zone was 1,159,524.60 Tanzanian shillings per hectare. Furthermore, was revealed that benefit of virus free sweet potato vine multiplication in Lake Zone was 219,086.54 Tanzanian shillings per hectare and in Coastal Zone was 305 948.59 Tanzanian shillings per hectare. The Benefit Cost Ratio obtained in sweet potato production using certified virus free vines in Lake Zone was 5.04 per hectare and Coastal zone was 3.71 per hectare. The Benefit Cost Ratio obtained in virus free sweet potato vine multiplication in Lake Zone was 2.91 per hectare and Coastal zone was 2.11 per hectare. Therefore, investment in sweet potato tuber production using virus free vines and virus free vine multiplication is worth undertaking in both Zones since farmers generate profit and hence enhanced food security.

Keywords: Cost-Benefit, Income Generation, Planting Materials, Viral Disease

1. Introduction

Sweet potato is one of the most important food crops worldwide. It is an important root crop in Tanzania after cassava and potato. Its ability to yield better even in marginal soils and conditions where other crops fail [1], make it appeals to low resource subsistent farmers particularly women. With its annual production of 4.2 MT per annual, Tanzania is the leading producer in Africa, and accounts for 3.8% of the world's sweet potato production [2].

Despite high annual production, average production is still far below the estimated sweet potato potential yield of 15-23t

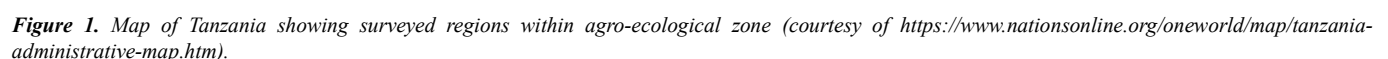
ha⁻¹ [3]. The low productivity is contributed by numerous constraints both abiotic and biotic. The main biotic constraints are limited access to certified high-quality improved planting materials [4], which is partly exacerbated with prevalence of viral diseases [5, 6] and weevils infestations

Overreliance on tradition seed delivery system from farmer to farmer [7] and/or recycling of owns seed from previous crop [6], not only contribute to further spread and persistent of Sweet Potato Virus Disease (SPVD), but also dissemination of inferior cultivars.

Sweet potato unlike potato for many years suffered lack of

Since 2018 the ICOPSEA project granted by the Swedish International Development Aid (SIDA) to National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) in East Africa through Bio innovate II program has been supporting the institutionalization of a sustainable system through technical and infrastructure supports to key actors in the seed delivery chain particularly vine multipliers and processors to increase

Therefore, this study was carried out to determine the levels of profit efficiency in the production of sweet potato using certified virus free vines and/or multiplication improved certified virus free vines by smallholder farmers in selected regions of Tanzania. Also to determine the factors that can greatly aid producers and vine multipliers to make successful investment decisions, and policymakers in creating efficiency enhancing policies to support the system. Specifically, the study seeks to: (1) determine cost structure for production of sweet potato using certified seed and multiplication of certified vines (2) estimate and compare the benefit–cost ratio (BCR) of tubers and vine producers. Moreover, the existing constraints for further development of sustainable delivery system are discussed.



2. Material and Methods

2.1. Description of the Study Areas

This study was conducted in four selected sweet potato main growing regions (Kagera and Mwanza) in the Lake Victoria zone (LVZ) and (Dar es Salaam and Pwani) in the Coastal zones of Tanzania. The LVZ is located in North West of Tanzania in the Lake Victoria basin (Figure 1). It is characterized by humid and overcast during wet season, windy and partly cloudy during dry season, and temperature varies from 62°F and 83°F climate with annual rainfall of 1001mm and population of nearly 10,180,348 million. The zone is the main root crop producer with annual production of 71,007 tons per year.

The Coastal zone lays along the Indian Ocean on the eastern part (Figure 1). The zone is characterized by having a hot weather all year round, with two rainy seasons in the northern part, and only one in the southern part, with annual rainfall of 1,150 mm and population of 5,463,668 million. Its sandy loam soil type ideal for sweet potato production and being within the commercial city (Dar es Salaam) of Tanzania sweet potato is one of the important commercial crops within the zone.

The two agro-ecological zones were selected based on their experience in previous interventions supports to sweet potato seed system from various initiatives [9, 10, 13] to establish a formal seed delivery system.

2.2. Sampling Techniques and Sample Size

Multi-stage sampling is a further development of the principle of cluster sampling. In this study multistage sampling was applied in such a way that sampling frame was developed in partial units. Thus; the study applied multistage sampling where by sampling was divided into four stages namely; 1st Agro-ecological zone, 2nd Regions, 3th District and 4th Wards within regions. The first stage was to select primary sampling unit which was growing zones namely: Lake Zone and Coastal Zone, then followed by selecting regions namely Mwanza and Kagera in Lake Zone, Dar es Salaam and Pwani in Coastal Zone, followed by the selection of District and finally Wards.

Also, simple random sampling techniques were used in this study, whereby all sweet potato producers and vine multipliers were listed and randomly selected per each zone. The sampling frame from the study area was 3,956 sweet potato actors and sample size constituted a total of 364 sweet potato producers from selected Regions. For the case of sweet potatoes vine multipliers each saves 20 farmers, so for 3,956 farmers were; $3956/20 = 198$ vine multipliers

Sweet potato producers were $3,956 - 198 = 3,758$

The sample size was calculated according to the formula described by Kothari [14] as follows;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} \quad (1)$$

Where: n=sample size, N= sampling frame, e= level of

precision (sampling error 5%)

Sample size for vine producers sample size for sweet potato producers

$$n = \frac{198}{1 + 198(0.05)^2}, n = 133$$

$$n = \frac{3758}{1 + 3758(0.05)^2}, n = 362$$

Total respondents were 495

Respondent's breakdown in the study areas according to zone is highlighted in (Table 1)

Table 1. Respondent's breakdown in the study areas.

Regions	Stratum	Sampling Fraction n/N	n/N x Sub-population
Kagera	1500	0.125	188
Mwanza	1256	0.125	157
Dar es salaam	275	0.125	34
Pwani	925	0.125	116
Total	3956		495

2.3. Data Collection

In order to access real data, data collection exercise was done between February and March 2019 in both zones when the crop was in the field. The data collected comprised primary data and secondary data. Collection of primary data was achieved using structured questionnaires, from key actors in the sweet potato value chain: mainly farmers, decentralized vine multipliers (DVM), District Agricultural, Irrigation and Cooperatives Officer (DAICO), Village extension officers, and Sweet potato processors.

2.4. Data Processing and Analysis

Analytical framework on net present value and benefit: cost ratio

The viability of an investment can be evaluated using several financial ratios including break-even analysis, payback period analysis, benefit-cost ratio (BCR), net present value (NPV), internal rate of return (IRR) and its modifications etc. All of these methods have their strengths and weaknesses. The BCR, NPV and IRR analyses have been chosen for the present study due their simplicity and wide appeal among both financial experts and the uninitiated. The quantitative analysis which involved benefit-cost analysis was calculated using Microsoft Excel 2007.

2.5. Analysis of Cost and Benefit for Sweet Potato Tuber Production/Vines Multiplication

Cost and benefit of vine multiplication were analyzed by considering variables which are quantity of inputs and outputs, price, and cost of production which included rent, labor and transport.

Cost function

Total cost (TC) was obtained through the following formula;

Total cost (C) is total variable cost (TVC) plus total fixed

cost (TFC)

$$TC = TVC + TFC \quad (2)$$

Where by

$$TVC = PY \text{ (Price X Quantity of variable inputs)} \quad (3)$$

Benefit function

Then; benefit was calculated using total revenue (TR) formula

$$TR = \text{Price} \times \text{Quantity of output} = PQ \quad (4)$$

Thus, Net benefit will be obtained using the formula below

$$\text{Net benefit} = TR - TC \quad (5)$$

2.6. Costs-Benefit Analysis

As indicated earlier, Net Present Value (NPV), Benefit-Cost Ratio (B/C) and Internal Rate of Return (IRR) are used in analyzing the economic viability of development projects. In this study, NPV, B/C ratio and IRR was used with the following formulae:

Net Present Value (NPV)

$$NPV = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{B_t - C_t}{(1+i)^t} \quad (6)$$

Benefit-Cost Ratio (B/C)

$$\frac{B}{C} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n \frac{B_t}{(1+i)^t}}{\sum_{t=1}^n \frac{C_t}{(1+i)^t}} \quad (7)$$

Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

$$\text{IRR where } NPV = \sum_{t=1}^n \frac{B_t - C_t}{(1+i)^t} = 0 \quad (8)$$

OR

$$IRR - LDR + (UDR - LDRT) \left[\frac{NPV_1}{NPV_1 - NPV_2} \right] \quad (9)$$

Where

B_t = benefit in year t ;

C_t = cost in year t ;

$t = 1, 2, 3 \dots$

n = number of years;

i = interest (discount) rate

LDR = lower discount rate at which NPV is positive;

UDR = upper discount rate at which NPV is negative;

NPV_1 = Net Present Value at the lower discount rate; and

NPV_2 = Net Present Value at the upper discount rate

The B/C ratio indicator is equivalent to the ratio of the present value of benefits to the present value of costs. If there is no limitation of funds, the decision criterion is to accept having B/C ratio greater than 1.

2.7. Choosing the Discount Rate

In economic analysis the discount rate is the interest rate or the opportunity cost of invested capital. Usually, it is difficult to estimate an exact discount rate, however, the World Bank

proposed 10% to 12% as an opportunity cost of capital for Tanzania. Therefore, the discounting rate adopted in the present study was 12%. However, since many farmers in the study areas are members of the Savings and Credit Co-operative Society (SACCOS), a lending discount rate of 18% was also used as an opportunity cost of capital for the present study which was used to determine what might happen to NPVs.

3. Results and Discussion

In this section the cost used and benefit obtained from virus free sweet potato (VFSP) and vine multiplication are presented and discussed. This was achieved by analyzing the total cost (TC), average cost (AC), total benefit and net benefit of VFSP and the extent to which cost and benefits differ between zones.

3.1. Cost and Benefit Tanzanian Shillings per Hectare (TZS/ha) Associated with certified Virus Free Vine Multiplication

The study findings showed that overall in the Lake Victoria Zone cost of vine multiplication was 114,850.43 TZS/ha, benefit was 333,936.97 TZS/ha with the net benefit of 219,086.54 TZS/ha, while in Coastal zone cost of vine multiplication was 145,042.84 TZS/ha, with benefit of 305,948.59 TZS/ha and net benefit was 160,905.75 TZS/ha (Table 2). The findings demonstrate that, vine multiplication is a profitable venture to producers and multipliers since it provided a positive benefit in both zones.

Certified Vines are sold per cutting whereby Cost of certified vine is 60-70 TZS/vine cutting. One hector requires 10,000 sqm/0.3sqm=33,333 vines.

However, vine cuttings are mostly sold in bundles of different sizes (small and big bundles) in which a big bundle consists of 20 small bundles, each containing 50 vines. This is because the introduction of VF variety came when farmers were used to planting local variety as traditionally adopted, this led the VF vine multipliers to use the bundle techniques as traditionally accepted in order to attract farmers to accept the directed price. This factor also led vine multipliers to be flexible and allow farmers to buy whatever quantities they desire, packaged either in small or in big bundles whereby prices depend on the bundle size and the buyer's situation.

Table 2. Cost and benefit vine multiplication.

Category	Lake Zone	Coastal Zone
Description per ha		
Cost	114 850.43	145 042.84
Benefit	333 936.97	305 948.59
Net benefit	219 086.54	160 905.75

3.2. Average Cost and Benefit (TZS/ha) Associated in certified VFSP Vine Multiplication

The results revealed that the average cost in vine multiplication in Lake Zone is 116,847.83 TZS/ha, minimum cost of production is 50,000 TZS/ha and maximum cost of

production is 250,000 TZS/ha while average benefit and net benefit is 339,744.57 TZS/ha and 222,896.74 TZS/ha respectively (Table 3). Also, in average, minimum and maximum cost of vine multiplication in Coastal Zone was 150,000 TZS/ha, 30,000 TZS/ha and 280,000 TZS/ha respectively while the average benefit was 312,450 TZS/ha and net benefit was 164,325 TZS/ha. This outcome is attributed by reason that in Lake Zone the demand of vine is high since there is a relative high production per unit area; also, the number of farmers engaged in sweet potato production is relatively high compared to Coastal Zone.

Table 3. Average cost and benefit in vine multiplication.

Category	Cost	Benefit	Net Benefit
Lake Zone			
Average	116 847.83	339 744.57	222 896.74
Minimum	50 000.00	67 500.00	7 500.00
Maximum	250 000.00	600 000.00	450 000.00
Coastal Zone			
Average	150 000.00	312 450.00	164 325.00
Minimum	30 000.00	40,000.00	36 000.00
Maximum	280 000.00	1 000 000.00	880 000.00

3.3. Average Cost and Benefit of Certified VFSP Vine Multiplication Between Regions

The table 4 present the average cost used in VFSP vine multiplication regional wise. Average cost is higher in Pwani region followed by Dar es Salaam and Kagera region while the lowest cost is in Mwanza. Furthermore, the benefit obtained per ha is worth in both regions, however the more benefit per ha is in Pwani and Dar es Salaam regions. The reason of this difference is that in Pwani and Dar es Salaam are within the commercial city (Dar es Salaam) so sweet potato is one of the important commercial crops in this zone. Not only that but also virus free sweet potato variety is not distributed in large area and is not adopted by big number of farmers compared to Mwanza and Kagera where the project started.

Table 4. Average cost and benefit in VFSP vine multiplication (TZS/ha).

Category	Pwani	Dar-es-Salaam	Mwanza	Kagera
Benefit				
Average	330,133.33	241,954.55	336,454.55	348,617.02
Maximum	1,000,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00
Cost				
Average	150,166.67	134,545.45	104,090.91	130,000.00
Maximum	280,000.00	270,000.00	160,000.00	250,000.00

3.4. Cost and Benefit (TZS/ha) Associated with Tuber Production Using Certified VF Vines

The study findings revealed that in the Lake Victoria zone cost of production was 254,948.12 TZS, benefit was 1,284,665.64 TZS/ha with net benefit of 1,029,717.52 TZS/ha, while in Coastal zone cost of production was 312,482.67 TZS/ha, with revenue of 1,159,524.60 TZS and net benefit was 847,041.93 TZS/ha (Table 5). The results demonstrated that, using certified planting materials benefitted sweet potato farmers. This was evident by the positive net benefit in both zones, which indicates that

adopting certified virus free planting materials is profitable option compared to local materials.

However, in contrast the cost of production was high in coastal zone due to the awareness about market potentials of virus free sweet potato compared to Lake Zone.

Our findings agree with Fuglie *et al* [15] who recorded net benefit using virus free planting materials in Shandong province in China.

Table 5. Cost and benefit in sweet potato tuber production using certified VF vines.

Category	Lake Zone	Coastal Zone
Description per ha		
Cost	254,948.12	312,482.67
Revenue	1,284,665.64	1,159,524.60
Net benefit	1,029,717.52	847,041.93

3.5. Average Cost and Benefit Associated in Sweet potato Tubers Production Using Certified VF Vines

The results displayed that the multiplication costs of certified planting materials in Lake Victoria zone ranged from 64,000 TZS/ha to 986,000 TZS/ha with an average cost of 312,912.74 TZS/ha. The average revenue and net benefit were 1,576,745.28 TZS/ha and 1,263,832.55 TZS/ha, respectively (Table 6). The multiplication cost in Coastal zone was slightly higher than LVZ, ranging from 64,000 TZS/ha to 1,011,000 TZS/ha with an average cost of 315,503.33 TZS/ha. Similarly, the average revenue of 1,000,000.00 TZS/ha and net benefit of 595,000 TZS/ha accrued in Coastal zone was significantly lower (P-value 0.000116) than of LVZ. The positive net benefit of multiplication and selling of certified virus free SP vines in both agro-ecological zones indicates the business is beneficial to the small holder farmers per ha.

Table 6. Average cost and benefit in SP production.

Category	Cost	Benefit	Net benefit
Lake Zone			
Mean	312,912.74	1,576,745.28	1,263,832.55
Minimum	64,000.00	250,000.00	68,000.00
Maximum	986,000.00	8,000,000.00	7,634,000.00
Coastal Zone			
Mean	315,503.33	1,000,000.00	595,000.00
Minimum	64,000.00	250,000.00	68,000.00
Maximum	1,011,000.00	5,000,000.00	4,144,000.00

3.6. Average Cost and Benefit in Sweet potato Tubers Production Using Certified VF Vines between Regions Ha⁻¹

The study stated that average cost used in production of VFSP tubers per ha in both regions is almost the same. However maximum cost used in production is higher in Dar es Salaam followed by Kagera while the lowest cost of production is in Pwani region followed by Mwanza (Table 7). Furthermore, the benefit obtained per ha is worth in both regions, however the more benefit per ha is in Mwanza and Kagera regions. The reason for this difference is that in Mwanza and Kagera region the area cultivated is higher

which yield greater quantity of produce, and new variety was introduced first in these regions since sweet potatoes is among of the staple food in these regions. This implies that the proper strategy used to introduce virus free planting materials must be in place to other regions so that farmers can secure them easily.

Table 7. Average cost and benefit in VFSP production between regions (TZS/ha).

Category	Pwani	Dar-es-Salaam	Mwanza	Kagera
Cost				
Average	306,732.56	319,843.75	311,063.60	319,902.17
Maximum	504,000.00	1,011,000.00	856,000.00	986,000.00
Benefit				
Average	886,686.05	931,729.17	931,780.03	996,134.23
Maximum	1,720,000.00	1,550,666.67	2,952,888.89	2,895,111.11

3.7. Costs-Benefit Analysis of Production Sweet Potato Tubers Using Certified VF Vines

The analysis showed that, after discounting all benefits and costs at 12%, all agro-ecological zones earned positive Net Present Value (Table 8). At 12% discount rate, LVZ generated 9,157,194.06 while in coastal zone a total of 8,344,943.55 were generated. In contrast, using 18% discount rate though NPV was still positive in both agro-ecological zones, the revenue generated from the investment in both zones was lower (6,590,187.71 in LVZ) and 5,693,821.23 in Coastal zone) than when 12% discount rate is used (Table 6). The positive indication of both analyzed discount rate in both agro-ecological zones indicates that costs can be recovered from the investment into the production of certified seeds.

Cost Benefit ratio was above one for both zones which ensure that investing in the two zones costs will be recovered at the end season (Table 8). Furthermore, the rate of return was below the opportunity cost of capital estimated which was 12%. The cost benefit analysis indicates that production of sweet potatoes using virus free in both zones are worth undertaking.

The study matches with KARI [16] on their project analysis based on “Cost benefit analysis of sweet potato based on farm enterprises in central Uganda” their results of the CBA show that sweet potato production is a financially viable with regard to commercial production of tubers, vines, storage technologies and snack production. Also pointed out that is viable activity since technologies require low startup capital and the products are highly demanded.

Table 8. Results of Benefit Costs analysis in Tshs ha⁻¹.

Category	Lake Zone		Coastal Zone	
Rate	12%	18%	12%	18%
NPV	9 157 194.06	6 590 187.71	8 344 943.55	5 693 821.23
BCR	5.04	4.21	3.71	2.80
IRR	0.0112	0.00039	0.0102	0.00034

3.8. Results of Costs-Benefit Analysis of Certified Virus Free Sweet Potato Vine Multiplication

In case of certified virus free sweet potatoes vine multiplications, results revealed that, of the two discounting

rates analyzed, all benefits and costs at both agro-ecological zones earned positive Net Present Values, with 12% earned slightly more than 18% (Table 9), which means that costs incurred in the multiplication of certified vines can be recovered.

Similar trend was observed for Cost-Benefit ratio which was above one in both agro-ecological zones, which ensures that investing in vine multiplications costs, will be recovered at the end of the season. The rate of return is below the opportunity cost of capital estimated which was 12%. The cost benefit analysis indicates that production of sweet potatoes vine using virus free in both zones are worth undertaking.

The findings in the present study are supported by Fuglie *et al* [15] on their study on “Economic Impact of Virus-Free Sweet potato Planting Material” their result was that, the internal rate of return estimated to be 202 percent, with a net present value of \$550 million at 10 percent discount rate.

Table 9. Results of Benefit Costs analysis in Tshs ha⁻¹.

Category	Lake Zone		Coastal Zone	
Rate	12%	18%	12%	18%
NPV	3 433 615.20	1 014 938.33	2 034 899.95	1 533 633.88
BCR	2.91	1.9	2.11	1.1
IRR	0.0042	0.0005	0.0025	0.0009

4. Conclusion

The measures used to evaluate virus free sweet potatoes and vine multiplication were NPV, CBR and IRR. The NPV was positive in both Zones; CBR was greater than one in both zones meaning that investing in VFSP and vine multiplication is worth undertaken in both Zones.

It was also established that actors in the SP tuber production using certified VF vines and VF vine multiplication performed differently in terms of economic benefits according to each zone. Generally, production of both vines and sweet potato tubers using virus free was found to have economic benefit in the study areas since the level of cost used was smaller compared to the benefit obtained. However, the extent of economic benefit varied between zones. The cost and benefit show that actors in Lake Zone obtained relatively higher benefit than actors in Coastal Zone.

The observed difference in economic benefit among actors in production of SP tubers and VF vines production was mainly attributed to difference in production level, cost used and area cultivated. Therefore, the findings of this study revealed that cost incurred in production and benefits achieved to the farmers were significant.

However, the study also found out that despite the positive return to investment incurred in multiplication and selling of certified VFSP planting materials, the business is very much challenged with the continuation of cheaply available inferior planting materials sold in bundles through traditional system. It is important for the government discourage selling of inferior materials through traditional system by enforcing the use of certified planting materials, which is one of the drivers

of the sustainable seed system.

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