

Improved Varieties of Banana for the African Highlands

Cultivate superior banana varieties for abundant yields and enhanced food security.

The NARITA technology is a improved varieties for banana. NARITA hybrids are selected for their culinary quality, color, aroma, taste, texture, and mouthfeel. This technology enables the production of high-yielding bananas resistant to diseases and pests.



Progressive gain in bunch weight of cooking banana through selective breeding. A: grandparent, B: parent, and C: hybrid



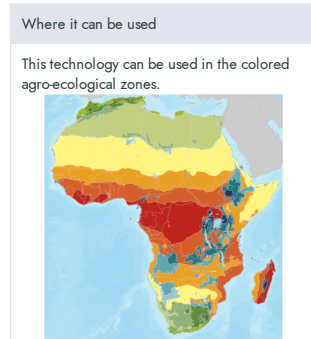
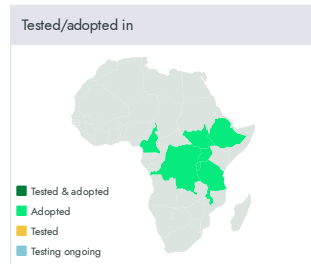
Technology from
ProPAS

Commodities
Bananas & plantains

Sustainable Development Goals

Categories
Production, Improved varieties, Disease resistance, Yield improvement

Best used with
In-Vitro Banana Tissue Culture Propagation, Propagation of Banana and Plantain Disease-Cleaned Suckers
See all 2 technologies online



Target groups
Farmers, Seed companies

✓ This technology is **TAAT1 validated**.

Scaling readiness: idea maturity 8/9; level of use 8/9

Inclusion assessment 4

Climate impact 7

Problem

- Low Banana Yields of Traditional varieties: 5-30 tons per hectare
- Traditionnal varieties are susceptible to Pests and Diseases (black leaf streak, nematodes, and bunchy top disease)
- Inadequate soil fertility hampers banana production, posing a challenge for traditional varieties

Solution

- NARITA offers disease-resistant hybrids can yield up to 70 tons per hectare
- These varieties are specifically bred to resist black leaf streaks, nematodes, and bunchy top disease
- Disease-resistant hybrids exhibit greater resilience in nutrient-depleted soils

Key points to design your program

Improved Banana Varieties for the African Highlands (NARITA hybrids) improve banana production by replacing disease-susceptible traditional varieties with high-yielding, resilient hybrids adapted to diverse production environments. Suitable for food security, nutrition, and sustainable agricultural development programmes, the technology contributes to **SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), and 3 (Good Health and Well-being)** while strengthening access to quality planting materials and improving farmer livelihoods. To successfully integrate this technology, consider the following key actions:

- Target banana-growing areas affected by pests, diseases, declining soil fertility, and low productivity.
- Establish partnerships with research institutions, tissue culture laboratories, nursery operators, extension services, and farmer organizations to strengthen the production and dissemination of quality planting materials.
- Support certified planting material systems, promote integrated crop management, and strengthen farmer and nursery operator capacity through demonstrations and extension services.
- Monitor planting material distribution, technology adoption, banana productivity, disease incidence, and programme outcomes.

670—3300 USD per hectare for inputs **700—1300 USD** per hectare for labor IP Open source / open access

