EiB NAREs Engagement: Strategy and Progress

NAREs Breakout Session EiB Annual Meeting 10-12 Nov 2020

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NAREs & EiB

- Mod 1: Product Design, Program management
- Mod 2: Optimizing Breeding Schemes
- Mod 3: Genotyping tools and services
- Mod 4: Phenotyping tools and services
- Mod 5: Bioinformatics, biometrics, data management





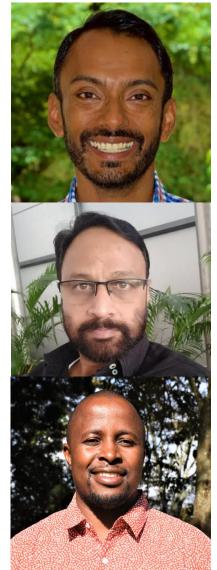
NAREs & EiB

- Mod 1: Product Design, Program management
- Mod 2: Optimizing Breeding Schemes
- Mod 3: Genotyping tools and services
- Mod 4: Phenotyping tools and services
- Mod 5: Bioinformatics, biometrics, data management
- NAREs Linkage: Support NAREs programs directly and provide linkage to EiB modules as required.





EiB NAREs Linkage Team



Biswanath Das

EiB Global NAREs Coordinator

Nairobi

Sanjay Katiyar Breeding Optimization specialist - Asia

Hyderabad

Lennin Musundire

Breeding Optimization Specialist - Africa

Nairobi



Ted Carey

West Africa and RTB Breeding Consultant

• Ghana



Manilal Williams Genotyping Demand Planning and MAS strategy consultant

Canada

Regional Consultants



EiB NAREs Engagement

NAREs Breeding Modernization Per Se

<u>Vision:</u> NARs breeding programs adopt modern practices and run continuous, market led breeding pipelines to regularly deliver competitive varieties. Effective CGIAR-NARE s Breeding Networks

<u>Vision:</u> CGIAR and NARs teams work collaboratively across a given breeding pipeline with clear roles and responsibilities in order to drive genetic gain on farmers fields.





1. Modernizing NAREs Breeding programs Per Se





1. NAREs modernization: Stages of Engagement

Identify Country Crop Priorities

Baseline Needs Assessment

Rating of Breeding Program

Customized Improvement Plan







NAREs Tier Rating

Tier	Tier Type	Breeding program Description
Tier 1	Mature	Well-budgeted pipeline aligned to market size and needs. Regular release of internal germplasm with clear & robust connections to seed systems.
Tier 2	Mid Stage	Continuous pipeline, product profile led pipelines, closed elite pools, regular release of both internal and external germplasm. Pipeline is undersized relative to market size and needs.
Tier 3	Early Stage	Regular testing & release of CGIAR germplasm. Some internal germplasm dev but pipelines non-continuous & underfunded.
Tier 4	Testing	Regular testing and release of CGIAR germplasm. Internal breeding capacity is predominantly trait focused.
Tier 5	Dormant	No internal germplasm dev, irregular testing of CG and partner germplasm. Limited market information.

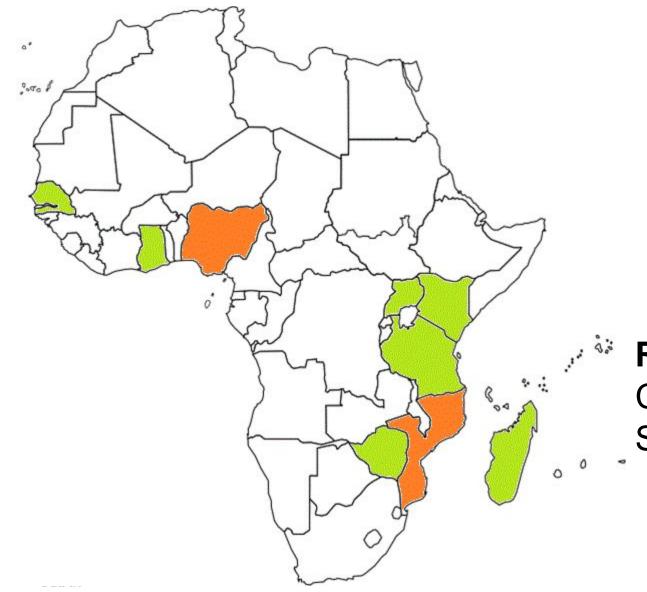
Customized Improvement Plans

- Each NAREs are different with separate needs
 - Individual gap analysis for best support
 - Determine the program's ambition and needs and develop plan accordingly (not all programs need to be Tier 1...)
 - Hands-On Support to implement change
- Align to CGIAR Support
 - Compliment CGIAR support
 - Catalyst to fast track ongoing support
 - Provide an extra pair of hands





NAREs Engagement 2020





Rice, Maize, Cassava, Musa, Sweet Potato



HiRice



- Short term, catalytic project
- Rapid deployment of modern tools, services and methods.
- Eg product profiles, QA/QC genotyping, Digitization of operations etc

Impact

Increased performance of NARS rice breeding programs in 7 countries representing 37% of the total rice growing area in Africa.



	1	RICE GROWING AREA (HA)
	Ghana	272,000
	Madagascar	928,000
	Mozambique	228,000
	Nigeria	3,346,000
	Senegal	174,000
	Tanzania	1,200,000
- -	Uganda	93,000



Costing

- Operational Costs being Costed for 1st time
- Costs used to develop budget
- High Cost centers identified and addressed

Activity	Cost per Row (USD)
Crossing Nursery by Hand	10.57
Sell Pollination Nursery	11.34
Test Crossing	5.88
Off Station Trialing*	2.52



Recommendations

- Reduce phenotyping for high heritability traits
- 2. Mechanize high cost centers
- 3. Switch to DH or SSD from pedigree





Training and Scaling

- 6th October 2020: Continuous Improvement Webinar
- 19th November 2020: Genetic Gains Webinar
- Jan/Feb 2021: Market Segments and Product Profiles
- Scaling
 - Work through regional hubs (CORAF, ILCI, WB)
 - Institutional Coordinators and Specialists





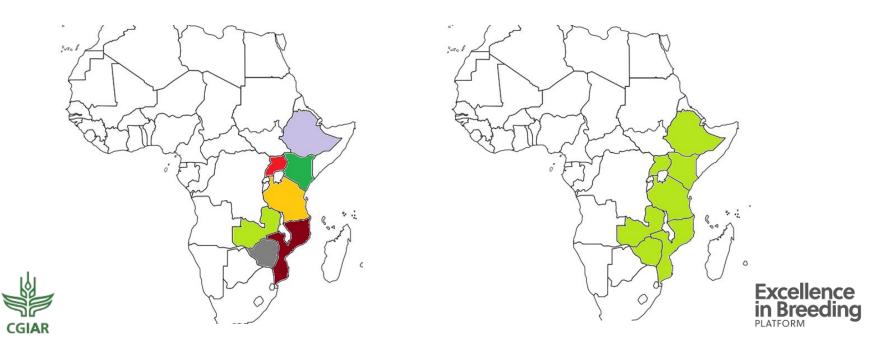
2. Building more effective CGIAR-NAREs Breeding Networks





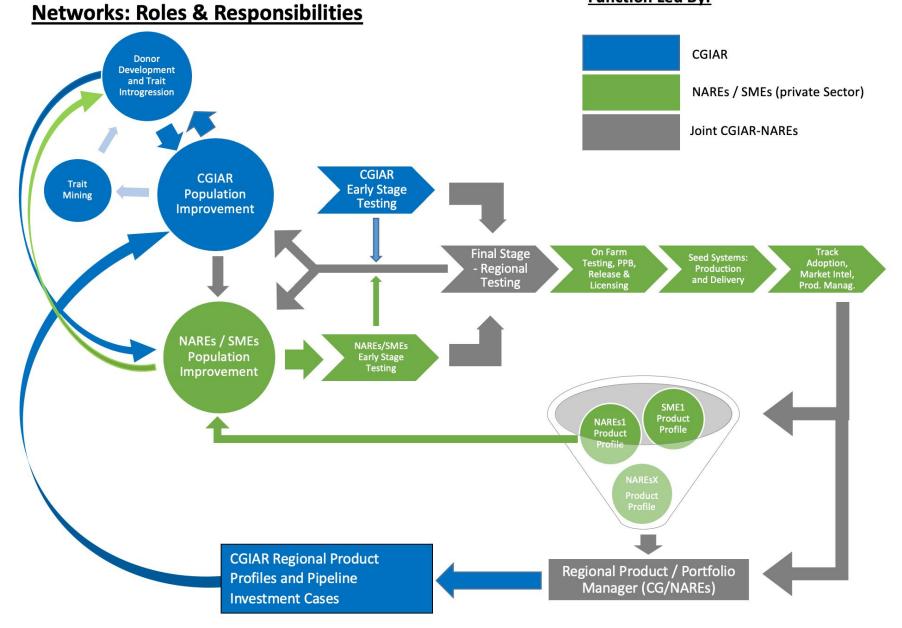
Why Networks?

- Breeding takes time (pre-breeding to seed systems)
 - It is impossible for one team to manage the entire process
 - Diverse skills required for various components of pipeline
- Networks provide critical mass / scale

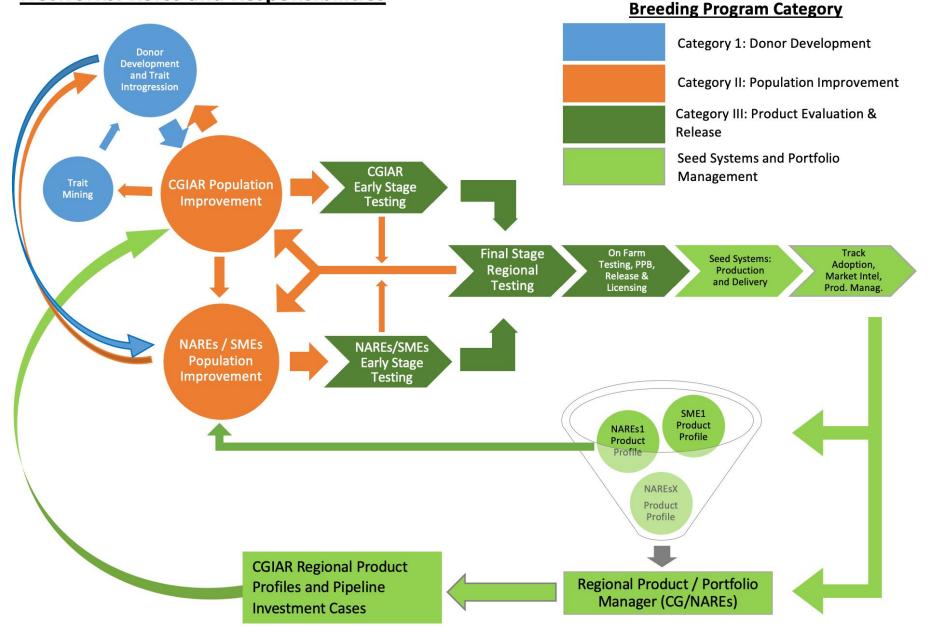


Effective CGIAR-NAREs/SMEs Breeding

Function Led By:



Effective CGIAR Co-ordinated Breeding Networks: Roles and Responsibilities



How can we increase Impact?

- Clear definition of roles, responsibilities & KPIs
 - Weakness at any point risk success of entire pipeline
- Clear handover points and stage gates
- NARs lead downstream components
- NARs lead market surveillance

The researchers found many studies that conclude that smallholders are more likely to adopt new approaches – specifically, planting climate-resilient crops – when they are supported by technical advice, input and ideas, collectively known as extension services.





Suggestions and Feedback

How can EiB best serve NAREs and help build stronger networks?





Thank you for your interest!

