

# Developing assessment and rating tools for Plant Breeding Capacity and Functionality

24 May 2010, FAO AGPMG (new unit)

Presented by: Ann Marie Thro
National Program Leader, Plant Breeding and Genetic Resources
1 202 401 6702 fax 1 202 401 4888 athro@nifa.usda.gov

Based on a GIPB white paper by Fred Bliss Seminis Director of World-Wide Breeding, Retired



United States Department of Agriculture

National Institute of Food and Agriculture



GIPB, Global Partnership Initiative for Plant Breeding Capacity Building Convened by FAO / AGP M G

Springboard: International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, a timely opportunity to draw attention to need for **effective use** of plant genetic resources.

GIPB Mission: To enhance the capacity of developing countries to improve crops for food security and sustainable development through better plant breeding and delivery systems.

#### Five GIPB goals:

Support for policy development on plant breeding and scientific capacity;
Education and training in plant breeding and related scientific capacities;
Facilitate access to technologies for finding genetic solutions to crop constraints;
Facilitate exchange of plant genetic resources for public and private enterprises;
Information sharing of newly available knowledge to policy makers and breeders.



### GIPB's Rationale for project on capacity assessment:

- 1. Sustainable use of plant genetic resources does not follow automatically from well-managed collections.
- 2. It requires effective plant breeding programs, whose outcomes are *new varieties that address problems or opportunities and are adopted by farmers* (F. Bliss, 2010 unpub.).
- 3. Effectiveness of plant breeding programs can be enhanced through use of well-designed planning and assessment tools.
- 4. Such tools can increase impact of investments in both plant breeding and plant genetic resources.

Mutual benefit: Useful at any scale or stage of development.





### GIPB is developing a framework method for assessing plant breeding capacity and functionality

The goal is a simple, objective approach that can also be used to design and implement programs well-structured for success.

The method should be:

Low-cost

Rapid to use (compared to a standard one-week review)

Usable by:

The breeding program itself,

Its administration,

An external reviewer,

A donor partner.

Hoped-for future goal: A tool to help communicate – with groups such as:

Colleagues, other sciences: often unaware of dimensions of plant breeding programs; Urban citizens: unaware that they both depend upon plant breeding, and influence it.



### The GIPB method is intended for use to:

- $\sqrt{\text{Document}}$  and communicate the *configuration*, *status*, and *success* of an existing plant breeding program
- $\sqrt{\text{Increase probability of successful outcomes when developing a plant breeding program}$
- $\sqrt{\text{Improve functionality of an existing program, e.g.}}$ 
  - √ Identify missing components that inevitably constrain outcomes
  - √ Assess which components to develop in-house, vs., via external linkages
  - √ Link effectively to access missing components
  - √ Allocate existing or additional resources for maximum impact
  - $\sqrt{}$  Determine if capacity suffices to add additional crops or new technology
- $\sqrt{}$  Enhance partner confidence that investments will result in intended outcomes



### The GIPB plant breeding capacity assessment method

- DRAFT version --

Uses a capacity matrix and a series of increasingly detailed tables Matrix cells correspond to a set of check lists and questionnaires Used for:

Capturing relevant data Rating components Identifying capacity gaps



### Generic elements of capacity

Capacity Components *	Examples				
	People				
Human	Their knowledge, skills, abilities				
	Science and technology, methods, know-how				
	Materials				
Tangible	Physical facilities e.g., Fields, labs, structures, equipment				
	Funding				
	Governmental mandate				
Annancomenta	Policies, laws, regulations; policy-making procedures				
Arrangements	Coordination, linkages, networks				
("Organizational")	Management and operational procedures				
	Communication and delivery procedures				
Social	Political and popular understanding and support				

<sup>\*</sup> Source: Danida, 2000 cited in Brennan and Quade, 2004





### "Broad sense" elements of sustainable and efficient use of plant genetic resources

Agricultural sector information, data							
Coordination - oversight - leadership *							
Crop & coil	Genetics						
Crop & soil management	Genetic Plant Breeding Resources		Seed Delivery				
Outcomes  New varieties for sustainable productivity and value (*)							

(\*) In this context, other outputs (e.g., germplasm characterization, publications, IPR, seed distribution, etc.) considered contributions (inputs) to the outcome, adopted varieties.





### Capacity Matrix for Sustainable and efficient use of Plant Genetic Resources

	Agricultural sector information						
	Coordination - oversight - leadership						
	Management,	Genetics					
Capacity Components	Crop and Soil	Genetic Resources	Plant Breeding	Seed Delivery			
Human							
Tangible							
Arrange- ments							
Social							
Outcomes: New varieties							



#### Sustainable and efficient use of Plant Genetic Resources:

### Maximum benefit from a given investment requires attention to capacity $\sqrt{}$ in each

	Agricultural sector information							
	√ Coordination - oversight - leadership							
	Management,	Genetics						
Capacity Components	Crop & Soil	Genetic Resources	Plant Breeding	Seed Delivery				
Human	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$				
Tangible	V	V	V	V				
Arrange- ments								
Social	√	√	V	V				

If one cell is missing or weak, the others cannot fully do their jobs



### Self —limited intent at this stage:

The tool is mainly "about" effectiveness of plant breeding.

While it indicates the importance of integration with genetic resources and seed systems, it is not intended to be a definitive description for how all three systems (conservation, use, delivery) should operate

Meant to "pull out" information, to help the user "see" how a plant breeding program is working, and help to make it better —

including indicating if attention to linkages with conservation and delivery need attention.



### Capacity assessment tools for Plant Breeding

	Agricultural sector information										
		Coordination - oversight - leadership									
	Crop &										
Comp- onents	Soil Mgt.	Genet. Res.	Plant Breeding	Tools for Planning and Assessment existing in draft form May 2010	Seed Del.						
Human			People Knowledge, skills, abilities Science, technology, breeding methods, know-how	Human resources Scientific information, knowledge and know-how							
Tan- gible			Materials Physical facilities, e.g., fields, labs, structures, equipment Funding	Internal and external germplasm collections Commercial cultivars & farmers landrace cultivars Spill-in of potential new cultivars from other programs Plant materials in core of active breeding program Physical facilities for operations and field testing Funding and administration for operations and testing							
Ar- range- ments			Governmental mandate Policies, laws, regulations; policy-making procedures Coordination, linkages, networks Management and operational procedures Communication and delivery procedures	Funding and administration for operations and testing Policies, laws and regulations for seed systems Linkages for access to supporting technologies Types of seed systems, plant breeding programs, delivery systems Formal & informal seed delivery systems to farmers Communication between breeders/distributors and farmers (providers and customers)							
Social			Political and popular understanding and support								
	•		Outcomes: Key indicators of system functionality:	New varieties, adoption and performance	2						



### Where are genetic resources? —see the tools in **bold**

	Agricultural sector information								
	Coordination - oversight - leadership								
	Crop &		Ge	enetics					
Comp- onents	Soil Mgt.	Genet. Res.	Plant Breeding	Tools for Planning and Assessment					
Human			People	Human resources					
			Knowledge, skills, abilities	Scientific information, knowledge and know-how					
			Science, technology, breeding methods, know-how						
Tan-			Materials	Internal and external germplasm collections					
gible			Physical facilities, e.g., fields, labs, structures, equipment	Commercial cultivars & farmers landrace cultivars					
			Funding	Spill-in of potential new cultivars from other programs					
				Plant materials in core of active breeding program					
				Physical facilities for operations and field testing					
				Funding and administration for operations and testing					
Ar-			Governmental mandate	Funding and administration for operations and testing					
range-			Policies, laws, regulations; policy-making procedures	Policies, laws and regulations for seed systems					
ments			Coordination, linkages, networks	Linkages for access to supporting technologies					
			Management and operational procedures	Types of seed systems, plant breeding programs, delivery					
			Communication and delivery procedures	systems					
				Formal & informal seed delivery systems to farmers					
				Communication between breeders/distributors and farmers (providers and customers)					
Social			Political and popular understanding and support	Tbd					
	ı		Outcomes: Key indicators of system functionality:	New varieties, adoption and performance	ı				



### Where are seed delivery linkages? -see the tools in bold

	Agricultural sector information								
Comp- onents	Coordination - oversight - leadership								
	Crop & Soil								
	Mgt.	Genet. Res.	Plant Breeding	Tools for Planning and Assessment	Seed Del.				
Human			People	Human resources					
			Knowledge, skills, abilities	Scientific information, knowledge and know-how					
			Science, technology, breeding methods, know-how						
Tan-			Materials	Internal and external germplasm collections					
gible			Physical facilities, e.g., fields, labs, structures, equipment	Commercial cultivars & farmers landrace cultivars					
			Funding	Spill-in of potential new cultivars from other programs					
				Plant materials in core of active breeding program					
				Physical facilities for operations and field testing					
				Funding and administration for operations and testing					
Ar-			Governmental mandate	Funding and administration for operations and testing					
range-			Policies, laws, regulations; policy-making procedures	Policies, laws and regulations for seed systems					
ments			Coordination, linkages, networks	Linkages for access to supporting technologies					
			Management and operational procedures	Types of seed systems, plant breeding programs,					
			Communication and delivery procedures	delivery systems					
				Formal & informal seed delivery systems to farmers					
				Communication between breeders/distributors and farmers (providers and customers)					
Social			Political and popular understanding and support	Tbd					
			Outcomes: Key indicators of system functionality: N	lew varieties, adoption and performance					



### Where are farmers? -see the tools in **bold**

		Agricultural sector information								
		Coordination - oversight - leadership								
	Crop &	& Genetics								
Comp- onents	Soil Mgt.	Genet. Res.	Plant Breeding	Tools for Planning and Assessment						
Human			People	Human resources						
			Knowledge, skills, abilities	Scientific information, knowledge and know-how						
			Science, technology, breeding methods, know-how							
Tan-			Materials	Internal and external germplasm collections						
gible			Physical facilities, e.g., fields, labs, structures, equipment	Commercial cultivars & farmers landrace cultivars						
			Funding	Spill-in of potential new cultivars from other programs						
				Plant materials in core of active breeding program						
				Physical facilities for operations and field testing						
				Funding and administration for operations and testing						
Ar-			Governmental mandate	Funding and administration for operations and testing						
range-			Policies, laws, regulations; policy-making procedures	Policies, laws and regulations for seed systems						
ments			Coordination, linkages, networks	Linkages for access to supporting technologies						
			Management and operational procedures	Types of seed systems, plant breeding programs,						
			Communication and delivery procedures	delivery systems						
ı				Formal & informal seed delivery systems to farmers						
				Communication between breeders/distributors and farmers (providers and customers)						
Social			Political and popular understanding and support	Tbd						
			Outcomes: Key indicators of system functionality: I	New varieties, <b>adoption</b> and performance						



### Assessment and rating tools – Draft Examples

- # 1. Internal and external germplasm collections
- # 9. Formal and informal seed delivery systems to farmers

#### Handouts:

- #4. Funding and administration for breeding program operations and testing
- #8. Types of seed systems, plant breeding programs and delivery systems
- #12. Key indicators of system functionality: New varieties: their adoption and performance

Citation: Appendices to: Bliss, F. 2010. Unpub. Management and support of plant breeding: Assessing and strengthening plant breeding capacity (PBC). GIPB Consultancy paper.



Tool 1. Internal	and external germplasm collections DRA	AFT					DRAFT				
Plant Breeding Cap	pacity (PBC) - Infra-structure Needs and Sufficience	у									
	Country:		Crop:			On-line format for assessment tools (a simple example)					
DRAFT	Breeding program location:					(2 0	l				
	Completed by (name):		Individual opini	ion o	r group consens	sus?					
	Plant Genetic Resources										
	Component - Internal and external germplasm co	llect	ions								
	Overall Component Grade [click cell to right]										
	Grade the capacity to which each source is providin	Grade the capacity to which each source is providing germplasm for use in this country/crop breeding program									
	Source of germplasm				Grade [click cell b	elow]					
Internal collections											
	Farmers' material (e.g., landraces) for local regions		·	 Clicket	and grading coals of 1 to E. based on:						
	This breeding program's germplasm collection		1	Clickable"comments and grading scale of 1 to 5, based on: Little or no use of internal & external germplasm in breeding program							
	This country's national gene bank			2 Breeding program using <i>internal</i> germplasm for line development 3 Breeding program using some of <i>both internal</i> + <i>external</i> germplas 4 Breeding program making <i>good use</i> of internal; more external <i>need</i>							
			4								
External collections			5	Breedir	ng prog. using int	ernal; + has strong exchange + use of ex	ernal				
	Plant introductions to this program via bi-, or multi-la	atera	l agreements								
	Accessions and breeding lines from participation in	evalu	uation networks								
	CGIAR Genebanks										
	Public genebanks in industrialized countries										
	Public genebanks in non-industrialized countries										
	Private sector businesses, seed companies, other of	organ	izations								
DRAFT	ENTER ADDITIONAL COMMENTS IN CELL TO RIG	GHT				DR	AFT				



Tool 9. Formal and informal seed delive	ry systems to farmers DRAFT					DRAFT
Infrastructure Needs and Sufficiency	Country:	Crop:				
	Breeding program location:		-			
DRAFT	Completed by (name):	ı	ndividua	al opinion	or group	consensus?
	Seed Delivery Systems	-				
	Component - Formal and informal seed delivery systems to fa	armers				
	Overall Component Grade [click cell to right]					
Grade each type of seed delivery system fo and in time to meet their needs each	r current capacity to deliver ongoing flow of new, genetically-improven growing season	ed cultivars t	o farmers	s that they ca	n acquire at ap	propriate cost,
	Delivery system			Grade ( [cl	ick each cell be	elow]
Informal systems						
	Farmers' own seeds saved from season to season					
	Trade and barter at local markets		On-line	l e format fo	nr assessm	ent tools
	Agricultural and seed fairs			- <mark>line format for assessment to</mark> other simple example)		
Formal systems - Private sector						
	NGO's and similar organizations					
	Small, locally-owned seed companies, dealers, distributors, etc.					
	National and regional seed companies, dealers, distributors, etc.					
	Multi-national seed companies, dealers, distributors, etc.	<b>"0"    </b>				
	Farmer-run seed and farming cooperatives			<i>nments an</i> not exist	a grading s	scale 1 to 5:
Formal systems - Government managed	2 = System exists, but non-functional					
	National (government) seed distribution system  3 = System functions but poorly 4 = System functions, quality variable					
	State (government) seed distribution system				rce for farme	ers
	Universities, institutes and centers					
DRAFT	ENTER ADDITIONAL COMMENTS IN CELL TO THE RIGHT					DRAFT



### Next steps

for developing GIPB assessment and rating tools for plant breeding capacity and functionality

#### Short term:

Further consultation to edit and improve the method:

- Global e-Consultation among plant breeders and related disciplines -- 2010
- Publication of revised method

#### Mid- to Long term Goals:

GIPB planning and assessment method for plant breeding capacity used in:

- Project planning and evaluation
  - (e.g. by project designers, donor program officers)
- Education and training programs

GIPB planning and assessment method for plant breeding is **cross-linked** to tools for **genetic resources** and **seed systems** capacity and functionality.



### Other orientation? Side-by-side comparison

	Capacity elements				Rotated:						
	Human	Tangible	Arrangements	Social	Suggested by FAO colleagues for easier conceptualizing the						
Ag sector data; information											
Coordination, oversight, leadership					integration of genetic resources +						
Crop & soil management					plant breeding	ng + seed sys	tems (?)				
Genetic Resources											
	People Knowledge, skills,	Materials Physical facilities, e.g.,	Governmental mandate Policies, laws, regulations; policy-making procedures	Political and popular							
Plant Breeding	abilities Science and technology, breeding methods, know-how	Finysical facilities, e.g., fields, labs, structures, equipment Funding	Coordination, linkages, networks Procedures for: Management + operation; Communication + delivery		Agricultural sector information						
						Coordination - overs	sight - leadership				
Seed Delivery				1	Management,		Genetics				
Quitos	mes = New varieties, adoption and p		d porformance	Capacity Components	Crop and Soil	Genetic Resources	Plant Breeding	Seed Delivery			
Outco	Jilles = New Val	leties, adoption and	u periormance	Human							
				Tangible							
Original concept				Arrange-ments							
				Social							
					Oı	utcomes: New varieties					

#### **GIPB** leaflet series:

Leaflets on sustainable use of plant genetic resources through plant breeding

Available at http://km.fao.org/gipb/:

- Food security
- Climate change
- Bioenergy

Drafted new leaflet: Nutrition (ready except for acknowledgements)

### **DRAFT**



# Health and Nutrition through Plant Breeding and Plant Genetic Resources

Globally, inadequate nutrition is the primary factor in child mortality. Vitamin and mineral deficiencies are common, even where general under-nutrition is absent. At the same time, obesity is increasing, with its associated health problems. Health systems are burdened with high costs of treating obesity-related diseases, while also fighting malnutrition.

Plant breeding is one of the shortest and most effective routes to improving global health through better nutrition.



Poor nutrition is the world's most serious health problem

Examples of usable genetic diversity for increasing nutritional value and diversifying diets:

 Enough genetic diversity exists for mineral content of common beans, for example, to develop varieties with 80% Poor nutrition is more common in low-income groups, where it causes losses to individuals estimated at more than 10% of lifetime earnings and productivity.

Improvements in nutrition benefit public health, individual opportunity, and national economies.

Plant breeding outcomes that affect nutrition include:

 Improved intrinsic nutritional value of low-cost

staple foods, to bring better nutrition even to very difficult of isolated situations.

 Better availability and affordability of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and healthful oils, to make it practical for all households to obtain recommended nutrition.



### Literature cited

Bliss, F. 2010. Unpub. Management and support of plant breeding: Assessing and strengthening plant breeding capacity (PBC). GIPB Consultancy paper.

Brennan, J.P., and K.J. Quade. 2004. Measuring the impacts of improving research capacity: the case of training in wheat disease resistance. 48th Annual Conf. of the Australian Agricultural and Resource Economics Society. Melbourne, 2004.

Danida. 2000 ..... cited in Brennan and Quade, 2004.