



# NARO Breeding Program Status and Modernization Priorities

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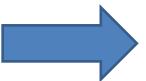


- 16 Public Agricultural Research Institutes (7 NARIs and 9 ZARDIs),
- Staff number of 905 as of July 2019, of which 278 are scientists (> MSc)



## NARO's Research mandate

- 1. Crops
- 2. Forestry
- 3. Livestock
- 4. Fisheries



#### **Focus Crops**

- Cereals (maize, rice sorghum, millets)
- Legumes (Beans, cow pea, pigeon pea)
- Oil crops (ground nuts, sesame, sunflower, soy bean, oil palm)
- RTBs (cassava, sweet potato, banana, yam)
- Horticultural crops

National Priority/strategic Commodities (10/15):

High impact export potential:-

Coffee, Tea, Fisheries

High potential for import replacement:-

Cotton, Veg oil, beef (by-products)

Food/nutrition security & exports:-

Maize, Dairy, Cassava, Rice, Banana



### **NARO** Breeding and Deployment Capacity Dashboard

- i. Number of breeders: 38 (33 PhDs, 5 MScs)
- ii. Number of released varieties: 123 releases last 10 years 17 crops
- iii. Testing sites (2 drought, 16 Mid-altitude optimum sites, 7 highland sites)
- iv. Infrastructure (irrigation, agro-machinery, seed processing and storage, phenotyping facilities)
- v. Functional databases (BMS, Cassavabase, sweetpotatobase, fieldbook)
- vi. 2 Genebanks (Exsitu, insitu 4 community seed banks)
- vii. Strong partnership with Universities/MaRCCI and Seed Companies

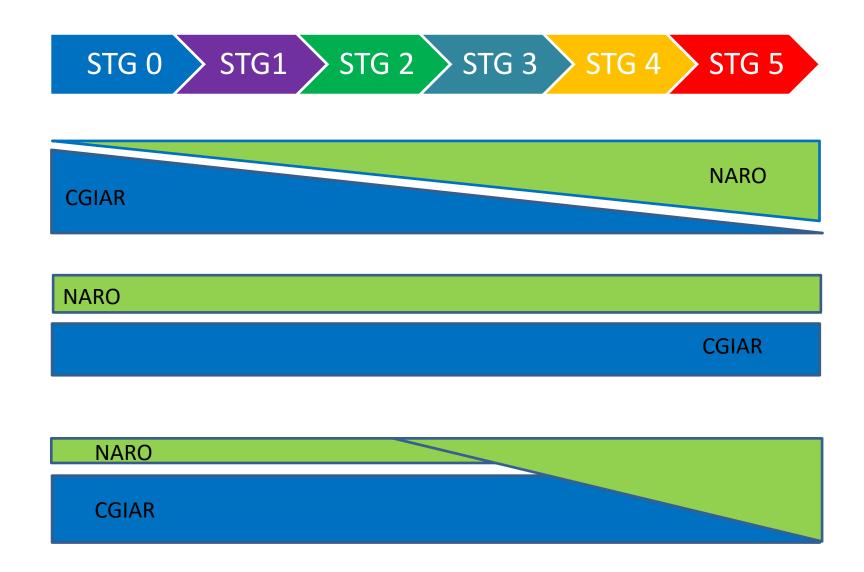


### **Current Status and Linkage with CGIAR**

- i. Germplasm exchange and leverage
- ii. Traits discovery and deployment
- iii. Testing networks (regional trials, screening sites, regional nurseries)
- iv. Capacity building (training and infrastructure)
- v. Improving seed systems (variety releases, EGS and QA/QC)
- vi. Partner in major CGIAR- NARs Projects (AVISA, STMA, NEXTGEN, BBB, AA)



#### NARO's Vision for CG-NARs Networks- Crop Dependent





# Vision for NARO Breeding

Guided by NDPIII (Agroindustrialization) and NARO Strategic Plan (Product and market)

### Short-term vision – 5 years (Strengthening breeding pipelines to increase genetic gains)

- Understanding market needs for products including nutrition and gender
- 2. Breeding program assessment, costing and optimization
- 3. Implement and refine product profiles for pilot crops monitor progress based on targets
- 4. Develop strategies and policies for variety replacement
- Adoption of enabling technologies (Genotyping, digitized data collection/management, DH/Anther culture, GS, RGC
- 6. Invest in breeding infrastructure for improved phenotyping (for field and lab platforms, for good data, quality control, seed storage, traceability)



# Vision for NARO Breeding

### Long-term 5 - 10 years (Productivity gain increases on-farm)

- Genetic gain on-farm At least 1%/year genetic gain to bridge the gap between current pop growth (3.3%) and Ag. growth (2.3%)
- 2. Continuous capacity building in enabling technologies (rapidly changing)
- 3. Pro-active variety replacements and improved seed systems

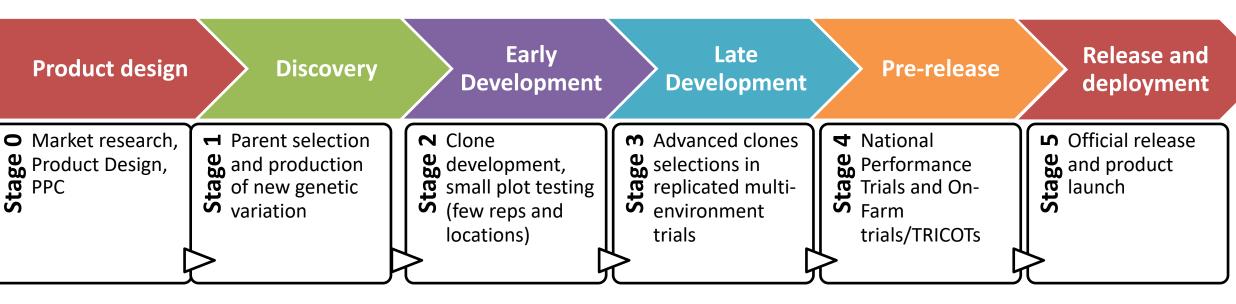


### **Current engagement with EiB**

- i. Trainings and active engagement with Global EiB leads
- ii. Product profiles developed for pilot crops- (maize, cassava, sweet potato and ground nut) and stage gate for cassava
- iii. Assessment of breeding pipelines (maize, cassava, sweetpotato, g/nuts- improvement plan development for groundnuts) and mechanization at Namulonge
- iv. Planned on-site consultant- 4 months to support modernization
- v. Genotyping lines and populations HTGP, IGSS



#### Implementation stage gate system — a case of cassava



NextGen
Survey
Division, RTB
Foods

C<sub>2</sub> (6,469 whitefleshed clones) in SET C<sub>1</sub> (640 pVAC clones) in CET)

✓ C<sub>1</sub> (63 whitefleshed clones) in AYT

✓ C<sub>0</sub> (24 pVAC clones) in AYT

C<sub>0</sub> (13 clones) planned for TRICOT

2019, 2020, and 2022



### What can EiB help with in Future?



- Continuous review of breeding programs (end-to-end) and implementation of improvement plans
- ii. Share best practices and experiences between public and private sector programs including mechanization
- iii. Support training, retooling, exchange visits, attachments and consultancies
- iv. Subsidized genotyping costs with vendors based on economies of scale across EiB members
- v. Sustainable support to implement and optimize breeding pipelines
- vi. CGIAR modernization should go hand-in-hand with NARs modernization



### Thank you