

Building capacity for plant breeding in developing countries

Elcio P. Guimarães; Clair Hershey; Eric Kueneman; Michela Paganini











Plant Breeding

Science responsible for the creation of new varieties

- Productivity increase
- Resistance to biotic stresses
- Tolerance to abiotic stresses
- Adaptation & Mitigation climate change effects
- Response to new market demands

food security - sustainable economic development





Plant Breeding Capacity



- Decreasing or stable
- Limited education level
- Focus on major crops
- Efforts of private sector concentrated on economic crops





Plant breeding and associated biotechnology capacity assessment (PBBC)



http://km.fao.org/gipb/pbbc











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National plant breeding capacity GIPB

Regional consultations Factors limiting success Strategies to build national capacity Conclusions



Creating a Foundation for GIPB

- FAO Survey to assess the plant breeding and related biotechnology capacity in developing countries
 - Plant breeding capacity is inadequate
- The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and its Global Plan of Action



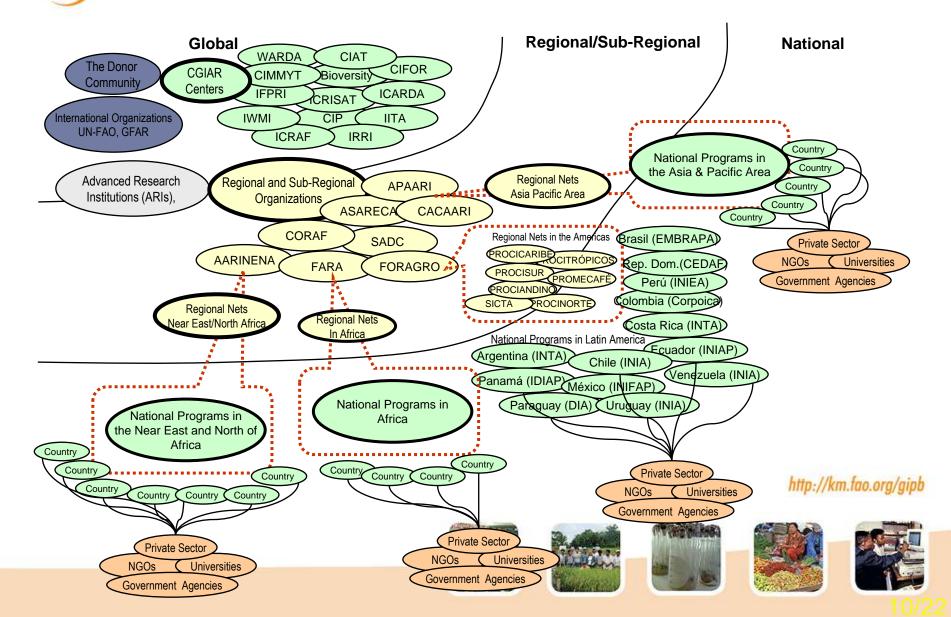


Global Partnership Initiative for Plant Breeding Capacity Building (GIPB)

 A global partnership platform dedicated to increasing plant breeding capacity building, mainly in developing countries



GIPB international partnership platform





GIPB Objectives

- Policy dialogue and development
- Education and training
- Access to technology
- Exchange of PGR
- Sharing information











Regional Consultations

South and Southeast Asia Sub-Saharan Africa Western Asia and North Africa Latin America and the Caribbean





Regional Consultations

- Decline in plant breeding capacity
- Integrate molecular tools into PB
- Train plant breeders
- Facilitate cooperation among institutes
- Long-term investments
- Rewarding system
- Motivate participation of the private sector









Factors limiting success

- Inadequate experimental fields conditions
- Inadequate # breeders/crop
- Inadequate access to the literature
- Inadequate knowledge of the plant breeding strategies
- Limited access to genetic resources
- Inadequate investment-friendly legislation and lack of public/private partnership









Strategies to build national capacity

- National PGR strategy
- Public awareness about the importance of PGR
- Harmony among the goals of PB and biotechnology tools
- Link PGR, PB and seed delivery systems
- Instruments to stimulate private investments and public/private partnerships











Conclusions

- Capacities in PB in most developing countries are not sufficient
- The lack of long-term support for national breeding strategies
- Trained personnel and institutional weaknesses, within the PB sector and in its links with seed systems, are key elements that prevent the potential contribution of PB







Lack of mechanisms to promote public and private partnerships

This leads to under-developed seed systems and to poor transfer of improved germplasm to rural producers





A global platform dedicated to mobilize education, policy, technology and information resources to help unlock the value of plant genetic resources for all

