

KENYA BVRM Recommendations

A total of 4 key recommendations to address deficiencies and/or opportunities in the BVRM area of Kenya's seed system have been developed by the assessment team and vetted with stakeholders. The recommendations are roughly, but not strictly, listed in order of importance or recommended sequencing.

Recommendation # 1: Provide adequate funding to meet goals for variety development, release and maintenance of germplasm.

Description

Government support is minimal and mostly geared towards paying salaries. Operation expenses are covered through external funding. There is a need to balance proportion spent on salaries vs operation costs through better financial planning and tracking of costs. In 2003, in Maputo, Mozambique member states of African Union had agreed to allocate at least 10% of their national budgetary resources to agriculture and rural development. Recent reports indicate that the 10 percent target was not achieved in the majority of the countries. In the validation meeting it was reported that the Ministry is working on increased funding for public breeding, so help could be coming soon.

It would be necessary to mobilize adequate budgetary support from government or other potential granting sources by showcasing successes and impacts from prior funding. The KALRO research programs have designed a variety licensing systems for royalty payments, but it needs to build up its legal and administrative personnel to administer and monitor its active and potential new agreements for royalty collection. No information is available on allocation of royalty revenues back to breeding programs which could potentially be ploughed back to support research programs.

Finally, it would be very helpful to improve internal efficiency by taking stock of the most expensive operations and if they could be mechanized or minimized? What is the current cost/row? per plot? What are the key data that need to be collected in preliminary trials? The idea is to question current practices and come up with alternative and less expensive ways of operating.

Recommendation # 2: Redesign the breeding program with a focus on delivering realized genetic gain to farmers

Description

A breeding program includes activities, from trait integration through testing of advanced products in wide area trials, up to the release of products in the marketplace. The size and organization of the breeding program limits delivery of realized genetic gain. Thus, it is necessary to introduce an effective organization for breeding, variety release & maintenance through optimization of research activities with available resources. Changes required could be both managerial and technical. Developing a well-defined, prioritized and market survey-based product profiles will help guide the breeding program by defining market segments and priority constraints based on sufficient understanding of target markets and production systems. To

support the product profile development, it is helpful to constitute a group of cross-functional, technical team members (breeding team) and engage social scientists, gender specialists, economists and others that will design the breeding plan to deliver products with prioritized target traits consistent with beneficiary requirements (growers, processors, consumers).

Upgrading breeding and other discipline staff capacity to utilize current "best practices" and fully understand program requirements will greatly improve ability to adjust methods and approaches. Along this line there is a need for assessing the current breeding capacity, identify gaps in the focus crops and support disciplines to design and fund a program to address these through training and re-skilling. Develop elaborate succession plans reinforced through mentorship programs.

Along these lines, there is a great opportunity to seek consultancy support through Excellence in Breeding (EiB-CIMMYT) to support breeding program modernization to deliver increased genetic gain. The CGIAR Excellence in Breeding Platform works across CGIAR and national programs and is hosted by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT).

Recommendation # 3: Develop a business case and prioritize investments to ensure research programs are supported with suitable infrastructure (lab, greenhouse, seed store etc.) to carry out their research activities.

Description

Program effectiveness is severely constrained by make-shift seed storage units, non-functional lab equipment, and irrigation facilities as well as poor state of greenhouse where available. Well-designed, purpose-built facilities contribute to quality and efficiency of work. With proactive equipment maintenance schedules; and continuous back-up power supply most equipment could last a long time. There is an urgent need to develop greenhouse and field capacity to screen traits relevant to growers and consumers. In addition, an effective crop improvement program requires adequate seed store, labs, irrigation facilities, etc. These include short term cold storage big enough to at least maintain supplies of elite lines for 2-3 years. Research facilities (research fields, germplasm storage, glasshouse, mechanization etc.) require upgrading for developing and testing products that meet both farmer and end-use requirements.

Recommendation # 4: Develop a mechanisms/forum for consultation of breeding programs and commercial seed producers to create better alignment for strong, two-way, and sustained partnerships to deliver breeding program gains to farmers.

Description

It is necessary to institute efficient seed production planning for all classes of seed to ensure full alignment of the breeding programs with the seed producers/ traders. Establishing a formal process for determining early generation seed requirements will better align early generation seed production with commercial seed producer needs. A joint decision-making mechanism with relevant stakeholders for final stage promotion of varieties/hybrids, using high-quality performance data is essential. Organize formal channels (periodic workshops, publication and online presence) where information can easily be accessed to provide research information/data to both public and private breeders and seed producers.