using advances in molecular biology and biotechnology to make better crops for resource-poor people



- presentation
  - background CGIAR and Challenge Programs
  - issue: a program to use modern crop science including genomics to help 'the hungry world'
    - objectives
    - actors
    - organisation
  - subprogram 4 Bioinformatics
    - activities
    - achievements



### **Challenge Program**

- Consultitative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
  - created in 1971
  - to achieve sustainable food security and reduce poverty in developing countries
    - motor behind 'green revolution'
  - a system of 15 'Future Harvest Centers' in more than 100 countries, over 8,500 CGIAR scientists and scientific staff



#### **Challenge Program**

- Challenge Program (CP)
  - a time-bound, independently-governed program of high-impact research
  - targets the CGIAR goals in relation to complex issues of overwhelming global and/or regional significance (and global impact)
  - requires partnerships among a wide range of institutions in order to deliver its products



#### **Challenge Program**

- three pilot Challenge Program (CP)
  - HarvestPlus CP: reduce micronutrient malnutrition
  - Water and Food CP: getting more crop per drop
  - Generation Challenge Programme: apply advances of crop science and technology to resource-poor people



- the issue: where do we find new traits for tomorrow's crops?
  - hundreds of thousands of germplasm accessions
    - held by national and international research organizations (>500 000 accessions in CGIAR alone)
    - collected over decades to preserve diversity of landraces and wild relatives
      - in response to anticipated wide-spread adoption of modern varieties and habitat destruction
    - harbor a wealth of interesting and useful traits in notso-useful backgrounds
    - underutilized in breeding programs



- the program
  - research program uniting CGIAR centers, institutes in developing countries and advanced research institutes
  - deliverable: public platform for accessing and developing new genetic resources using advanced molecular technologies and traditional means



- the consortium
  - nine CGIAR centres





















- the consortium
  - four national agricultural research systems











- the consortium
  - five advanced research institutes







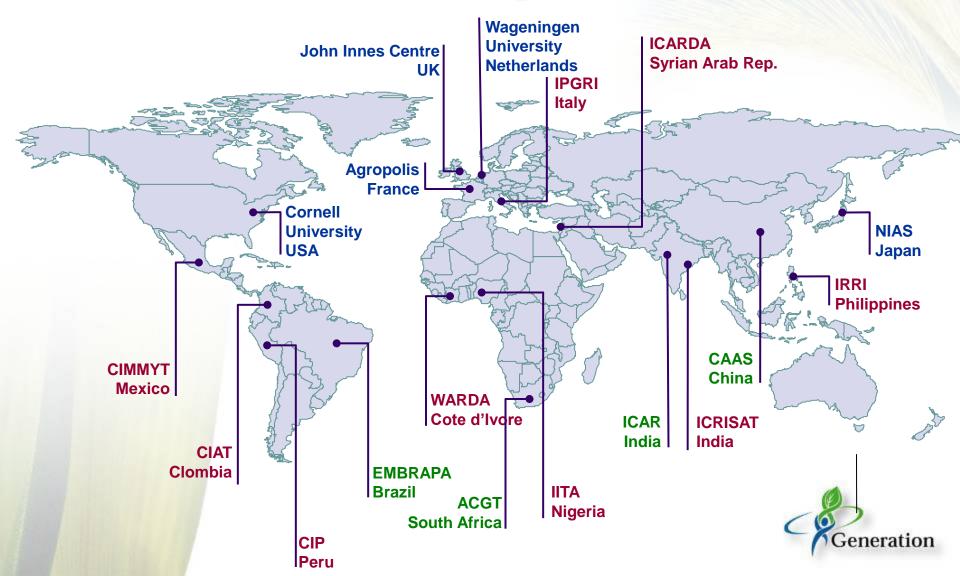




stakeholders committee







#### 5 sub programs:

genetic diversity of global genetic resources

J.C. Glaszmann (CIRAD)

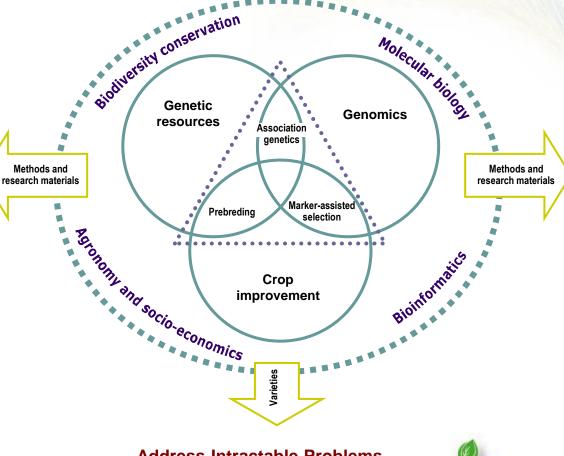
comparative an functional genomics for gene discovery

H. Leung (IRRI)

 gene transfer and crop improvement
 J. Crouch (CIMMYT))

 germplasm and crop information systems and bioinformatics resources T. van Hintum (WUR)

capacity building
 C. de Vicente (IPGRI)



Address Intractable Problems
Through Comparative Biology



- target trait
  - drought tolerance

- target areas
  - South Asia
  - Sub-Saharan Africa
  - Central and West Asia - North Africa
  - Northeast Brazil
  - Andean Zone

- primary target crops
  - wheat
  - maize
  - rice
  - common bean
  - cowpea
  - potato
  - Musa
  - barley
  - sorghum
  - chickpea
  - cassava



- example
  - select core collection of 3000 accessions out of collection of 10000 accessions
  - characterize core with 50 neutral markers and select a representative set of 200 accessions
  - characterize this set for drought phenotype
  - find quantitive trait loci (QTL) for drought tolerance in rice with promising pathway -> design markers
  - screen representative set with rice QTL markers
  - combine the successful QTLs into one genotype with marker aided selection
  - deliver material to NARS



## **GCP-SP4** objectives

- germplasm and crop information systems and bioinformatics resources
  - develop integrated crop genetic resources, crop improvement, and bioinformatics systems to facilitate and optimize implementation of the discoveries made in the GenerationCP



## **GCP-SP4** objectives

- germplasm and crop information systems and bioinformatics resources
  - facilitate the information flow of ongoing research, both in terms of data and in terms of communication between the researchers
  - create capacity and facilities to support IT applications in the GenerationCP consortium
  - support specific activities in the Generation CP in terms of software tools



## **GCP-SP4** strategy

- starting point
  - GenerationCP consortium
    - varying capacity
    - many local approaches and on-going programs
  - rest of the world
    - vivid bioinformatics communities
    - many tools and databases
    - standards in varying level of maturity



### **GCP-SP4** strategy

- approach
  - use existing capacity in the GenerationCP
    - build on local approaches and on-going programs
    - build capacity where needed
    - create ownership and consortium wide teams
  - be part of the global community
    - involve relevant actors when possible
    - use and contribute to existing standards
    - develop tools and databases and make them available to the global community



- determine state of the art and capacity
- create GenerationCP platform
- improvement infrastructure
- direct support to other SPs

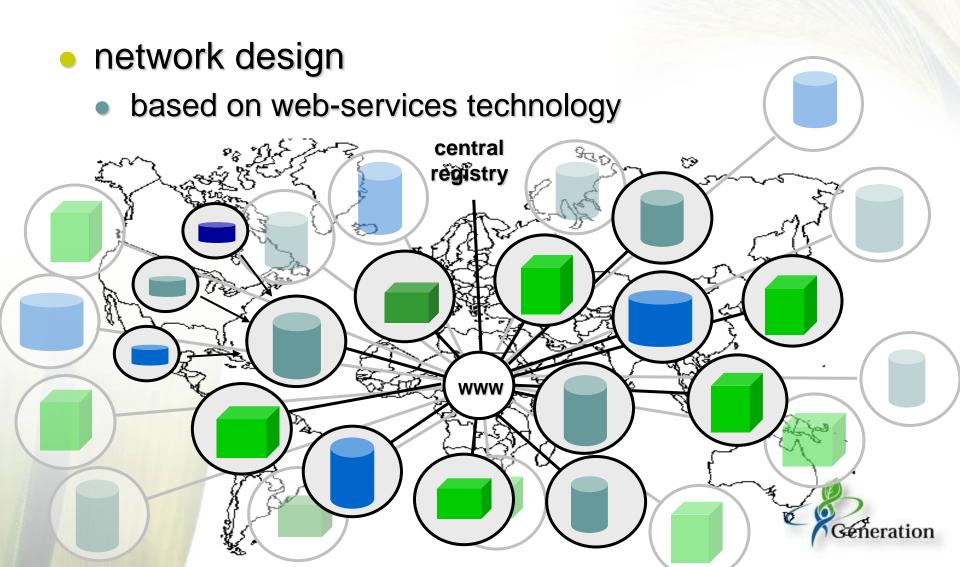


- determine state of the art and capacity
  - white papers were written
    - interoperability and infrastructure
    - germplasm information systems
    - high performance computing
    - central registry and user needs
    - fingerprinting and allele data systems
    - functional genomics information systems and tools
    - mapping data and analysis systems
    - LIMS
  - discussed at Rome, February 2004
  - some continuously updated



- create GenerationCP network
  - backbone of the GenerationCP
  - link to the global community
  - data sources and tools are (becoming) available in different locations and shapes
  - user needs access
    - tools and data need to be accessible
    - needs overview of the available sources and tools
  - everything needs 'fit'





- the GenerationCP web-services network will
  - allow integration of relevant information sources
  - give access to information generated by the GenerationCP
  - give access to analysis tools created by the GenerationCP
  - link GenerationCP products to the rest of the world



- implementation web services in GenerationCP consortium
  - process
    - choice design (Mexico workshop, May 2004)
    - implementation proof of concept cases (ARM, September 2004)
    - definition use-cases (continuous)
    - onthology development in global consortia (continuous)
    - training consortium members (2005)
    - implementation selected use-cases (2005)



- need for short term solutions
  - templates to upload, store and exchange data
    - serve as 'minimum requirement to domain models'
  - repository for access to data

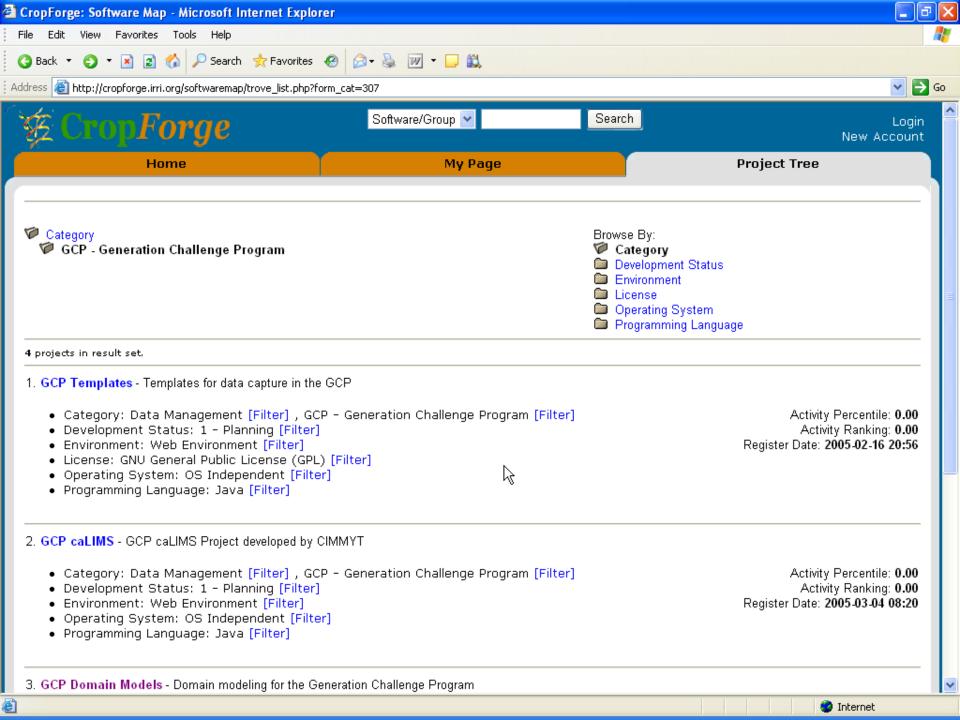


- improvement infrastructure
  - support implementation LIMS
    - expert network
  - improvement of quality of existing databases
    - development reference information system with strong involvement external experts
      - MaizeGDB, Germinate, MIPS, etc.
    - quality oriented activities



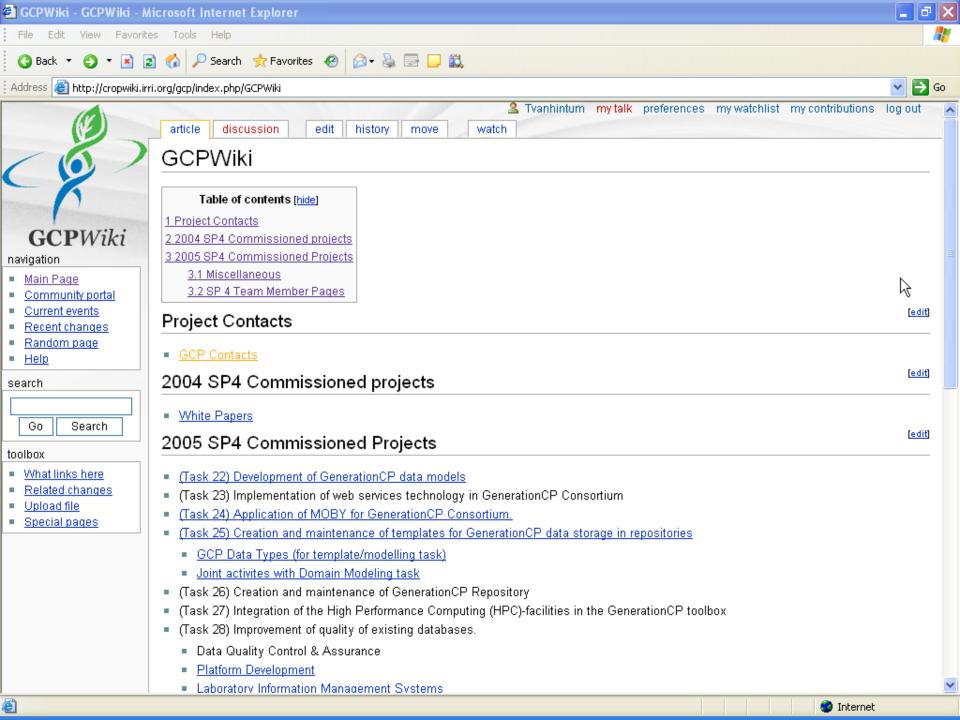
- improvement infrastructure
  - integration of the High Performance Computing (HPC)-facilities in the GenerationCP toolbox
    - HPC in 3 Generation CP centers (2004)
    - website to give access to all partners (2004)
    - one use-case for each partners (2005)
    - software and user guides (continuous)
  - host virtual environment for informatics network
    - master CP data warehouse
    - CropForge
    - list server, etc.





- improvement infrastructure
  - creation of institutional bioinformatics capacity
    - technical workshops and hack-a-thons
    - support for bioinformatics expertise development
    - expert networks supported by virtual workspace and GCP Wiki





- direct support to other SPs
  - DSS for sampling germplasm (2005)
  - multi-trait QTL mapping software (2005-2007)
  - ortholog-function display tools (2005)
  - crop gene expression database and data mining tools (2005-2006)
  - DSS for MAS and MAB (2005-2006)

