

UN FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT-PHILIPPINES 2021 INDEPENDENT DIALOGUE

Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Innovation and Technology

- Precision Agriculture
- Precision Breeding



May 27, 2021 | 9:30 AM

House Rules

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3. Should you want to speak, please use the RAISE HAND function and wait to be acknowledged.
4. For questions, kindly use the Q&A box for better tracking.
5. For technical assistance, use the CHAT box or email us at secretariat@ppsa-ph.org.

UN Food Systems Summit 2021

Register of Attendance



Welcome Message



Dr. Mary Ann P. Sayoc

President,
Philippine Seed Industry Association

Private Sector Co-Chair,
Philippines Partnership for Sustainable
Agriculture

Keynote Message



Dr. William D. Dar

Secretary,
Department of Agriculture

Public Sector Co-Chair,
Philippines Partnership for
Sustainable Agriculture

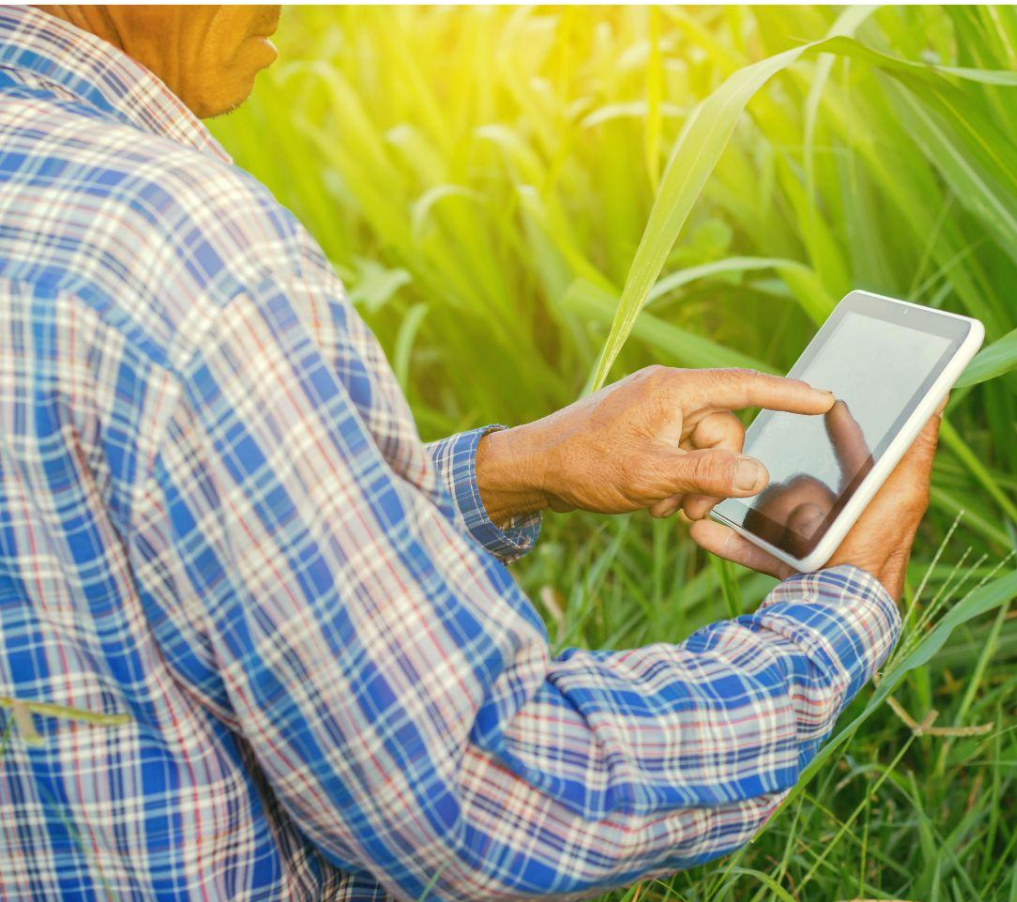
Keynote Message



Dr. Eufemio T. Rasco, Jr.

President

Coalition for Agriculture
Modernization in the Philippines, Inc.
(CAMP)



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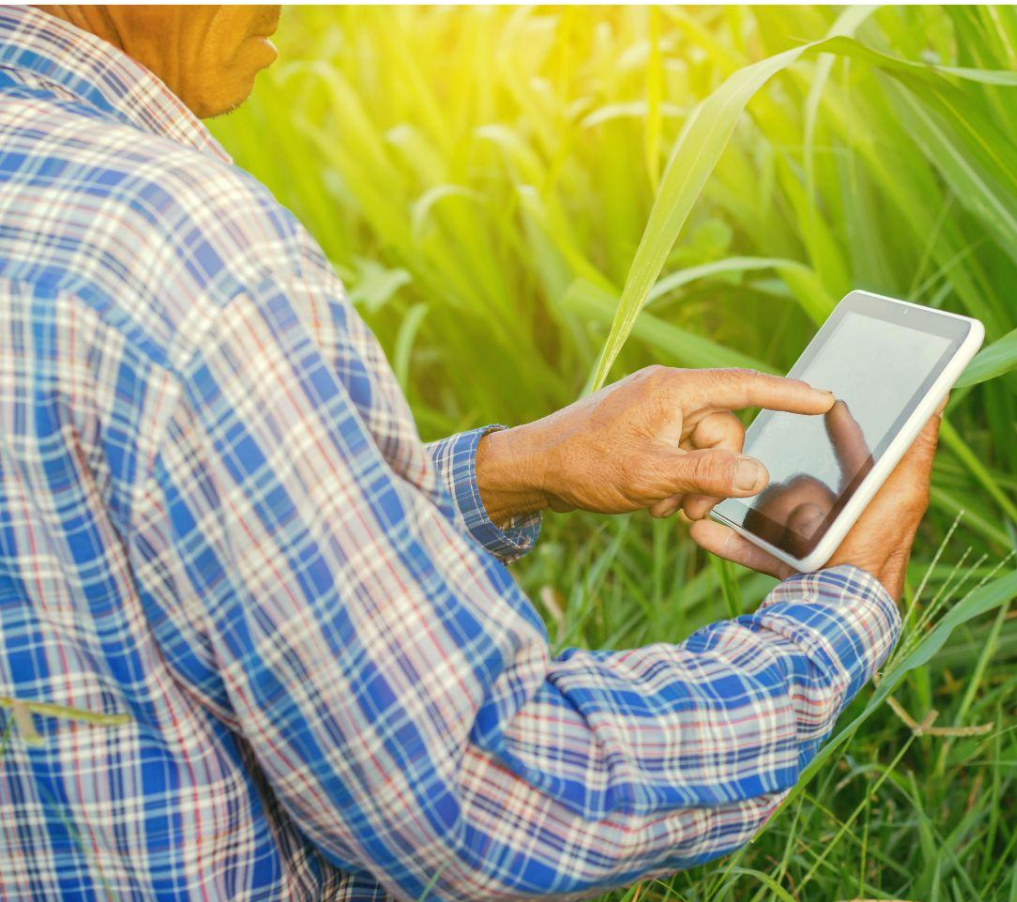
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Presentation of Challenges



Edilberto de Luna

Executive Director
CropLife Philippines



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Technology

BREAKOUT SESSION:
Precision Agriculture

Precision agriculture- approach to farm management that uses IT

Includes:

- ☐ Equipment Guidance
- ☐ Yield monitoring
- ☐ Input applications
- ☐ Remote sensing
- ☐ Section and row control on planters
- ☐ Sprayers
- ☐ Fertilizer applicators
- ☐ Data management systems

ADVANTAGES

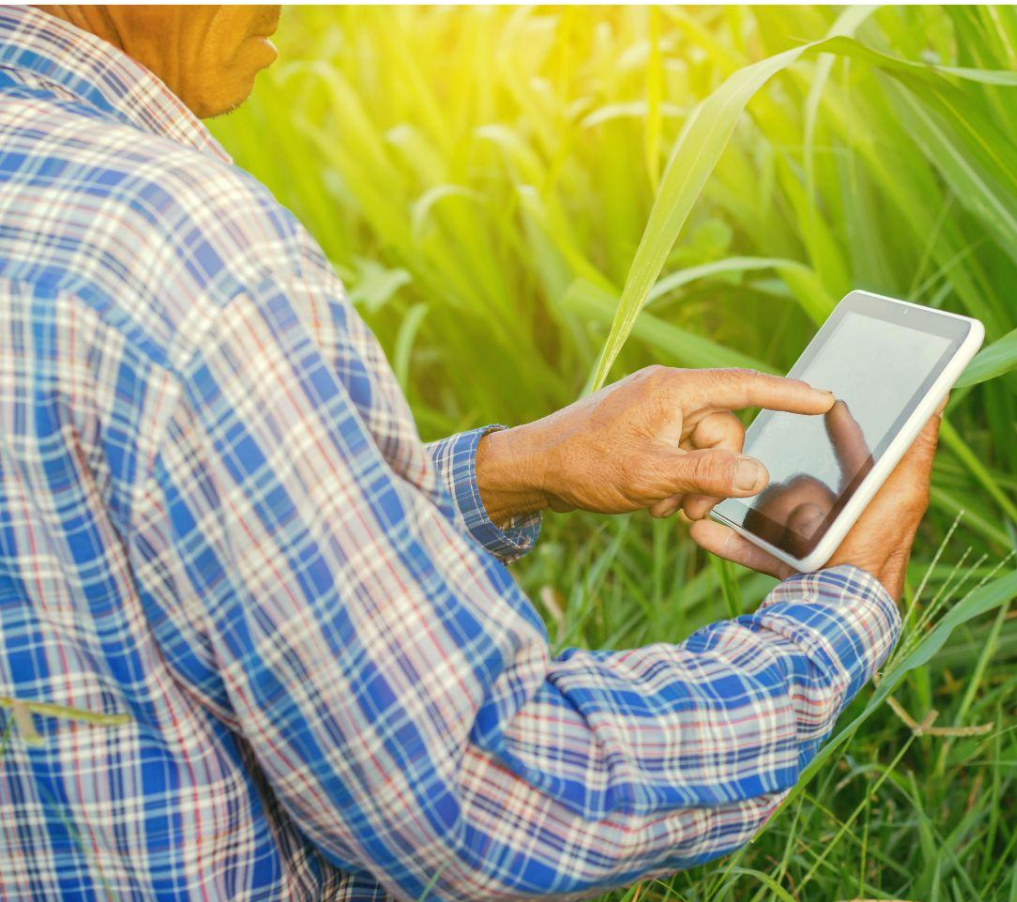
- ☐ Increase efficiency and reduce costs
- ☐ Solution to shortage of farm laborers and workers
- ☐ Makes farming more accurate and controlled
- ☐ Modernized farming
- ☐ Precise application of inputs
- ☐ Makes farming easy and entices younger generations
- ☐ In the Philippine context - viable strategy to support modernization and farm clustering

PRECISION AGRICULTURE: CHALLENGES

- Shift away from traditional farming culture & practices
- Standardizing Technology Across Platforms. ... Interoperability of different standards; The learning curve
- Connectivity Challenges. ... Connectivity in rural areas
- Data Management In Agriculture. ... Making sense from big data in agriculture
- Lack of scalability and configuration problems – land size
- Compliance with data privacy/protection laws
- Capital intensive (in the case of drones)

Thank you





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BREAKOUT SESSION:
Precision Agriculture

A Briefer on Drones



Aaron Cano

New Business Activation Manager
Bayer CropScience, Inc.

Why drones?

Saves Significant Time & Effort

Cost-Efficient Precision

Promotes Farm
Consolidation/Organization

Entice More People to Ag





10 Advantages of Drone Use



Operator safety

- Minimize exposure to chemicals

Address labor shortage

- Drones sprays 1 ha. rice field in 15-20 mins
- Drone direct seeding 25-30 min per ha.

Reduced chemical loading

- Can use data from plots to compare variances and applicable conditions

Ageing farmer population

- Drones can be easily operated by a younger, tech-oriented generation

Accurate & even dosing

- Fully automated & “Professionalized”
- Certifications (eg. CAAP, FPA)

Better farm records

- Data inputs in serviced areas, products applied including timing & volume

Maximize yield potential

- Can be applied in difficult or dangerous terrain

Data-based decisions

- Decision making using generated data (w/ surveys, multi-spectral cameras, satellite data)

Resource management

- Less water used, 20L to 48L needed per hectare

Equipment & maintenance

- Easier to maintain and store equipment



STRENGTHS

- Clear drone guidelines on operations (CAAP, CAB)
- DA support; established FPA registration guidelines
- Fast and efficient application – even in hilly areas
- Spray/sow seeds for 1 ha. rice in 15-30 mins
- Operator safety and better water resource mgt
- Operator protection vs wildlife, field debris
- Data-based farm decisions and better farm records
- Can be linked to digital farming tools
- Ease of operation, storage and maintenance
- Attractive to younger farming generations

OPPORTUNITIES

- Rapid tech development bring more affordable drones to market; high interest w/ stakeholders
- Support development and regulation of service providers with one-stop-shop for all Agri drone related license to operate, permits, information
- Ease of data gathering for research, experimentation and further innovation

WEAKNESS

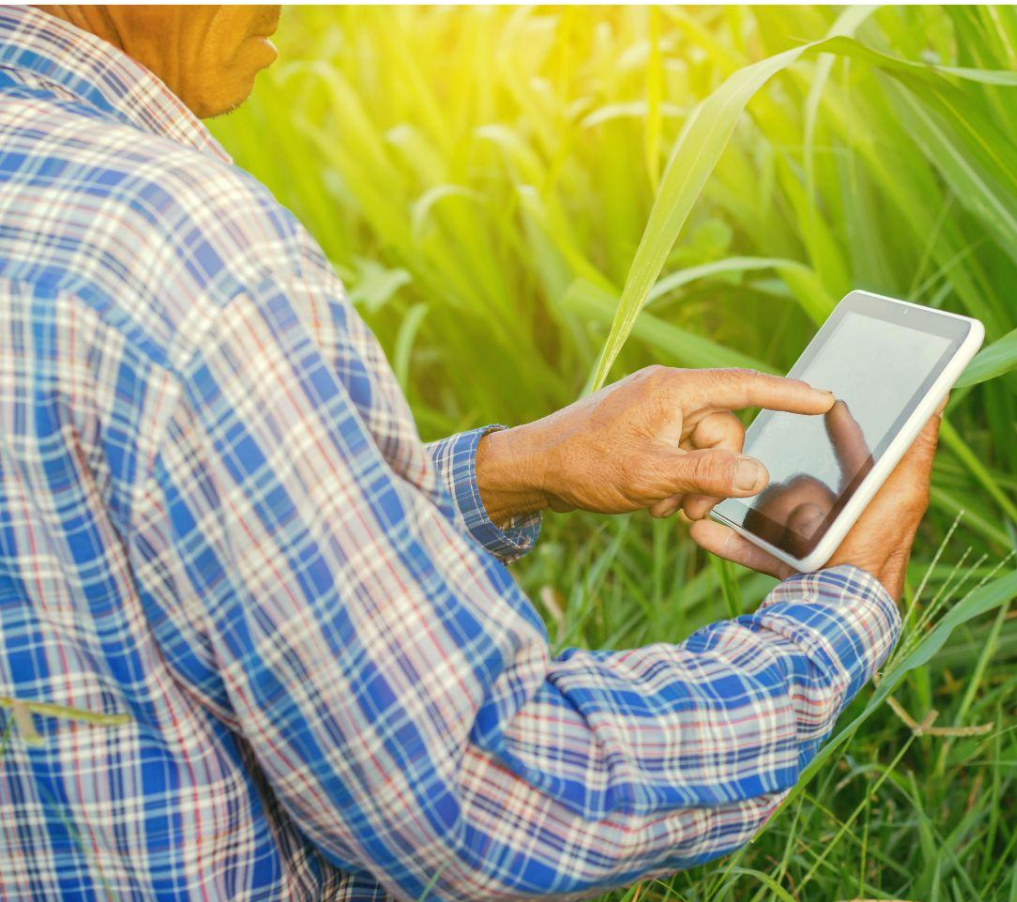
- Cost of equipment ranging from P700k to more than P1.0mio
- Limited skilled and licensed operators; Inadequate service providers with complete documentations
- Challenge in securing necessary permits for operators and service provider (CAAP, CAB)
- No centralized information on processes, limited options to secure permits outside NCR

THREATS

- Proliferation of unlicensed service providers and operators pose risk to stakeholders

Thank You





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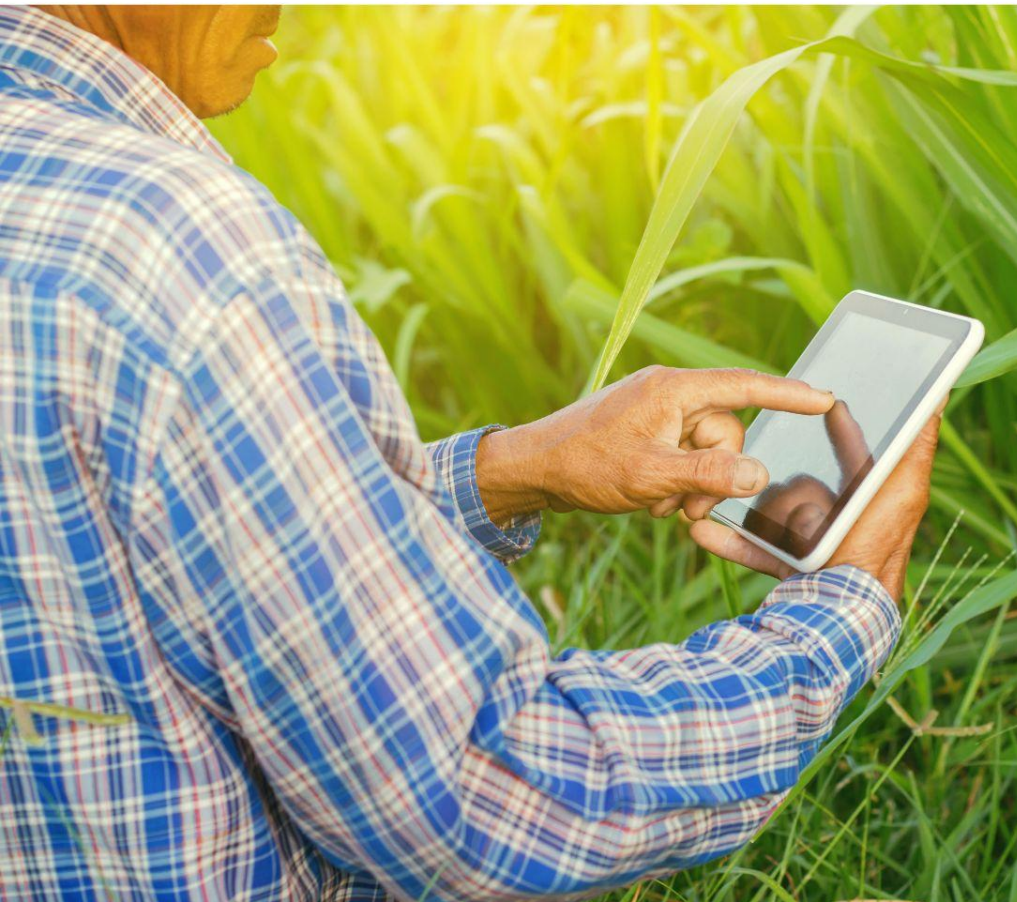
BREAKOUT SESSION:
Precision Agriculture

Session Moderator



Dr. Benigno Peczon

President Emeritus,
Coalition for Agriculture
Modernization in the Philippines,
Inc.



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BREAKOUT SESSION:
Precision Breeding

Presentation of Challenges



Dr. Gabriel Romero

Executive Director
Philippine Seed Industry
Association, Inc.

Precision Breeding in the Philippines

- Several strong conventional breeding institutions
- Strong biotech institutions – IRRI, IPB and PhiRice
- Moderate capacity on marker-aided breeding
- Functional biotech regulatory system

Support from scientific community and farmer organizations
 Support from Secretaries of Agriculture and Science & from Technology
 Available facilities at Philippine Genome Center and DA-Crop Biotechnology Center
 More efficient and accessible genome editing tools
 Possible funding from BPO, BAR and PCAARRD

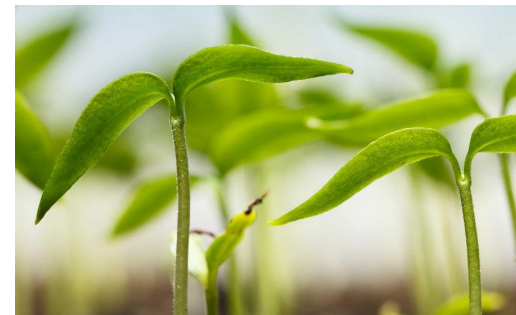


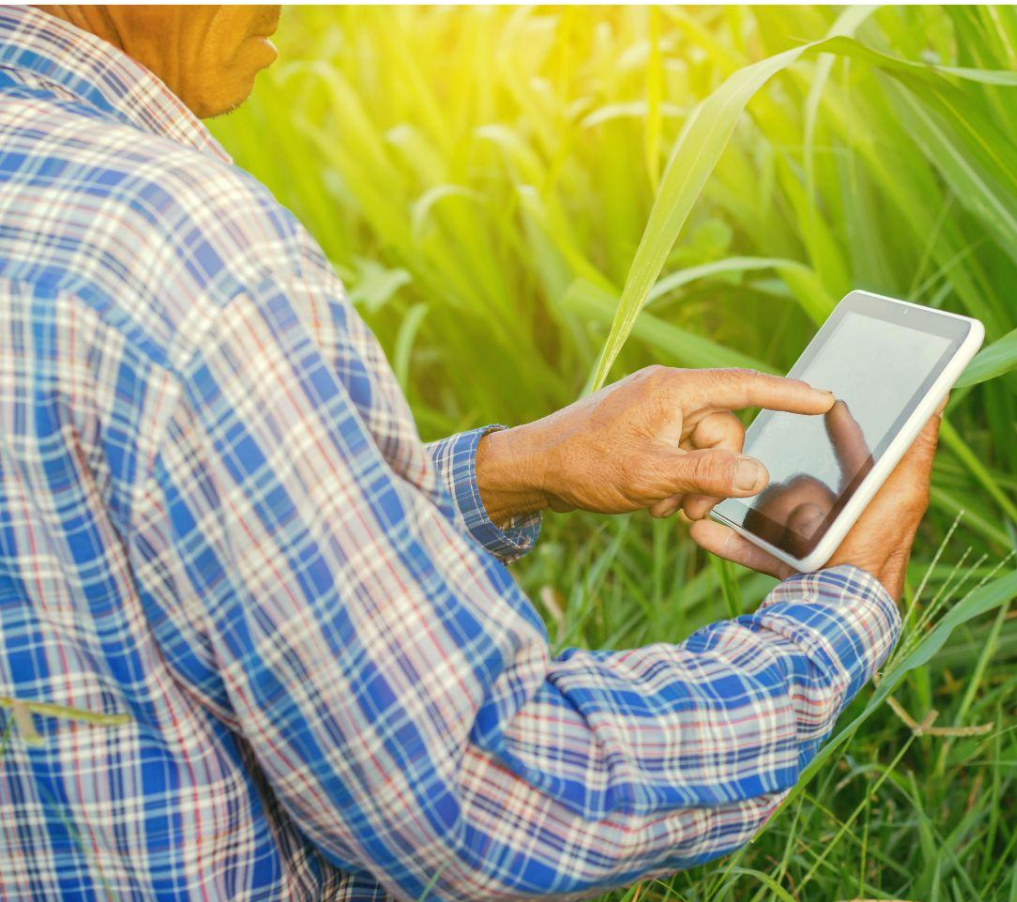
Few gene clones for transformation
 Limited genetic engineering capability
 Minimal collaboration with advance laboratories

Public wary of safety of GM crops
 Piracy of proprietary biotech and breeding products
 Licensing restrictions on editing tools
 Anti-biotech groups in the country
 Anti-biotech ordinances and resolutions in some LGUs

Challenges

1. What are the **training needs** in the academe and research institutions?
2. What **crops, farming problems and consumer needs** should be prioritized?
3. How can we **mitigate or avoid the threats** to precision breeding?
4. What **types of collaborations** among which entities can promote precision breeding tools?
5. What **regulatory** approaches can facilitate adoption of **genome editing**?





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BREAKOUT SESSION:
Precision Breeding

A Briefer on Precision Breeding



Dr. Conrado Balatero

Group Breeding Manager
East-West Seed



Transforming agricultural productivity through “precision breeding”

Conrado Balatero, Ph.D.
Group Breeding Manager
East West Seeds

Challenges

Technologies for precision breeding

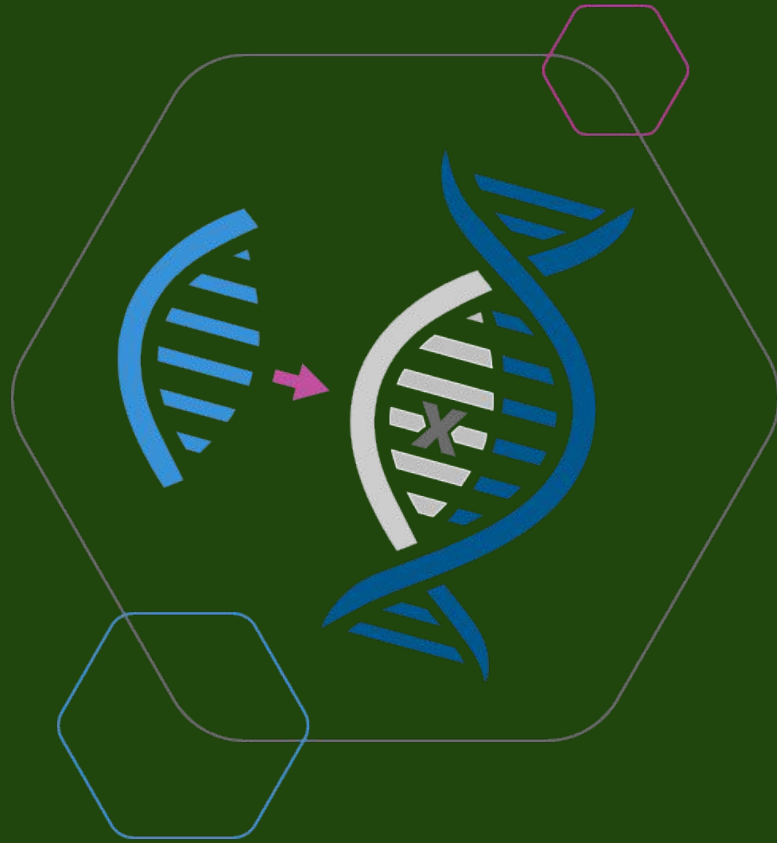
Recommendations for adoption
and scaling up

CHALLENGES

- Philippines is challenged with low agricultural productivity
- Climate change has aggravated the situation – threatening food security and impacting our economy
 - Biotic stress (insect pests and disease outbreaks)
 - Abiotic stress (drought, flooding, heat, salinity, etc)
- Breeding new improved varieties can mitigate the impact of climate change but conventional breeding approach has its own limitations
 - Takes many years (7-15 yrs depending on the crop)
 - Linkage drag
 - Crossability barriers/sexual incompatibility
 - Sometimes desired trait is not present within the cultivated species



Source: https://www.iberdrola.com/wcorp/gc/prod/en_US/comunicacion/adaptacion_cambio_climatico_key_res/Adaptacion_379x464_tag.jpg

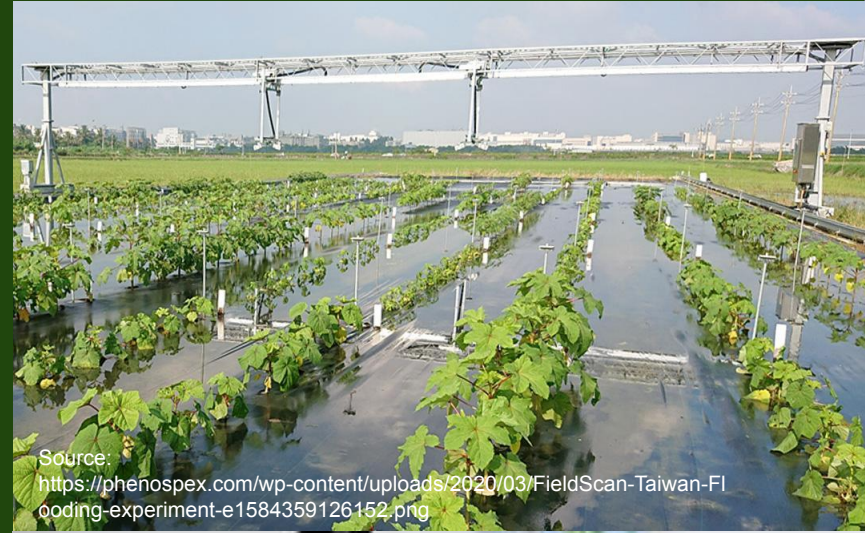


INNOVATIVE TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR PRECISION BREEDING

- **Rapid advances in plant biotechnology**
 - **Genomics-based breeding**
 - Marker-assisted breeding for simple traits
 - Genomic selection for complex traits
 - **Trait-marker associations (QTL mapping, GWAS)**
 - **Genetic engineering/transgenic technology**
 - **New mutagenesis approaches**
 - TILLING (Targeting Induced Local Lesions IN Genomes)
 - Genome editing/CRISPR (Clusters of Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats) technology
 - **Next generation sequencing technologies**
 - Genome assembly (many crops)
 - Pangenome analysis
 - **Advances in plant molecular pathology**
 - Plant disease diagnostics

INNOVATIVE TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR PRECISION BREEDING

- Rapid advances in phenotyping technologies
'Phenomics'
 - Video tracking (e.g. insect resistance)
 - Fluorescence imaging (insect/disease resistance)
 - Fully automated phenotyping systems using multispectral 3D sensors
 - Growth chambers for controlled phenotyping (e.g. disease bioassays)
 - Near-infrared spectrophotometry (NIRS)/ Microwave technology



Source:
<https://phenospex.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/FieldScan-Taiwan-Fluorescence-imaging-experiment-e1584359126152.png>



Source:
<https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:AND9GcRtaV-2lxuBpzQ-N5ETDha5V10T-EDdAABPyg&usqp=CAU>

CHALLENGES: Technology Adoption/Scaling Up

- Lack of government funding to drive creativity and innovation
- Public-private partnerships to drive innovation and adoption on precision breeding technologies
- Limited application of new technologies for precision breeding (e.g. genomics-based breeding)
- Public perception on the safety issues of products derived from genetic engineering
- Uncertainty or lack of clarity in the regulation for CRISPR-derived products in the Philippines (process-based vs product-based regulation)
- High cost of licensing



Source:

https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQP_x3KEanfxTPO_95z_L8G77ZK0H_hb7q4f3A&usqp=CAU

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADOPTION AND SCALING UP

PUBLIC-PRIVATE
PARTNERSHIPS



❑ Networking and partnerships is the key

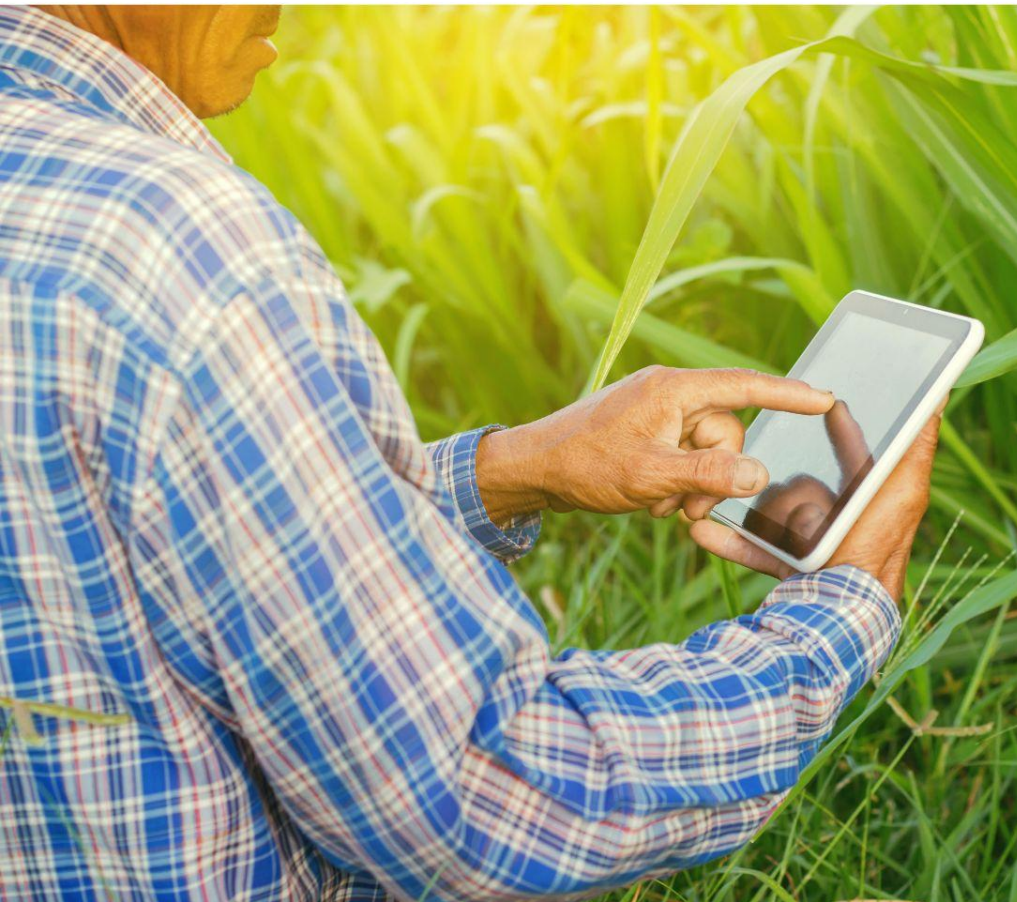
❖ **Public-private partnerships (PPP)**

e.g. Dutch PP projects is a good model

- Funding: 50% gov't + 50% private sector (25% cash + 25% in-kind)
- Criteria includes research topics or innovations with high potential for industry applications

❖ **Consortium memberships (examples)**

- APSA-Worldveg Breeding Consortium
- Vegetable Breeding Institute (Cornell University + U of Wisconsin-Madison)



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BREAKOUT SESSION:
Precision Breeding

ENCOURAGING PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS ON PRECISION BREEDING TECHNOLOGIES

What's in it for the public sector?

- Opportunity to align R&D funds to support industry needs, thus ensuring industry utilization of research output
- Co-funding means lower cost, thus limited funds can support more projects
- Government funds can help support knowledge institutes (universities and research institutes) to develop high-caliber scientists (e.g. hiring of Ph.D. candidates or postdocs as primary researchers)

What's in it for the private sector?

- Upstream or fundamental research can be costly; co-funding means lower cost
- Opportunity to align government's R&D priorities to industry needs
- Provides opportunities for training of private companies' breeders and researchers in the knowledge institutes
- First access to direct results from the project – a lead time of 1-2 years before the work is published

Some Examples of PPPs on genomics, sequencing technologies and CRISPR applications



- **Knocking out S-genes in cucurbits using CRISPR**
 - EWS + 7 other companies
- **Durable resistance in tomato using CRISPR to knock-out plant S genes**
 - EWS + 11 other companies
- **On-site plant pathogen detection (using LAMP) and barcode sequencing (using nanopore sequencing technology)**
 - EWS + 7 other companies/ institutes



- **Enhancing yield and heterosis in tomato by regulating flowering**



- **Developing mutants for inducing haploids in tomato**

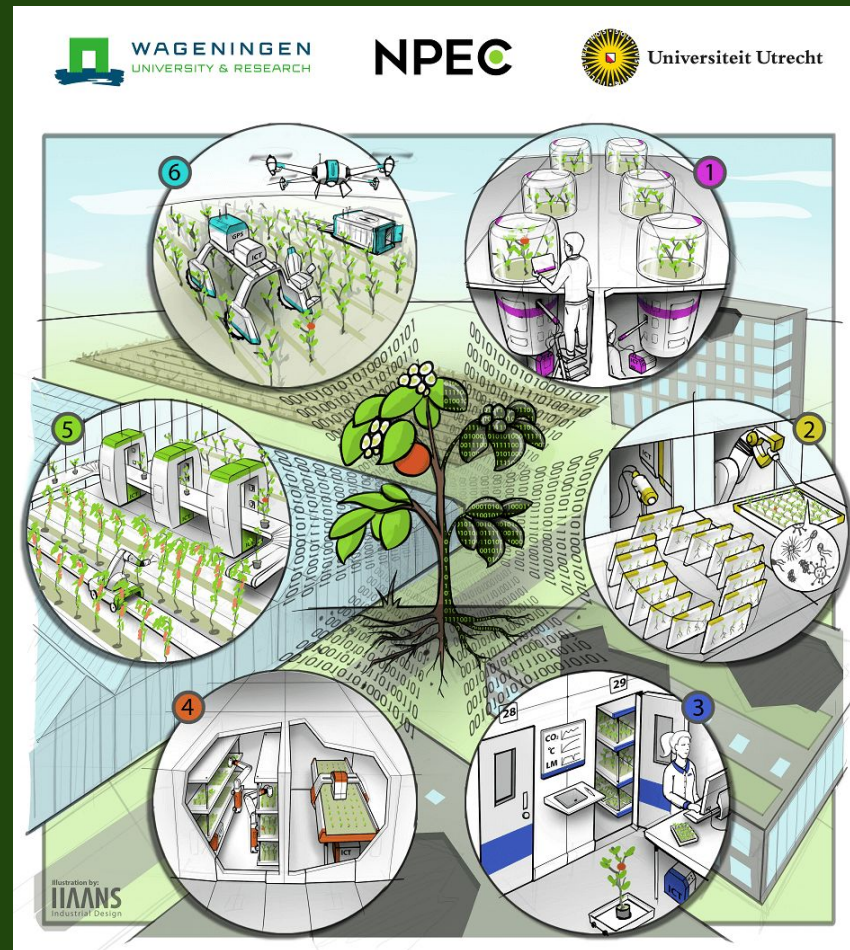
COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS ON HIGH THROUGHPUT PHENOTYPING

- High throughput phenotyping for disease resistance in plants

Project Proponents: Wageningen Plant Research, EWS + 15 other companies/partners

- High throughput phenotyping for plant resistance to sucking pests

Project Proponents: Plant Research International, EWS + 5 other companies/partners



COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS VIA CONSORTIUM (SOME EXAMPLES)

- APSA-Worldveg: Multi-environment testing of Ty genes in tomato and sequence analysis of begomovirus and its whitefly vector
Project Proponents: Worldveg, EWS + 22 other APSA member companies
- APSA-NSTDA (Thailand): Screening protocol development for TNRV and CaCV (tomato)
Project Proponents: BIOTEC (Thailand), EWS + 9 other companies/partners
- New APSA-Worldveg project: High throughput phenotyping for heat tolerance (tomato and pepper)
Project Proponents: Worldveg, EWS + 7 other companies/partners



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADOPTION AND SCALING UP

❑ Establish innovation centers

- ❖ A place to develop a culture of creativity and innovation
- ❖ Create, share and test ideas

❑ Promote/strengthen IP protection

- ❖ Patents, PVP, trademarks, copyright, etc
- ❖ Allows the inventor to protect his invention, earn recognition or derive financial benefit
- ❖ Encourages creativity and innovation





EAST-WEST SEED

THANK YOU



Session Moderator

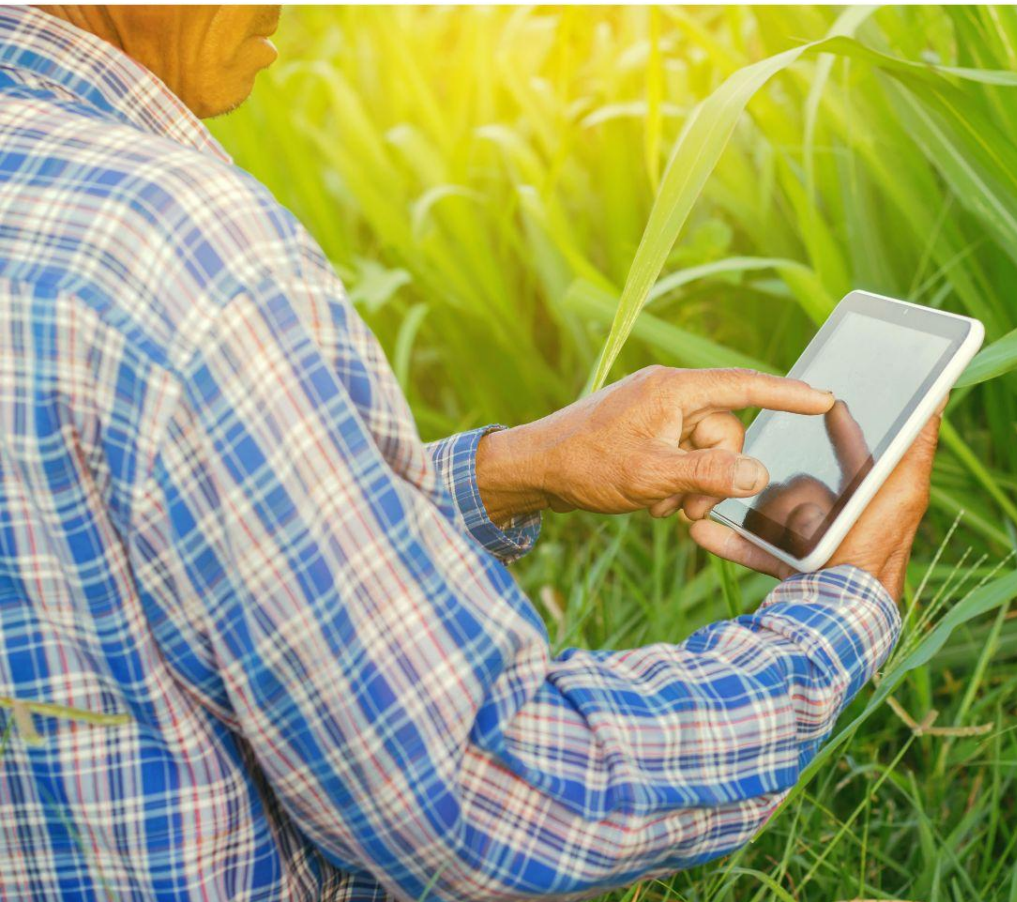


Dr. Vivencio Mamaril

Director

Department of Agriculture

Bureau of Agricultural Research



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Reporting of Breakout Session Outputs

Precision Agriculture



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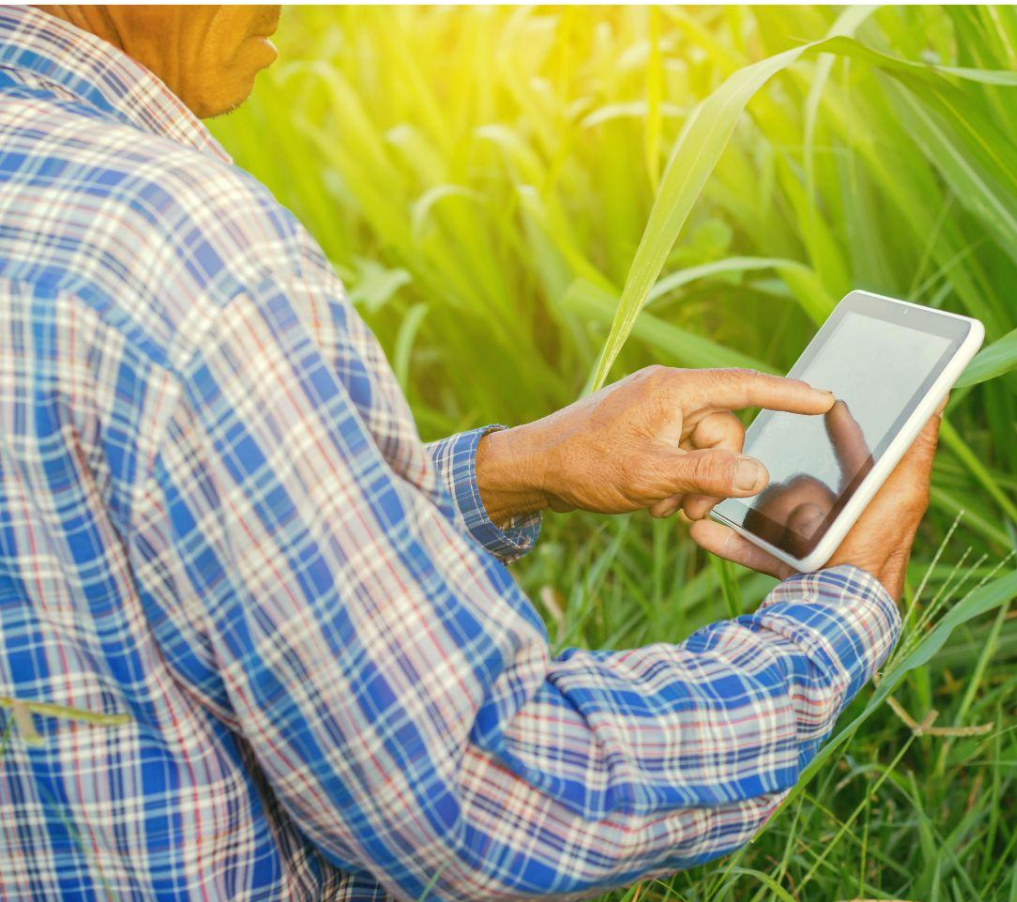
Dr. Vivencio Mamaril
Director
Department of Agriculture -
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CLOSING REMARKS



Edilberto de Luna

Executive Director
CropLife Philippines



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