

## Biofortification: How to Reach 1 Billion Consumers with Micronutrient-Dense Crops

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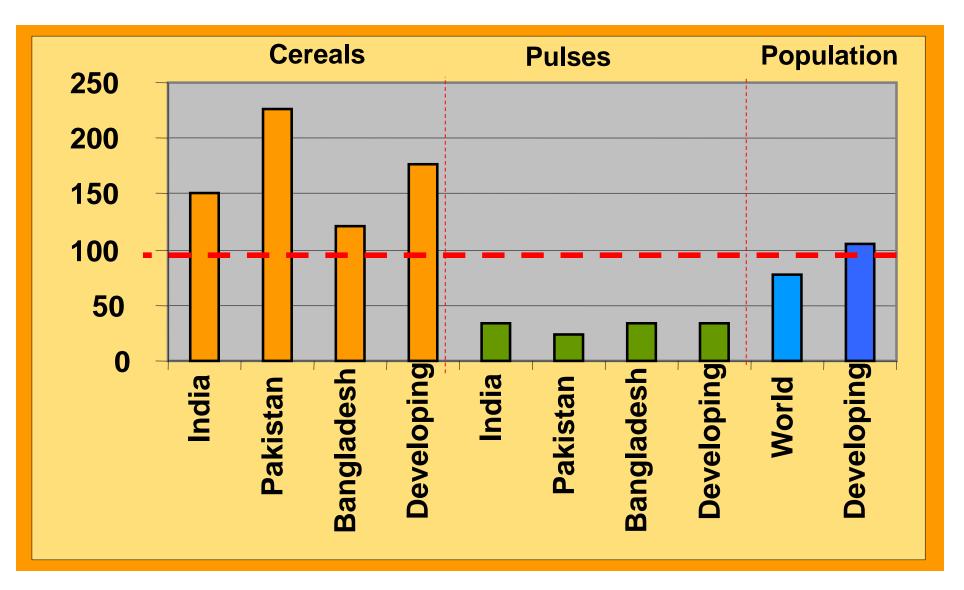


Why are Mineral and Vitamin **Deficiencies Such** A Significant **Public Health** Problem?



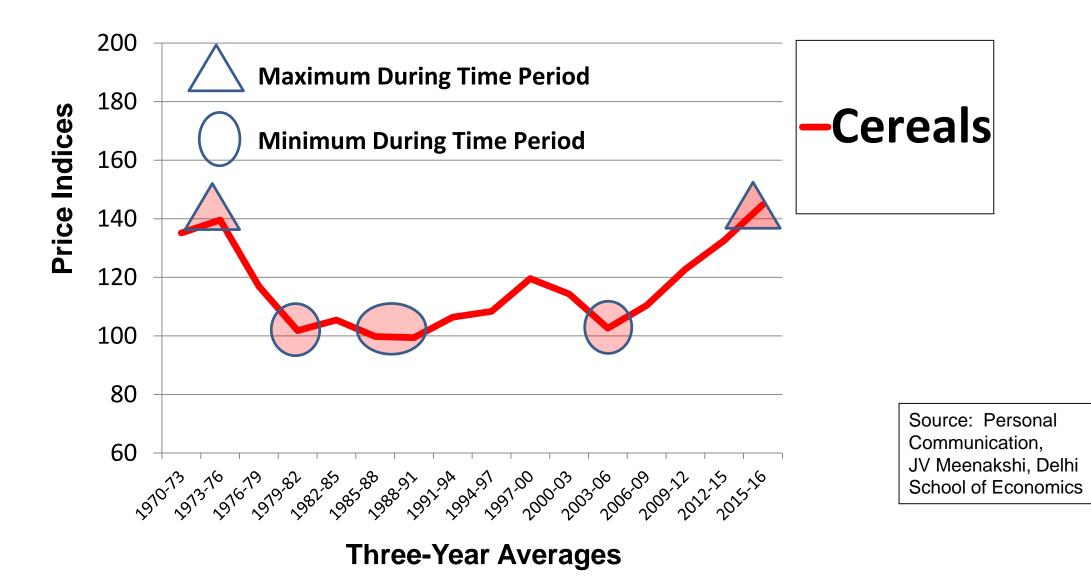


#### Percent Changes in Cereal and Pulse Production and in Population Between 1965 and 1999



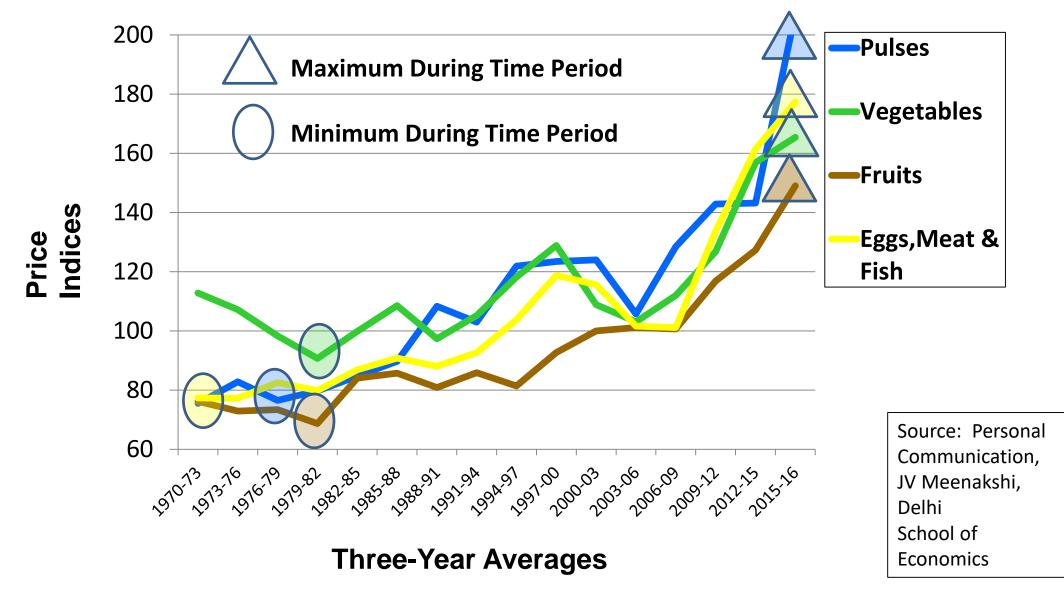


### Price Indices By Food Group for India, 1970-2016, Deflated by Non-Food Price Index



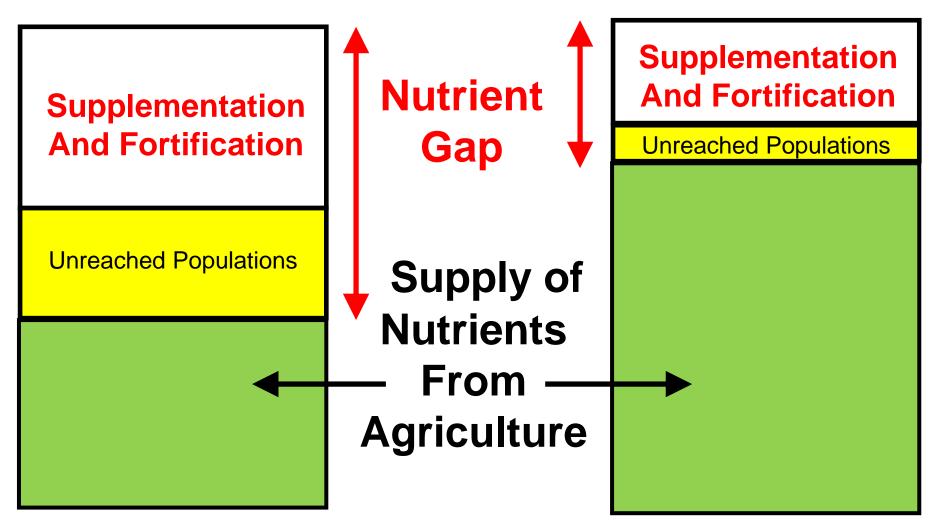


#### Price Indices By Food Group for India, 1970-2016, Deflated by Non-Food Price Index





### A Primary Role of Agriculture Is To Provide Nutrients for Healthy Populations



Present

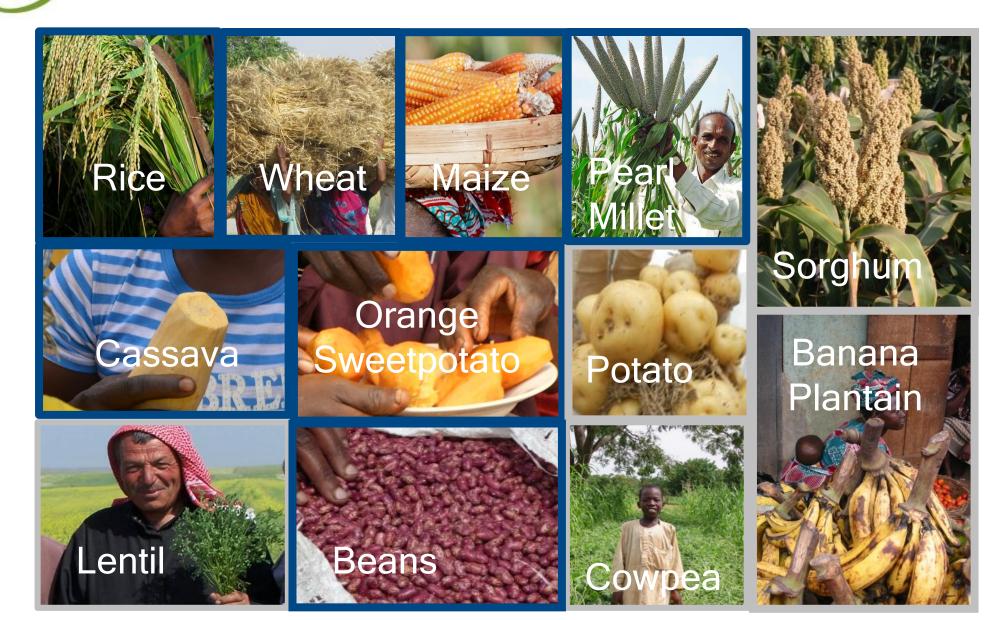
**Future** 



Per Capita Energy Intakes per Day for Jessore, Bangladesh

	Lower Income	Middle Income	Higher Income
Food Staples	1816	1848	1876
Non-Staple Plant Food	339	427	474
Fish and Animal Foods	47	59	92
All Food Groups	2201	2334	2442

## Biofortified Crops - Reaching over 30 Million



# Over 340 Biofortified Varieties Released

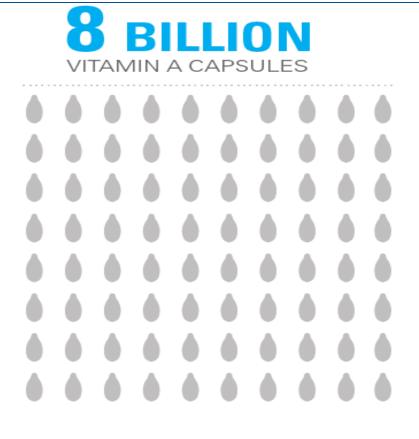
• Biofortified crops released in 30+ countries. Testing underway



# Cost-effective: Central, One Time Investment



#### **Excerpt From UNICEF Brochure**



each silhouette represents 100 million capsules



Government Gouvernement of Canada du Canada

Thanks to a donation programme financed by the Government of Canada and implemented through the Micronutrient Initiative, UNICEF has received more than 8 billion capsules since 1998, which, when combined with programme financing, have been critical to maintaining strong Vitamin A supplementation programmes.

## **4** MILLION

The Micronutrient Initiative estimates that more than 4 million deaths have been averted during this time.

#### Cost Per Vitamin A Capsule \$US 0.50-1.25 World Bank (2007)



• Biofortified crops piggyback on crop varieties that are bred for desirable attributes which include resistance to climate change effects such as tolerance to heat, drought, flooding

**Examples:** 



Heat and drought tolerant iron beans



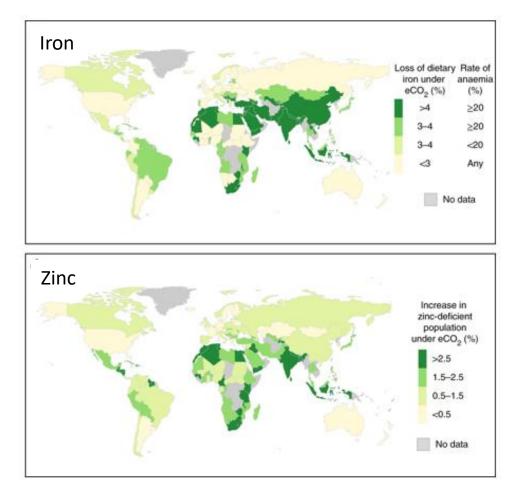
Drought tolerant vitamin A maize



Flood/Submergence tolerant zinc rice

### Negative Impact of CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions on Nutritional Value

- Rising CO<sub>2</sub> levels will likely cause plants to lose nutritional value
  - Under rising CO2 levels, many food crops have iron and zinc contents that are reduced by 3-17% compared with current conditions
  - Elevated CO<sub>2</sub> could cause an additional
    175 million people to be zinc deficient
  - 1.4 billion women of childbearing age and children under 5 live in countries with greater than 20% of anemia prevalence and would lose >4% of dietary iron



Risk of inadequate nutrient intake from elevated atmospheric CO2 concentrations of 550 ppm. (Smith and Myers 2018).



 Biofortified crops, as consumed, provide an extra 40% of estimated average requirement each day – substituting one-for-one the biofortified variety for the existing non-biofortified variety.





Fourteen Efficacy Trials either completed or in process

- High iron crops  $\checkmark$  +
  - Meta-analysis completed for beans and pearl millet
- High vitamin A crops ✓
  - Multiple efficacy trials completed for sweetpotato, maize, and cassava
- High zinc crops
  - Bioavailability studies positive, one efficacy trial completed, others in data analysis stage

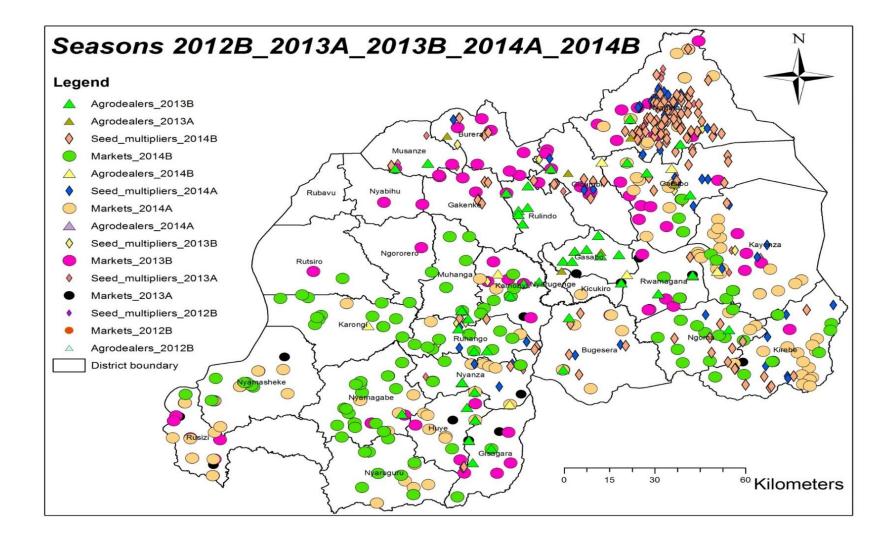


- Efficacy trials with vitamin A, iron, and zinc biofortified crops have also shown improved functional outcomes:
  - –Improved cognitive function (iron)
  - -Better work performance (iron)
  - -Reduced morbidity (zinc and provitamin A)
  - -Better sight adaptation to darkness (provitamin A)

### Ten Bean Varieties Released in Rwanda

	HarvestPlus	AGRONOMIC PROPERTIES OF IRON BEAN							
Names	5 Pictures	Туре	Yield potential		Adaptation		Iron content	- All	Maturity
RWV 3316		Climber	4 t/ha		High altitude		91,6ppm		110 Days
RWV 3006	Eg.	Climber	3.8 t/ha		High altitude		91,7ppm		110 Days
MAC 44	Es	Climber	3.5 t/ha		Mid to low altitude		78 ppm		87 Days
RWR 2245		Bush	2.5 t/ha		Mid to low altitude		75 ppm		87 Days
RWR 2154		Bush	2.5 t/ha		Mid to low altitude		75 ppm		87 Days
RWV 1129		Climber	3.5 t/ha		Mid to high altitude		81 ppm		110 Days
Cab2	40	Climber	3 t/ha		High altitude		94,8 ppm		115 Days
RWV 3317	C SS	Climber	4 t/ha		High altitude		74 ppm		110 Days
RWV 2887	37	Climber	3.5 t/ha		Mid to high altitude		93,7 ppm		106 Days
MAC 42	A BAR	Climber - P.O.Box 5016 Rwanda - To	3.5 t/ha		Mid to high altitude arvestPlus.org - P.O.Box 1		91 ppm		81 Days

#### **Rwanda: Location of Combined Activities in 2014**





#### **Rwanda 2015 Season B Bean Production**

Percentage of Farmers Planting Iron Beans At Least Once	30%		
Iron Beans As Percentage of Total Bean Production	16%		
Yield Advantage of Climbing Iron Beans	+22%		
Yield Advantage of Bush Iron Beans	+17%		
Added Value of Production of Climbing Iron Beans	+\$78/hectare		
Added Value of Production of Bush Iron Beans	+\$57/hectare		



#### Iron Beans in Rwanda (\$million)

Observed 2010-2018				
Extra Bean Production	\$19.8			
Reduced Iron Deficiency (4,939 DALYs Saved)	\$4.9			
Simulated Pessimistic 2010-2025 (no change in 2018 production)				
Extra Bean Production	\$61.6			
Reduced Iron Deficiency (16,151 DALYs Saved)	\$16.2			
Simulated Optimistic 2010-2025 (2025 production increases to 40%)				
Bean Production	\$83.8			
Reduced Iron Deficiency (22,280 DALYs Saved)	\$22.3			

## HarvestPlus in Bangladesh

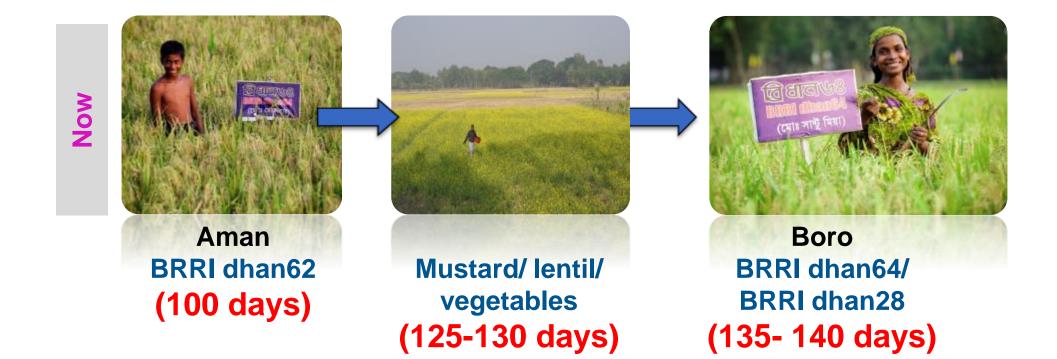


GO- 5 NGO- 25 PS- 2 associations (300 seed companies)

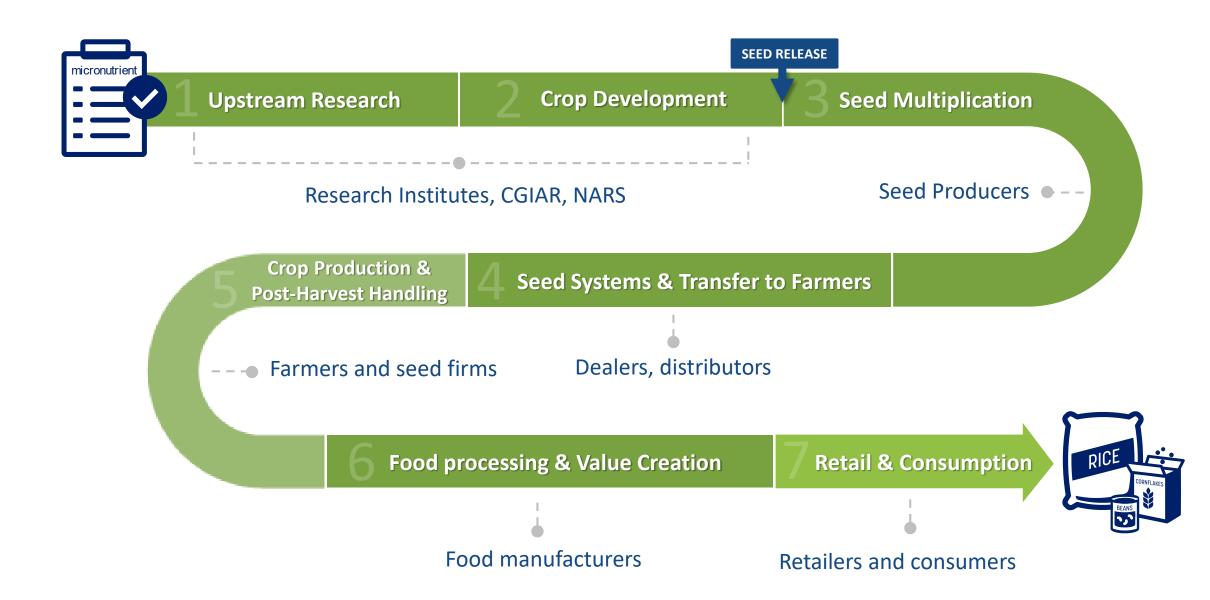


### Additional Crop in Cropping Pattern















#### Vitamin A Maize Marketing in Zambia



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- Public agricultural research (CGIAR, NARS)
- Seed Companies (SeedCo in Africa)
- Food Companies (exploratory)
- International financial institutions (World Bank, IFAD)
- Multi-lateral agencies (World Food Program, Codex)
- National governments (Brazil, China, India)
- International NGOs (World Vision, GAIN)

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