

Biofortification Overview

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Overview

1. Global Situation
2. The Process of Biofortification
3. Estimated Average Requirements (EARs).
4. Breeding - Nutrition Targets.
5. HarvestPlus – Global Convenor of Biofortification



Micronutrient Deficiencies 2 Billion People!

Vitamin A deficiency

- Supplements reduced child **mortality** by 23%.
- 375,000 children go blind each year; compromised immunity.

Iron deficiency

- **Impaired cognitive abilities** that cannot be reversed.
- 82% of children < 2 years in India are anemic; anemia also contributes to maternal mortality.

Zinc deficiency

Increased **incidence/severity Diarrhoea/pneumonia; stunting.**

- 2 billion people at risk; 450,000 deaths per year.



Biofortification - The Process

- Continuous process of crop breeding to improve yields and resistance to pests, diseases, and climate.
- Innovation for Health; adding nutrition as a desirable breeding trait.
- New varieties developed in CG centres, then transferred to countries.
- National Agricultural Research Services (NARS) conduct:
 - crossing/adaptive breeding.
 - test for 2 - 3 years in different terrains, soils, and climates.



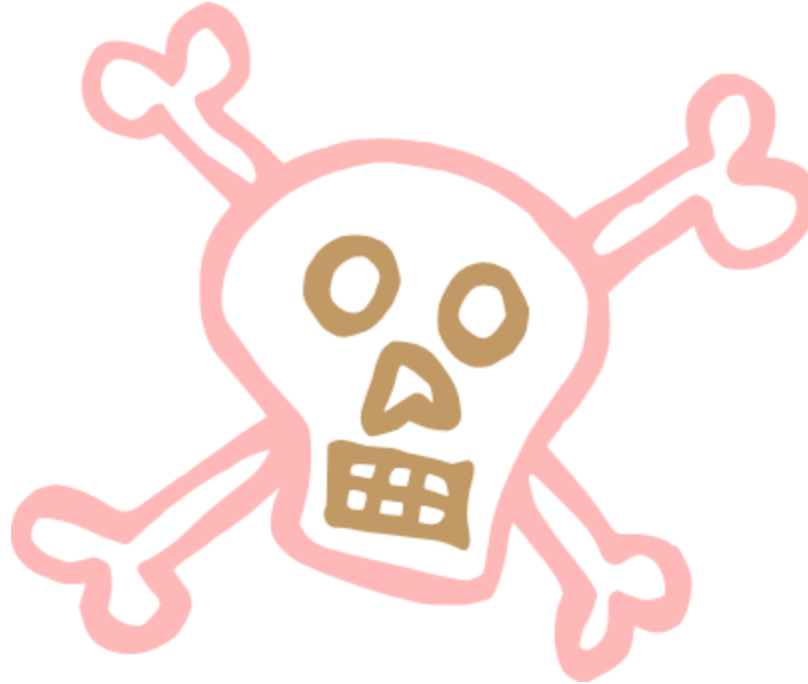
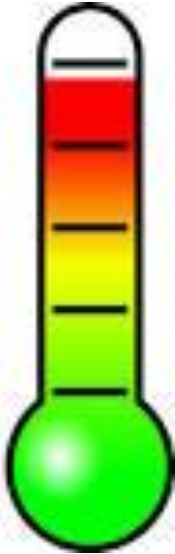


Biofortification Methods

- 1. Conventional Breeding**
2. Genetic Modification (Biotechnology, modern biotechnology, gene technology, recombinant DNA technology, or genetic engineering)
3. Foliar Application (Zinc Fertiliser Spraying)



Global Warning!



1. Biofortification is **NOT** GM!
2. Biofortified crops do not pose a threat to World-Domination!
3. Please read 1; above; again!



Crops for **Africa** & Release Dates

2007



Orange Sweet Potato

Vitamin A

(Uganda, Mozambique, and elsewhere)

Crops are high-yielding and possess other required traits.



Crops for **Africa** & Release Dates

2011



Cassava

Vitamin A

(Nigeria
DR Congo)

2012



Beans

Iron (Zinc)

(Rwanda
DR Congo)

2012



Maize

Vitamin A

(Nigeria
Zambia)

Crops are high-yielding and possess other required traits.



Crops for Asia & Release Dates

2012



Pearl Millet

Iron (Zinc)

(India)

2013



Rice

Zinc

(Bangladesh
India)

2013



Wheat

Zinc

(India
Pakistan)

Crops are high-yielding and possess other required traits.



Other Biofortified Crops

Potato

Iron



Lentil

Iron, Zinc



Sorghum

Iron, Zinc



Banana/Plantain

Vitamin A



Cowpea

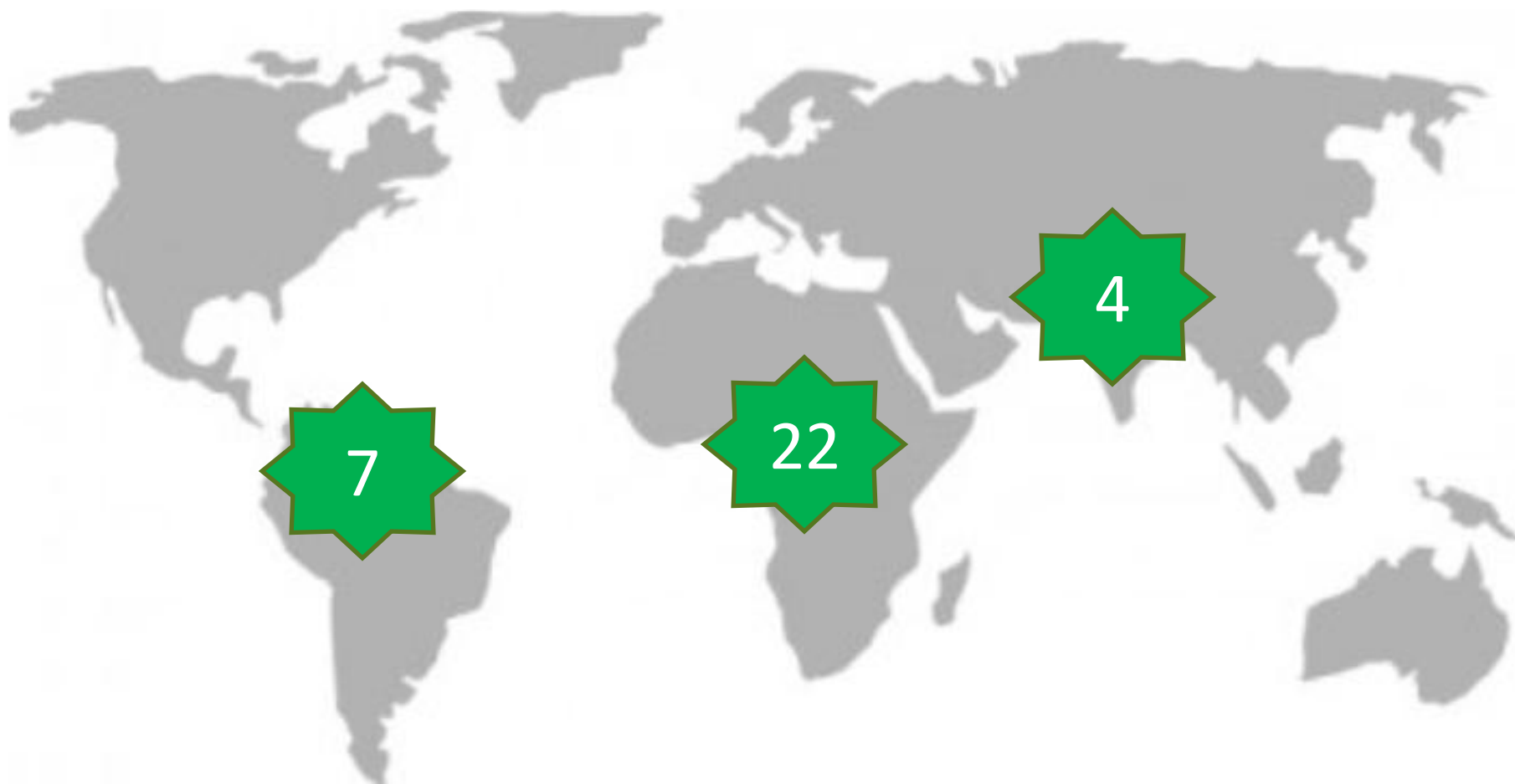
Iron, Zinc



Crops are high-yielding and possess other required traits.

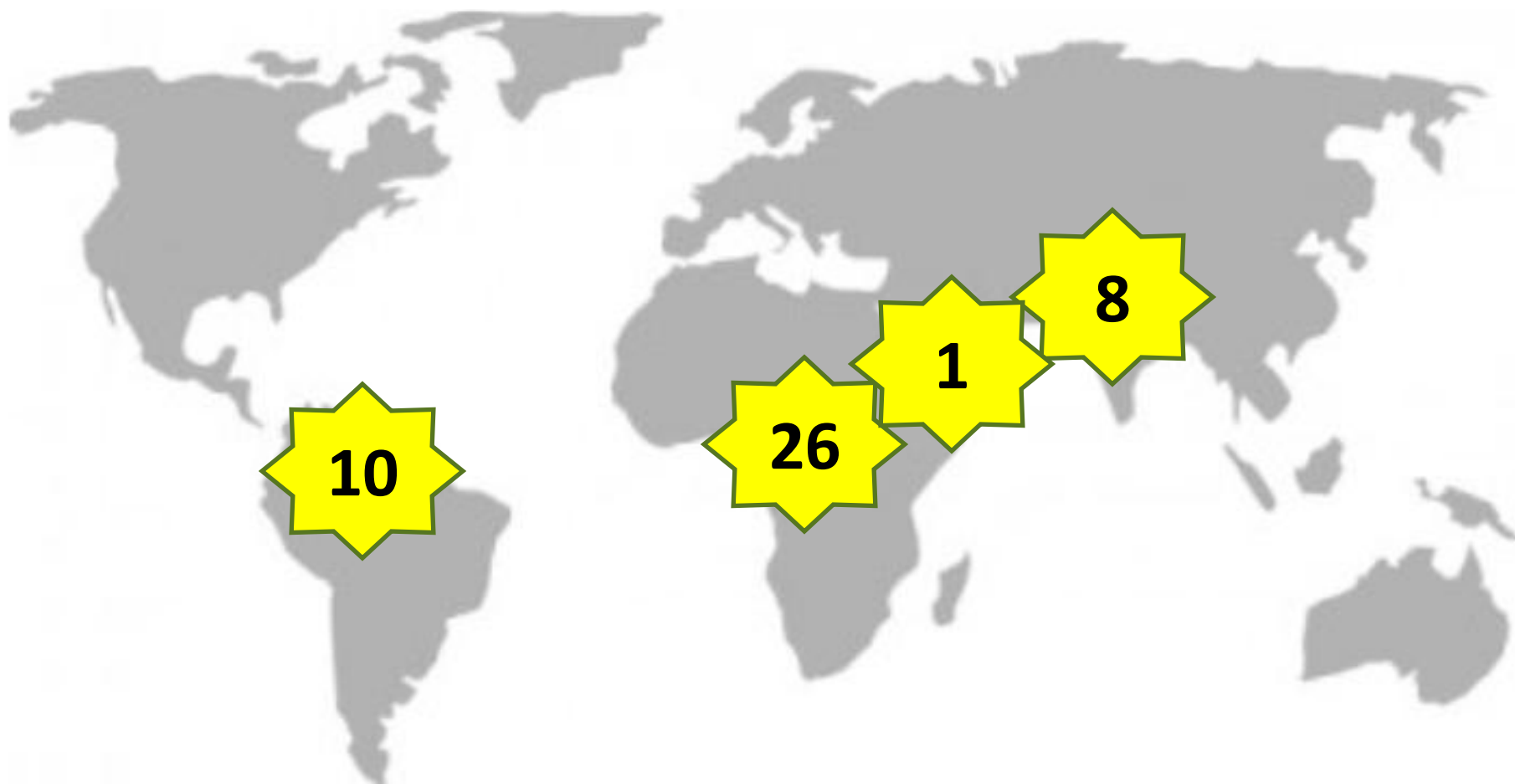


Biofortification - Released



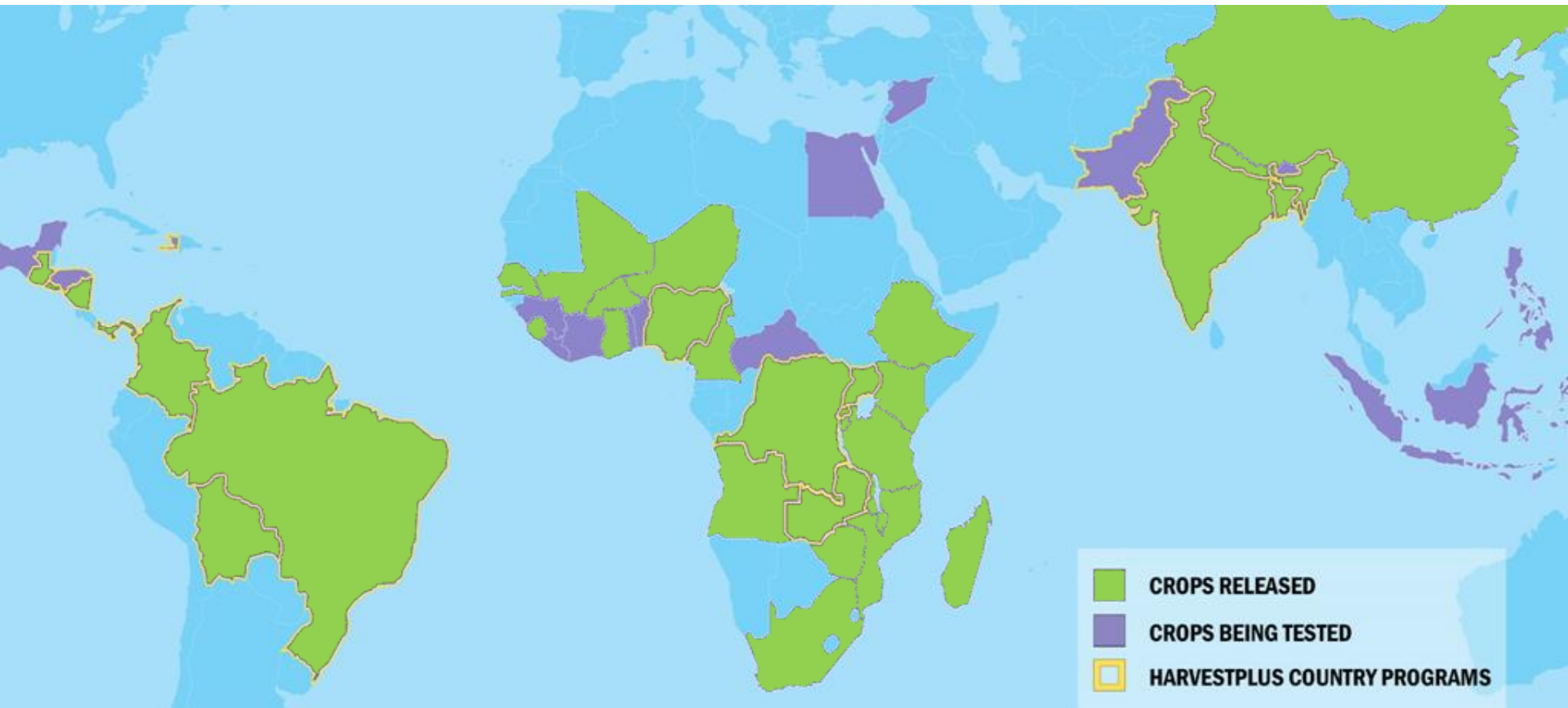


Biofortification - Testing





Biofortified Crops - Released/Testing





Biofortification - The Evidence

- Careful breeding increases nutrient levels without reducing yields.
- Extra nutrients in crops improve micronutrient status.
- Farmers are growing biofortified crops, and consumers are avidly eating them.
- Biofortification is cost-effective, centralised, and a once-only investment. Continually improved varieties are still needed.



When is a Crop Biofortified?



Breeding
Research

Nutrition
Research

Delivery
to
Farmers



"Estimated Average Requirement" (EAR) Drives Breeding Targets

Initial Nutrient Concentration – Raw Food



% Nutrient Retained After Harvest
(Storage / Processing / Cooking)



Amount of food consumed



% nutrient absorbed -> utilized (bioavailable)



Contribution to Nutritional Sufficiency
(30-50% EAR)



Breeding Targets - Woman of Reproductive age (Non-pregnant, Non- Lactating)

Crop	Food Eaten (g/day)	X	"Additional nutrient concentration (µg/g)"	X	Nutrient Retained after storage & processing (%)	X	Absorbed Proportion (%)	=	Nutrient Absorbed (µg/day)	Daily requirement (µg)
Maize & Cassava	400	X	15.0	X	50	X	8.0	=	240	Vit. A = 500
Beans	200	X	44.0	X	90	X	5.0	=	396	Iron = 1460
Rice & Wheat	400	X	8.0	X	90	X	25.0	=	720	Zinc = 1860



Boring Maths!

$$\frac{\text{Nutrient Absorbed}}{\text{Nutrient Required}} = \% \text{ EAR}$$

(Estimated Average Requirement)

For:

Vit A = 48%

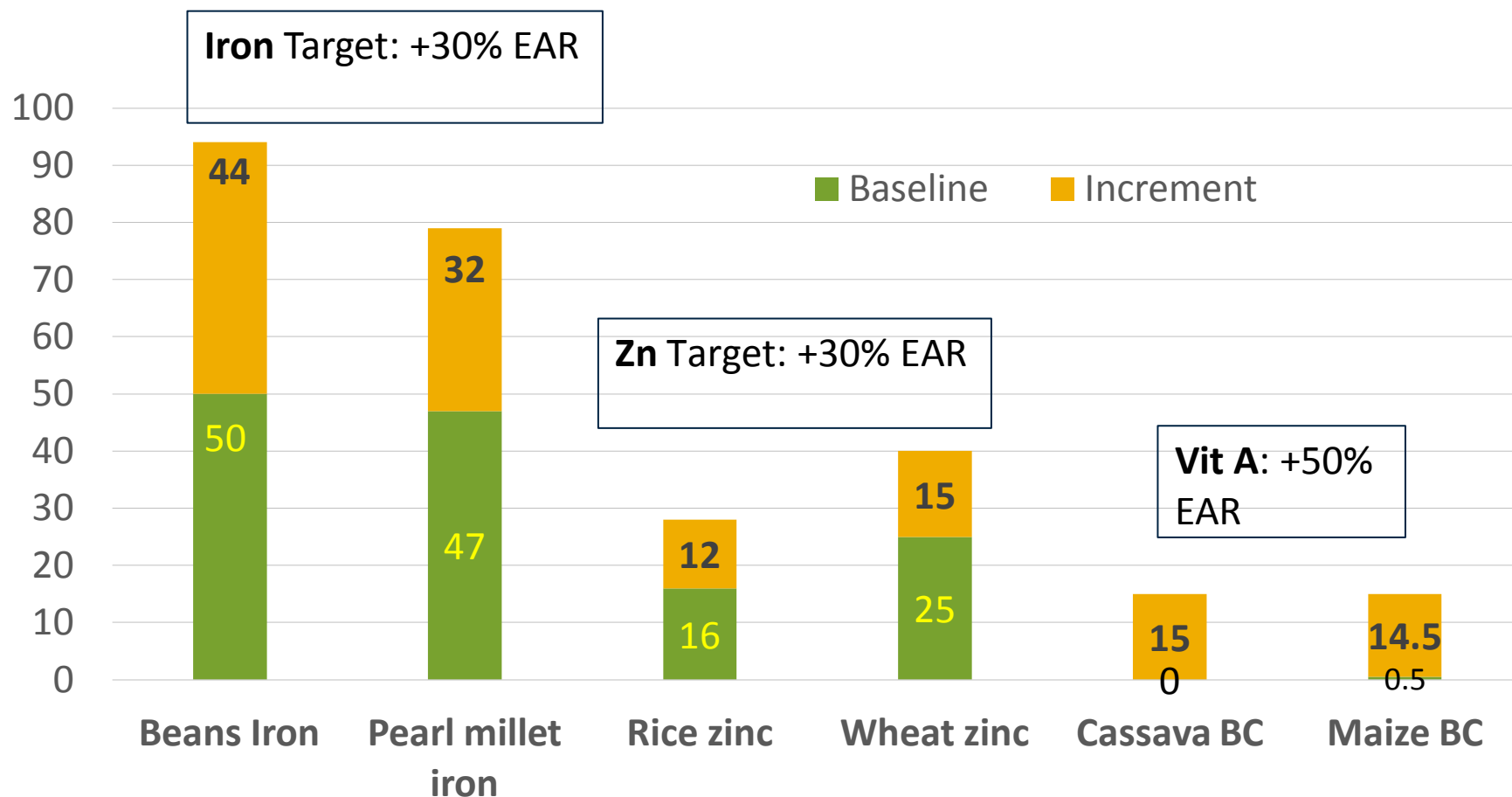
Fe = 27%

Zn = 39%



Nutrient Target Levels by Crop ($\mu\text{g/g}$)

(Estimated Average Requirement [EAR] for Non-Pregnant / Non-Lactating Women)



Micronutrient Target by Crop (PPM)

Crop	Genetic Variation (Max Discovered)	Average (Non-Biofortified)	Target Increment	HarvestPlus Nutrition Target
Iron Bean	125	50	44	94
Iron Pearl Millet	130	47	30	77
Zinc Rice	30	16	15	28*
Zinc Wheat	70	25	15	40*
PVA Cassava	15	0.5	15	15.5
PVA Sweet Potato	300+	2	28	30
PVA Maize	15	0.5	15	15.5

* Target not optimal but achievable with conventional plant breeding techniques.



Frequently Asked Questions

- **Not Genetically Modified.**
- Cannot “overdose!”
- Supports, (not undermines), bio-diversity and varied diets.
- Does not just “make bad food better.”
- “Visible” versus “Invisible” traits affecting consumer acceptance.



HarvestPlus

global convenor of
biofortification



HarvestPlus Phase 3

Strategic Priorities

Scale up delivery in target countries and expand delivery to new countries

Target Countries

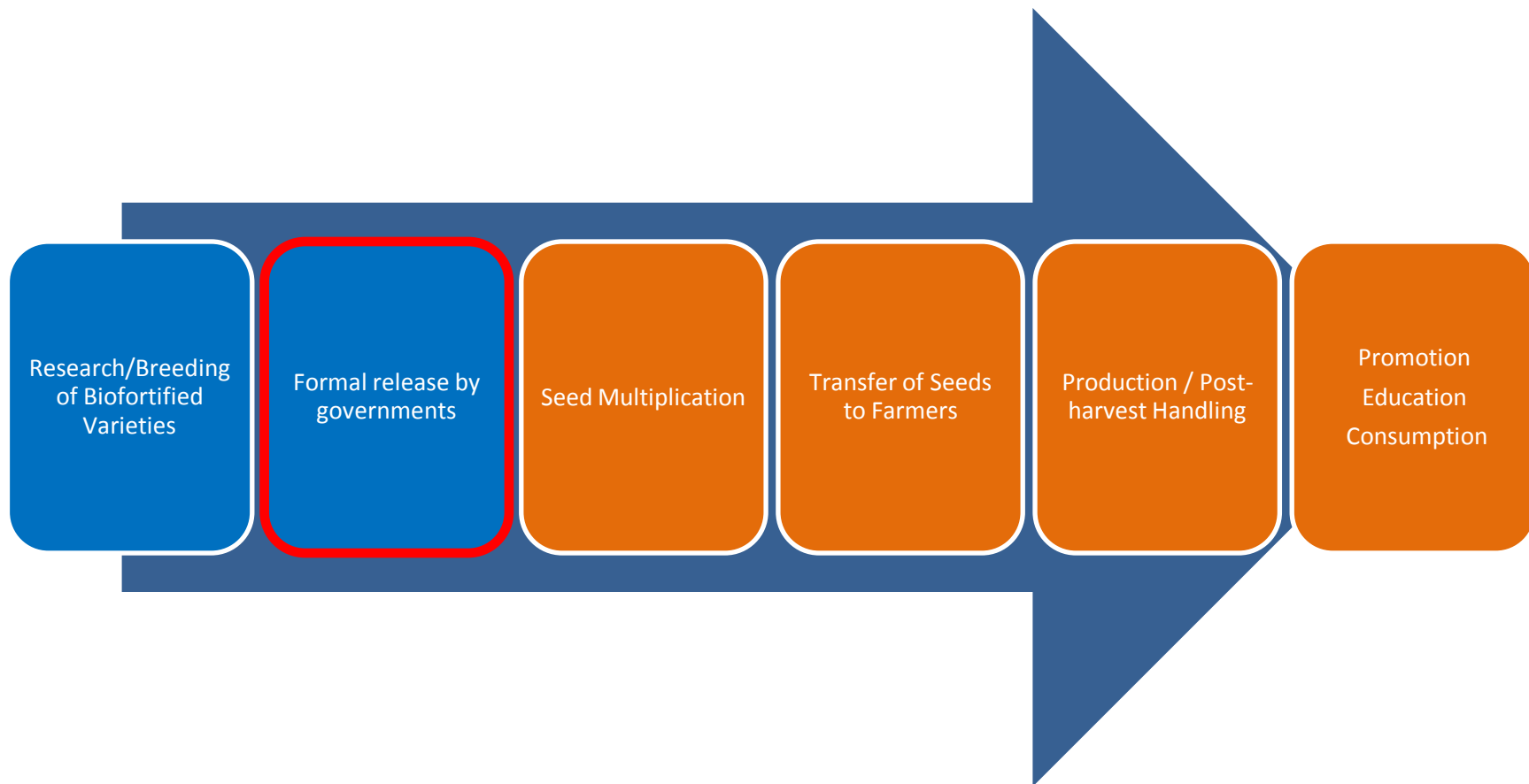
- Implement country level business plans
- Food Basket Approach

Partner Countries

- Scale up delivery of prioritized crops through partnerships
- Develop & deploy technical assistance to support partnerships



Breeding to Consumption





HarvestPlus - Breeding

HarvestPlus **funds** breeding of biofortified crops in:

CG Centres – IITA, CIAT, CIP, CIMMYT, IRRI, ICRISAT

NARS – many countries

Universities

Annual budget going to breeding – 10 million



Country Approach

One crop ...



Food Basket ...



Partners for Scaling

- Scaling Up and Out
with Lessons Learned
- Commercialisation (where possible)
and thus sustainability
 - Advocacy – bottom to top



HarvestPlus - Africa

Target Country	Crops
Nigeria	VA Cassava , VA Maize, Sorghum, Pearl Millet (OFSP)
DRC	High Fe Beans , VA Cassava , VA Maize, OFSP
Rwanda:	High Fe Beans , VA Maize (OFSP)
Uganda	OFSP , High Fe Beans, VA Maize, VA Cassava, Pearl Millet
Zambia	VA Maize (High Fe Beans, OFSP)



Seed Multiplication

- NARS provide access to released seed / stems / vines for multiplication.
- Multiplied and distributed via:
 - Seed companies.
 - CBO / farmer groups.
 - Government agencies.





Seed Quality Control

- Capacity-building needed with Multipliers.
- Different seed quality available:
 - “Quality-Declared” seed.
 - “Certified” seed.
 - “Truthfully Declared” seed (India)





Getting Seeds to Farmers

- Delivered by commercial and non-commercial sources:
 - Seed companies.
 - Agro Dealers.
 - Farmer to Farmer.
 - Project / NGOs.
 - Government systems.





Encouraging Production

- Creating demand for Biofortified Seeds with Farmers by:
 - Extension staff training.
 - Farmer training.
 - Lead mothers and clinics.
 - Nutrition messaging, integrated with agronomic and marketing messages / training.





Partnerships for scaling-up



The Seeds are on The Way!



Reaching urban consumers !



Promoting Consumption

- Innovative campaigns are needed to encourage production and consumption by target community.
- Many tested methods: Radio Dramas, print (and other media), Community Theatre, consumer tasting / cooking demonstrations.



Consumer tasting sessions with Orange Sweet Potato in Uganda



HarvestPlus / Nollywood collaboration on Yellow Cassava in Nigeria



HarvestPlus joint roadshow with afroPop, rap, R&B musicians to promote iron beans in Rwanda



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