

Biofortification and School Meals

Howarth Bouis
Founding Director and Interim CEO, HarvestPlus
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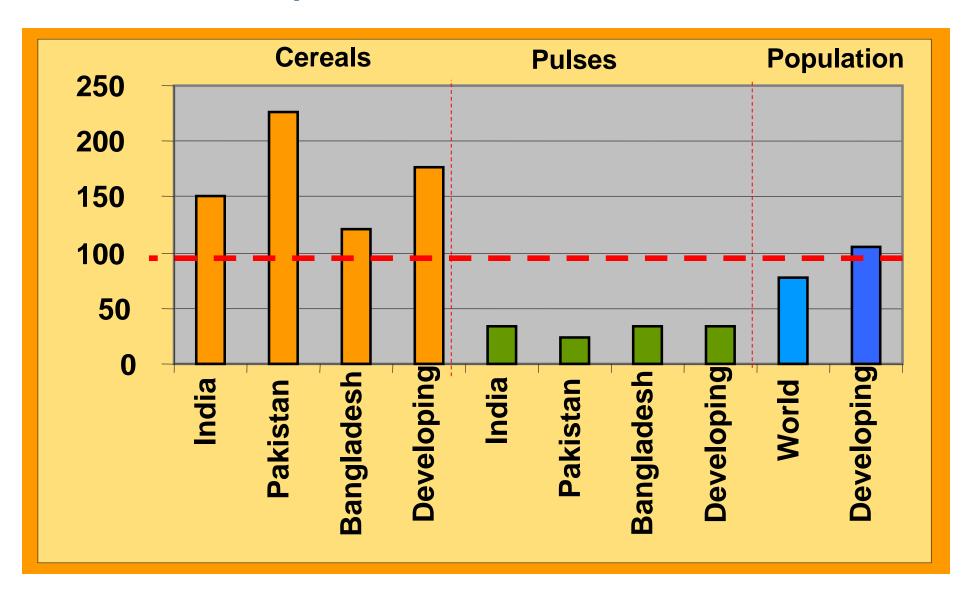


Why are Mineral and Vitamin **Deficiencies Such** A Significant **Public Health** Problem?



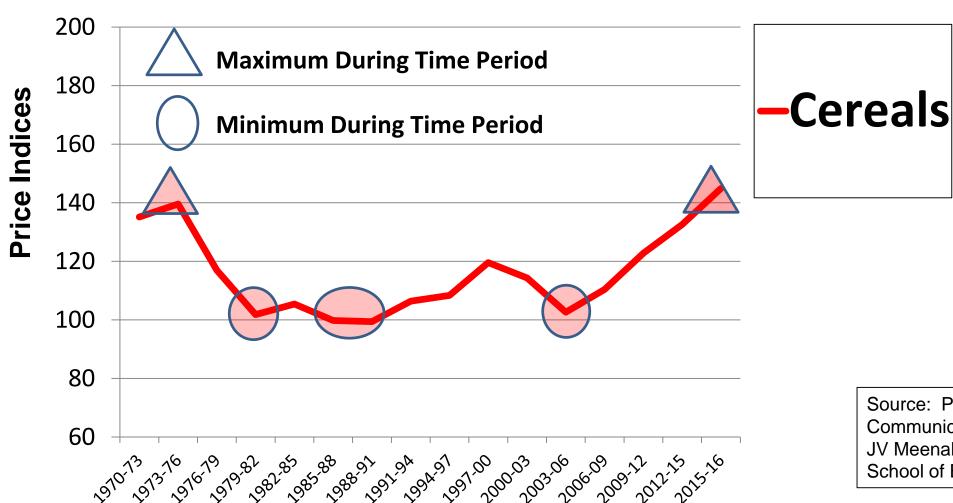


Percent Changes in Cereal and Pulse Production and in Population Between 1965 and 1999





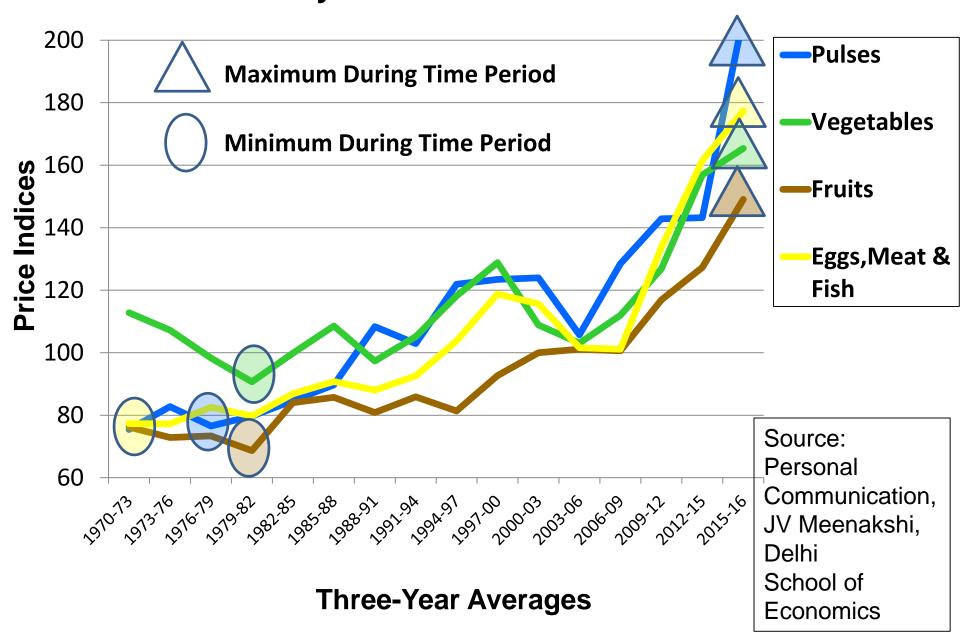
Price Indices By Food Group for India, 1970-2016, **Deflated by Non-Food Price Index**



Source: Personal Communication, JV Meenakshi, Delhi School of Economics

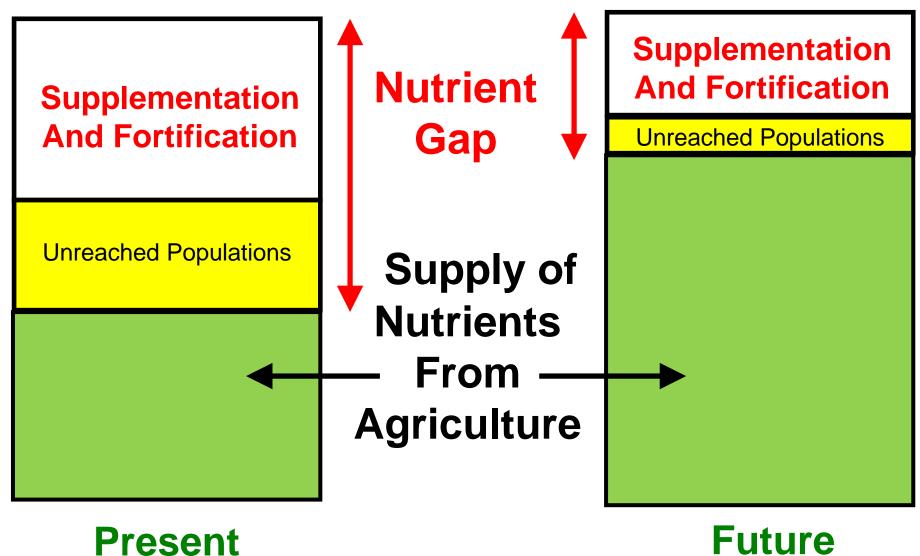
Three-Year Averages

Figure 2. 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**



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

Consequences Mineral & Vitamin Deficiencies



Vitamin A deficiency

- Supplements reduced child mortality by 23%
- 375,000 children go blind each year

Iron deficiency

- Impaired cognitive abilities that cannot be reversed
- 82% of children < 2 years in India are anemic

Zinc deficiency

- increased incidence/severity diarrhea/pneumonia; stunting
- 2 billion people at risk; 450,000 deaths per year





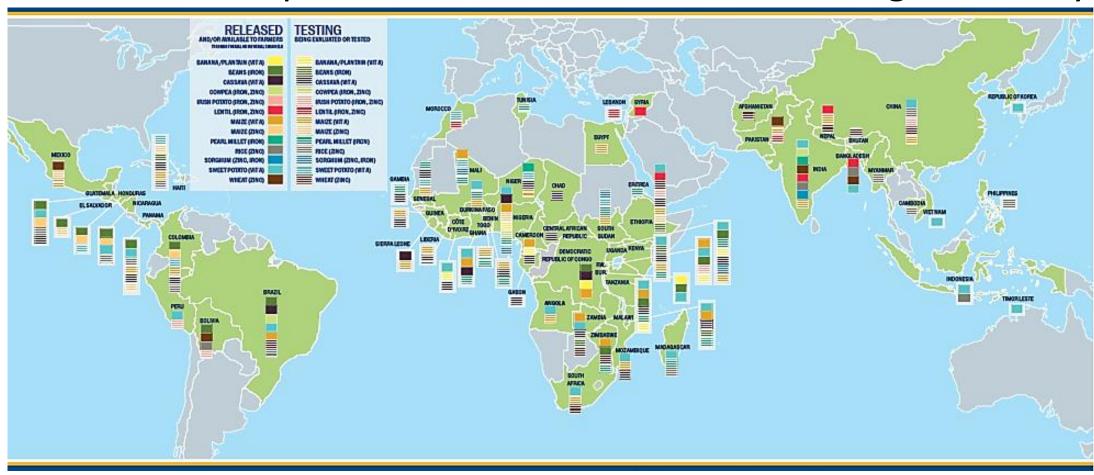
Biofortified Crops - Reaching over 30 Million





Over 340 Biofortified Varieties Released

Biofortified crops released in 30+ countries. Testing underway





Cost-effective: Central, One Time Investment





Biofortification is Climate-Smart

 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

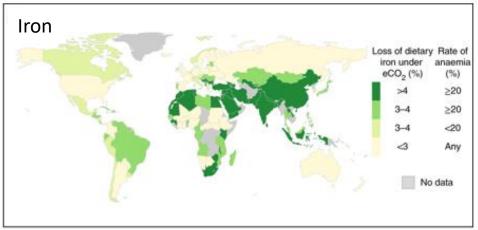


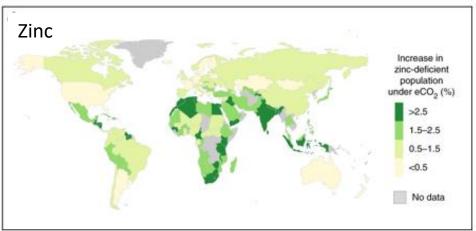
Flood/Submergence tolerant zinc rice



Negative Impact of CO₂ Emissions on Nutritional Value

- Rising C0₂ 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 CO₂ 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).



Nutrition Contribution

 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.





Human Nutrition Efficacy Trials

Fourteen Efficacy Trials either completed or in process

- − High iron crops ✓ +
 - 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



Functional Outcomes

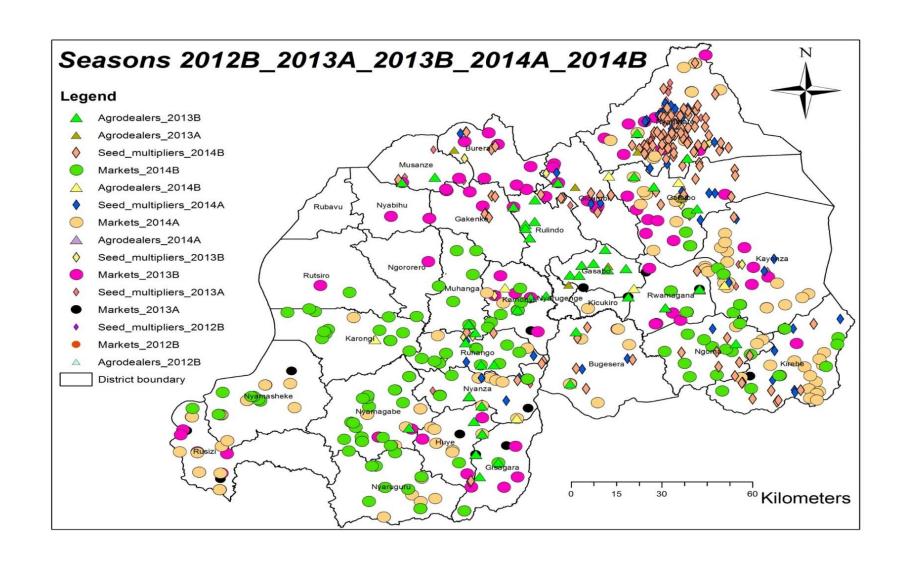
- Efficacy trials with vitamin A, iron, and zinc biofortified crops have also shown improved functional outcomes:
 - Improved cognitive function (iron)
 - –Better work performance (iron)
 - Reduced morbidity (zinc and provitamin A)
 - –Better sight adaptation to darkness (provitamin A)



Ten Bean Varieties Released in Rwanda

	HarvestPlus	AGRONOMIC PROPERTIES OF IRON BEAN					
Names	Pictures	Туре	Yield potential	Adaptation	Iron content	Maturity	
RWV 3316		Climber	4 t/ha	High altitude	91,6ppm	110 Days	
RWV 3006	U.S.	Climber	3.8 t/ha	High altitude	91,7ppm	110 Days	
MAC 44		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	500	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		Climber	4 t/ha	High altitude	74 ppm	110 Days	
RWV 2887	5	Climber	3.5 t/ha	Mid to high altitude	93,7 ppm	106 Days	
MAC 42	A COLUMN	Climber	3.5 t/ha	Mid to high altitude	91 ppm	81 Days	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	www.rab.gov.rw	- P.O.Box 5016 Rwanda - To	II free: 4675 www	.HarvestPlus.org - P.O.Box 126	9 Rwanda Tel: + 250 786 7	79 738	

Rwanda: Location of Combined Activities in 2014



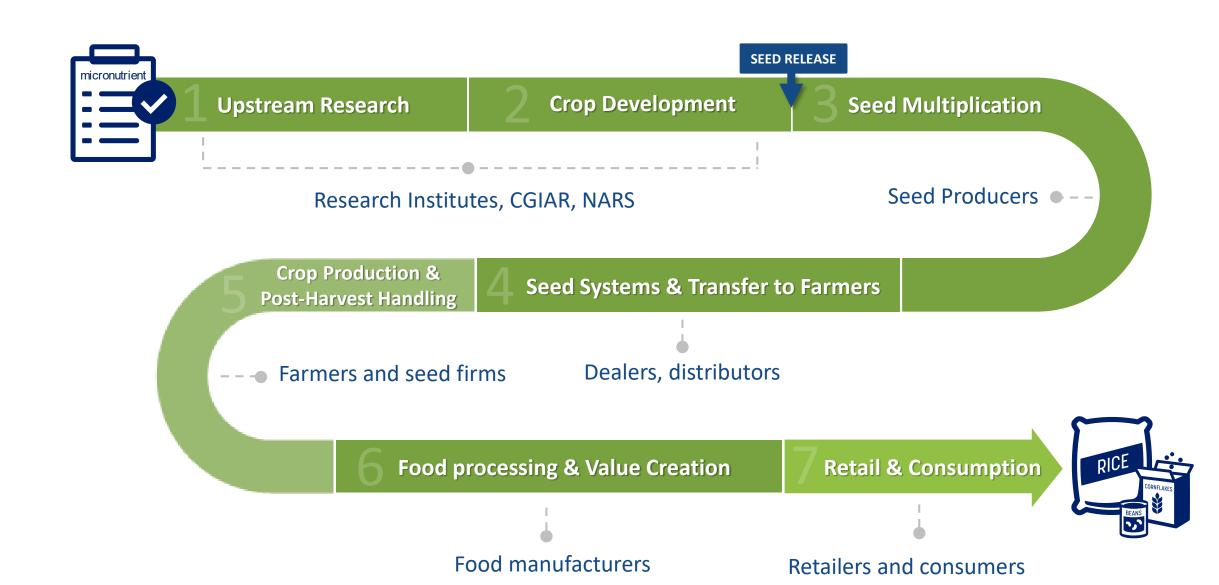


Results Of Nationally Representative Farm Survey

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				



Harvest Plus and Partners are Catalyzing Robust Supply Chains





Vitmain A Sweetpotato Puree - No refrigeration

Preservative free OFSP puree







Vitamin A Maize Marketing in Zambia





Vitamin A Cassava Marketing in Nigeria









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Mainstreaming Through Key Stakeholders

- 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)



Potential of Biofortification and School Feeding

- Biofortified staple crops and food products can easily be included in school feeding programs
- School feeding programs with biofortified foods are an efficient way to improve child nutrition on a wide scale
- Children bring home important nutrition messages to the family when biofortified crops are used in school farms







Integrating Biofortified Crops in Programs





Zimbabwe:

- 2018: Invited by Ministry of Education and the World Food Program to 3rd Africa School Feeding Day (African Union)
 - 17 ministers, 1000 delegates
 - Served vitamin A maize to 3,000 children and headmasters
- Donated 400 metric tons maize and bean seed
 - has provided and will continue to provide free seed packs to primary schools support feeding programs



Biofortified School Feeding Programs

World Bank:

 Uganda: Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Program, vitamin A sweet potato in school gardens, meals, and home gardens

World Food Program:

- Honduras: school meals include biofortified crops like iron beans
- Zambia: assessment evaluating acceptability of vitamin A maize in school children
- Zimbabwe: biofortification supported during African Day of School Feeding







Further Potential

- Iron Pearl Millet to be included in India's Integrated Child Development Services' school feeding program
- HarvestPlus is working with the government in Malawi to include vitamin
 A maize meal in the Child Nutrition Meal Pack







Policy Support at the Global Level

The twentieth **Global Child Nutrition Forum** Communique:

"Nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes are strong service delivery platforms to address micronutrient deficiencies through proven fortification strategies and a diversified food basket, including biofortified, fresh and locally produced foods"



The XX Global Child Nutrition Forum

National School Meal Programs for Food and Nutrition Security and Multiple Social

Benefits

Stay Connected!



















Questions?

