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Despite progress, the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (especially iron, vitamin A and zinc) persists at high level in several countries, including Brazil.

Among strategies to reduce hidden hunger, some researchers consider as high potential the biofortification of food – varieties bred for increased mineral and vitamin content. It could reach rural and urban populations where supplementation and fortified food has not arrived efficiently.

In Brazil, the biofortification program is a HarvestPlus Program and the public company for agricultural research (Embrapa) partnership, started in 2003. From 2012 to 2015, around 2,500 families farmers accessed biofortified seeds.

Since then, actors involved with National Policy for Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) have identified uncertainties and tended to interpret biofortification as not appropriate to FNS strategies. However, for policy makers is difficult to give up potentially promising strategies to combat malnutrition.

Therefore, mapping controversy can contribute to understand limitations and potential of biofortification as FNS strategy. On simplified terms, this method consist in following the actors attempting identify and systematize the issues connected to the subject by the actors, looking for ignorance zones and opportunities of convergence.

Initial work shows some terms of this debate:

- Anchoring the HarvestPlus (and donors) in a public company research
- technical complexity involving plant breeding and bioavailability of micronutrients
- possible association with genetic modified organism (GMO)
- technology development without society debate
- possible negative impacts on agrobiodiversity heterogeneity of strategies to combat the malnutrition in Brazil (including supplementation) under the same framework that rejects biofortification.

