"Role of Agricultural Biotechnology in Responding to Challenges on Climate Change, Food Security and Agriculture"

> Sidi Asmono Indonesia Coordinator Program for Biosafety Systems (PBS), IFPRI

> > UN CAPSA Workshop

Bogor, 25 November 2014



## **Overview**

- I. Introduction
- II. FAO
- III. Global Ag Biotech status
- IV. Global challenges
- V. Ag Biotech one tools to address the challenges
- VI. Ag Biotech impact



## I. Introduction



## PBS – Who We Are & How We Work

- Independent
  - Share the evidence and science of biosafety
  - No product to sell
- Local knowledge through sustained local teams
- A diverse, comprehensive, integrated approach
  - Food, feed and environmental safety experts
  - Independent policy research
    - Economists, ex-regulators
  - Legal analysis
  - Innovative and integrated outreach approaches
- Reproducible models and best practices



## Where We Work

- Asia
  - Vietnam
  - Indonesia
  - Philippines
- Global
  - Cartagena Protocol

ATLANTIC OCEAN

- Africa
  - Kenya
  - Uganda
  - Nigeria
  - Malawi
  - Tanzania
  - Ghana
  - Ethiopia
  - Regional harmonization
    - COMESA, ECOWAS



## **Services We Provide**

- Capacity building for national biosafety officials
- Technical support for development of operational biosafety policies
- Guidelines for safety trials
- Farmer release guidelines
- Functional coordination among agencies
- Strategic outreach & communication
  - Science fact management
  - Capacity building for decision makers
- Strategy support





## II. F A O





# **FAO's Director General**

#### 29 September 2014

# FAO calls for "paradigm shift" towards sustainable agriculture and family farming

" ... Options such as Agro-ecology and climate smart agriculture \_should be explored, and so should **biotechnology and the use of genetically modified organisms,** FAO's director-general said, noting that food production needs to grow by 60 percent by 2050 to meet the expected demand from an anticipated population of 9 billion people. "We need to explore these alternatives using an inclusive approach based on science and evidences, not on ideologies," as well as to "respect local characteristics and context," he said.

Source : http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/250148/icode/



## **III. Global Ag Biotech status**



## **Worldwide Importance**

#### **27 COUNTRIES PLANTED BIOTECH CROPS IN 2013**



FOR THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE YEAR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES PLANTED MORE BIOTECH CROP HECTARES THAN INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

# **19** DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

#### 94.1 Million Hectares

Brazil Burkina Faso Argentina Myanmar India Mexico Colombia China Sudan Paraguay South Africa Chile Pakistan Honduras Cuba Uruguay Bolivia Costa Rica Philippines

# 8 INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES 81.1 Million Hectares USA Portugal

USA Portugal Canada Czech Republic Australia Romania Spain Slovakia

SOURCE: ISAAA, 2014.



## **Worldwide Importance**





# Grown in 27 countries on 175.3m ha.



Of the 17.3 million farmers, about 14.7 million were smallholder farmers from China, India and the Philippines.



## **Global Use & Development**

# AS OF 2013, GMOS ARE **GROWN, IMPORTED,** AND/OR USED IN FIELD TRIAL RESEARCH IN 70 COUNTRIES.

Growing Biotech and Granting Import Approvals

Granting Import Approvals

Approving Research Field Trials





## **GM Crops Being Grown**

#### **Reduced Pesticide Use**

- Insect resistant maize
- Insect resistant cotton
- Virus resistant squash
- Insect resistant soybean
- Virus resistant papaya

#### **No-till Compatible**

- -Herbicide tolerant canola
- -Herbicide tolerant cotton
- -Herbicide tolerant maize
- -Herbicide tolerant soybean
- -Herbicide tolerant sugar beet









http://www.isaaa.org/gmapprovaldatabase/



## Results







# **Additional Potential**

- Banana
  - Enhanced nutrition
  - Disease resistant
- Cowpea
  - Insect resistant
- Cassava
  - Virus resistant
  - Enhanced nutrition
- Maize
  - Drought tolerant
- Rice
  - Salt & drought tolerant
  - Enhanced nutrition

- Sugarcane
  - Drought tolerant
- Eggplant
  - Insect tolerant





## Meta Analysis Study

# IMPACTS OF BIOTECH

The latest PLOS ONE metastudy looked at the impacts of biotechnology. We dove in.





## **III. Global Challenges**



# Challenge to feeding 7 billion growing global population





## **Demographic Changes**





## **Rising levels of °C and CO<sub>2</sub>**



Source: Adapted from Karl, Melillo and Peterson, 2009





## **Change in Rainfall Patterns**

**Precipitation Anomalies** 



One model of changes in patterns of rainfall for the end of the century

Source: Gumpenberger et al., Env. Res Letters 2010



# **Global Warming**

#### Predicted increase in surface temperature in 2090



## **Global warming would result in**

- Melting of the polar ice-caps which will in turn cause
- A rise in sea level which may threaten the existence of 4,000 Islands in Indonesia
- And on others may result in the Salinization of coastal regions



#### Increase in the frequency of floods...





#### and also of droughts





#### Percentage change in Irrigated Rice production in 2050



FACILITATED BY FPR

### **Impact on International Food Prices**



Source: M. Rosegrant, IFPRI

![](_page_27_Picture_5.jpeg)

# The Role of Agriculture

#### Greenhouse gas Emissions by sector

![](_page_28_Figure_2.jpeg)

Agriculture is the second most important sources of greenhouse gases

Source: WRI 2008

Program for Biosafety Systems – http://pbs.ifpri.info/

## **UN Millenium Development Goals**

![](_page_29_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_3.jpeg)

# V. Ag Biotech tools to address challenges

![](_page_30_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Biotechnology wholly compatible with sustainable intensification

![](_page_31_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Biotechnology contributions to sustainable intensification

Tolerance to higher **temperatures** (including modifying transpiration) Improved **photosynthetic** efficiency (mpthed myeritionizon) ality through **biofortification** of cereals/legumes (including as Reddece tillage through biotechenabled weed management More efficient uptake of water, including tolerance to moderate Mole historic usage of soil nitrogen

#### **Toberaotgenicoardseljinte**stide &

brackish water (including removing salt from soils)

![](_page_31_Picture_6.jpeg)

## Drought Tolerance Sugarcane Variety : NXI-4T

![](_page_32_Picture_1.jpeg)

 The 1<sup>st</sup> GM Sugarcane in the world, as well as the 1<sup>st</sup> Indonesian GM Product

- <u>Developed by PTPN XI (state</u> <u>owned company</u>) and <u>University of Jember</u>
- Improved sugar content by 28 %
- Optimize marginal land use
- Potentially boost sugar production

![](_page_32_Picture_7.jpeg)

## **Public Private Partnership**

![](_page_33_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Picture_2.jpeg)

## **Golden Rice** Nutrition Enhance Vitamin A

![](_page_34_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_34_Picture_3.jpeg)

## Nitrogen Use Efficiency (NUE)

![](_page_35_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_3.jpeg)

The alanine amino transferase gene, derived from Barley. Simolar genes can be found in other plant species

Source: Arcadia **Biosciences Inc.** 

![](_page_35_Picture_6.jpeg)

## **Nitrogen Use Efficiency**

![](_page_36_Picture_1.jpeg)

NUE Rice

**Conventional Rice** 

Source: Arcadia Biosciences Inc.

![](_page_36_Picture_5.jpeg)

## **Nitrogen Use Efficiency**

#### **Transgenic (GM) NUE Varieties under development**

- Wheat
- Barley
- Maize
- Rice
- Canola
- Rape

![](_page_37_Picture_8.jpeg)

## **Drought Tolerance**

#### Control

# 

Α

Source: Arcadia Biosciences Inc.

B

Transgenic

![](_page_38_Picture_4.jpeg)

Program for Biosafety Systems – http://pbs.ifpri.info/

С

Α

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## **Tolerance to Flooding**

![](_page_39_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### Damage due to flooding

Source: P. Ronald U.C. Davis

![](_page_39_Picture_5.jpeg)

## **Tolerance to Flooding**

![](_page_40_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_40_Picture_3.jpeg)

## **Salt Tolerance**

## Tolerance to 200 mM Nacl In

![](_page_41_Picture_2.jpeg)

Source: E. Blumwald

![](_page_41_Picture_5.jpeg)

## **Heat Tolerance**

**Global warming and Rice Yields** 

#### An increase of 1 °C in night-time minimum temperatures is associated with a loss in yield of 10% (IRRI Study)

Source: Peng *et al.* 2004 PNAS 101:9971-9975.

![](_page_42_Picture_4.jpeg)

## **Heat Tolerance**

Transgenic Control

#### Canola

Source: M. Devine, Performance Plants Inc.

![](_page_43_Picture_5.jpeg)

## **The Future**

- Transgenic varieties with increased tolerance to high levels of Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)
- Transgenic varieties which take advantage (increased photosynthesis levels) of high CO<sub>2</sub> levels
- And?

![](_page_44_Picture_4.jpeg)

## **VI. Ag Biotech impact**

![](_page_45_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### **Rosalie Ellasus** San Jacinto, Pangasinan, Philippines

![](_page_46_Picture_1.jpeg)

## Benefits

"I tried Bt corn after attending the Farmers' Field School.

During that time, infestation of ordinary corn in our place was so high. But... with the Bt corn, I really saw that crops were so healthy. There was not even a trace of pests considering that they did not apply insecticide.

Furthermore, you no longer need to visit your corn field everyday and this gives you peace of mind. The production cost will be lessened as well, compared to conventional corn farming and the yield will be more. This is why I adopted Bt corn."

![](_page_46_Picture_6.jpeg)

## **Benefits**

Indalencio Supan Balitucan, Magalang Pampanga, Philippines

"We started to plant Bt corn in 2003. Because of planting Bt corn, we were able to buy a house and lot, farm machineries and even farm land."

![](_page_47_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_47_Picture_4.jpeg)

## Impact: India emerged as 2<sup>nd</sup> largest exporter of cotton

![](_page_48_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### Source: Cotton Advisory Board 2009

![](_page_48_Picture_4.jpeg)

#### India: Bt Cotton contributed to doubling of yields in 5 years

![](_page_49_Figure_1.jpeg)

Source: Cotton Advisory Board

![](_page_49_Picture_4.jpeg)

## **Biotech vs. non Biotech?**

Source: Chrispeels & Sadava: Plants, Genes & Crop Biotechnology

Compared to what?

![](_page_50_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_50_Picture_5.jpeg)

## **Biotechnology for Agriculture**

- Significant progress is being made on drought tolerance, salt tolerance, and nitrogen use efficiency
- Largest benefits could be in rainfed and marginal environments, increasing crop yields and income and reducing pressure on irrigated environments
- Must still resolve public acceptance and biosafety issues and transfer of technology
- Public-private partnerships for development and commercialization of biotech/GMO varieties

![](_page_51_Picture_5.jpeg)

## **THANK YOU**

![](_page_52_Picture_1.jpeg)

## **Backup Slides**

![](_page_53_Picture_1.jpeg)

# Brazil

- 2<sup>ND</sup> largest biotech adoption country in the world
- Biotech became economic engine for the country to strengthen their position as exporter country

Biodiversity is actually enhanced by the adoption of GM crops. Those crops commercialized to date have reduced the impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, through enhanced adoption of conservation tillage practices, reduction of pesticide use and use of more environmentally benign herbicides and through increasing yields to alleviate pressure to convert additional land into agricultural use

(Dr. Martina Newell, Director of International Biotechnology, University of California Davis )

![](_page_54_Picture_5.jpeg)

## Vietnam

- Regulation : if 5 developed countries (OECD category) has approved the food safety of biotech products, Vietnam regulatory systems will automatically approved.
- No separate approval for food and feed safety
- Approved Biosafety Certificates
  - Herbicide Tolerance Maize (GA 21 & NK 603)

![](_page_55_Picture_5.jpeg)

# Philippines

- More than 10 years biotech adoption
  - Contributed significant corn production increase
- Country owned biotech products :
  - Cotton
  - Maize
  - Bt Eggplant
- Stacked traits : Bt and Herbicide Tolerant

![](_page_56_Picture_8.jpeg)

## Indonesia

• ICABIOGRAD :

Potato : leaf blight resistance

• <u>LIPI :</u>

Rice : stem borer resistance (Bt)

![](_page_57_Picture_5.jpeg)