Creating nutrient-rich foods through biofortification 14 December, Ghent University

# Consumer perceptions of biofortified foods

Hans De Steur

Department of Agricultural Economics

Ghent University





#### Rationale

- (GM) Biofortified food
  - = Micronutrient policy intervention
  - = Agriculture based (biotech) intervention

(ex-ante) analyses to estimate market potential Socio-economic research Micro-level Macro-level **Economic Economic** evaluation valuation (CEA/CBA) (WTP) Acceptance, Sensory liking, WTP

Conventional biofortification

**GM** biofortification

Agronomic biofortification

- Prevents market failures
- Important basis for:
  - Developers, chain actors
  - Agricultural economists
  - Policy makers & regulators
  - Health planners

**β-Carotene in Golden Rice is as good as** β-carotene in oil at providing vitamin A to children<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>

Guangwen Tang, Yuming Hu, Shi-an Yin, Yin Wang, Gerard E Dallal,

**Bangladesh Approves Confined Trial of Golden Rice** 

The Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI) has received the approval National Bio-safety Committee to conduct confined trials of golden rice (genetically modified or GM rice).



#### Golden rice's lack of lustre

Addressing vitamin A deficiency without genetic engineering







#### **Sensory analysis**

#### Promising findings

- No disliking
  - \* even in the absence of nutritional info
  - \* Info improves sensory evaluation



- \* OSP in Uganda (Chowdhury et al. 2011),
- \* Orange maize in Zambia (Meenakshi et al. 2012)

in some districts in Ghana (Banerji et al. 2013),

- \* Yellow cassava in Oyo State of Nigeria (Oparinde et al. 2014),
- Iron pearl millet in India (Banerji et al. 2015)
- Iron beans in Guatemala (Perez, et al. 2014)

in Rwanda (mixed results)(Oparinde et al. 2015)









### Willingness-to-pay (WTP)

ANNALS OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

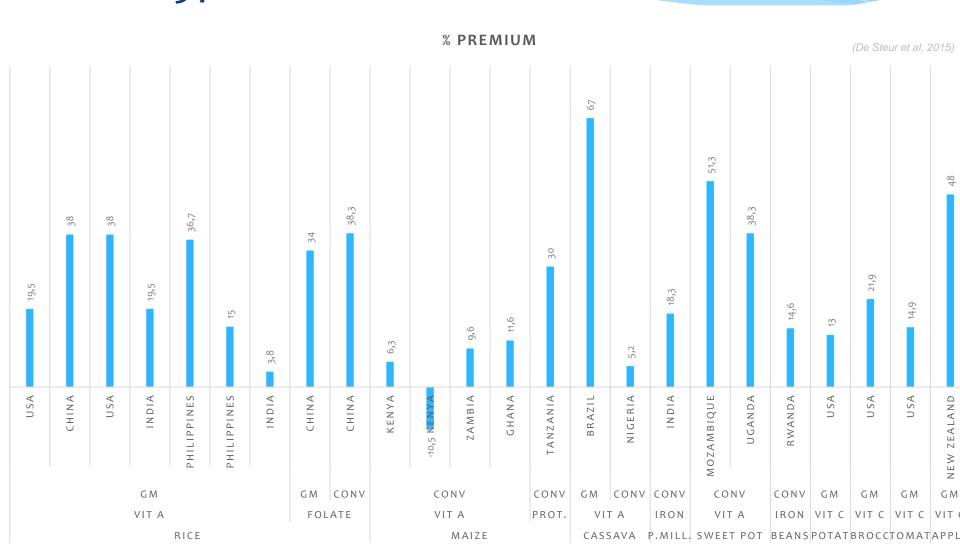
Methods matter: a meta-regression on the determinants of willingness-to-pay studies on biofortified foods

Hans De Steur, <sup>1,a</sup> Joshua Wesana, <sup>1,2,a</sup> Dieter Blancquaert, <sup>3</sup> Dominique Van Der Straeten, <sup>3</sup> and Xavier Gellynck <sup>1</sup>

Study	Crop	Nutrient	Breeding technique	Country	Year of data collection	Sample size	WTP estimates extracted
Lusk, 2003	Rice	Vitamin A	GM	USA	2001	574	1
Li et al. 2003	Rice	Vitamin A	GM	China	2002	599	1
De Groote et al. 2008	Maize	Vitamin A	Conventional	Kenya	2003	581	2
Lusk & Rozan 2005	Rice	Vitamin A	GM	USA	2004	501	1
De Groote et al. 2011	Maize	Vitamin A	Conventional	Kenya	2005	500	4
Kassardjian et al. 2012	Apple	Vitamin C	GM	New Zealand	2005	146	1
Deodhar et al. 2008	Rice	Vitamin A	GM	India	2006	712	1
Corrigan et al. 2009	Rice	Vitamin A	GM	Philippines	2006	160	8
Chowdhury et al. 2011	Sweet potato	Vitamin A	Conventional	Uganda	2006	467	8
Depositario et al. 2009	Rice	Vitamin A	GM	Philippines	2006	100	4
Gonzalez et al. 2009	Cassava	Vitamin A	GM	Brazil	2006	414	2
Colson et al. 2011	Broccoli	Vitamin C	GM	USA	2007	98	10
	Tomato	Vitamin C	GM	USA	2007	98	10
	Potato	Vitamin C	GM	USA	2007	98	10
De Steur et al. 2010	Rice	Folate	GM	China	2008	944	1
Naico et al. 2010	Sweet potato	Vitamin A	Conventional	Mozambique	2008	308	8
De Groote et al. 2014	Maize	Protein	Conventional	Tanzania	2008	120	2
Meenakshi et al. 2012	Maize	Vitamin A	Conventional	Zambia	2008	478	5
Banerji et al. 2013	Maize	Vitamin A	Conventional	Ghana	2008	452	6
Kajale 2014	Rice	Vitamin A	GM	India	2009	154	1
De Steur et al. 2013	Rice	Folate	GM	China	2011	251	14
De Steur et al. 2014	Rice	Folate	Conventional	China	2011	251	2
Oparinde et al. 2014	Cassava	Vitamin A	Conventional	Nigeria	2011	671	12
Banerji et al. 2015	Pearl Millet	Iron	Conventional	India	2012	705	3
Oparinde et al. 2015	Beans	Iron	Conventional	Rwanda	2013	572	5
23 studies	10	5	2	14	2001-2013	9507	122

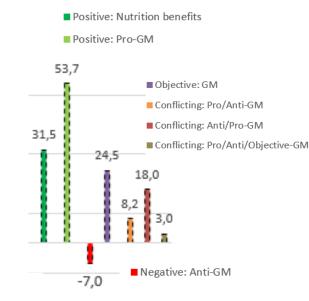
#### Willingness-to-pay (WTP)

\* Overall: 23.7%



### Willingness-to-pay (WTP)

- \* Sign. contextual determinants
  - \* Staple crops!
  - \* Setting
    - \* Urban consumers, lower premiums -> need?
  - Breeding technology
    - \* No effect!
- \* Sign. methodological determinants
  - Type of information
    - \* Positive info!
  - Type of respondent, valuation method, participation fee, ...



11 vv 1r studies (64 estimates, n = 3955)





#### **Iodine biofortification**

Research report

Stakeholder reactions toward iodine biofortified foods. An application of protection motivation theory \*



Hans De Steur <sup>a,\*</sup>, Joseph Birundu Mogendi <sup>a,b</sup>, Joshua Wesana <sup>a</sup>, Anselimo Makokha <sup>c</sup>, Xavier Gellynck <sup>a</sup>

- a Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Biosciences Engineering, Ghent University, Coupure Links 653, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium
- <sup>b</sup> Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Faculty of Health Sciences, Mount Kenya University, P.O. Box 342-01000, Thika, Kenya

**BIOSCIENCE ENGINEERING** 

<sup>c</sup> Department of Food Science and Technology/Nutrition, Faculty of Agriculture, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, P.O Box 62000-00200, Nairobi, Kenya

#### ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 28 January 2015
Received in revised form 21 April 2015
Accepted 30 May 2015
Available online 5 Iune 2015

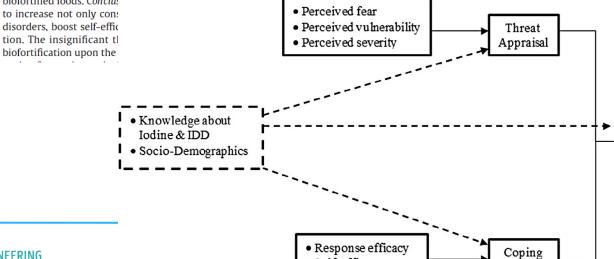
Keywords:
Biofortified foods
Iodine deficiency
Protection motivation theory
School feeding programs
Stakeholder perceptions
Uganda

**GHENT** 

UNIVERSITY

#### ABSTRACT

Objective/Purpose: To use Protection Motivation Theory (PMT) to evaluate stakeholders' intention to adopt iodine biofortified foods as an alternative means to improve children's iodine status and overall school performance. Methods: A survey was administered with 360 parents of primary school children and 40 school heads. Protection motivation is measured through matching the cognitive processes they use to evaluate iodine deficiency (threat appraisal), as well as iodine biofortified foods to reduce the threat (coping appraisal). Data were analyzed through Robust (Cluster) regression analysis. Results: Gender had a significant effect on coping appraisal for school heads, while age, education, occupation, income, household size and knowledge were significant predictors of threat, coping appraisal and/or protection motivation intention among parents. Nevertheless, in the overall protection motivation model, only two coping factors, namely self-efficacy (parents) and response cost (school heads), influenced the intention to adopt iodine biofortified foods, Conclus



· Self-efficacy

Low KENYA

Low Carrot Law Extra Law

Annraisal

Protection

motivations:

Intention to adopt biofortified foods

#### WTP ... a growing field





Combining participatory crop trials and experimental auctions to estimate farmer preferences for improved common bean in Rwanda

Kurt B. Waldman<sup>a,\*</sup>, John M. Kerr<sup>a</sup>, Krista B. Isaacs<sup>b</sup>

Assessing rural consumers' WTP for orange, biofortified maize in Ghana with experimental auctions and a simulated radio message



Online auctions as a research tool: A field experiment on

Coordination with Communication under Oath\*

Nicolas Jacquemet<sup>†</sup>

Stéphane Luchini‡

Jason F. Shogren§

Adam Zylbersztejn¶

February 2013

Cognitive biases and design effects in experimental auctions

An application to GM rice with health benefits

Hans De Steur and Filiep Vanhonacker

Department of Agricultural Economics, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Shuyi Feng and Xiaoping Shi

# Integration and validation of an SMS-based bidding procedure of eliciting consumers willingness-to-pay for food

Joseph Birundu Mogendi

Department of Agricultural Economics, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium and Department of Food Science and Technology/Nutrition,

Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Nairobi, Kenya

Hans De Steur

Department of Agricultural Economics, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

#### **Conclusions**

- \* Findings:
  - Positive consumer reactions in various regions (> 10% premiums)
- \* Limited focus: Mostly rice, Asia, vitamins
  - \* Corn? African market? Minerals?
  - \* Agronomic/multi-biofortification?
- \* Methods: Design effects !! Information matters! Taste!
- \* Future research
  - Bridging the gap between R&D and socio-economic evidence
  - \* Consumer! ⇔ Stakeholder analysis?
  - \* Biofortification
    - \* As a health intervention => WTP in developing countries
    - \* As a commercial product => WTP in developed countries







NAMES OF POST OF POST OFFICE ASSESSMENT Mozambique: Project kiosk to promote

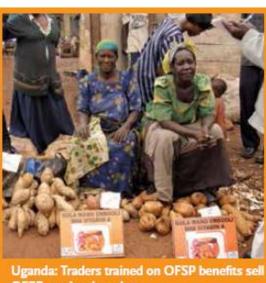
- 6 varieties
- over 55,000 Ugandan farming households

and sell OFSP

up to 237,000 households by 2018

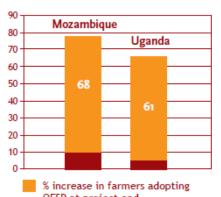


Mozambique: Women and children taste and compare different sweet potato varieties



OFSP at a local market





- OFSP at project end
- % of control group farmers adopting OFSP at project end

## THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Hans.DeSteur@UGent.be

http://hansdesteur.weebly.com/research.html



