



FERTBIO 2016

"RUMO AOS NOVOS DESAFIOS"

16 a 20 de Outubro

Centro de Convenções de Goiânia - GO

Zinc (Zn) fertiliser use and its impact in human health

Martin R. Broadley

Munir Zia, Waqar Ahmad, Diriba Kumssa, Edward Joy,
Louise Ander, Michael Watts, Alexander Stein, Scott Young



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MEDICINE



**British
Geological Survey**

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Zinc is as essential element for people (and plants!)

Zinc is bound within 1000s of proteins in people (and plants)

~14 / 10 mg Zn *capita*⁻¹ day⁻¹ is required for adult males / females

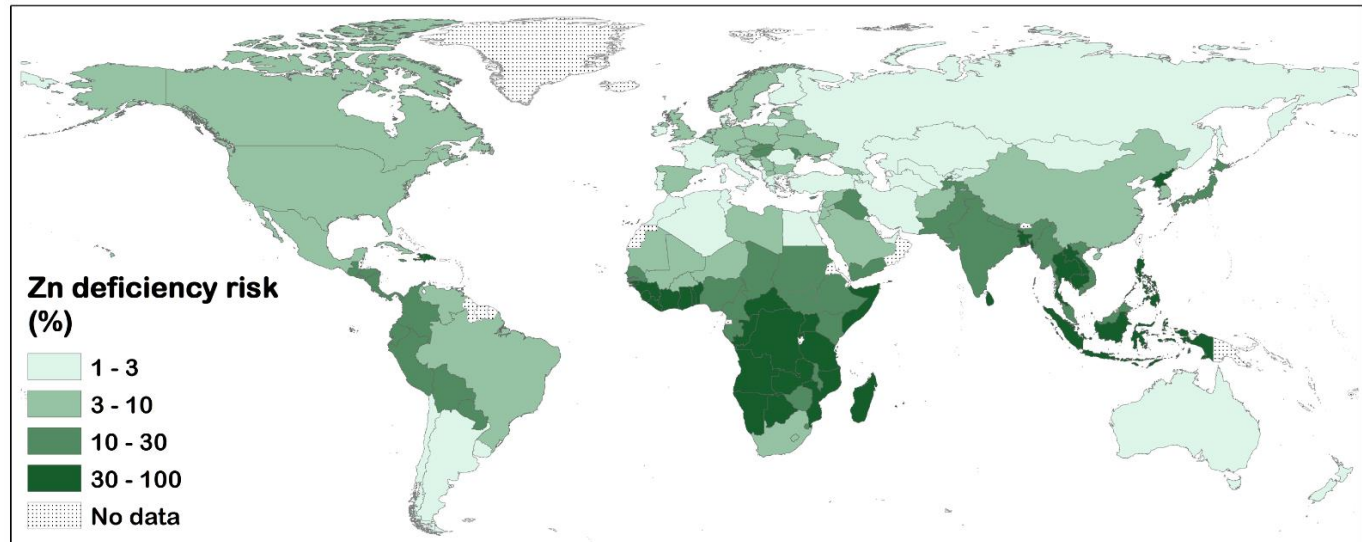
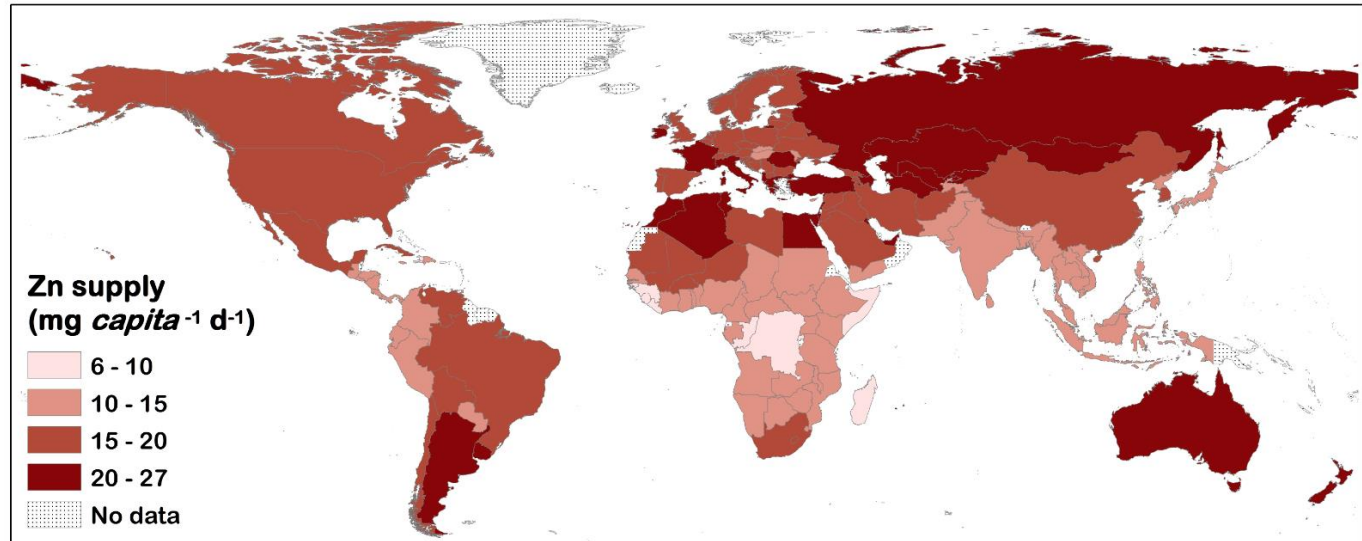
Zn deficiency (ZnD) increases:

- incidence and severity of diarrhoea
- respiratory tract infections (pneumonia)
- malarial mortality
- risk of childhood stunting (height-to-weight ratio)

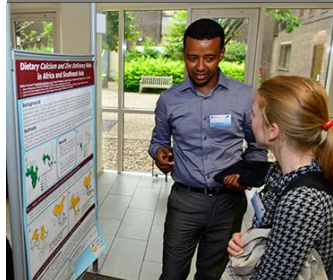
Biomarkers of ZnD include:

- plasma / serum Zn concentrations
- stunting rates
- dietary intake assessments (direct or supply-based)
- others t.b.c.

Dietary Zn supply: ~20% are deficient

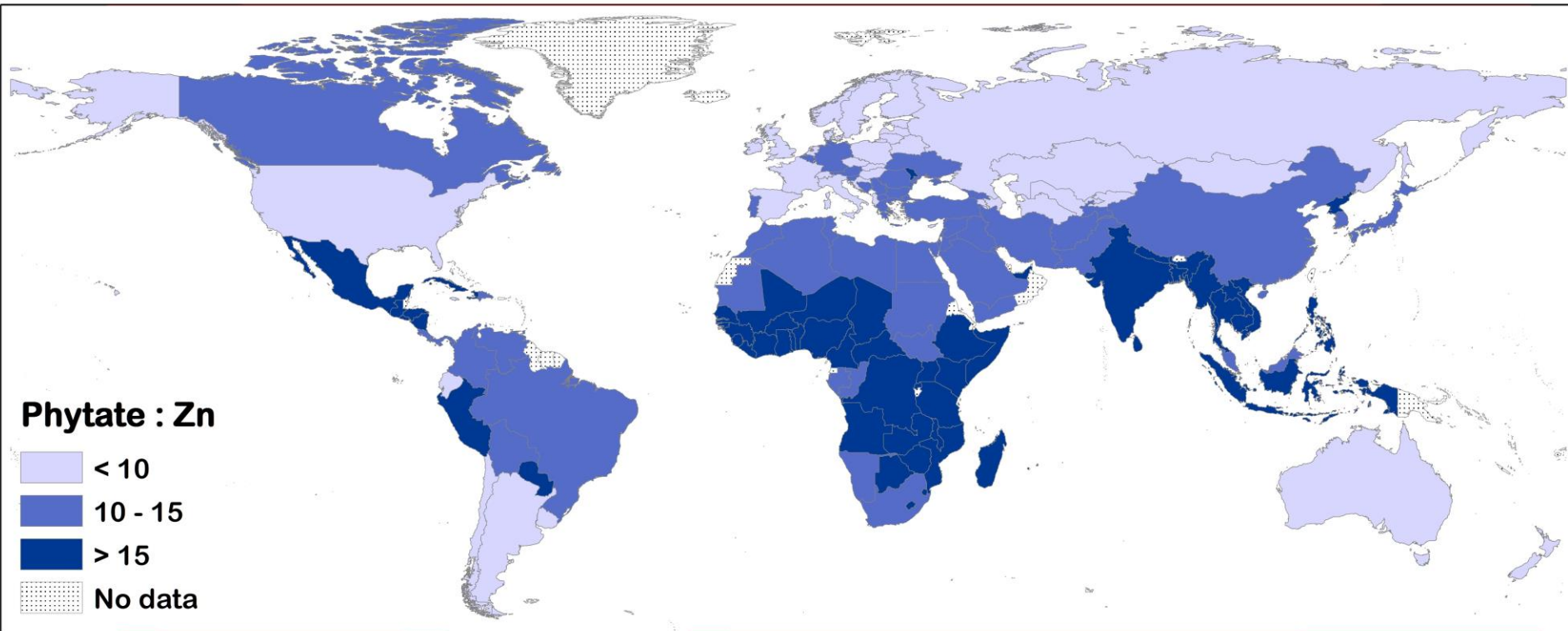


Diriba Kumssa



Kumssa DB, Joy EJM, Ander EL, Watts MJ, Young SD, Walker S, Broadley MR (2015). Dietary calcium and zinc deficiency risks are decreasing but remain prevalent. *Scientific Reports*, 5, 10974.

Zn deficiency risks increased due to phytate-P in cereal grains and legume seeds



Kumssa DB, Joy EJM, Ander EL, Watts MJ, Young SD, Walker S, Broadley MR (2015). Dietary calcium and zinc deficiency risks are decreasing but remain prevalent. *Scientific Reports*, 5, 10974.

Improving dietary mineral supplies

1. Diet diversification
2. Food fortification
3. Agronomy
4. Crop breeding



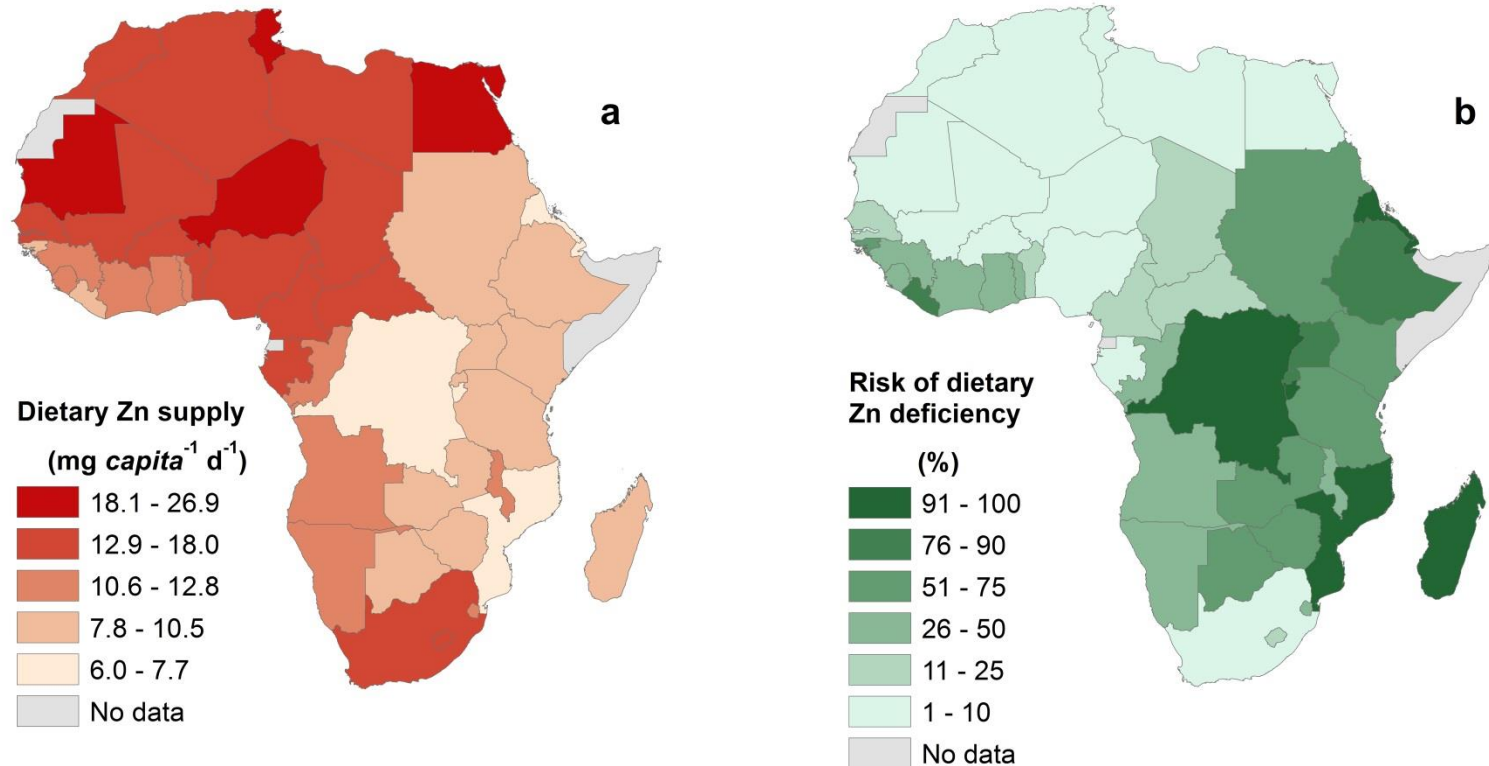
Health Economic Analyses (based on Disability Adjusted Life Years, DALYs)

Intervention	Cost per DALY saved (US \$)	Notes	Source
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Crop breeding	0.7-7.3	India (1.1 billion)	Stein et al., 2006
Supplements	65-2758	Prophylactic, 1-4 yrs	Fink & Heitner, 2014
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Joy EJM, Stein AJ, Young SD, EL Ander, MJ Watts, Broadley MR (2015). Zinc-enriched fertilisers as a potential public health intervention in Africa. *Plant and Soil*, 389, 1-24.

Diet Diversification

Dietary Zn supply: variable deficiency risks?



Joy EJM, Ander EL, Young SD, Black CR, Watts MJ, Chilimba ADC, Chilima B, Siyame EWP, Kalimpira AA, Hurst R, Fairweather-Tait SJ, Stein AJ, Gibson RS, White PJ, Broadley MR (2014). Dietary mineral supplies in Africa. *Physiologia Plantarum*, 151, 208-229.

2011-2015

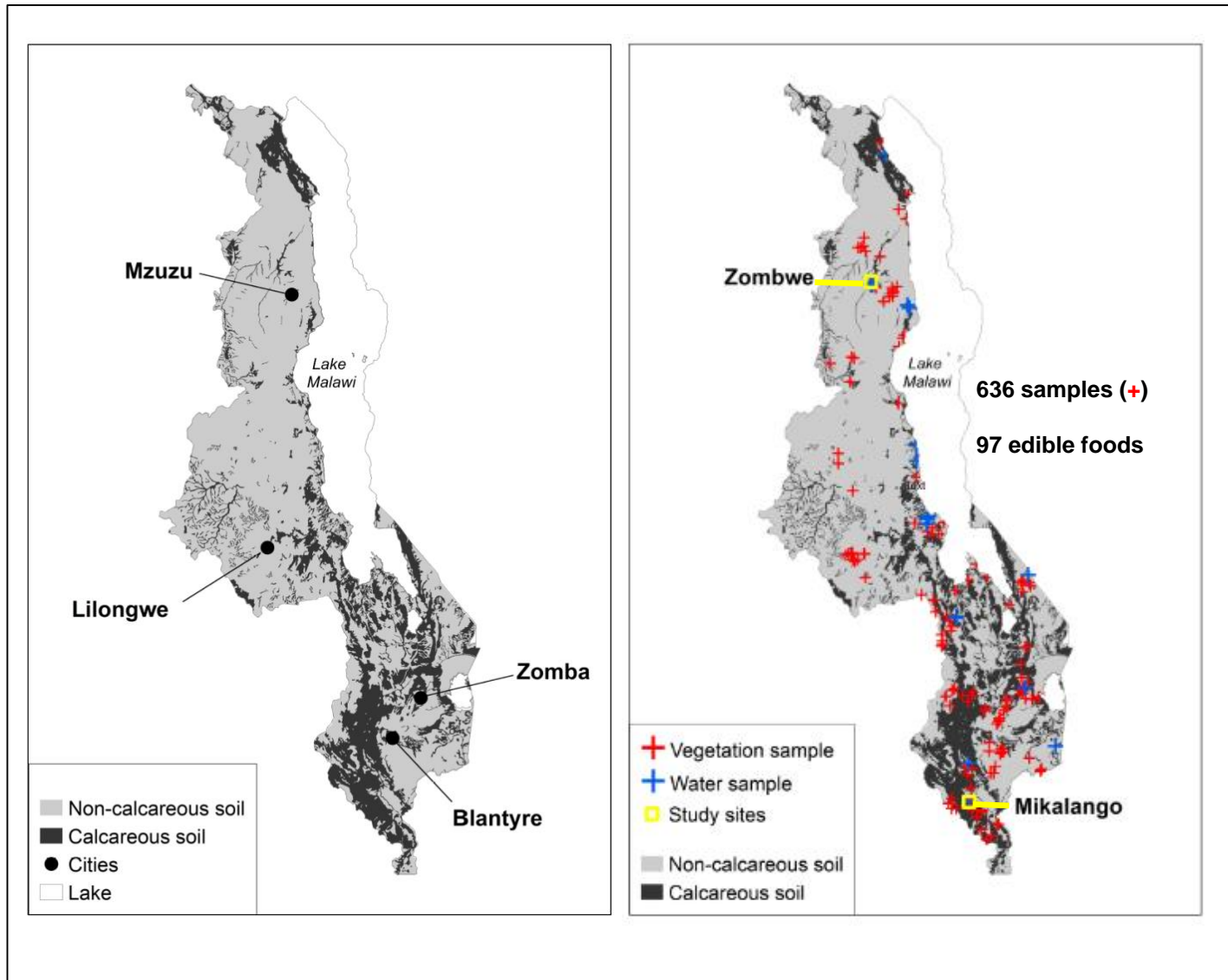


Edward Joy

Lazarus Singano

Allan Chilimba

Geographical variation in Zn supply within Malawi



Joy EJM, Broadley MR, Young SD, Black CR, Chilimba ADC, Ander EL, Barlow TS, Watts MJ (2015). Soil type influences crop mineral composition in Malawi. *Science of the Total Environment*, **505**, 587-595.



Mineral nutrient supply from surveys (Malawi)

Data from Malawi Third Integrated Household Survey (IHS3)

>12,500 households interviewed in 2010-11

Food consumption module: households asked to recall foods consumed in past 7 d from 112 items (e.g. 'Maize *u*fa refined (fine flour)', 'Dried fish')

Mineral nutrient supply from surveys (Malawi)

MODULE G: FOOD CONSUMPTION OVER PAST ONE WEEK

DATA ENTRY LINE NUMBER	Over the past one week (7 days), did you or others in your household consume any [. .]? INCLUDE FOOD BOTH EATEN COMMUNALLY IN THE HOUSEHOLD AND THAT EATEN SEPARATELY BY INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.	G01 YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 >> NEXT ITEM	G02 ITEM CODE	G03 How much in total did your household consume in the past week?		G04 How much came from purchases?		G05 How much did you spend?	G06 How much came from own-production?		G07 How much came from gifts and other sources?	
				QUANTITY	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT		MK	QUANTITY	UNIT	QUANTITY
1	Cereals, Grains and Cereal Products											
2	Maize <i>ufa</i> <i>mgalwa</i> (normal flour)		101									
3	Maize <i>ufa</i> refined (fine flour)		102									
4	Maize <i>ufa</i> <i>madeya</i> (bran flour)		103									
5	Maize grain (not as <i>ufa</i>)		104									
6	Green maize		105									
7	Rice		106									
8	Finger millet (<i>mawere</i>)		107									
9	Sorghum (<i>mapira</i>)		108									
10	Pearl millet (<i>mchewere</i>)		109									
11	Wheat flour		110									
12	Bread		111									
13	Buns, scones		112									
14	Biscuits		113									
15	Spaghetti, macaroni, pasta		114									
16	Breakfast cereal		115									
17	Infant feeding cereals		116									
18	Other (specify)		117									
19	Roots, Tubers, and Plantains											
20	Cassava tubers		201									
21	Cassava flour		202									
22	White sweet potato		203									
23	Orange sweet potato		204									
24	Irish potato		205									
25	Potato crisps		206									
26	Plantain, cooking banana		207									
27	Cocoyam (<i>masimbi</i>)		208									
28	Other (specify)		209									

CODES FOR UNIT:
 KILOGRAMME 1
 50 KG. BAG 2
 90 KG. BAG 3
 PAIL (SMALL) . . . 4
 PAIL (LARGE) . . . 5
 No. 10 PLATE . . . 6
 No. 12 PLATE . . . 7
 BUNCH. 8
 PIECE. 9
 HEAP 10
 BALE 11
 BASKET (DENGU) . . .
 (SHELLED) . . . 12
 BASKET (DENGU)
 (UNSHELLED) . . . 13
 OX-CART
 (UNSHELLED) . . . 14
 LITRE. 15
 CUP. 16
 TIN. 17
 GRAM 18
 MILLILITRE . . . 19
 TEASPOON. 20
 BASIN. 21
 BATCHET/TUBE. . . 22
 OTHER (SPECIFY) . 23



Mineral nutrient supply from surveys (Malawi)

Data from Malawi Third Integrated Household Survey (IHS3)

>12,500 households interviewed in 2010-11

Food consumption module: households asked to recall foods consumed in past 7 d from 112 items (e.g. 'Maize *u*fa refined (fine flour)', 'Dried fish')

Enumerators recorded the amount consumed and source (i.e. 'own production', 'bought' or 'gift')

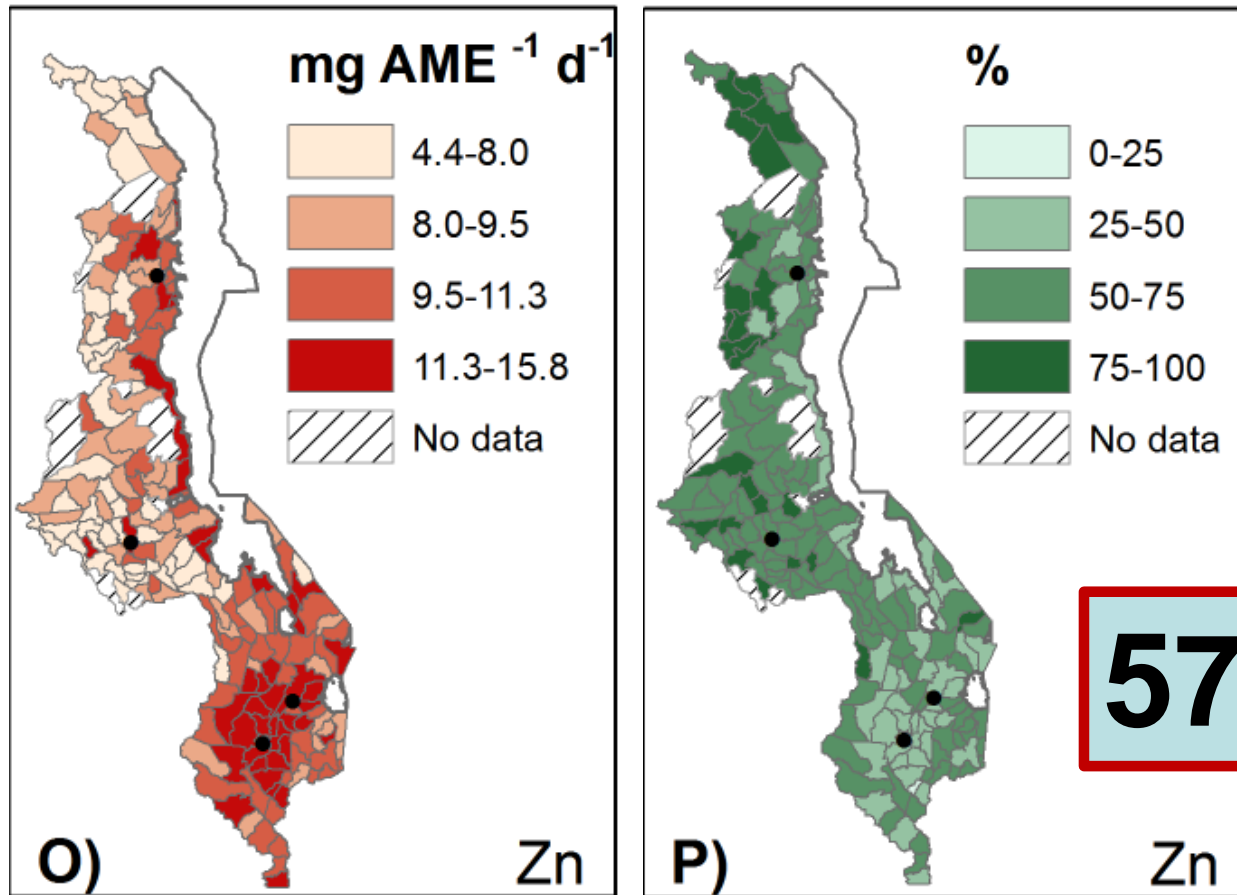
Units include standard metrics (grams, litres etc.) and local units (small plate, large plate, pail etc.)

Food composition data from Joy et al. (2015)

Data integrated at an Extension Planning Area (EPA) level

Zn supply in Malawi

**AME = adult
male equivalent**

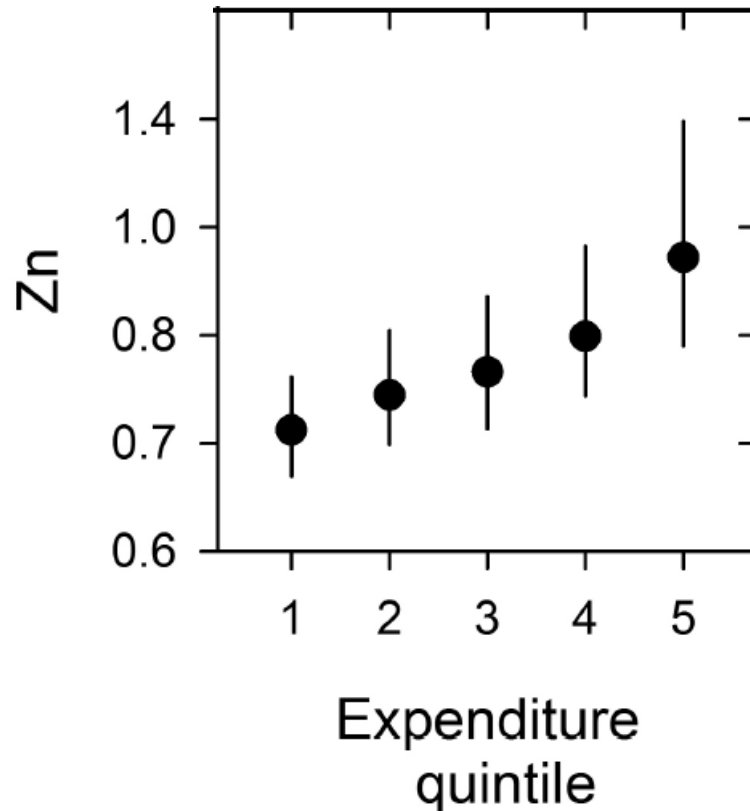


Median Zn supply (per AME) = 10 mg *capita*⁻¹ d⁻¹
Estimated Average Requirement = ~12 mg *capita*⁻¹ d⁻¹



Zn supply vs socioeconomic factors in Malawi

Zn supply as proportion of household requirements





Original Communication

A High Prevalence of Zinc- but not Iron-Deficiency among Women in Rural Malawi: a Cross-Sectional Study

Edwin W. P. Siyame¹, Rachel Hurst², Anna A. Wawer², Scott D. Young³, Martin R. Broadley³, Allan D. C. Chilimba⁴, Louise E. Ander⁵, Michael J. Watts⁵, Benson Chilima⁶, Jellita Gondwe⁶, Dalitso Kang'ombe⁷, Alexander Kalimbira¹, Susan J. Fairweather-Tait², Karl B. Bailey⁸, and Rosalind S. Gibson⁸

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⁵British Geological Survey, Keyworth, Nottingham, UK

⁶Community Health Sciences Unit, Ministry of Health, Lilongwe, Malawi

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⁸Department of Human Nutrition, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand

Received: May 21, 2013; Accepted: August 9, 2013

Agronomy

Health Economic Analyses

Plant Soil (2015) 389:1–24
DOI 10.1007/s11104-015-2430-8

MARSCHNER REVIEW

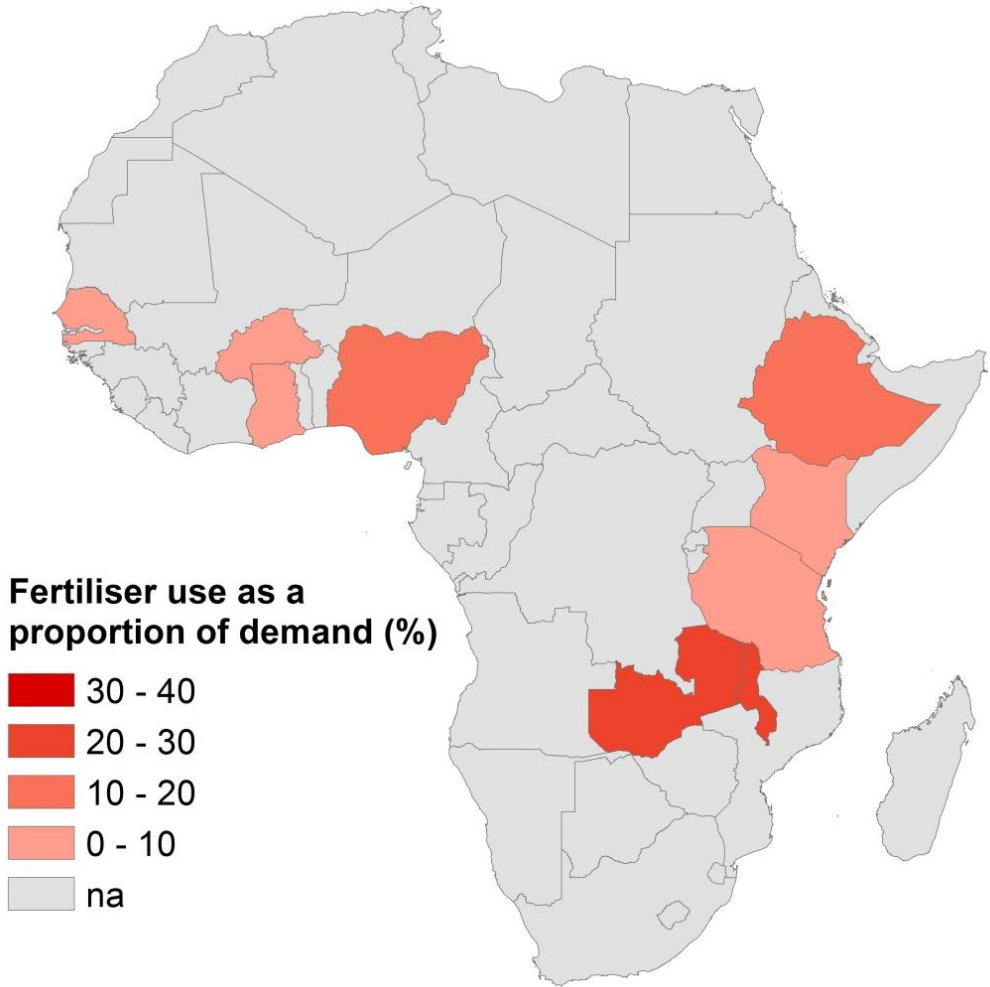
Zinc-enriched fertilisers as a potential public health intervention in Africa

Edward J. M. Joy • **Alexander J. Stein** •
Scott D. Young • **E. Louise Ander** • **Michael J. Watts** •
Martin R. Broadley

Received: 28 November 2014 / Accepted: 23 February 2015 / Published online: 8 March 2015
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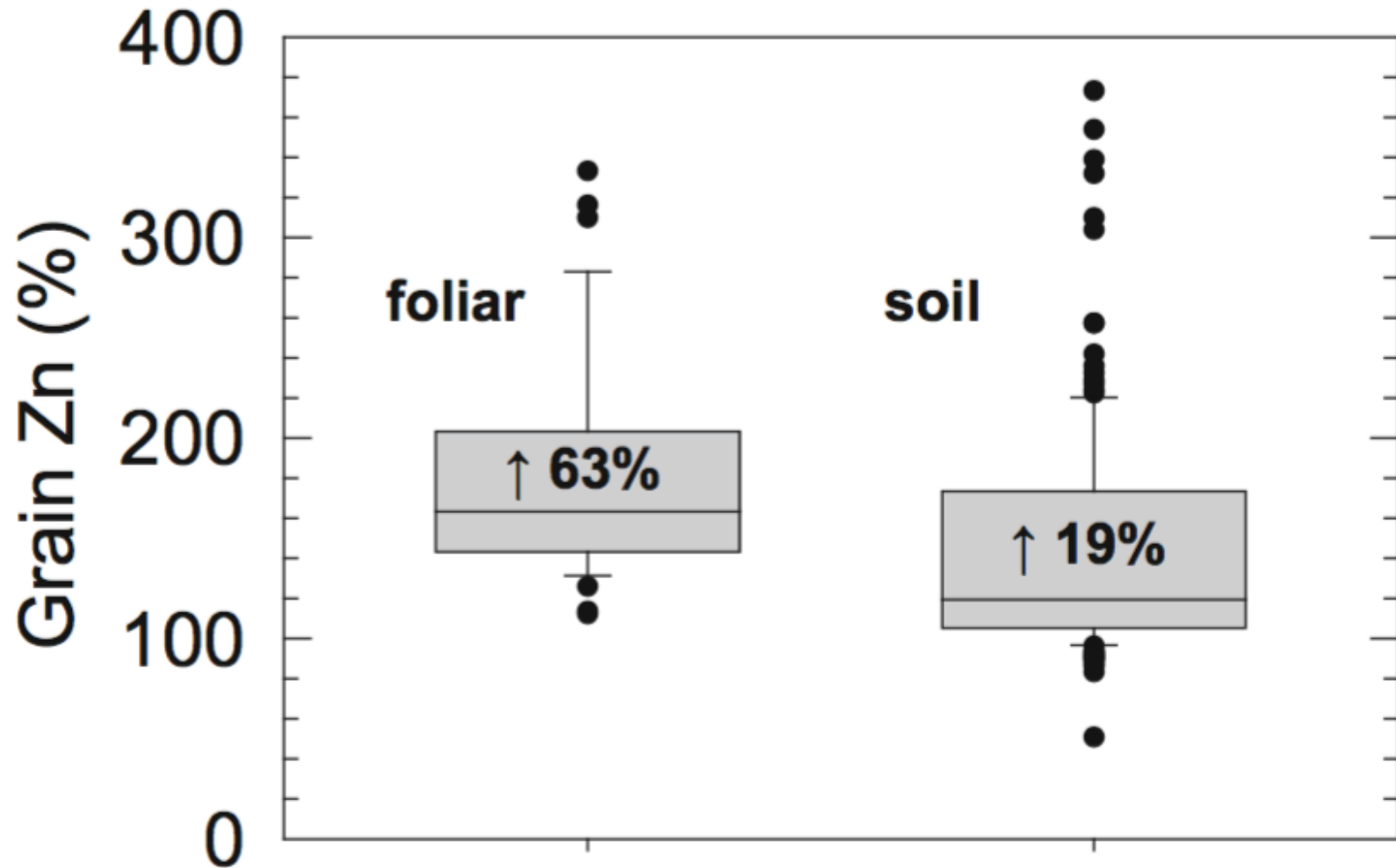
Joy EJM, Stein AJ, Young SD, Ander EL, Watts MJ, Broadley MR (2015). Zinc-enriched fertilisers as a potential public health intervention in Africa. *Plant and Soil*, 389, 1-24.

Fertiliser-use in sub-Saharan African countries with subsidies



Data from NEPAD/IFDC (2013) Practices and policy options for the improved design and implementation of fertilizer subsidy programs in sub-Saharan Africa. https://ifdcorg.files.wordpress.com/2015/01/sp-41_rev.pdf [October 2015]

Increases in grain Zn concentration as a result of Zn fertilisation (literature-survey; Joy et al., 2015)



Foliar Zn fertiliser application to maize on a smallholder farm, Zimbabwe, 2009 (photo, Prof. Florence Mtambanengwe, University of Zimbabwe)



Health Economic Analyses (based on Disability Adjusted Life Years, DALYs)

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Health AND Yield Economic Analyses

Plant Soil

DOI 10.1007/s11104-016-2961-7



REGULAR ARTICLE

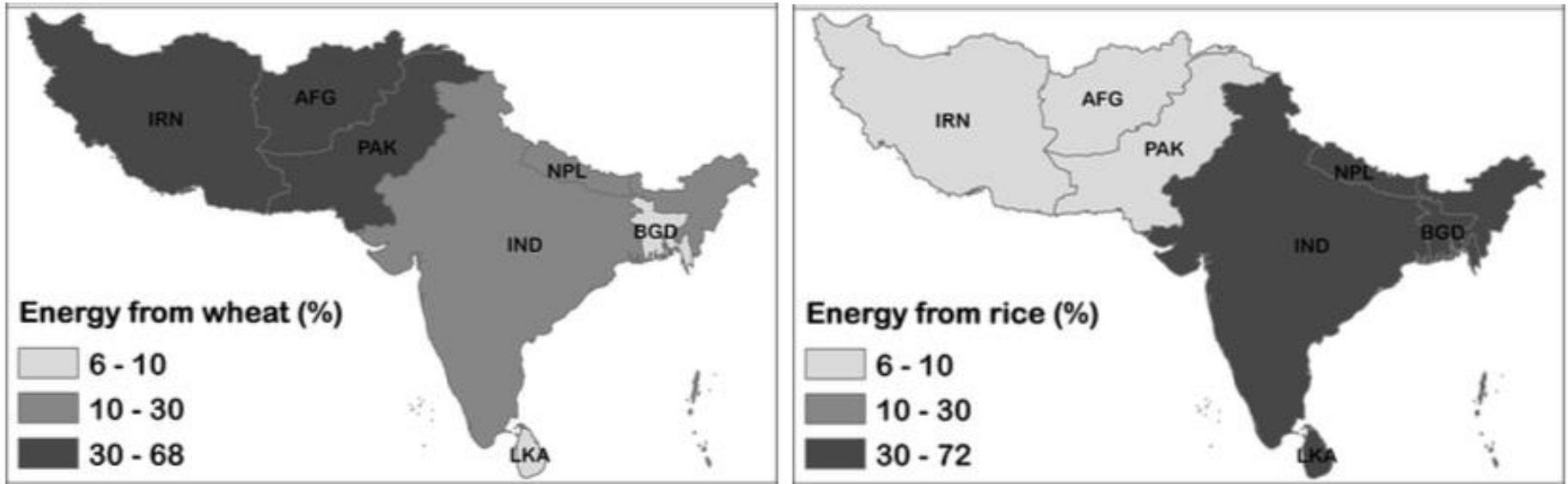
Valuing increased zinc (Zn) fertiliser-use in Pakistan

Edward J. M. Joy · Waqar Ahmad · Munir H. Zia · Diriba B. Kumssa · Scott D. Young ·
E. Louise Ander · Michael J. Watts · Alexander J. Stein · Martin R. Broadley

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Valuing Zn fertiliser use in Pakistan

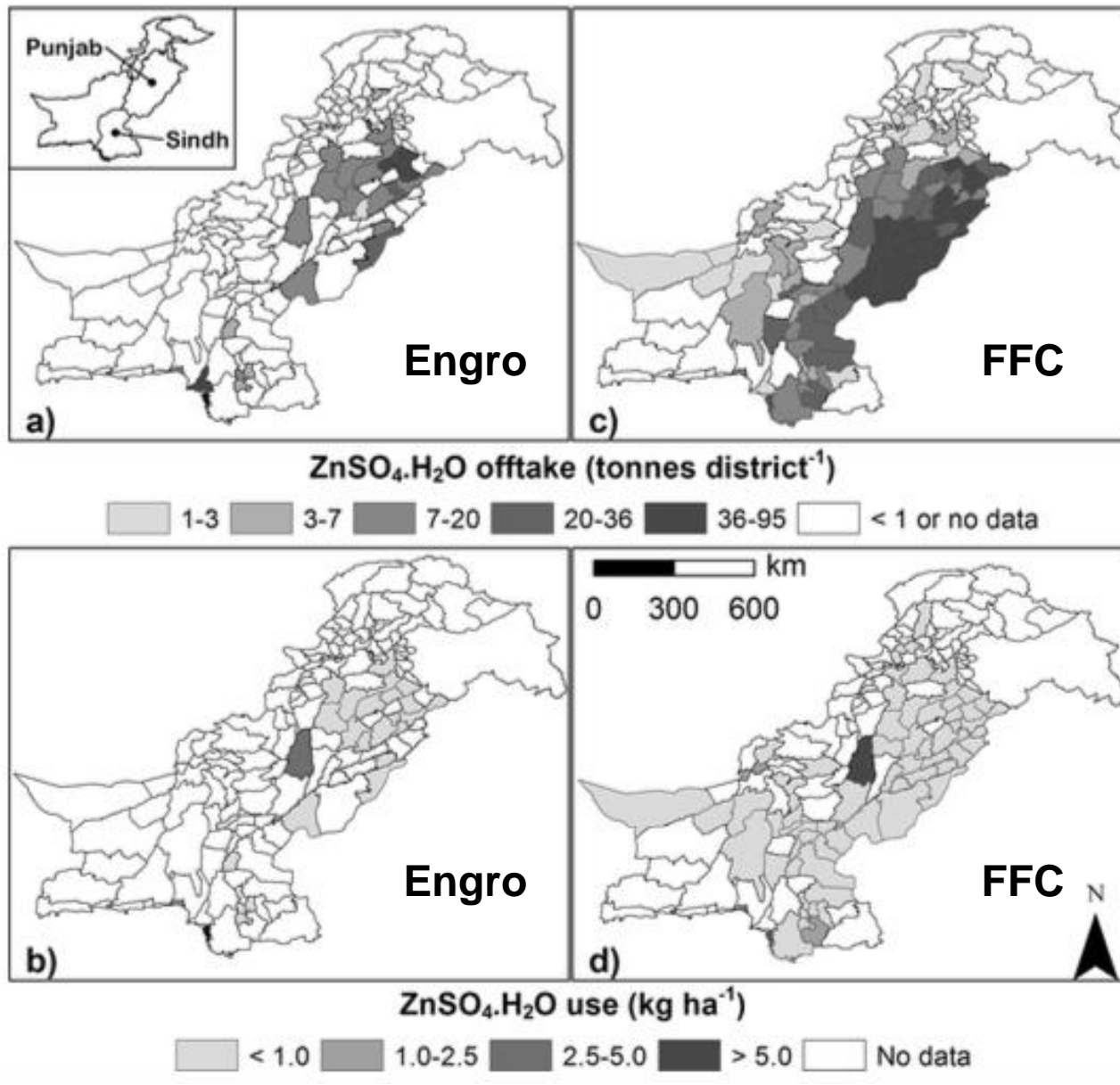


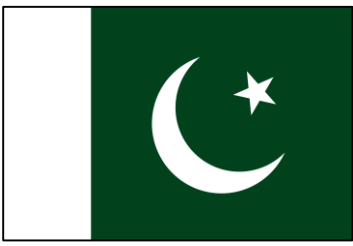
Wheat is the major crop of Punjab and Sindh Provinces

Area	Cropped area, wheat (Mha)	Wheat production (Mt)	Wheat yield (t ha ⁻¹)
Punjab	7.5	18.4	2.5
Sindh	1.9	3.5	1.9
Pakistan	~10	~25	~2.7

Source. PBS Agriculture Census 2010 (p. 36); N.B. 90/97% of wheat is irrigated in Punjab/Sindh (p.39)

Industry estimates of Zn-use in Pakistan





Agricultural Zn-use baselines in Pakistan

Based on rapid farmer surveys

Farmers surveyed in Punjab (n=1193), and Sindh (n=1338) Provinces

Farmers asked about their crop-specific fertiliser-usage and yields
wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, maize, 'other'

Only data for wheat are used in this study



Munir Zia

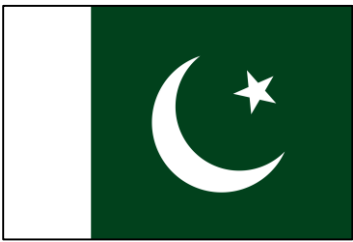


Waqar Ahmad

Rapid farmer survey in Punjab and Sindh

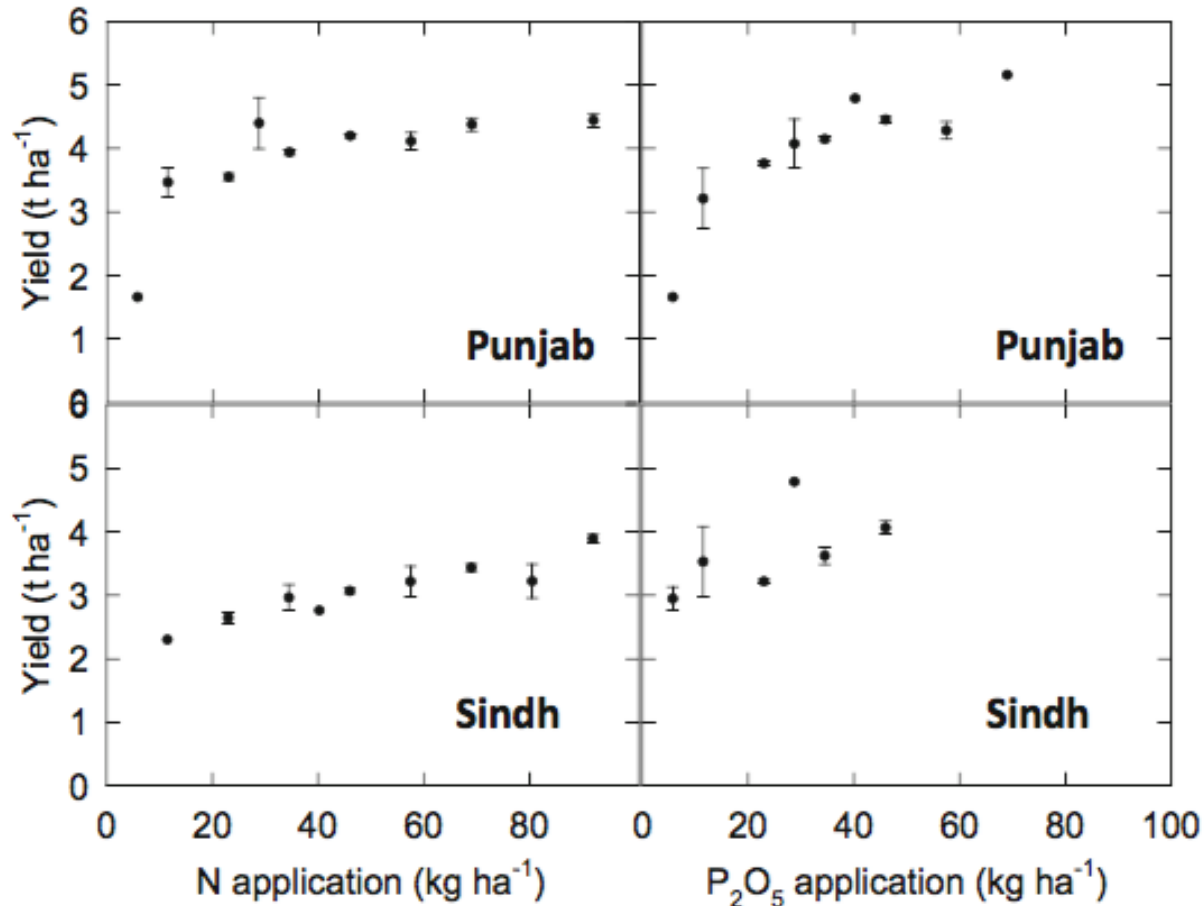
Area	Farmers surveyed		
Punjab	1,193		
Sindh	1,338		
Combined	2,531		

Source. W. Ahmad et al. (2015), unpublished survey data.



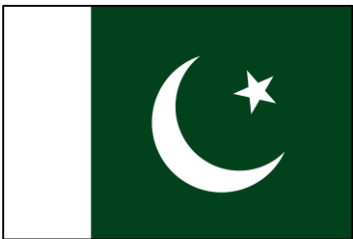
Rapid farmer survey in Punjab and Sindh

Yield-response of wheat to N (urea) and P₂O₅ (di-ammonium phosphate, DAP)

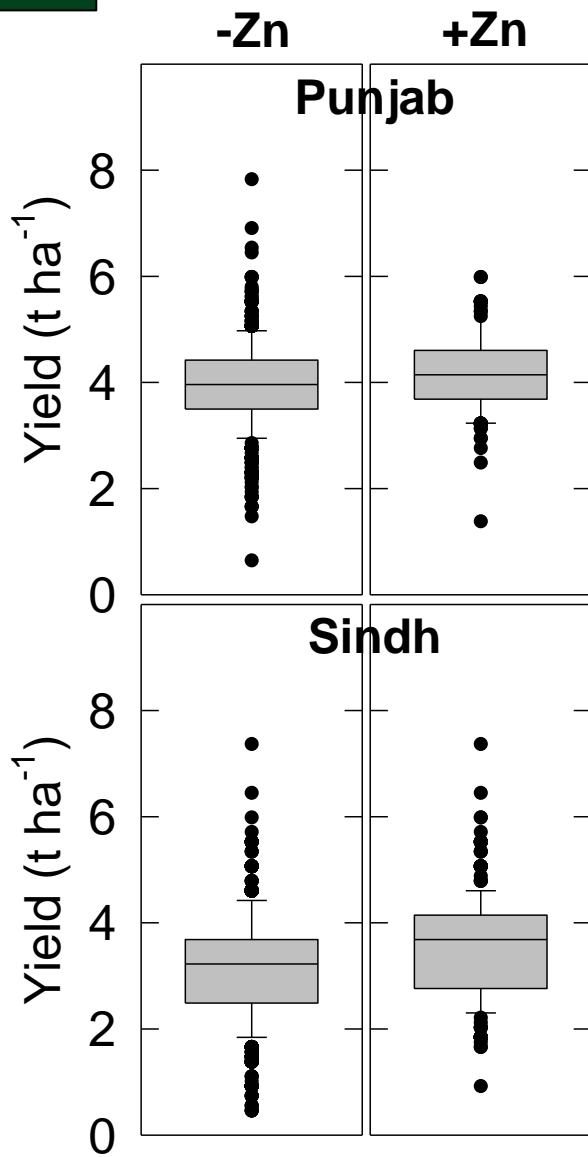


Zn fertilisers are currently used by a proportion of (progressive) farmers

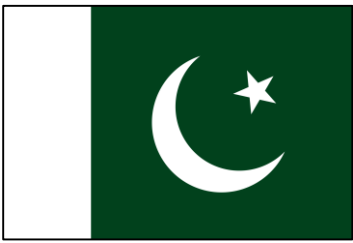
Area	Farmers surveyed	Using Zn fertilisers	Using Zn fertilisers? (%)
Punjab	1,193	172	14
Sindh	1,338	310	23
Combined	2,531	482	19



Yield response to Zn fertiliser



Area	-Zn mean yield (t ha^{-1})	+Zn mean yield (t ha^{-1})	%	<i>P</i>
Punjab	4.0	4.3	108	<0.001
Sindh	3.1	3.6	114	<0.001



Value of increased Zn fertiliser-use in Pakistan

Assumptions used to value Zn fertiliser-use:

1. **Baseline Zn-use 7.3 kt y⁻¹ at 4.8 kg ha⁻¹ (ZnSO₄·H₂O eq. @ 33% Zn)**
2. **Constant granular:foliar ratio of 0.7:0.3**
3. **Wheat support price: \$312 USD t⁻¹**
4. **Cost of ZnSO₄·H₂O: \$1600 USD t⁻¹**
5. **Scenario: ↑ Zn fertilisers are distributed to 100% wheat in Punjab, Sindh**
6. **Benefit:Cost Ratios (BCRs) estimated for ↑ yield**
7. **Health economic impact of ↓ in DALYs lost, due to an ↑ in grain Zn concentration from national baseline surveys of wheat**

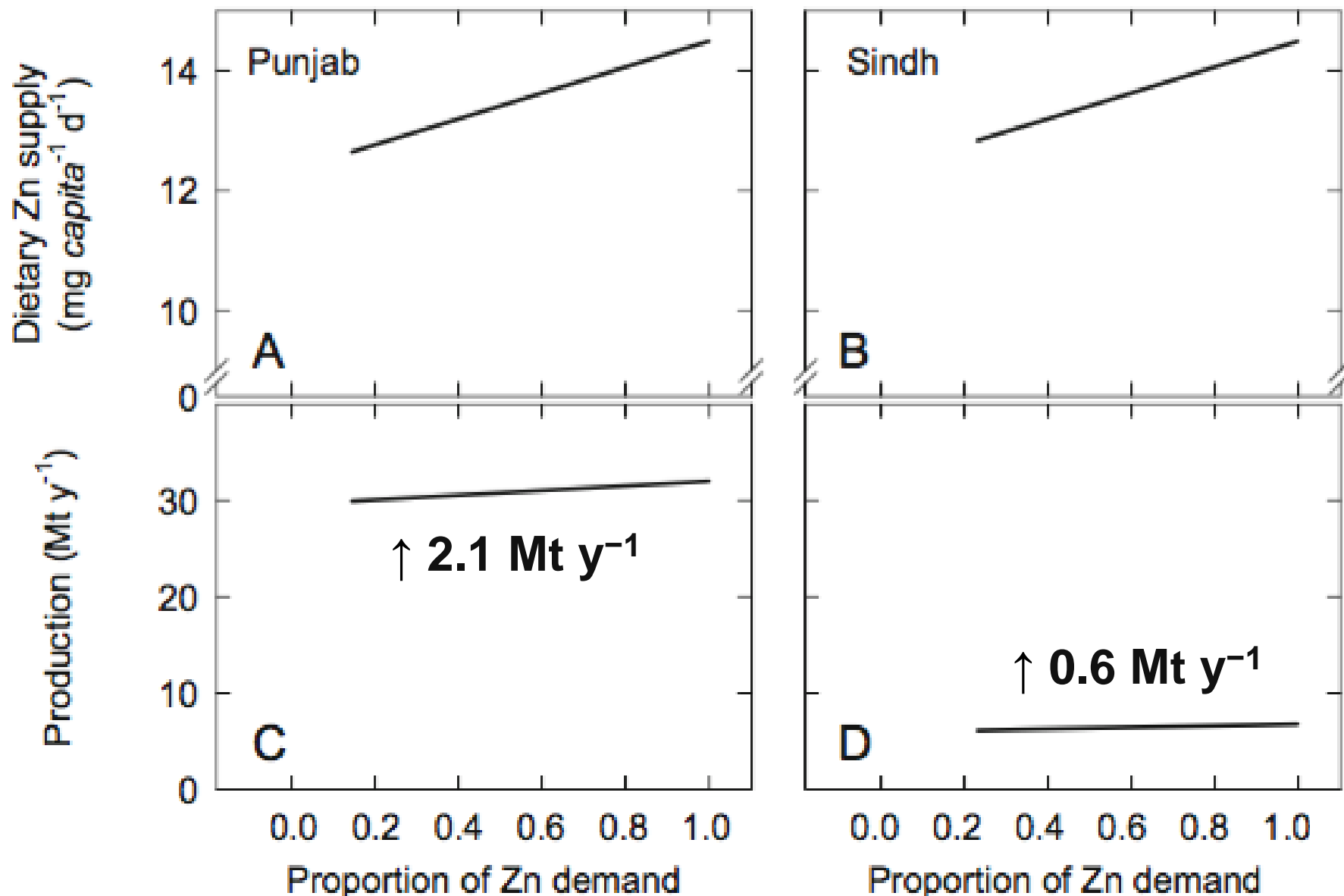


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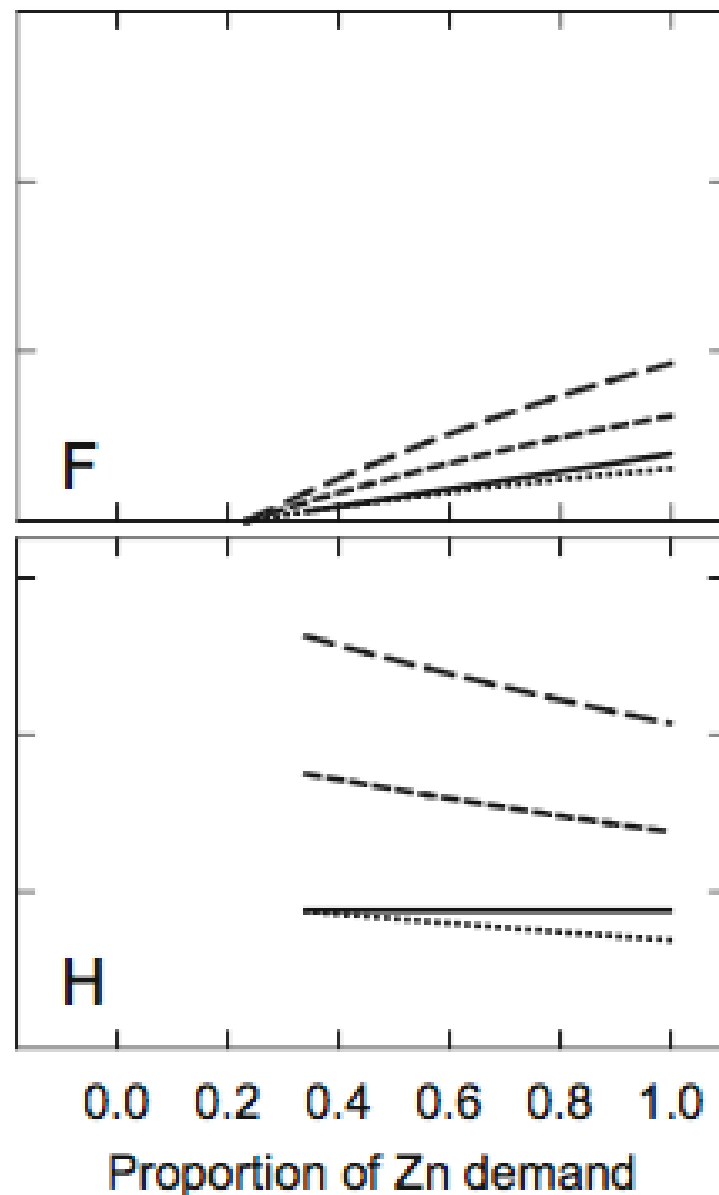
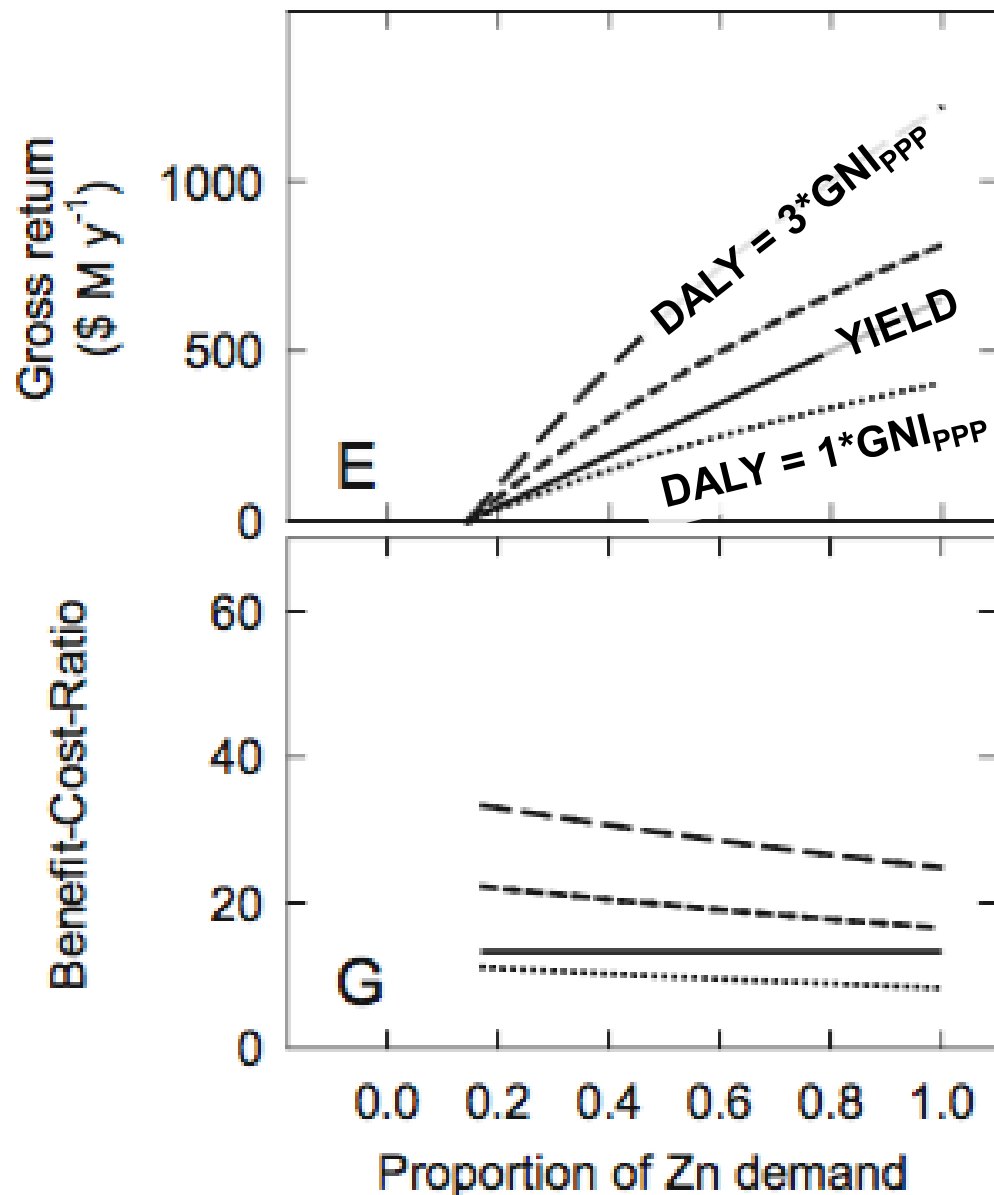
Assumptions used to value Zn fertiliser-use:

8. 4.8 kg ha⁻¹ soil-Zn, ↑ grain Zn by 19% to 29.6 mg kg⁻¹
9. 4.8 kg ha⁻¹ foliar-Zn, ↑ grain Zn by 63%, to 40.6 mg kg⁻¹
10. Value of 1 DALY = x * Gross National Income-PPP, i.e. x * I\$ 5,110
*PPP=parity purchasing power: I\$ based on 2011 International Comparison Program**
11. BCRs for ↑ yield and ↓ in DALYs lost are additive
12. No discounting

Valuing Zn fertiliser use in Pakistan (Zn supply, yield)



Valuing Zn fertiliser use in Pakistan (Zn supply, yield)



Valuing Zn fertiliser use in Pakistan (yield + DALYs)

Cost per DALY saved:

Punjab = \$392-549 USD

Sindh = \$256-349 USD

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Valuing Zn fertiliser use in Pakistan (yield + DALYs)

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Conservative BCRs

Used 24% Zn deficiency prevalence, likely to be >40%

Zn fertiliser effects can persist for 3-4 subsequent crops

Strong drivers for private and public investment in Zn fertilisers

**Blending Zn and granular fertiliser in Punjab, Pakistan
(photo, Dr Munir Zia, Fauji Fertiliser Company)**



Blending Zn and granular fertiliser in Punjab, Pakistan
(photo, Dr Munir Zia, Fauji Fertiliser Company)



**Blending Zn and granular fertiliser in Punjab, Pakistan
(photo, Dr Munir Zia, Fauji Fertiliser Company)**



Valuing Zn fertiliser use in Pakistan (yield + DALYs)

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Strong drivers for private and public investment in Zn fertilisers

Other soil improvements will increase yield further

P, K, and B fertilisers are under-utilised in Pakistan

Many saline/sodic soils

Breeding for increased grain Zn concentration adds further 'value'

Funding Acknowledgements



**NATURAL
ENVIRONMENT
RESEARCH COUNCIL**



DFID

Department for
International
Development



**THE ROYAL
SOCIETY**



Funding Acknowledgements



FERTBIO 2016

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16 a 20 de Outubro

Centro de Convenções de Goiânia - GO



UK Science & Innovation Network



A vertical advertisement for the UK Science & Innovation Network. At the top is the Union Jack flag. Below it, the text "govuk/ukti" is visible. A small line of text reads "Model plant species Arabidopsis thaliana John Innes Centre". The main text "SCIENCE IS GREAT" is in large, bold, white letters, with "GREAT" in a red box. Below this, "BRITAIN" is written in smaller white letters. The background is a close-up of a white and yellow flower with a magnifying glass over it. At the bottom, a text box reads: "Using innovative techniques, John Innes Centre scientists are studying model plant species to analyse the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and agriculture. For world-class science, choose the UK." A small vertical text on the right edge reads "© 2015 John Innes Centre".