

# genetic diversity for sustaining agricultural diversity

# Thomas Dubois World Vegetable Center

#### Global Action Plan for Agricultural Diversification (GAPAD)

contribution of agricultural diversification to SDG2 of the UN sustainable development agenda 2030 25 October 2016, Nairobi, kenya



end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

end all forms of malnutrition, including stunting and wasting in children, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons

double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers

ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices

maintain **genetic diversity** of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, and ensure sharing of benefits









World Vegetable Center





desert research center genebank, Egypt



national genebank, Philippines



ICARDA genebank, Syria

#### putting food on the table, year-round



Regions » U.S.   Africa   Americas   Asia   China   Europe   Middle East   Opinion								
'Tomato crisis' spreads panic in Nigeria								
By Jacopo Prisco, for CNN Image: Composition of the composition of t								
BBC	Sign in	News	Sport	Weather	Shop	Earth	Travel	M
NEWS								
Home Video	World UK Bus	siness   T	ech S	cience   Ma	agazine	Enterta	ainment & /	Arts

Nigeria's Kaduna state declares 'tomato emergency'





### putting food on the table, year-round







zero-energy evaporative cooler



sundrier

# during the last 100,000 years...



# ...anno 2016





Source: FAO, 1995

	protein	vitamin A	iron	folate	zinc	calcium	vitamin E
RNI for pregnant women	g	µg RE	mg	μg	mg	mg	mg $\alpha$ -TE
(1 <sup>st</sup> trimester)	60	800	30	600	11	1000	7.5
percentage of RNI	%						
rice	0	0	1	2	4	0	0
cassava (root)	2	0	1	5	3	2	0
millet	6	0	2	14	8	0	0
meat (chicken)	37	0	3	1	14	1	3
mungbean	40	2	22	104	24	13	7
vegetable soybean	18	2	13	28	13	4	78
cabbage	3	1	1	10	2	4	2
tomato	2	18	1	3	2	1	7
slippery cabbage	6	106	5	30-177	11	18	58
moringa leaves	7	146	11	49	5	10	65
amaranth	9	160	6	31	6	32	17
jute mallow	10	198	12	21	0	36	36
nightshade	8	101	13	10	9	21	28
vegetable cowpea leaves`	8	193	6	27	3	54	101

# RNI source: FAO/WHO 2004; nutrient data source: USDA nutrient database, WorldVeg

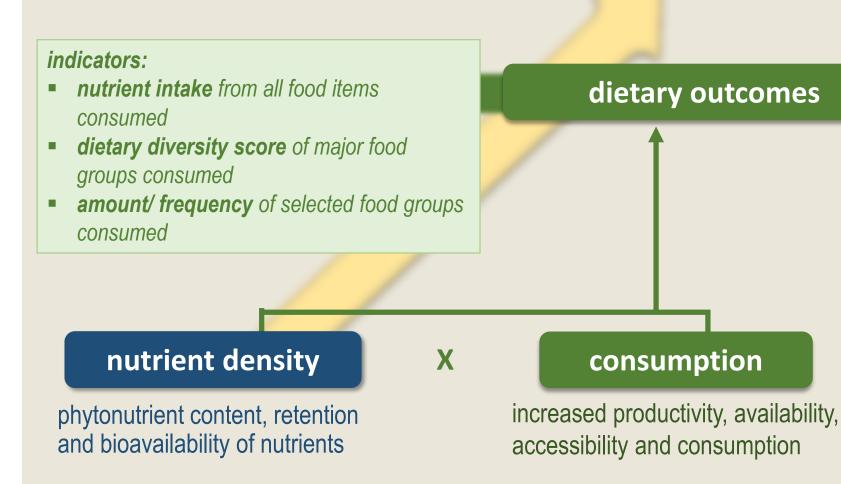
nutrient density

#### nutritional outcomes

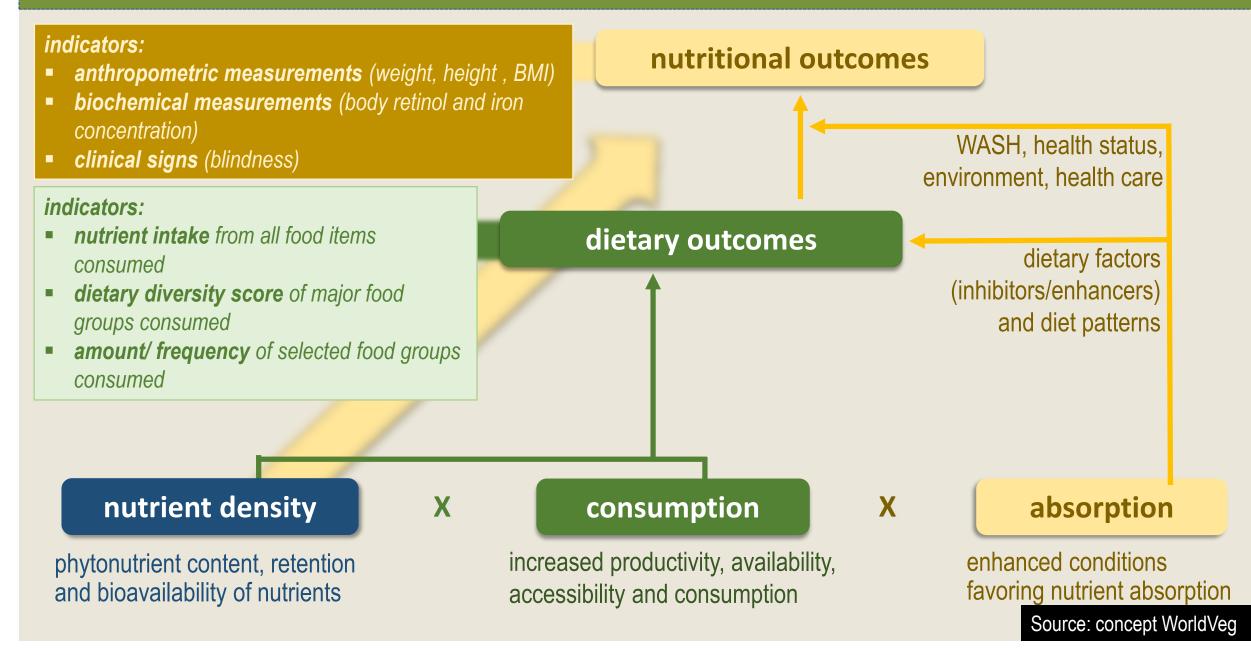
#### nutrient density



#### nutritional outcomes



Source: concept WorldVeg



## increasing productivity and income

#### net income/ha (USD) from different vegetables in Tanzania

crop	Arusha	Dar es Salaam	Dodoma	Morogoro	Tanga	all regions
tomato	1,603		1,686			1,644
amaranth	4,965	3,302	2,773	2,274	841	2,975
African eggplant	2,679	-	1,017	3,063	491	1,444
African nightshade	8,712	1,629	600	331	1,311	4,196
okra	-	2,224	227	9,090	3,912	3,912
vegetable cowpea	614	2,643	53	1,566	1,566	1,708
sweetpotato leaf	1,372	1,591	1,067	1,113	123	1,253
pumpkin leaf	-	1,017	769	203	-	2,832



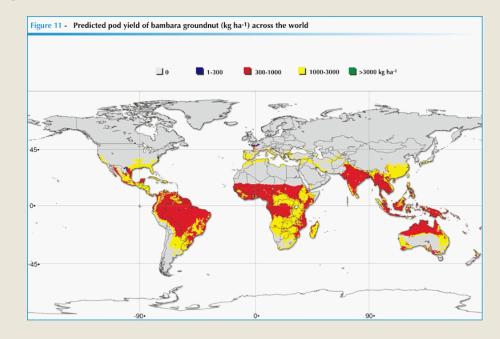
Ilala central market in Dar es Salaam

vegetable market in Arusha

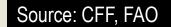
# increasing resilience

# bambara groundnut (*Vigna subterranea*)









# increasing resilience

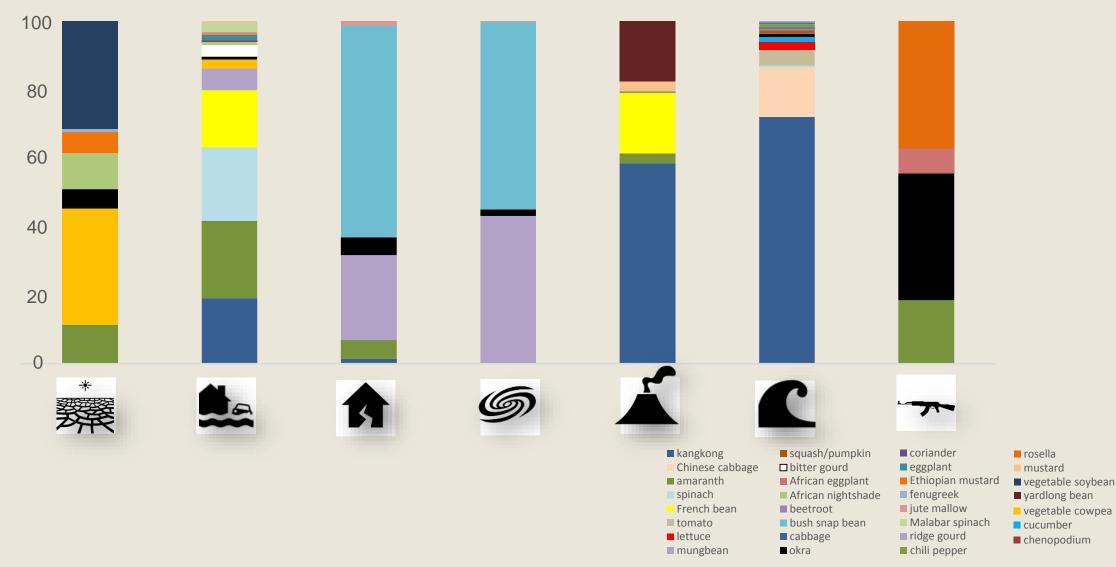


# increasing resilience

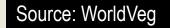




#### emergency targeting: % of vegetable seeds (kg)







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