While the biofortified variety Chakti was released for commercial cultivation in West Africa in 2018, it has also been tested in more than ten locations including Niger, Nigeria, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Senegal on 10,000 farmers’ fields.

Senegal reported an adoption of 1200 ha of CHAKTI during the 2019 rainy season. USAID in Senegal is further promoting CHAKTI for the nutritional enhancement of school children.

Iron deficit diets cause anemia which is a significant public health concern, especially among women and children in Africa. Lack of iron can impair cognitive and physical development, severely impacting women, children and infants who are the main ‘at-risk’ groups. As a Stage 4 and a Maturity level 3 innovation, this biofortified variety of millet has been taken up by users where it is contributing to increasing food security and nutrition levels in women and children. Policy and/or practice changes influenced by these innovative crop variety have led to adoption or impacts at scale or beyond the direct CGIAR sphere of influence.