

THE 2021 SECOND GLOBAL SUMMIT ON FOOD FORTIFICATION VIRTUAL SERIES

#FUTUREFORTIFIED

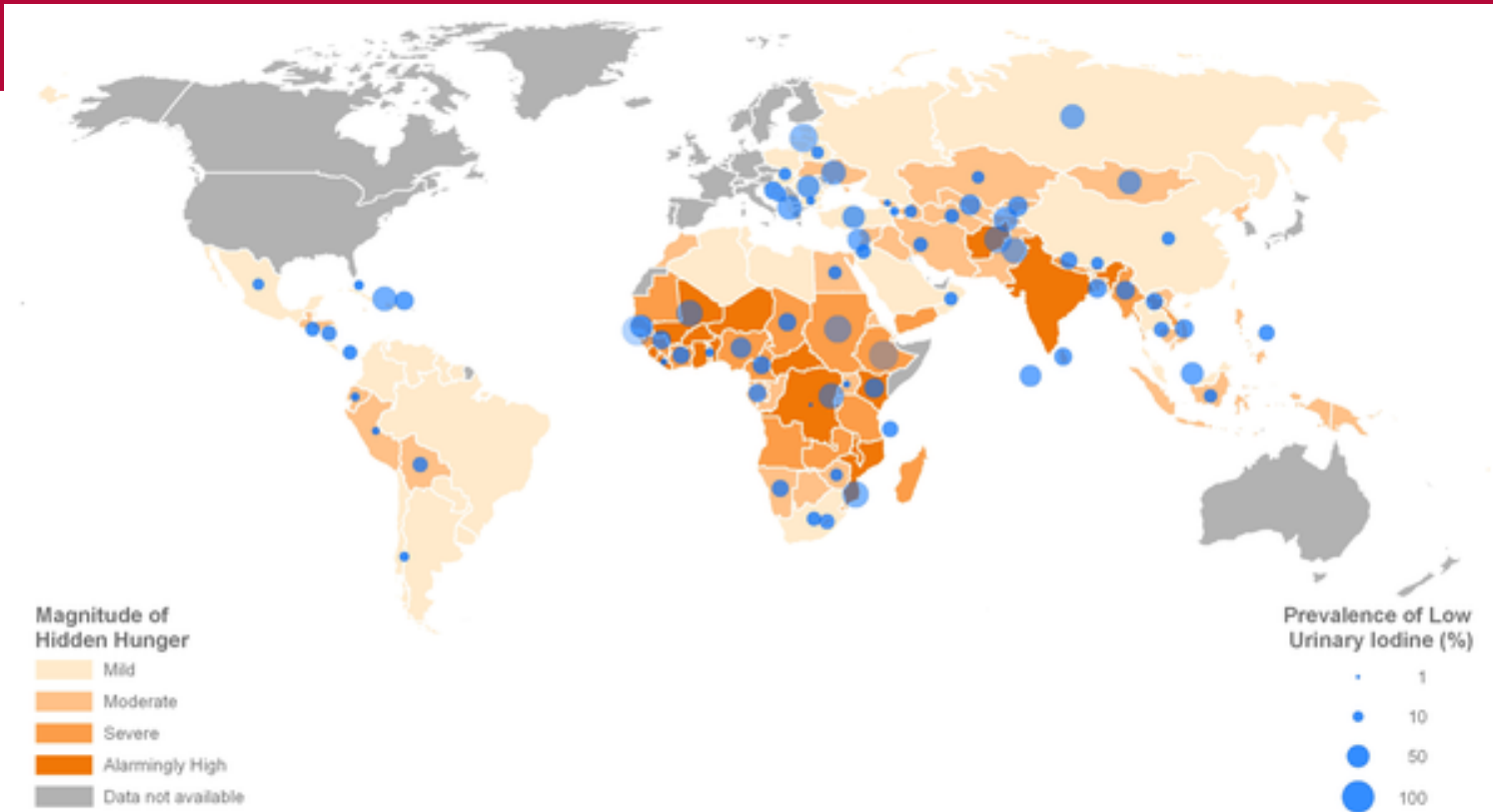


Global Status of Rice Fortification

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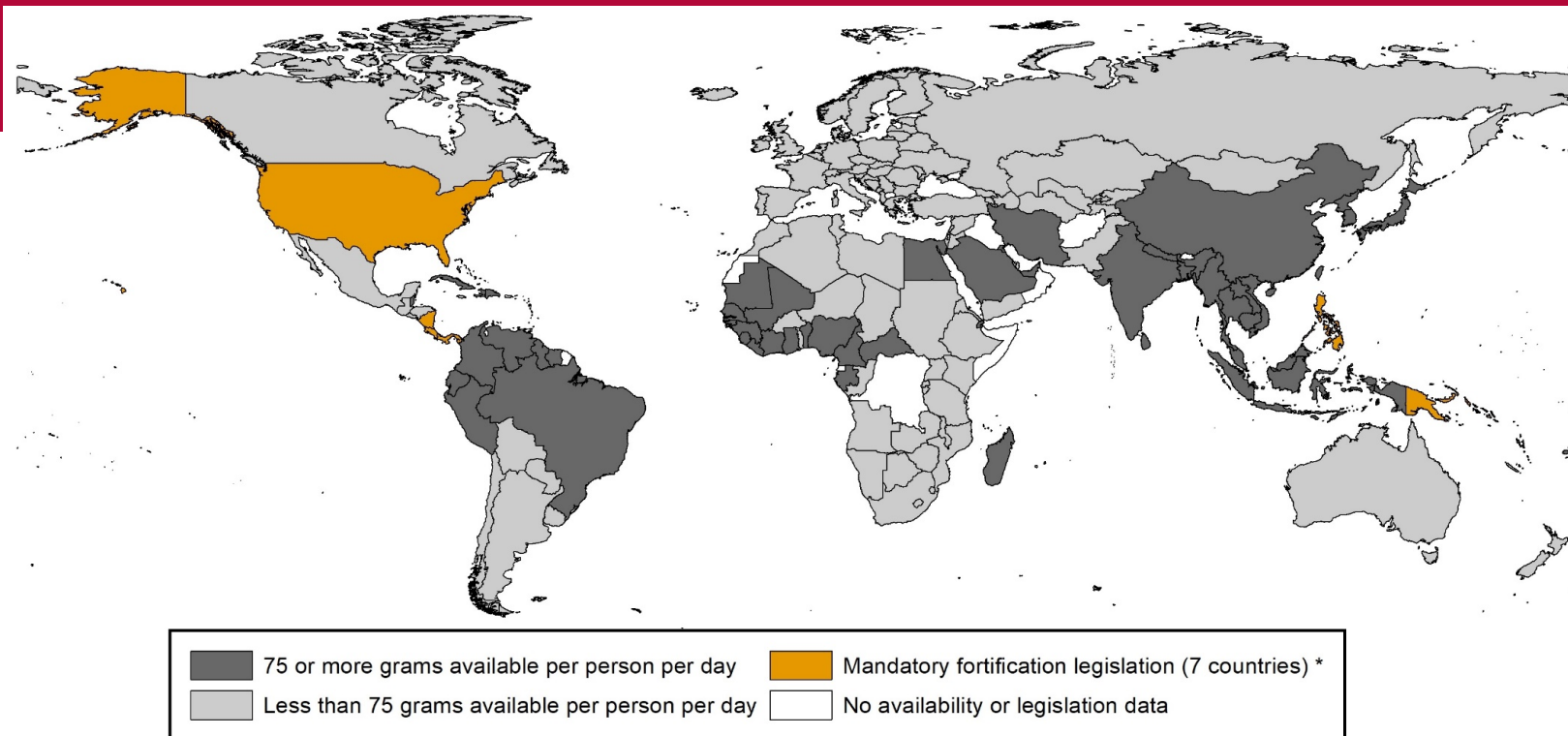


Two billion people suffer from micronutrient deficiencies



Muthayya S, Rah JH, Sugimoto JD, Roos FF, Kraemer K, et al. (2013) The Global Hidden Hunger Indices and Maps: An Advocacy Tool for Action. PLOS ONE 8(6): e67860. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0067860> <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0067860>

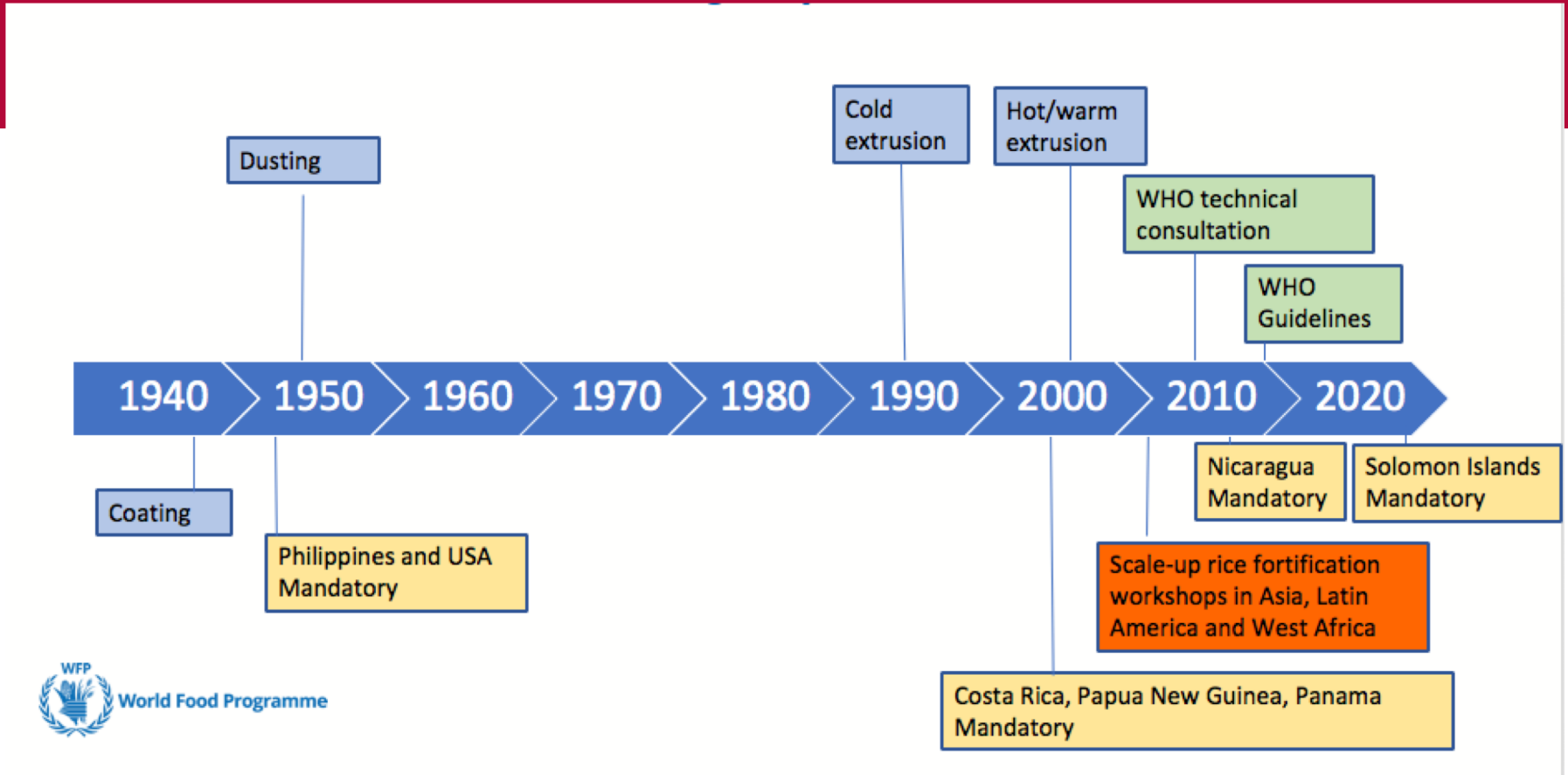
Rice availability and fortification legislation



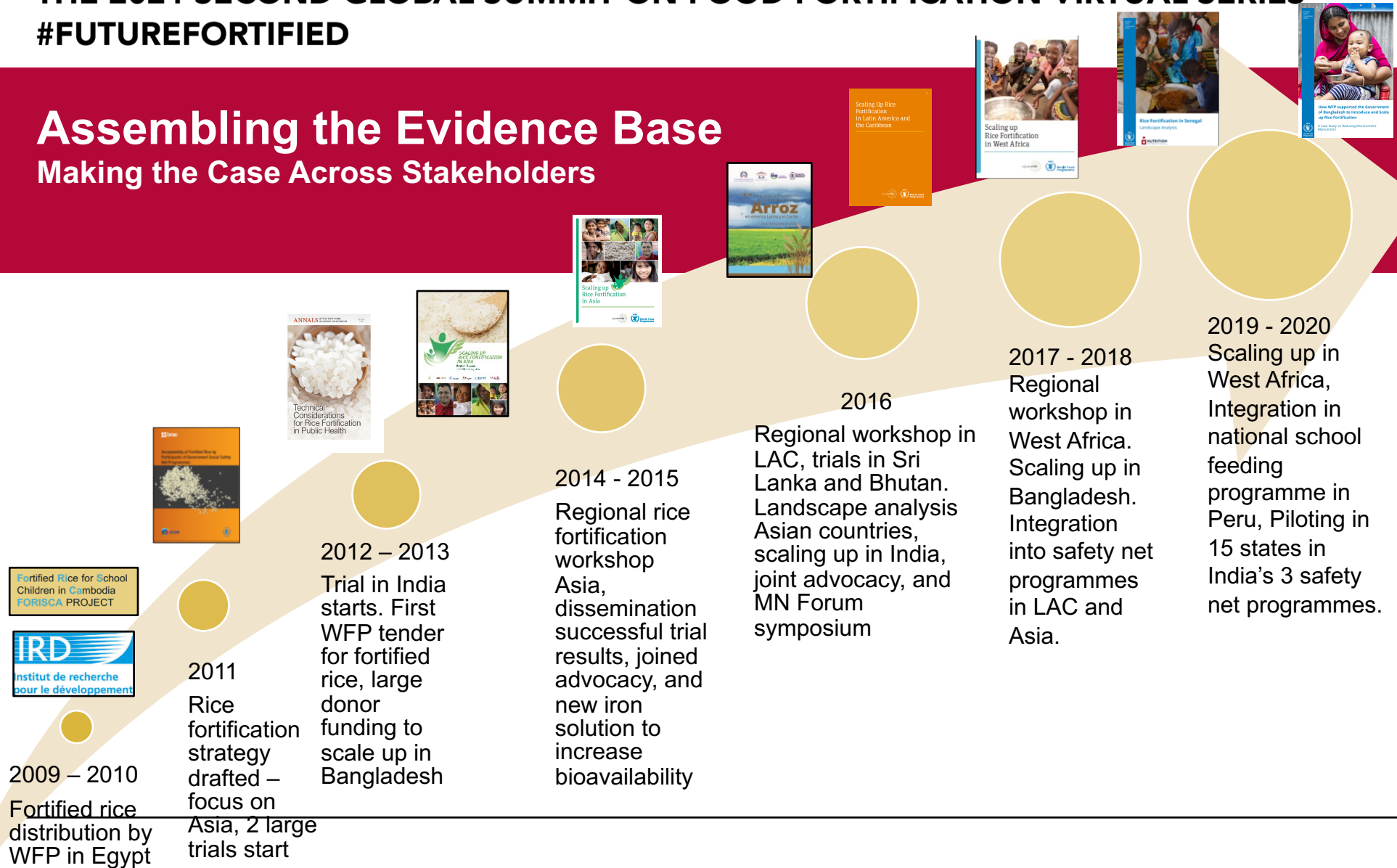
* Legislation has the effect of mandating grain fortification with at least iron or folic acid. This does not reflect how much grain is available in that country. Grain availability data from the Food and Agriculture Organization (2013 data accessed in January 2019). Legislation status from the Food Fortification Initiative (www.FFInetwork.org).

January 2019

Rice fortification has come a long way since the 1930s



Assembling the Evidence Base
Making the Case Across Stakeholders



Fortified Rice for School Children in Cambodia FORISCA PROJECT

IRD Institut de recherche pour le développement

2009 – 2010 Fortified rice distribution by WFP in Egypt



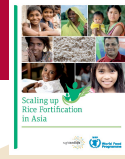
2011 Rice fortification strategy drafted – focus on Asia, 2 large trials start



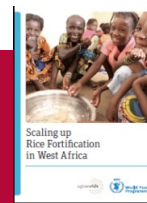
2012 – 2013 Trial in India starts. First WFP tender for fortified rice, large donor funding to scale up in Bangladesh



2014 - 2015 Regional rice fortification workshop Asia, dissemination successful trial results, joined advocacy, and new iron solution to increase bioavailability



2016 Regional workshop in LAC, trials in Sri Lanka and Bhutan. Landscape analysis Asian countries, scaling up in India, joint advocacy, and MN Forum symposium



2017 - 2018 Regional workshop in West Africa. Scaling up in Bangladesh. Integration into safety net programmes in LAC and Asia.



2019 - 2020 Scaling up in West Africa, Integration in national school feeding programme in Peru, Piloting in 15 states in India's 3 safety net programmes.



Fortified Rice Delivery Options

Mandatory fortification

- Required by national law in general for locally produced Rice and importations. In some countries only imports have been mandated where local production is still low.
- Legislation and standards needed
- Enforcement
- High potential for public health impact

Voluntary fortification

- Producer decision
- Legislation not needed
- National standards sometimes available
- Usually low impact on public health except among a subset of consumers

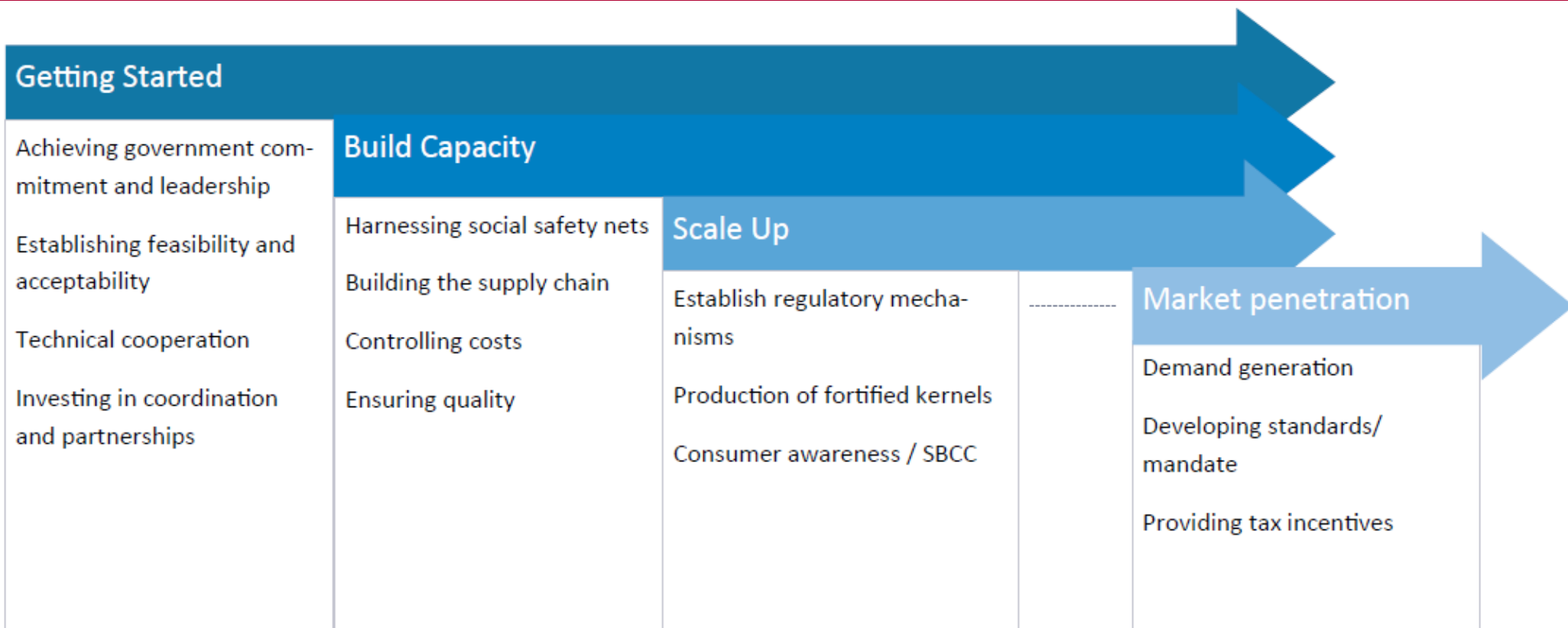
Social Safety Nets

- Through social protection programs
- May be required under national policies or regulations and in those cases, standards needed
- High impact on beneficiaries of social safety net programs

Retail markets

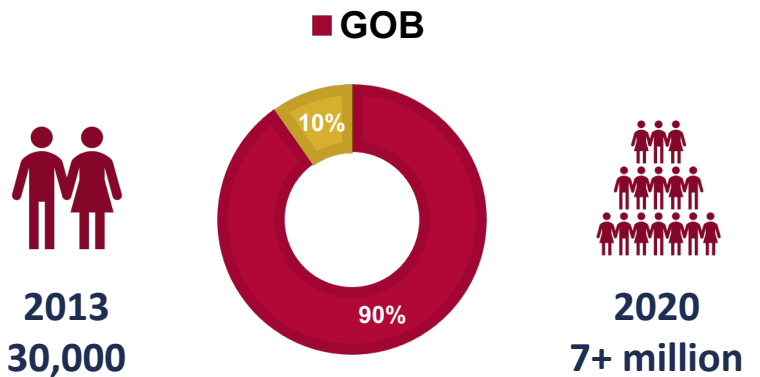
- Through commercial retail market
- Requires demand creation initiatives
- Option for additional support via cash-based transfers or voucher programmes

Critical steps for scaling up rice fortification



Example from Bangladesh: transitioning from social safety nets to retail outlets

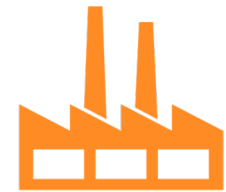
2020 Facts and Figures



Receiving fortified rice through large scale *social safety net programmes and retail channels*



7 Rice Premix Kernel
Factories operational



70+ blending units
operational



1 national lab testing
all 6 micronutrients

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