

INTRODUCTION TO RICE FORTIFICATION

Peiman Milani

Project Director

Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition

PATH

pmilani@path.org

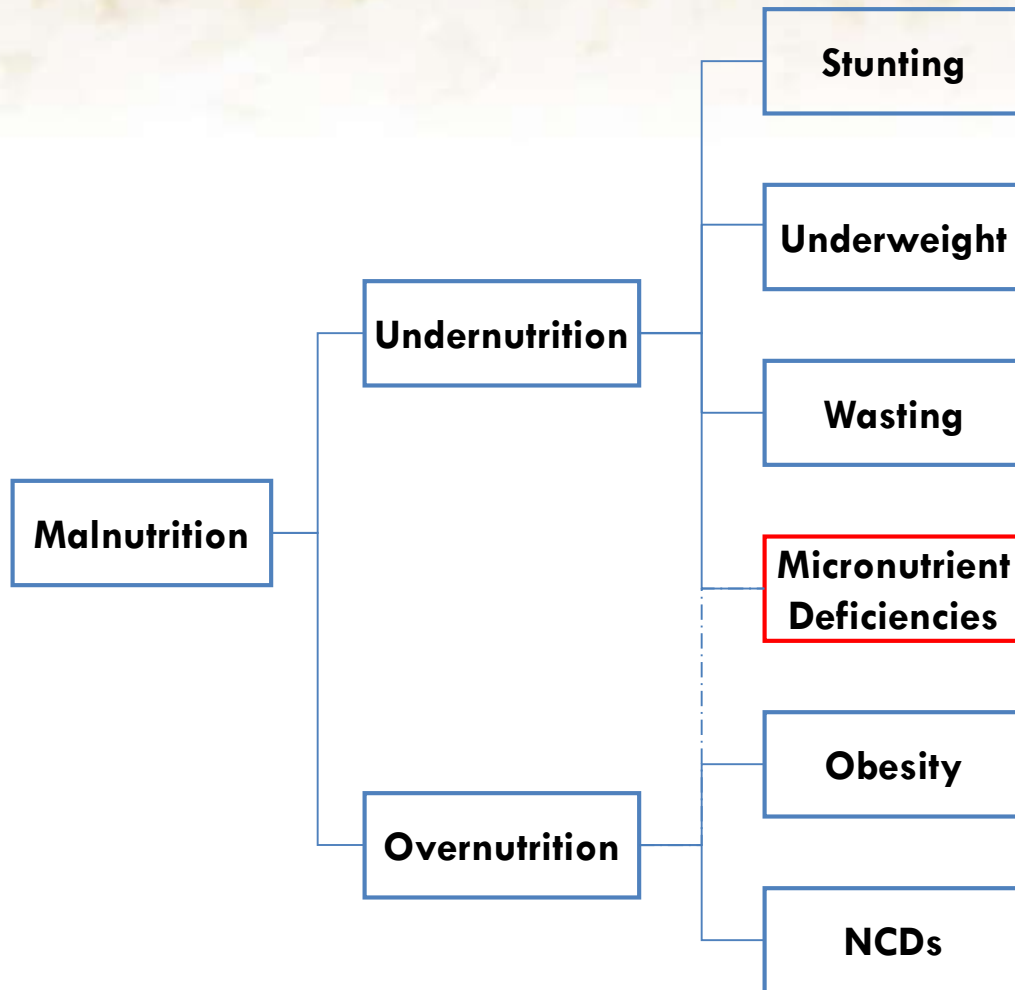


**SCALING UP
RICE FORTIFICATION
IN ASIA**

Bangkok, September 16-19, 2014



The Big Picture of Malnutrition



NCDs: Non-communicable diseases

Micronutrient deficiencies place a heavy burden on the health and economy of nations

2 billion

People worldwide suffering from micronutrient deficiencies¹

-11%

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) lost in Asia and Africa as a result of undernutrition⁶

136,000

Yearly deaths of women and children due to iron-deficiency anemia⁴

190 million

Preschoolers affected by vitamin A deficiency²

300,000

Global birth defects due to maternal folate deficiency⁵

1.1 million

Yearly deaths due to vitamin A and zinc deficiencies³

45%

Child deaths caused by undernutrition³

¹Mason JB, Lotfi M, Dalmiya N, et al. Current Progress in the Control of Vitamin A, Iodine, and Iron Deficiencies. *The Micronutrient Report*. Ottawa, Canada, 2001.

²Allen L, de Benoist B, Dary O, Hurrell R, eds. *Guidelines on food fortification with micronutrients*. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations; 2006.

³Prof Robert E Black MD, Prof Cesar G Victora MD, Prof Susan P Walker PhD, Prof Zulfiqar A Bhutta PhD, Prof Parul Christian DrPH, Mercedes de Onis MD, Prof Majid Ezzati PhD, Prof Sally Grantham-McGregor FRCP, Prof Joanne Katz ScD, Prof Reynaldo Martorell PhD, Prof Ricardo Uauy PhD, the Maternal and Child Nutrition Study Group. Maternal and child undernutrition and overweight in low-income and middle-income countries. *The Lancet* . 3 August 2013; Vol. 382, Issue 9890: Pages 427-451.

⁴Investing in the future: A united call to action on vitamin and mineral deficiencies. Global Report 2009, Micronutrient Initiative.

⁵Guidelines for Food Fortification with Micronutrients, WHO/FAO, 2006.

⁶Ending Undernutrition: Our Legacy to the Post 2015 Generation. Lawrence Haddad, IDS in partnership with the Children's Investment Fund Foundation.

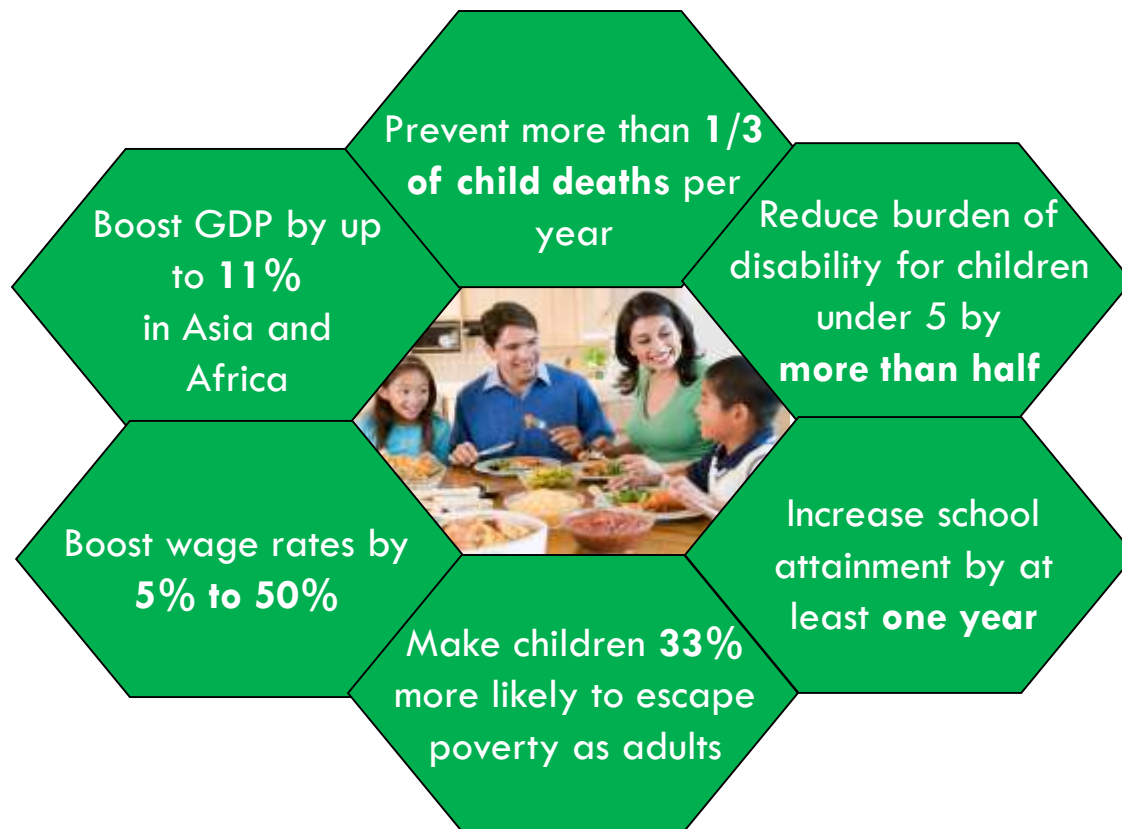
Addressing undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies improves health, increases productivity, and promotes economic progress



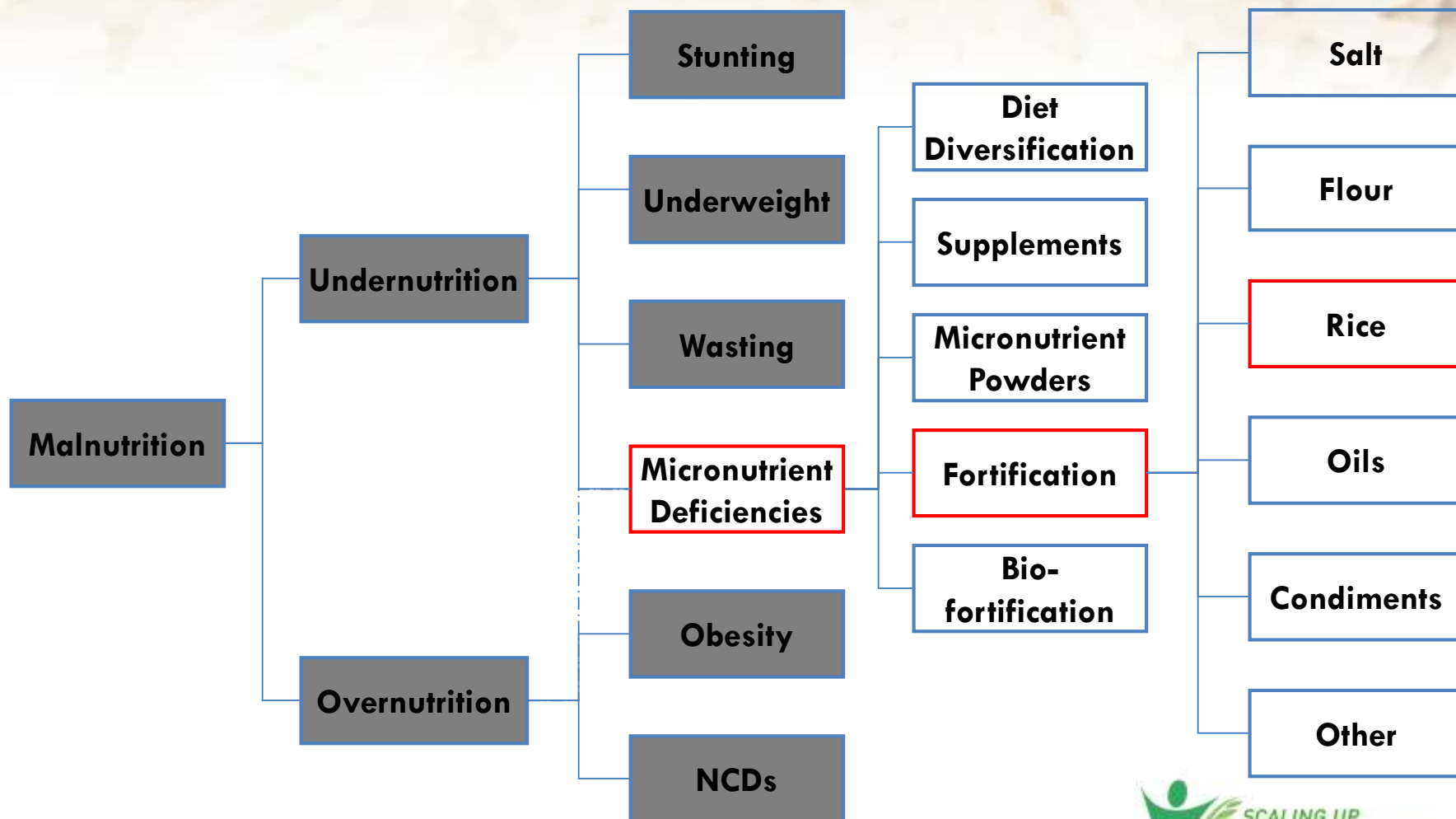
Ending Undernutrition: Our Legacy to the Post 2015 Generation

Lawrence Haddad, IDS in partnership with the Children's Investment Fund Foundation

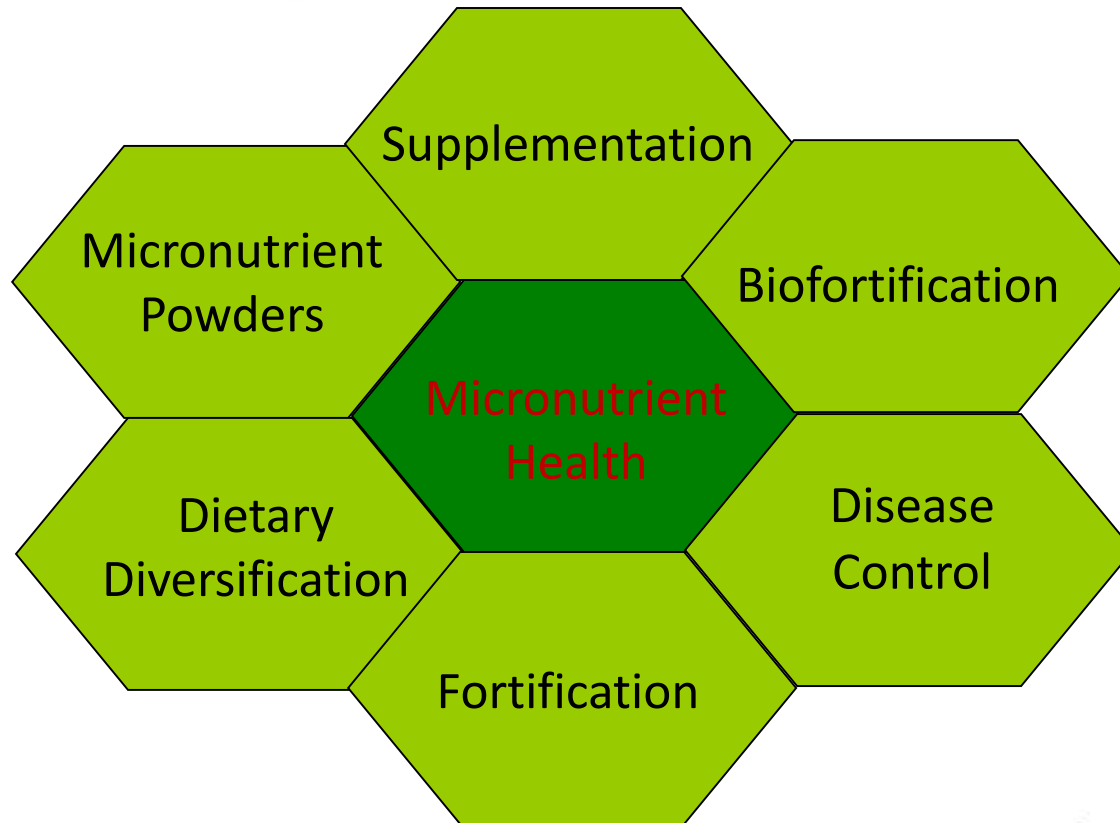
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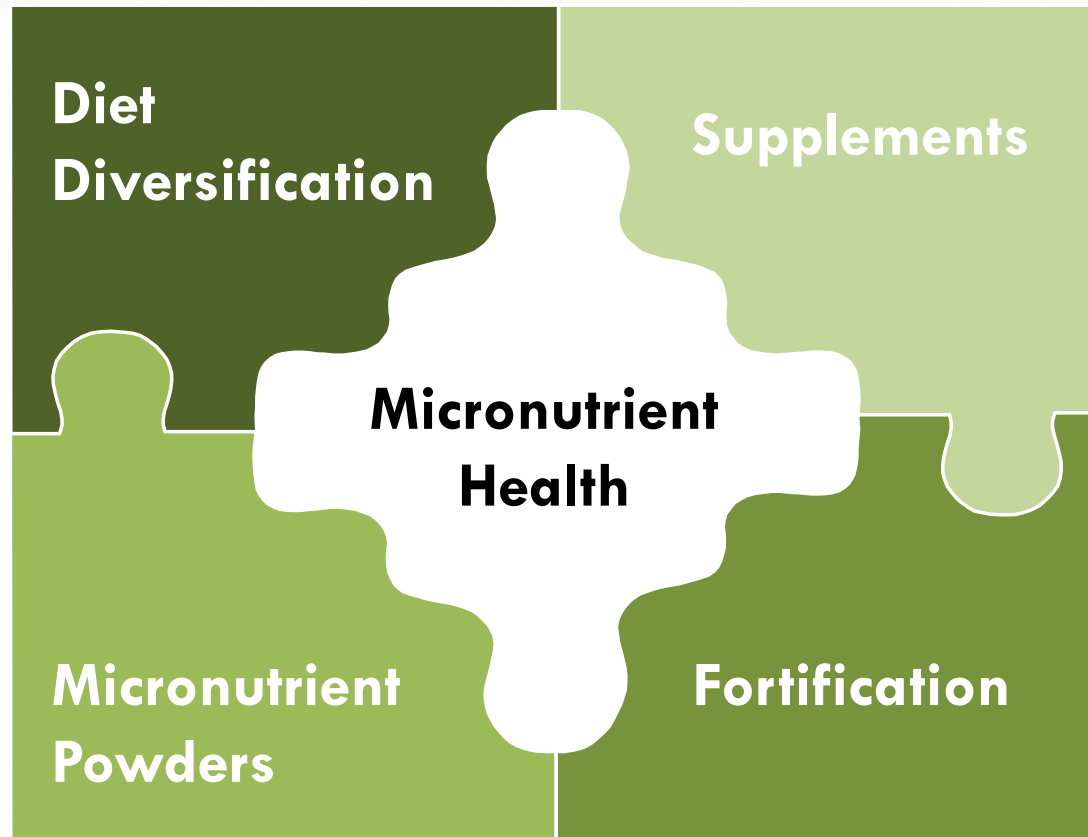
There are various approaches to address micronutrient deficiencies



The best strategy is an integrated approach that includes fortification



The best strategy is an integrated approach that includes fortification



Staple fortification is a proven, cost-effective strategy to improve micronutrient health

- Adopted in developed countries since the early 20th century
- Endorsed by WHO, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, and the World Bank
- Ranked by the Copenhagen Consensus 2012 as one of the highest-return interventions in global development
- Salt and wheat flour fortification are illustrative success stories

Rice is an ideal fortification vehicle in many developing economies

- Staple food for 3 billion people
- Largest source of calories and core component of agriculture and nutrition in most of Asia, Africa, and Latin America (though low in micronutrients)
- Cost-effective in countries combining high per capita consumption and a consolidating rice industry

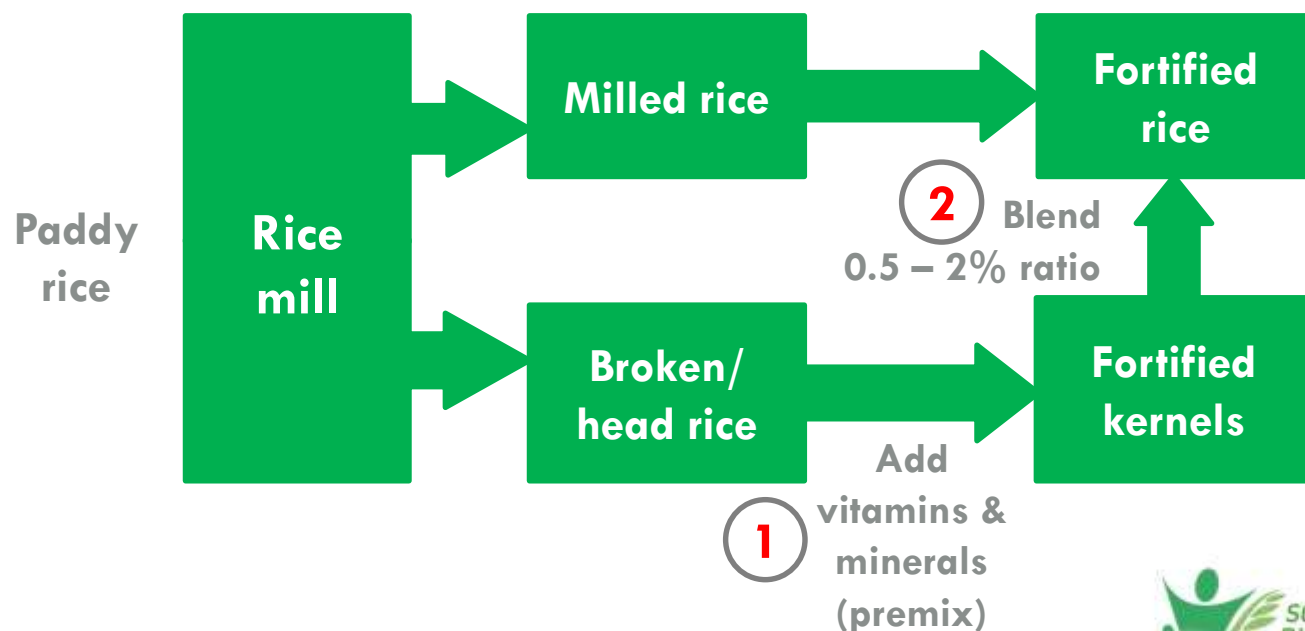


A Few Key Terms

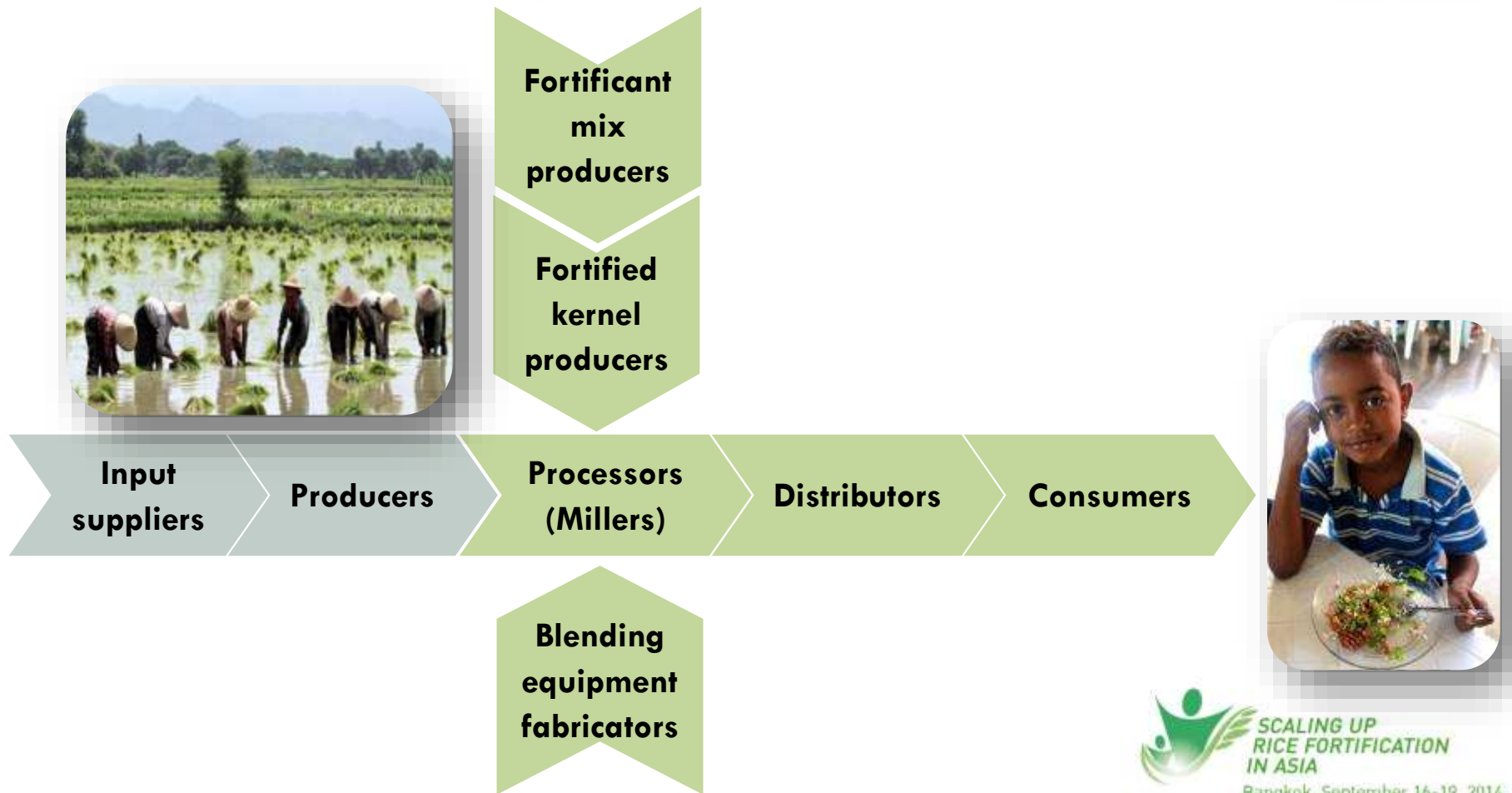
Term	Definition
Fortificant	Selected micronutrient in a particular form to fortify selected food (e.g., rice, flour, salt)
Fortificant mix (premix)	Blend that contains several fortificants (vitamins and minerals)
Fortified kernels	Rice-shaped kernels fortified with the fortificant mix
Fortified rice	Non-fortified rice blended with the fortified kernels (at 0.5 – 2% ratio; typically 1%)

The process to fortify rice comprises two main steps

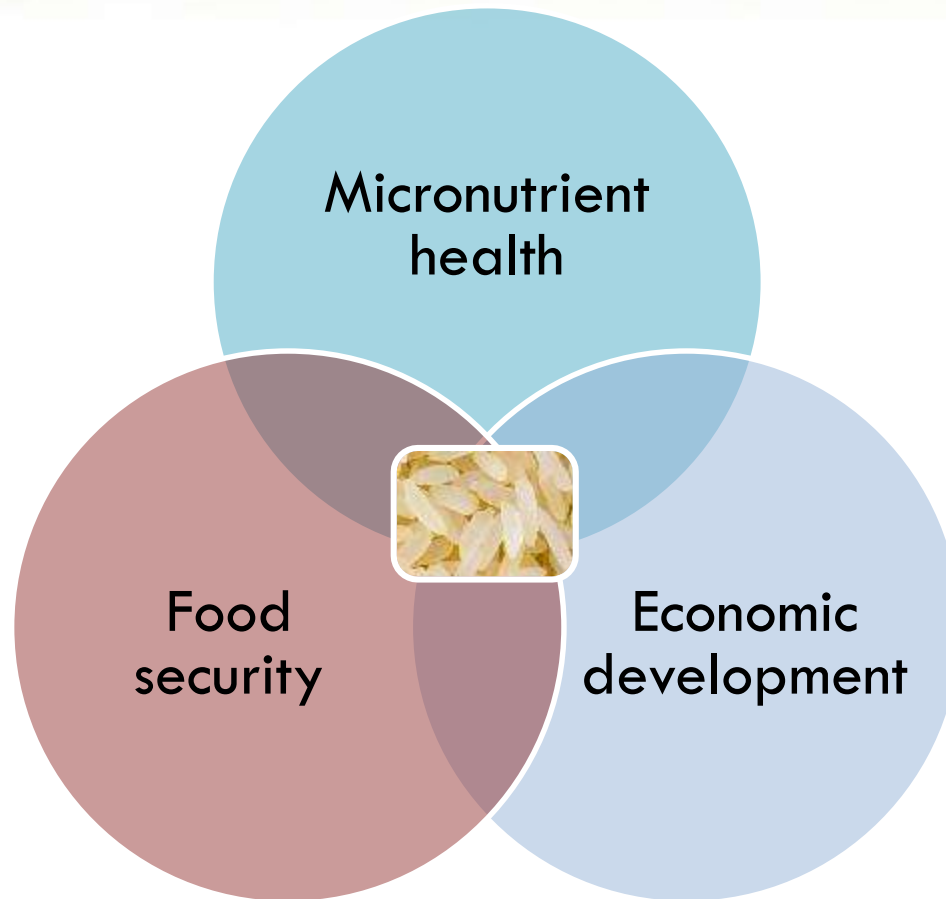
- **Fortifying rice:** making rice more nutritious by adding essential vitamins and minerals
- Fortifying rice is a **two-step process:**



Rice fortification offers opportunity for social and economic impact from field to fork



Rice fortification both addresses nutritional needs and creates economic opportunity



Rice has the potential to fill an obvious gap in current fortification programs

Vitamin and mineral deficiencies are widespread in high rice-consuming countries

Top Rice Consuming Countries

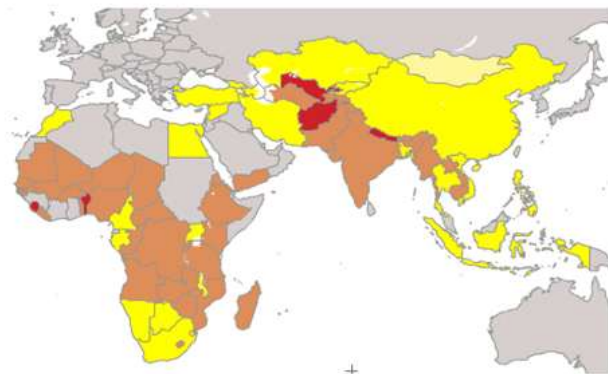


- Very high rice consumption (>400g/person/day)
- High rice consumption (>200g/person/day)

Source: FAO2002

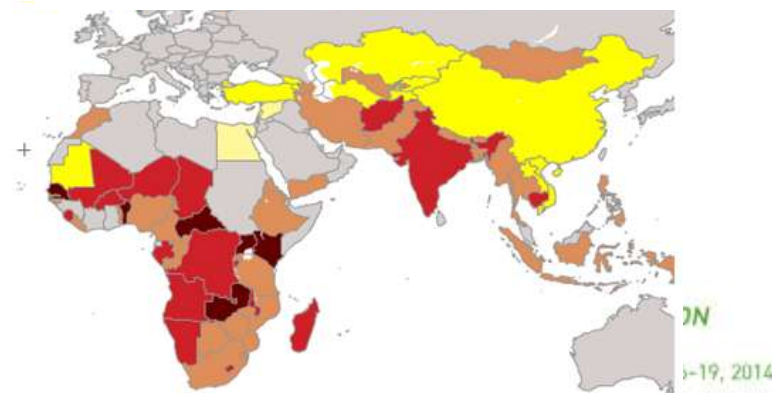
Iron Deficiency, Women age 15-49

0-20% 21-40% 41-60% 61-80% 81-100%



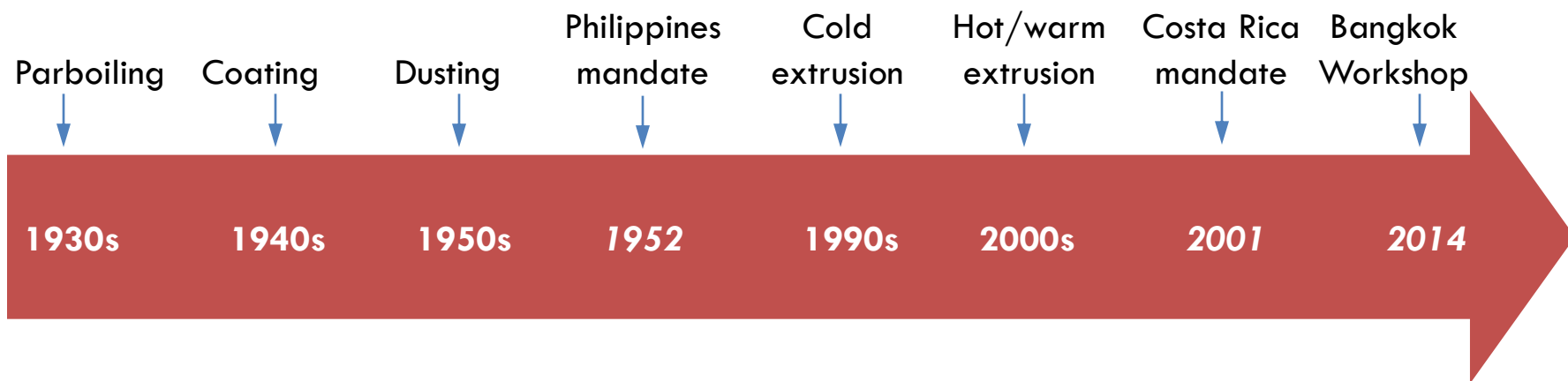
Vitamin A Deficiency, Children under 6

0-10% 11-20% 21-40% 41-60% 61-100%



Source: Vitamin & Mineral Deficiency – a global progress report, UNICEF, MI, 2004

Rice fortification has come a long way since the 1930s



The time to scale up rice fortification in Asia has come

- Rice fortification is a proven and cost-effective strategy to improve health and productivity of large portions of the population
- Fortifying rice – a staple food for more than three billion people – fills a significant gap in the staple food fortification landscape
- The Bangkok Workshop is a golden opportunity for us to accelerate rice fortification scale-up in Asia



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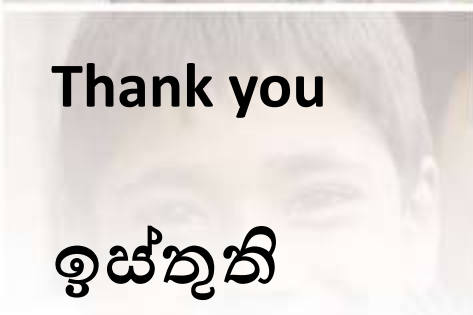
धन्यवाद



धन्यवाद



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Thank you

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Terima kasih

Salamat Po



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