



World Food Programme



## Rice Fortification at WFP

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SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

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**World Food Programme**

## THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME IS THE **2020 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE LAUREATE**

We are the world's largest humanitarian organization, saving lives in emergencies and using food assistance to build a pathway to peace, stability and prosperity for people recovering from conflict, disasters and the impact of climate change.

### WFP IN NUMBERS

**100 MILLION PEOPLE**

in 88 countries

receive assistance from WFP through food or cash distributions in emergencies, nutrition support programmes and participation in activities to build resilience to climate and other shocks.

**5.6K TRUCKS**

100 aircraft and 30 ships

are on the go on any given day, enabling WFP to prevent people from falling into famine and deliver vital food and other assistance to those who need it the most.

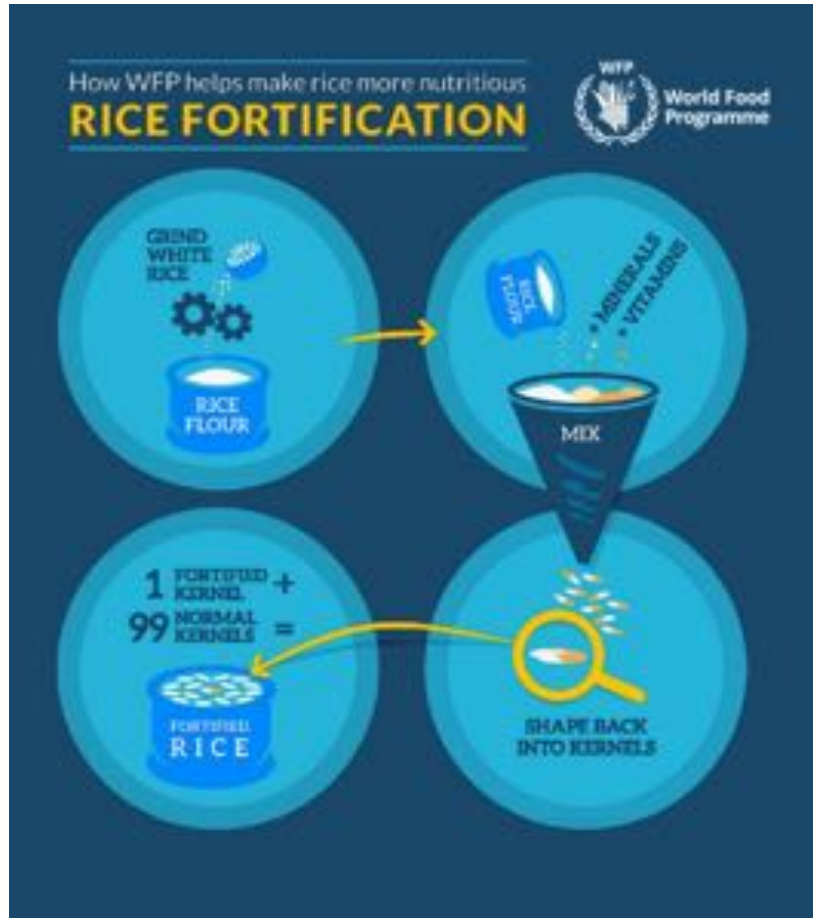
**17.3 MILLION CHILDREN**

in 59 countries

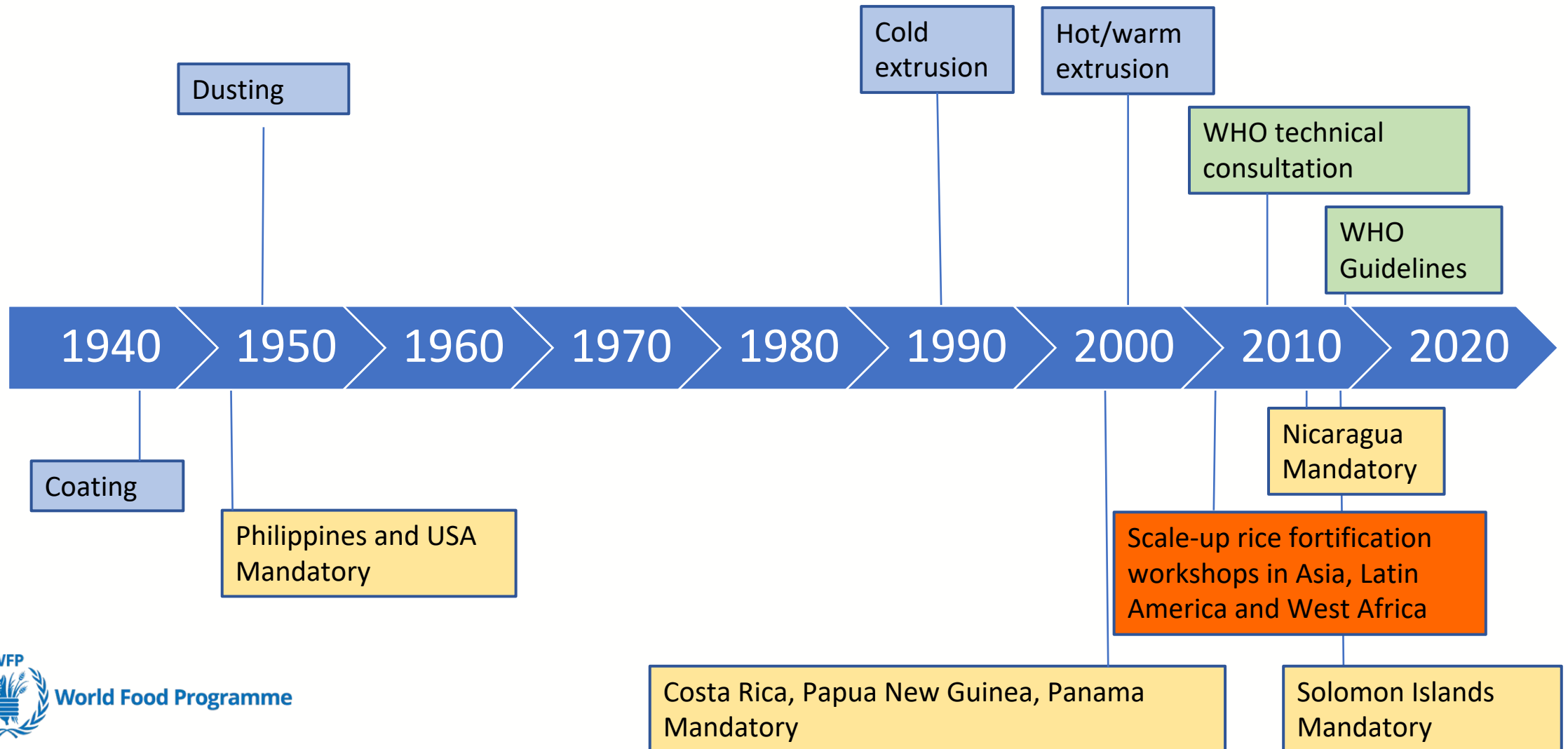
receive nutritious meals from WFP, which allow them to concentrate on their learning and develop their full potential.



# Rice Fortification with Multiple Micronutrients



# Rice fortification has come a long way since the 1930s



# 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

- More sustainable, further incentive for private sector to invest
- Drives down price
- “Yesterday’s beneficiaries are tomorrow’s consumers”





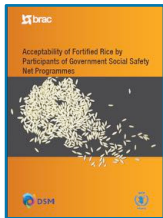
# Assembling the Evidence Base

## Making the Case for Rice Fortification

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



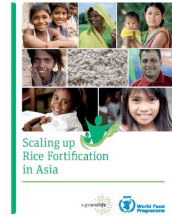
2011  
Rice fortification strategy drafted – focus on Asia, 2 large trials start



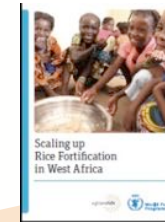
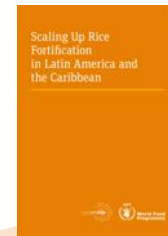
2012 – 2013  
Trial in India starts. First WFP tender for fortified rice, large donor funding to scale up in Bangladesh



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



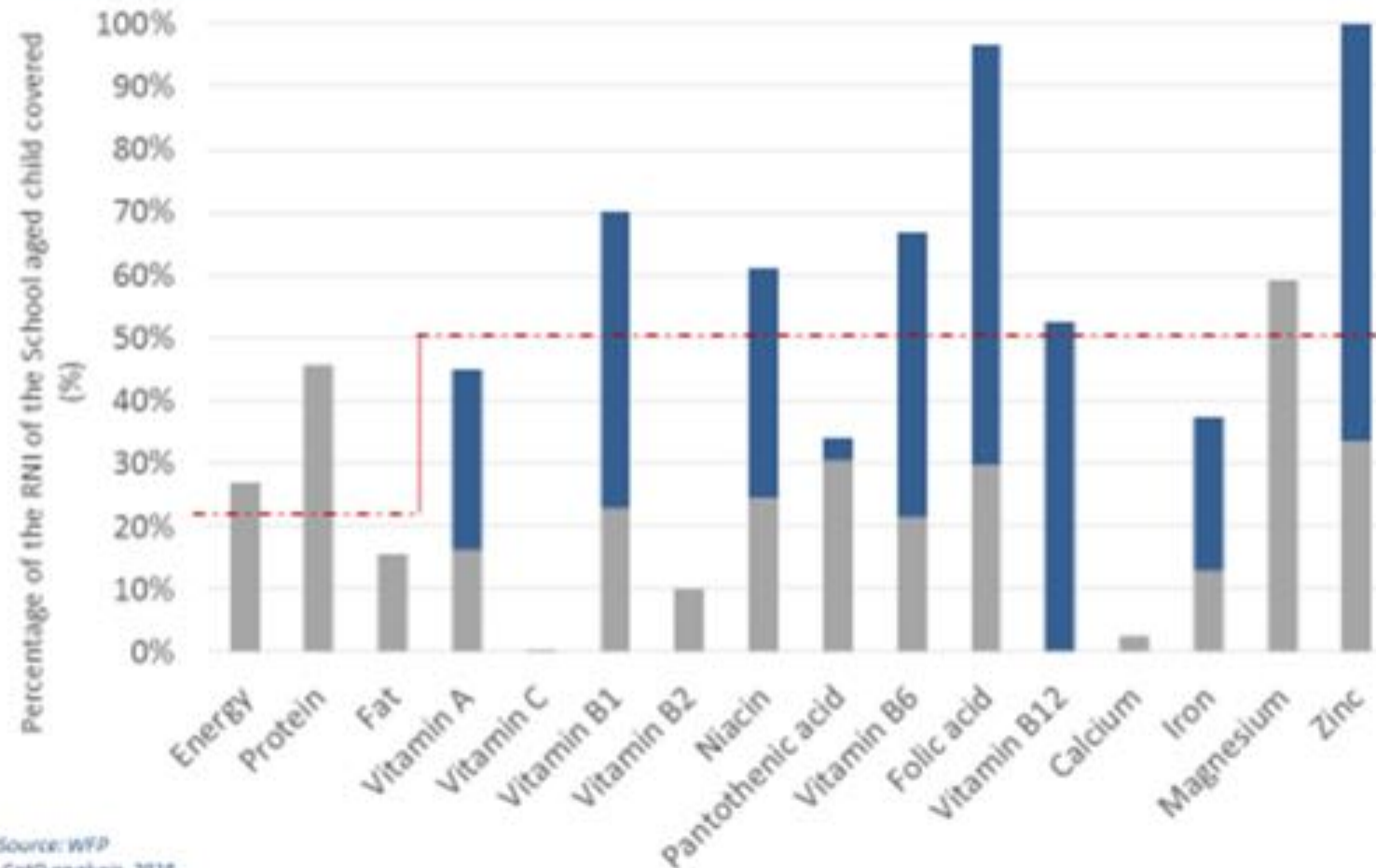
2017 - 2018  
Regional workshop in West Africa. Scaling up in Bangladesh. Integration into safety net programmes in LAC and Asia.



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.

# Nutritional Benefits of Fortified Rice - Example from Madagascar School Feeding Programme

Percentage of the RNI of the child (6-12 years) covered by the current school feeding ration with fortified staples (rice)



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Source: WFP  
CoTo analysis, 2018



