



World Food  
Programme

# Reaching Zero Hunger

By 2030

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

June 2019

An aerial photograph of a large warehouse filled with white sacks. A crane is lifting a sack in the background. Several workers are visible on the floor, some sitting on sacks and others standing. The entire image is overlaid with a blue tint.

# ABOUT WFP





**The World Food Programme (WFP)** is the world's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience. We tackle causes, not just symptoms, by:

- Helping governments develop and implement anti-hunger strategies
- **Helping the most vulnerable people eat more nutritious food**
- Ensuring people have access to food — even in emergencies
- **Helping make food systems in countries more resilient to shocks.**





# STRENGTHENING FOOD SYSTEMS

**Food systems matter profoundly to WFP's work.**

- Many food systems don't work well, often due to conflict, climate and supply chain problems that cause chronic hunger and increase the risk of food emergencies.
- Systemic food assistance can help countries improve the performance of food systems by addressing deep-rooted problems.
- We have been rebuilding ports and enhancing food quality and storage in Somalia; supporting local production of fortified foods in Syria; working to strengthen private retailers in Yemen; repairing roads in South Sudan; and erecting temporary bridges in the flood-stricken areas of Malawi.





# SMALLHOLDERS

**WFP has an enormous range of projects and platforms that empower those furthest behind to sustainably access nutritious food.**

- In the short term, we enable smallholders to meet their immediate food needs while focusing on future resilience by empowering them to create productive assets, such as roads, irrigation systems and farm-land.
- By leveraging WFP's large purchasing power for staple foods to provide smallholders with an entry point into formal markets, farmers are incentivized to produce in higher quantity and better quality.
- At every stage, partnerships and capacity strengthening of local and national entities, farmers organizations and community-based organizations are prioritized.

# PRO-SMALLHOLDER INTERVENTIONS

## Purchase-Driven Support

### Public demand

- Purchase for Progress (P4P) / Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS)
- Home-grown School Meals (HGSM)

### Private demand

- Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA)

## Theme-Based Support

### Livelihood-oriented

- Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)
- Rural Resilience Initiative (R4)

### Supply chain-oriented

- Post-Harvest Loss (PHL) Initiative
- Logistics

### Nutrition-oriented

- Nutrition-specific measures
- Nutrition-sensitive measures

## Cross-cutting activities:

Three-Pronged Approach (3PA); Gender analysis; Vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM); Market analysis; Food safety and quality control and improvement; National capacity development; Institutional innovation and policy reform.







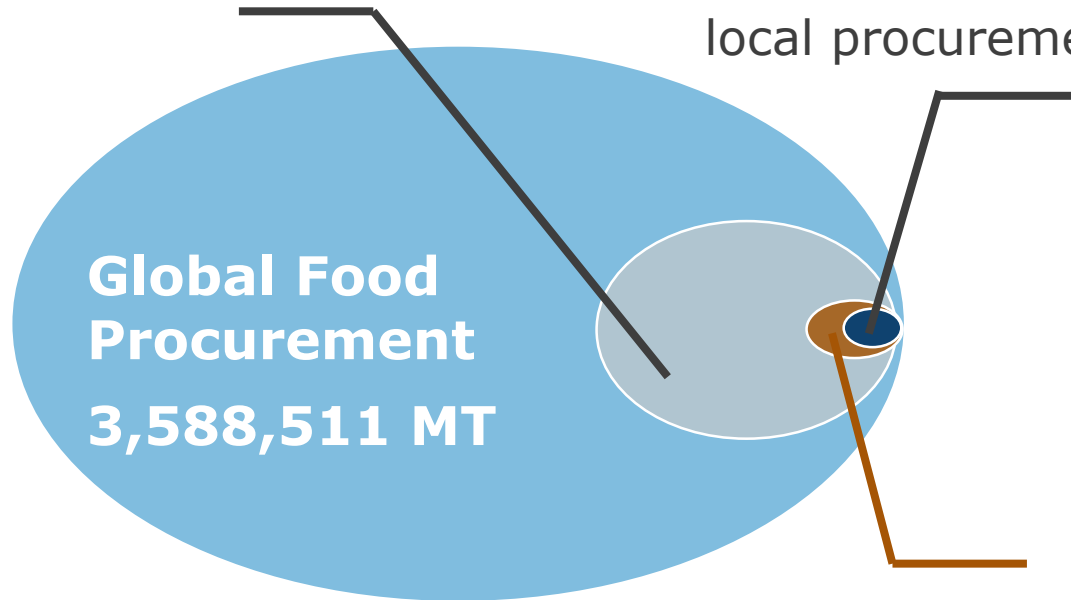
**WFP'S INTERVENTION  
ON RICE VALUE CHAIN  
IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

# WFP'S FOOD PROCUREMENT in 2018

**10%** of food procurement is **Rice**

364,772 MT

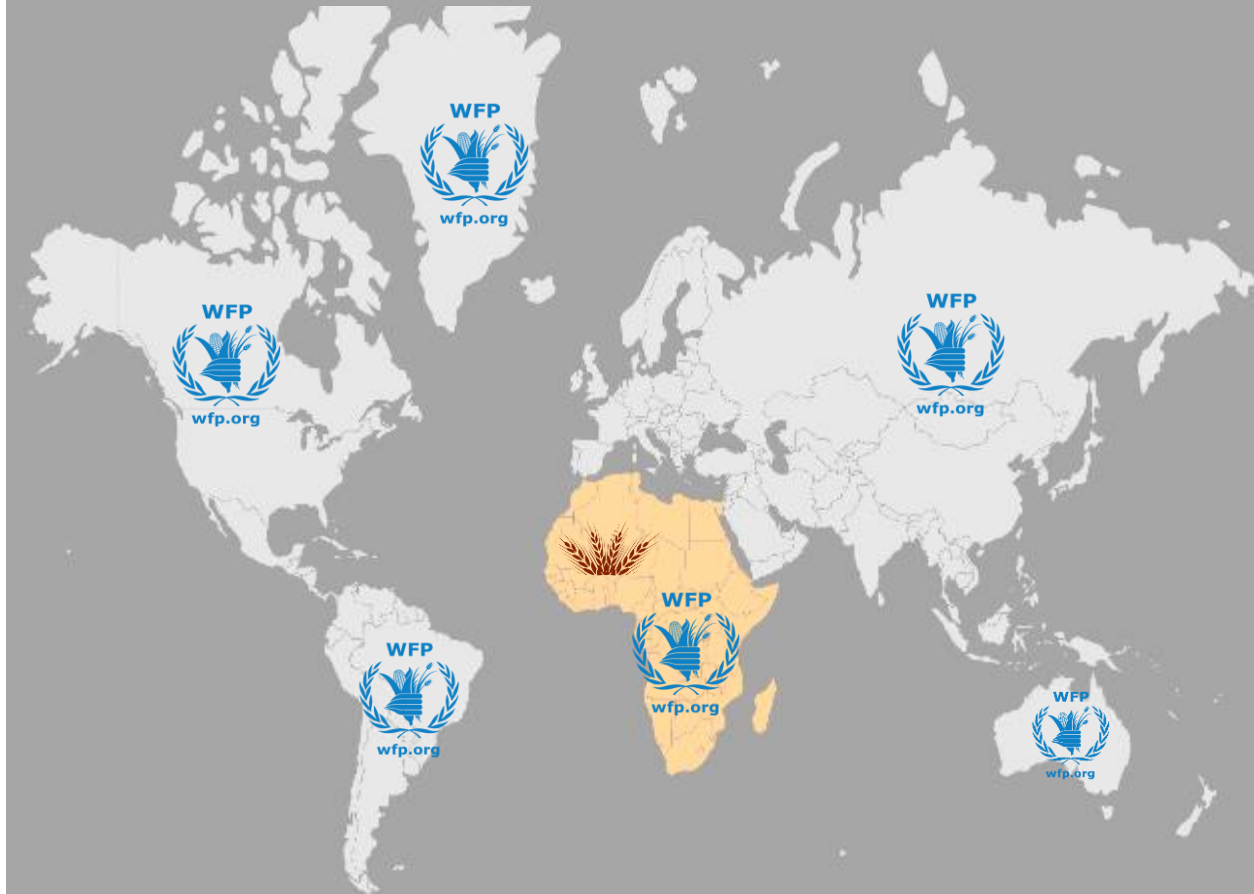
**51%** from local procurement



**6.3%** Rice

from African countries

23,007 MT



Cameroon, Egypt, Burundi, Madagascar, Central Africa Rep., Guinea, Mali, Mozambique, Liberia, DRC and Burkina Faso.



# Country example in 2018

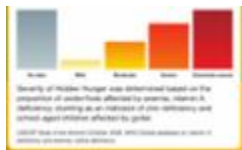
## Integrated pro-smallholder activities in Guinea

- **16 groups, 735 beneficiaries, 66% women**, received support on the **climate change smart agriculture**.
- The parboiling unions which included **1,782 members, 80% women**, **strengthened management skills and food quality**, and **promoted access to the market**.
- WFP **supported 11 rice unions** and allowed their rice production to go through an agency that tested and validated the quality of rice.
- WFP **purchased 1,144 mt of local parboiled rice** at a competitive price.
- **30 school canteen** management committees received e-vouchers to **purchase local parboiled rice from rice unions**.



# Why Rice fortification in West Africa

## Hidden Hunger



## Rice Consumption



75 or more grams available per person per day  
 Less than 75 grams available per person per day

## Daily Rice Consumption Gram/per Person/per Day

75 -150 g/p/j

150 - 300 g/p/j

| 75 -150 g/p/j | 150 - 300 g/p/j |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Bénin         | Côte d'Ivoire   |
| Cap-Vert      | Gambie          |
| Ghana         | Guinée          |
| Mauritanie    | Guinée-Bissau   |
| Nigéria       | Liberia         |
|               | Mali            |
|               | Sénégal         |
|               | Sierra Léone    |

Grain available data FAO 2011

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>



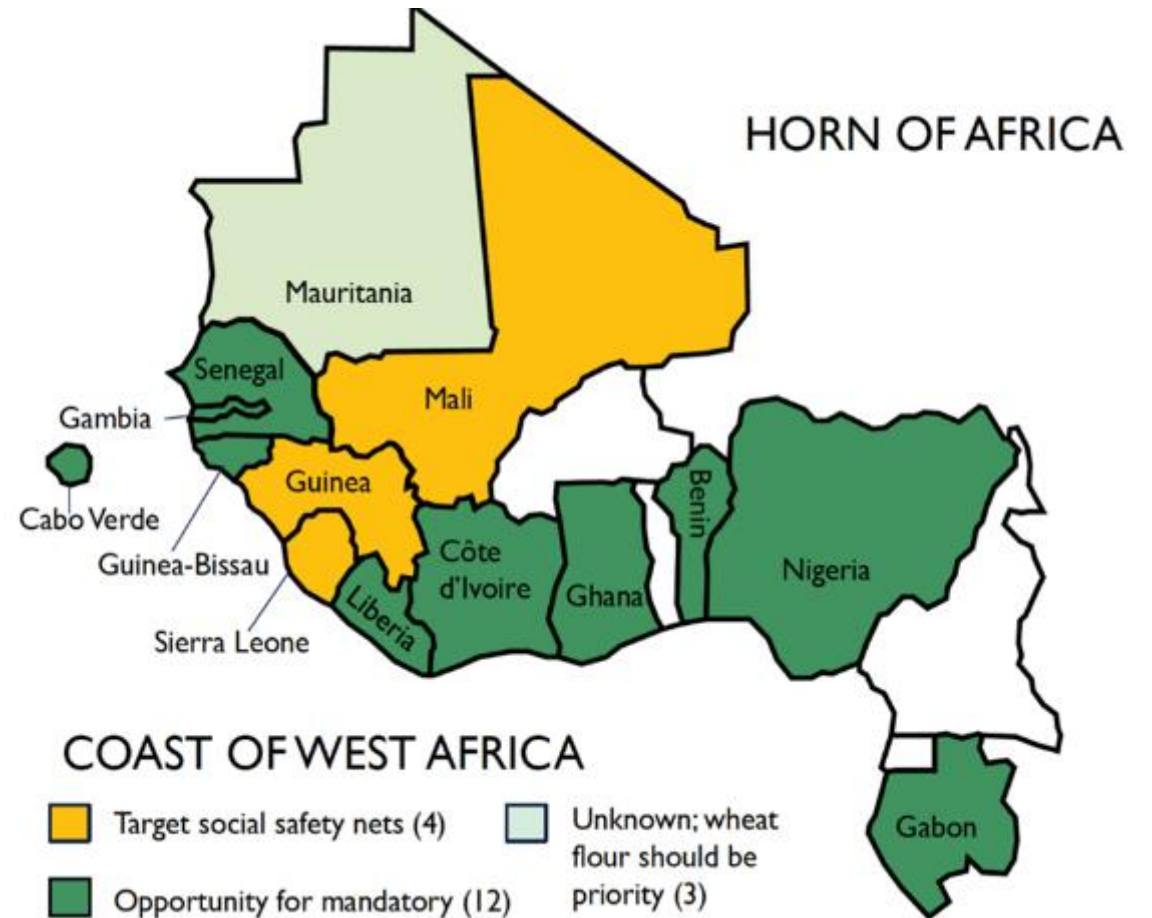
# WFP's Rice Fortification Strategy (in development)

- More than a **decade of experience** with **Rice Fortification**
- Overlap between: **Micronutrient Deficiencies, High Rice Consumption,** and **where WFP sends 300,000 Metric Tonnes of Rice per year**
- **Ambitious Targets: near universal fortification for all in-kind rice donations,** as well as **international and domestically-procured rice within a couple of years**



# Rice Fortification in West Africa 2017-2019

- **Regional Workshop conducted in 2017**
- **Pilot program conducted in Mali integrating fortified Rice in school meals**
  - Fortified Rice very well accepted by the children and caretakers
  - **Total cost per beneficiary/school year = USD 0.94**
  - Cost of local rice is higher than imported rice making fortified local rice potentially less competitive in the market
- **Research in the region identified opportunities in Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire**
  - Legislative and Policy Support
  - Integration of fortified rice into social safety nets (e.g., school feeding)





# Country example in 2018

## Smallholder and Nutrition initiatives in Mali

WFP supported **smallholder farmers to enhance livelihoods and resilience:**

- FFA activities reached 163,000 persons, spread across six regions, 176 community assets were created or rehabilitated;
- SAMS activities supported 41 farmers organisations, covering 64,000 smallholders, focused on post-harvest handling and market access;
- Supported farmers' organisations sold over 2,000 MT to WFP and 20,000 MT to private companies, also linked to schools.

WFP completed the **pilot for rice fortification:**

- Fortified kernels were imported from abroad and blended with local rice, sourced and blended by a local private sector partner.
- 1,500 MT rice were fortified with 8 vitamins and minerals;
- Distributed to all 596 schools supported by WFP, reaching more than 118,000 school children aged 6-12 years with 150 g of fortified rice per day.







Thank You