SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

WFP update

September 2022

WFP
World Food Programme

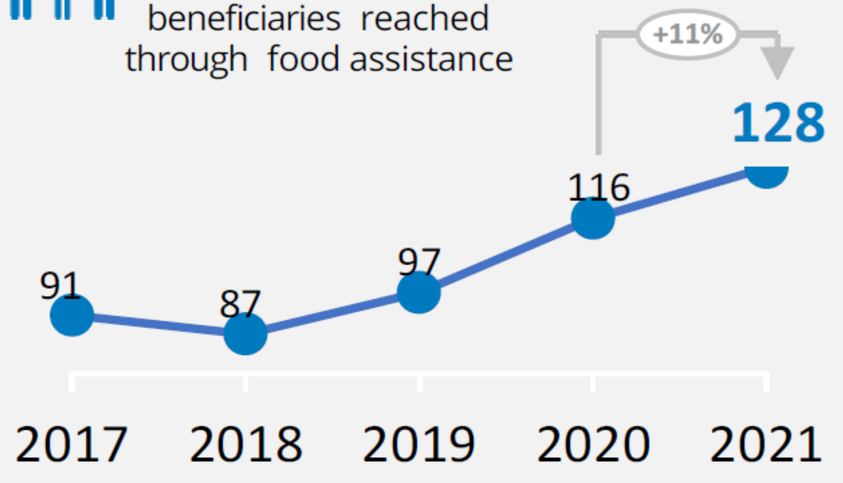
WFP 2021 REACH at a glance

DIRECT BENEFICIARIES REACHED

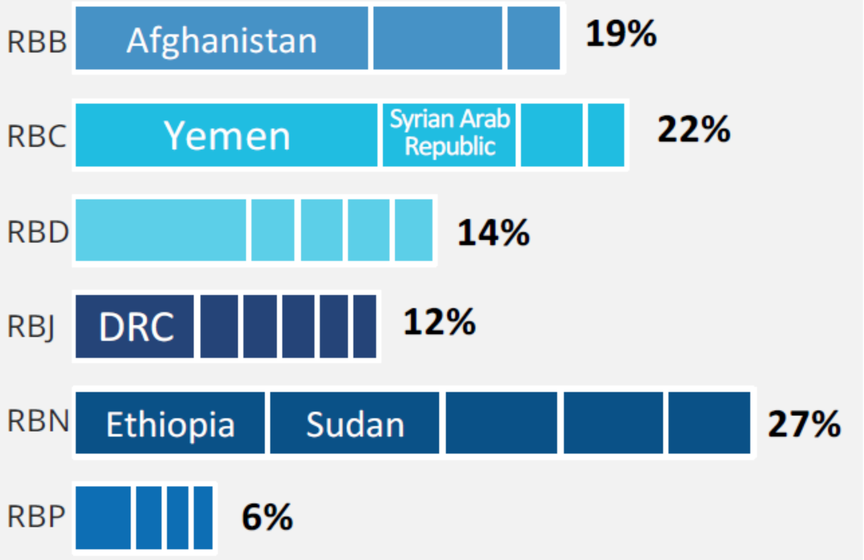
BY YEAR

Million

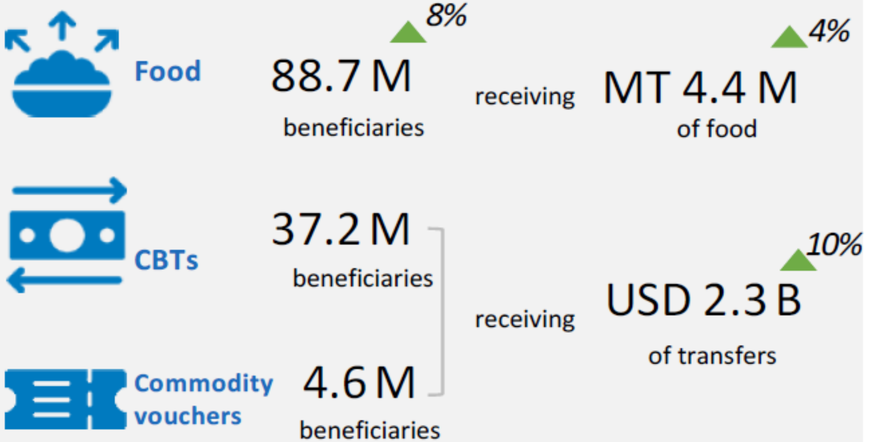
128.2 M
beneficiaries reached through food assistance



BY REGION

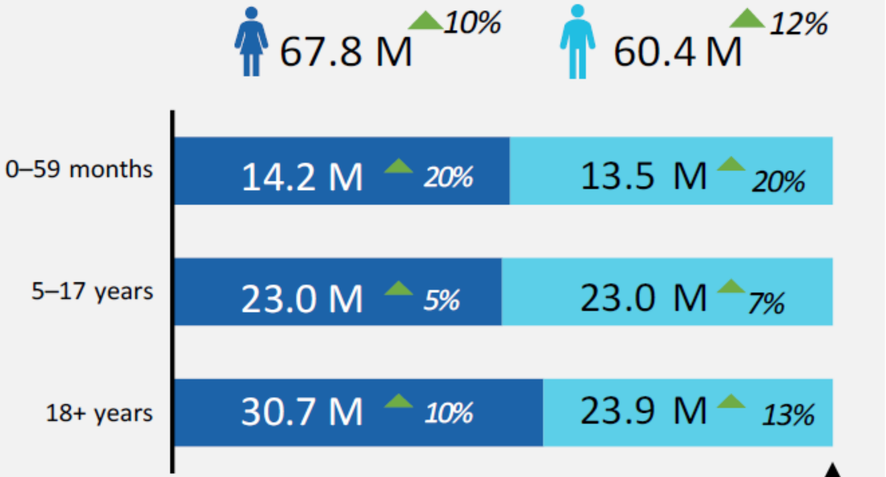


BY TRANSFER MODALITY



Direct beneficiaries receive assistance through multiple modalities, including capacity strengthening. The number of beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening is not available.

BY SEX AND AGE



Totals may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Global Food Crisis

World's Unprecedented Needs for 2022

People facing **acute food insecurity** in 82 countries	345M
People facing **Emergency** (Phase 4* or above) in 45 countries	50M
People facing **Catastrophe** (Phase 5*)	882K
People **WFP is aming to support**	152M
Total **WFP funding needs**	USD 22.2B

**Integrated Phase Cadre/Classification Harmonisé classifies acute food insecurity into 5 Phases by severity.*

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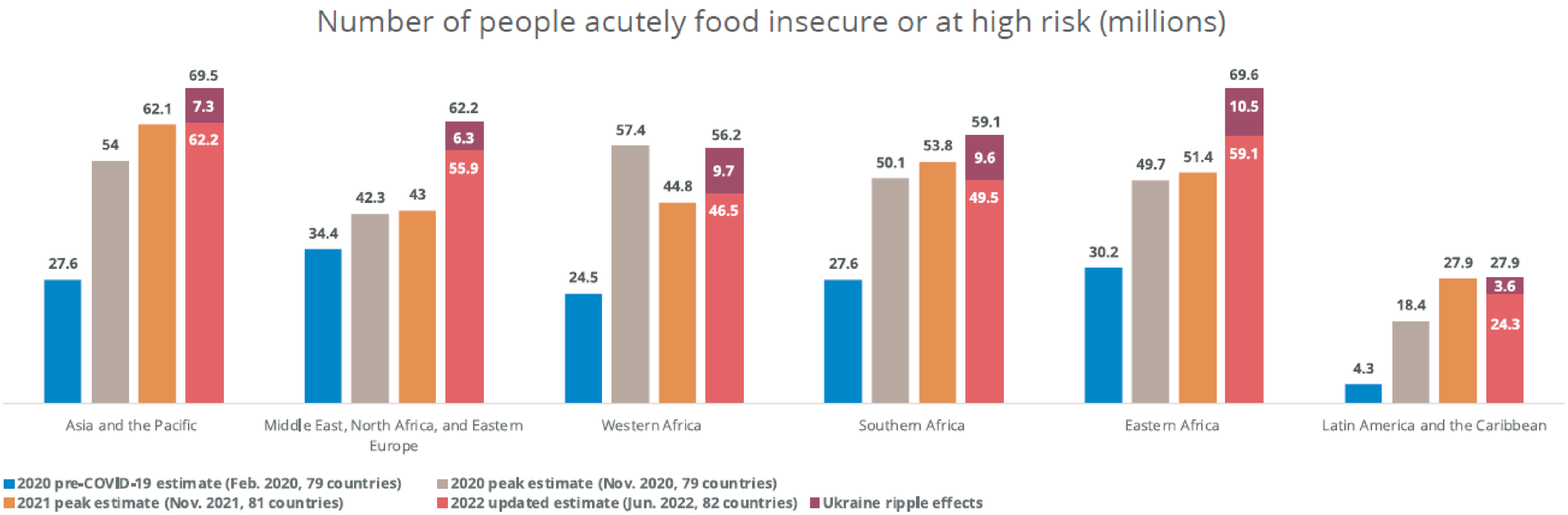
Ukraine RIPPLE EFFECTS DRIVE RECORD FOOD INSECURITY



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RICE PROCUREMENT

Rice procurement

WFP’s rice purchase

RICE % of total commodities	
2021	2022 (up to mid-Sept)
11.44%	13.91%

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (USD)
2018	382,590	162,063,146
2019	415,628	177,658,872
2020	340,355	156,657,359
2021	503,234	221,725,075
2022	410,394	187,366,812
Total	2,052,201	905,471,264

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- Total quantity procured so far this year is 410,393 MT with corresponding value of U$ 187 M.

Commodity_Name	Quantity MT	Value_USD
Rice	37,043	31,706,835
Rice - Brokens 5%	119,102	50,979,291
Rice - Brokens 10%	7,150	3,981,870
Rice - Brokens 15%	56,994	13,452,089
Rice - Brokens 20%	6,546	4,613,330
Rice - Brokens 20%-Third Party	2,567	2,409,656
Rice - Brokens 25%	174,821	77,006,945
Rice - Brokens 35%	2,738	1,600,604
Rice - Brokens 100%	690	424,013
Rice - Fortified Brokens 5%	877	335,903
Rice - Fortified Brokens 25%	1,496	651,882
Rice - Parboiled	165	80,894
Rice - Parboiled Brokens 5%	206	123,500
	410,393.80	187,366,812.41

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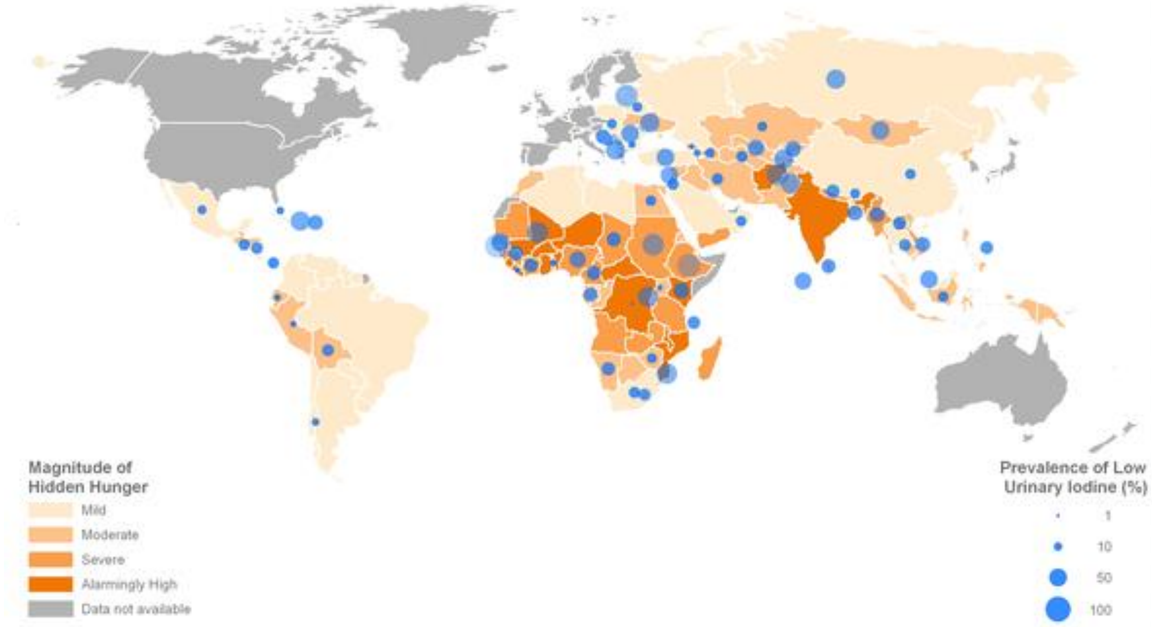
RICE FORTIFICATION

GLOBAL STATUS OVERVIEW

2 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

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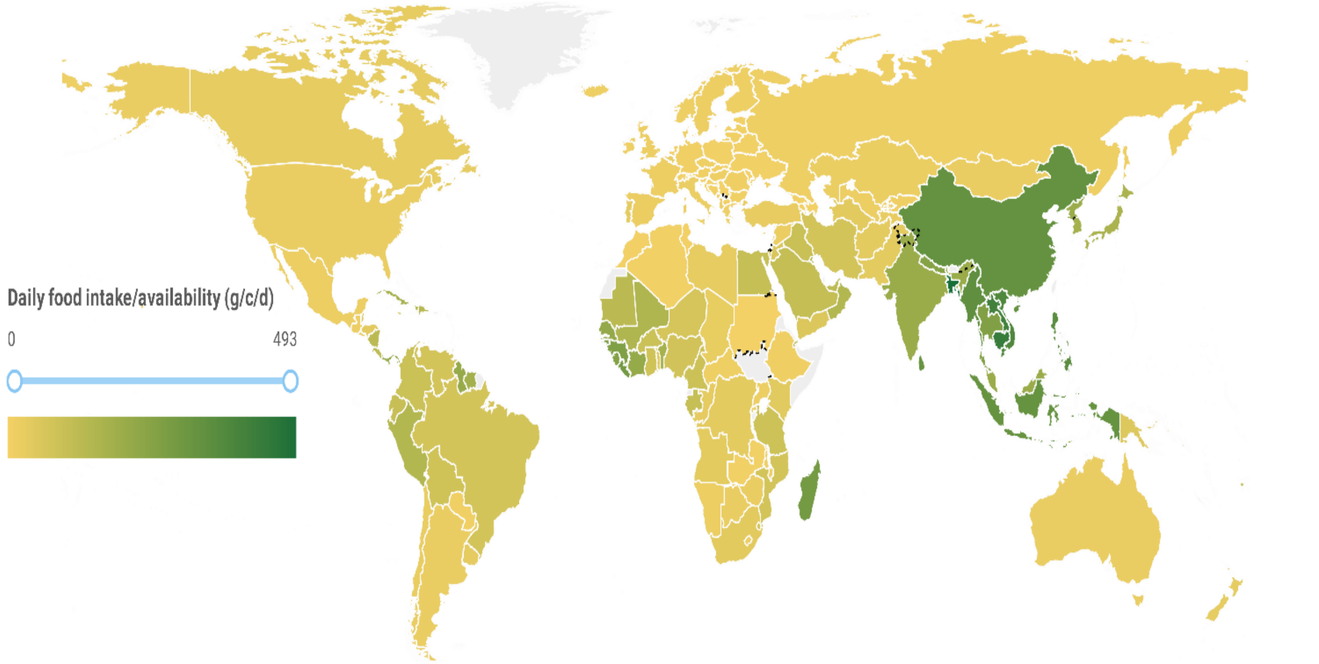
3.5 billion people consume rice as staple food



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

2 billion
People worldwide suffering from micronutrient deficiencies[1]

190 million
Preschoolers affected by vitamin A deficiency[2]

1.1 million
Yearly deaths due to vitamin A and zinc deficiencies[3]

3-11%

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) lost in Asia and Africa as a result of undernutrition[6]

136,000
Yearly deaths of women and children due to iron-deficiency anemia[4]

300,000
Global birth defects due to maternal folate deficiency[5]

45%
Child deaths caused by undernutrition[3]

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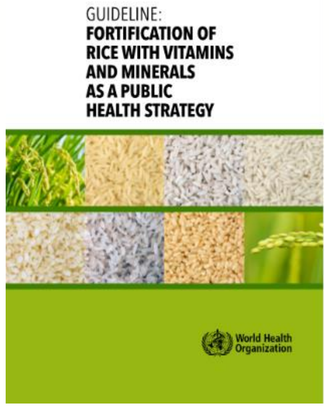
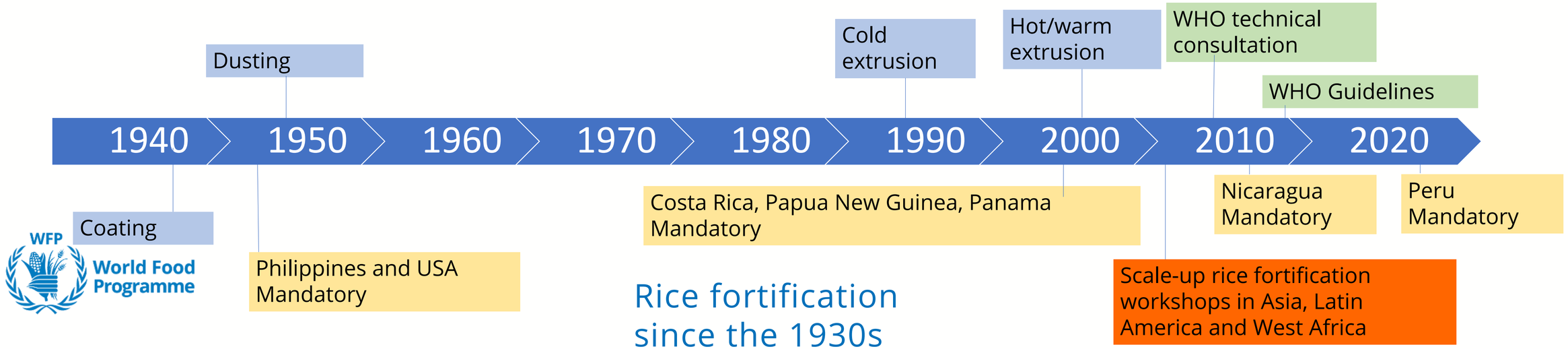
[1]Mason JB, Lotfi M, Dalmiya N, et al. Current Progress in the Control of Vitamin A, Iodine, and Iron Deficiencies. *The Micronutrient Report*.Ottawa, Canada, 2001.
[2] Allen L, de Benoist B, Dary O, Hurrell R, eds. *Guidelines on food fortification with micronutrients*. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations; 2006.
[3] Prof 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.
[4] Investing in the future: A united call to action on vitamin and mineral deficiencies. Global Report 2009, Micronutrient Initiative.
[5] Guidelines for Food Fortification with Micronutrients, WHO/FAO, 2006.
[6] Ending Undernutrition: Our Legacy to the Post 2015 Generation. Lawrence Haddad, IDS in partnership with the Children's Investment Fund Foundation.

FOOD FORTIFICATION

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



- *Adopted in developed countries since the early 20th century*
- *Ranked by the Copenhagen Consensus 2012 as one of the highest return on investment interventions in global development*
- *Endorsed by WHO, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, the World Bank and many development partners*
- *Mandated by many governments*



What is Rice Fortification?

Only 1 step

Wheat flour

Micronutrient powder

Fortified wheat flour

STEP 1: Create fortified kernels

Extruded kernels:

Rice flour

Micronutrient powder

Extrusion line

Fortified kernels

or

Coated kernels:

Milled rice

Coating: Vitamin & Minerals

Coating drum

STEP 2: Blend fortified kernels with milled rice

Fortified rice

Milled rice

(0.5%-2%)

Source: FFI

WFP's Work on Rice Fortification

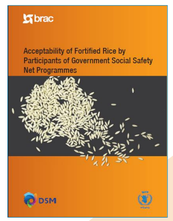
Assembling the Evidence Base

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

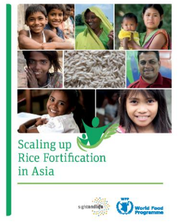


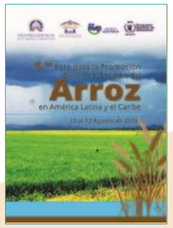
2011

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

2012 – 2013

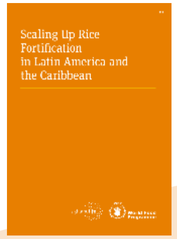
Trial in India starts. First WFP tender for fortified rice, large donor funding to scale up in Bangladesh





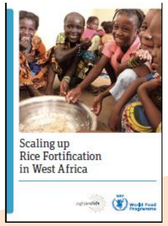
2014 - 2015

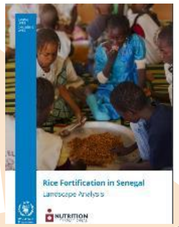
Regional rice fortification workshop Asia, dissemination successful trial results, joined advocacy, and new iron solution to increase bioavailability



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

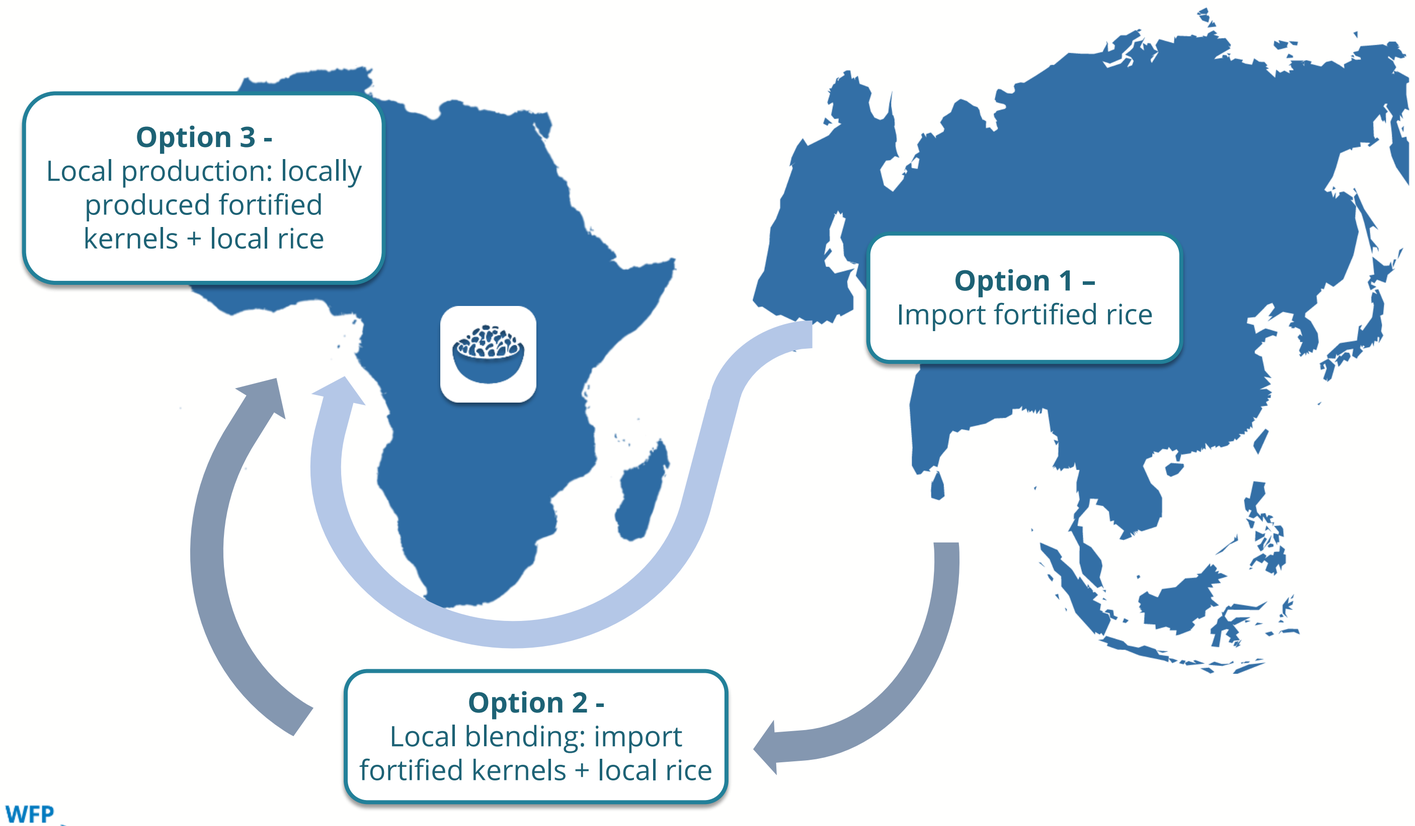
Regional workshop in West Africa. Scaling up in Bangladesh. Integration into safety net programmes in LAC and Asia.

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.

Multiple options based on capacity

Fortification



Delivery

- Mandatory fortification
- Voluntary fortification
- Social Safety Nets

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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

Potential public health benefit of different delivery options for fortified rice among vulnerable socioeconomic groups

Delivery option	Low income	High Income	Rural	Urban
Voluntary	Low	High	Low	High
Mandatory	High	High	High	High
Social Safety Nets*	High	Low	High	High

Reproduced from : Scaling Up Rice Fortification in Asia, 2015

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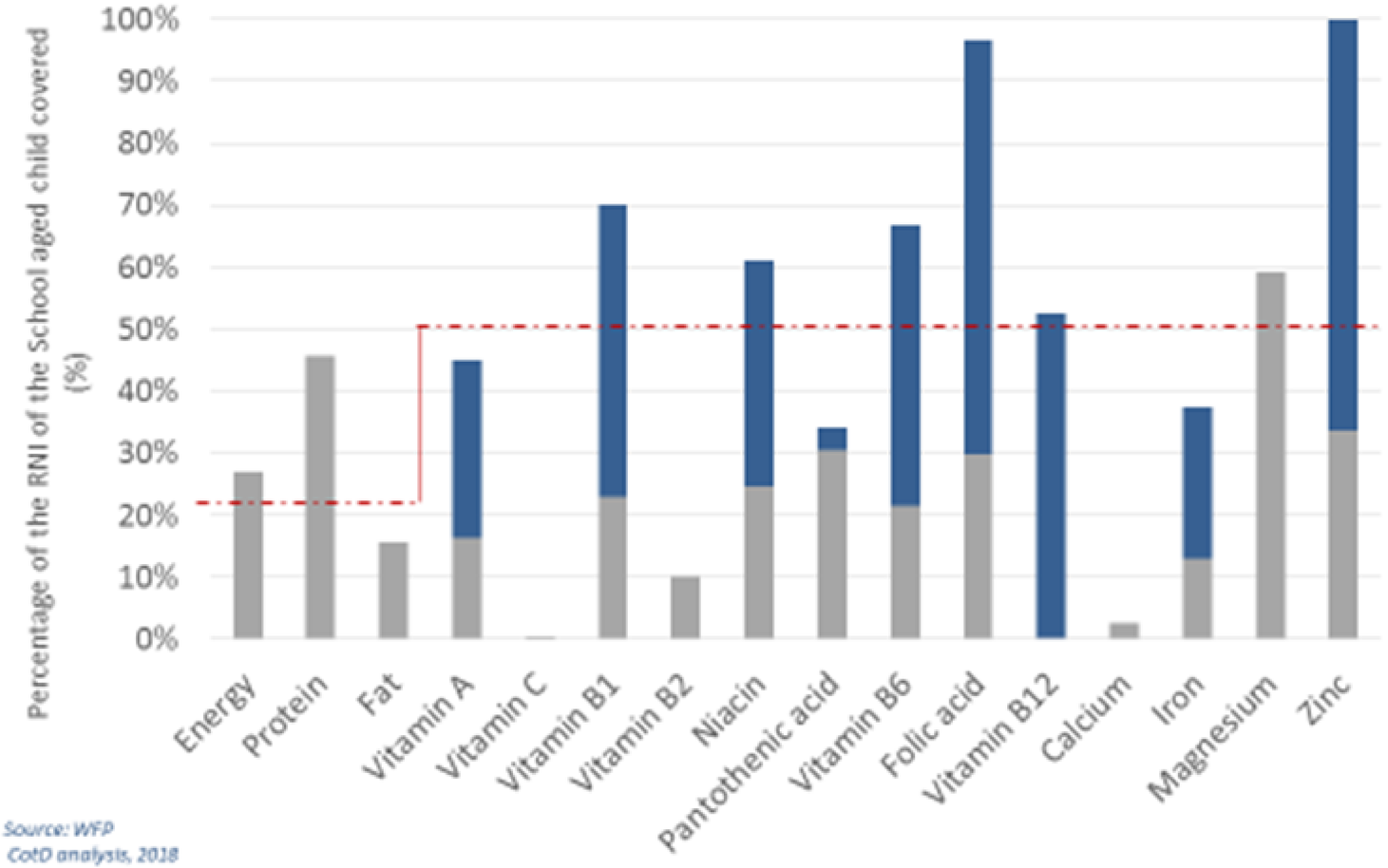
Example from Madagascar School Feeding Programme

N

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



Source: WFP CotD analysis, 2018

Gray bar is the percentage under normal school meal (infortified white rice, legumes, vegetable oil)

Examples from Latin America and Asia

Cambodia:

Understanding the landscape – Research & Analysis

- Pioneering research
- Acceptability trials
- Strong advocacy and communication

Peru:

Engaging Small-Scale Producers

- Economic empowerment
- Improving local food systems
- Harnessing social safety nets

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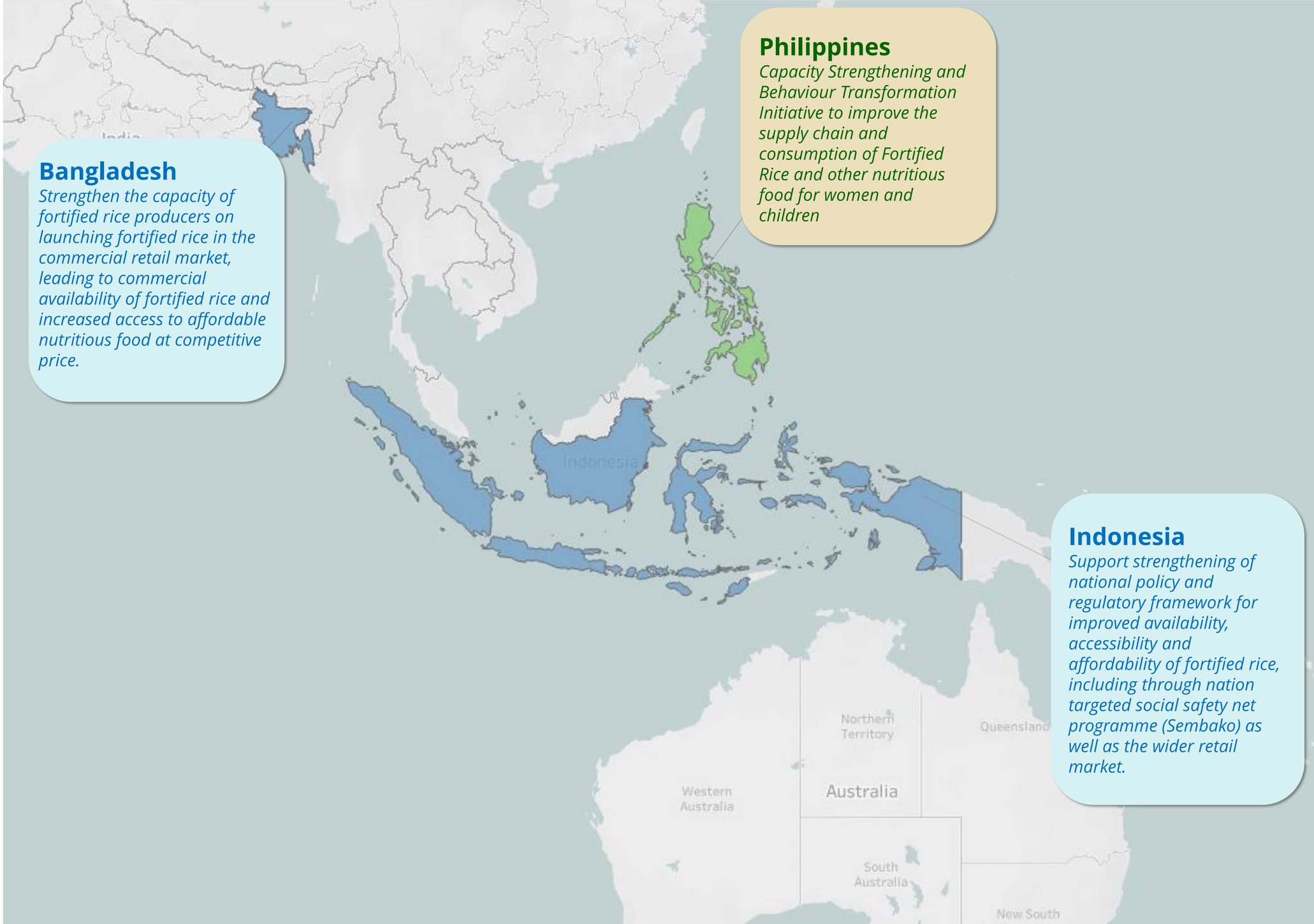
Asia and the Pacific



Bangladesh

Strengthen the capacity of fortified rice producers on launching fortified rice in the commercial retail market, leading to commercial availability of fortified rice and increased access to affordable nutritious food at competitive price.

Philippines

Capacity Strengthening and Behaviour Transformation Initiative to improve the supply chain and consumption of Fortified Rice and other nutritious food for women and children

Indonesia

Support strengthening of national policy and regulatory framework for improved availability, accessibility and affordability of fortified rice, including through nation targeted social safety net programme (Sembako) as well as the wider retail market.

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Latin America and the Caribbean

Dominican Republic
Policy instruments able to foster fortified rice distribution through SP systems (i.e. school meals)

Colombia
Introducing fortified rice through social safety net programs in Colombia

Peru
Improving access to fortified rice to reduce micronutrient deficiencies, food insecurity and mitigate the effects of the pandemic in the country

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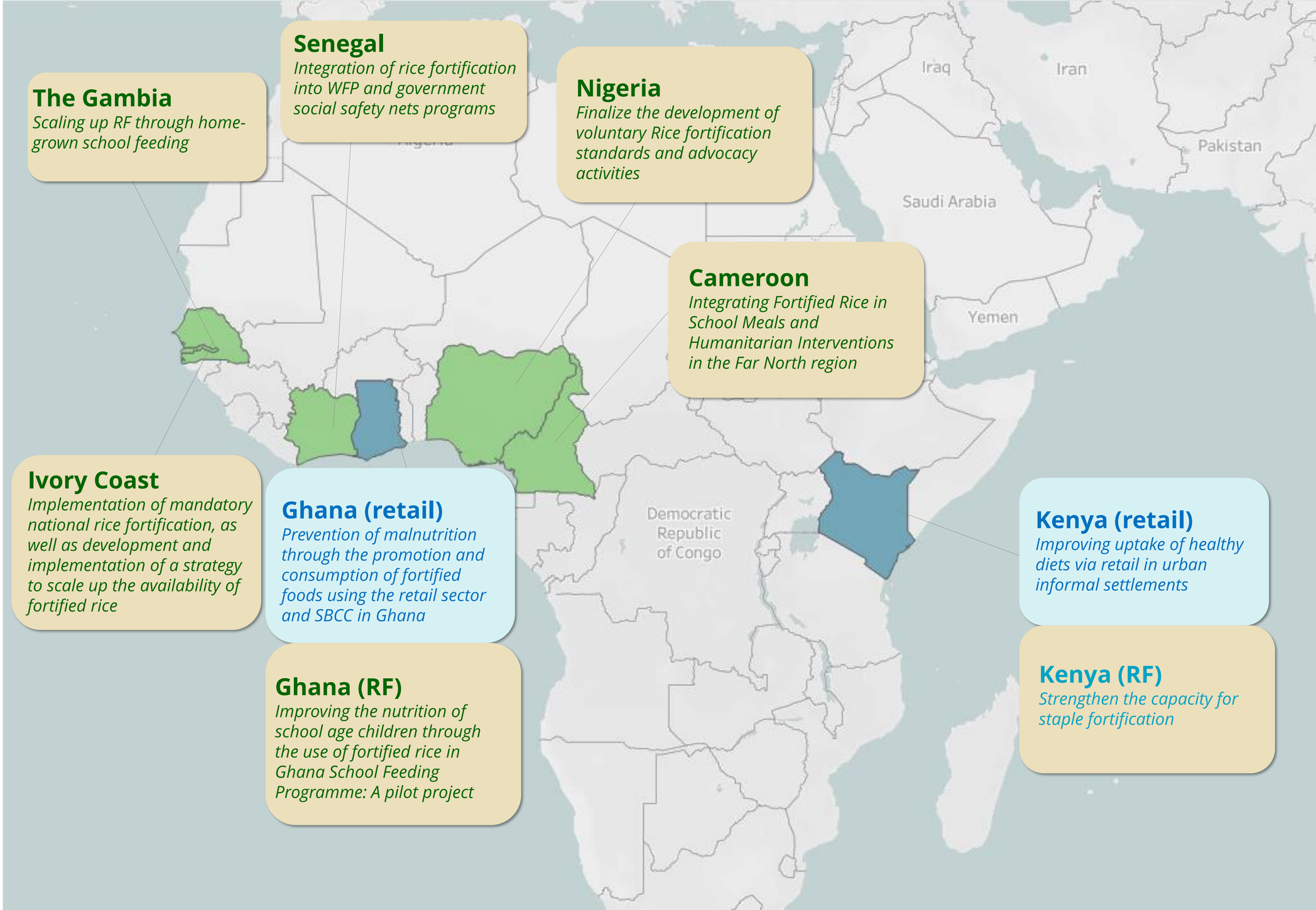
Western AND Eastern Africa



Senegal
Integration of rice fortification into WFP and government social safety nets programs

The Gambia
Scaling up RF through home-grown school feeding

Nigeria
Finalize the development of voluntary Rice fortification standards and advocacy activities

Cameroon
Integrating Fortified Rice in School Meals and Humanitarian Interventions in the Far North region

Ivory Coast
Implementation of mandatory national rice fortification, as well as development and implementation of a strategy to scale up the availability of fortified rice

Ghana (retail)
Prevention of malnutrition through the promotion and consumption of fortified foods using the retail sector and SBCC in Ghana

Ghana (RF)
Improving the nutrition of school age children through the use of fortified rice in Ghana School Feeding Programme: A pilot project

Kenya (retail)
Improving uptake of healthy diets via retail in urban informal settlements

Kenya (RF)
Strengthen the capacity for staple fortification

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Thank You!