Why FFI?

How can flour fortification make our people healthier, smarter, and stronger?



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Rollins School of Public Health Emory University, Atlanta, USA First African Flour Fortification
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The Case for Flour Fortification

Every year an estimated 300 million tons of flour are made into bread, biscuits and pasta to feed the world's population. Behind this figure are tens of thousands of mills, large and small, that produce the materials for our daily bread, day in, day out.

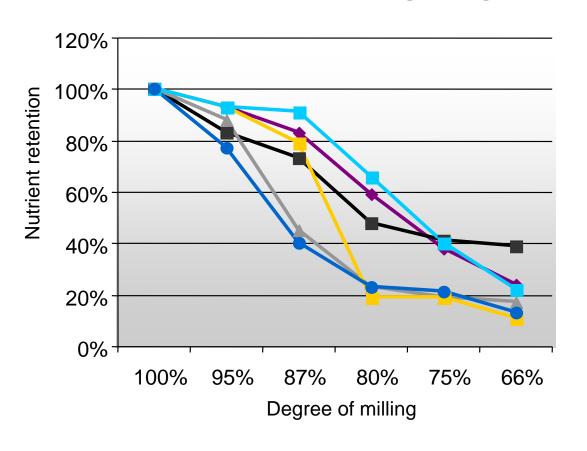
Future of Flour

Volkmar Wywiol
Managing Partner
Mühlenchemie GmbH & Co. KG



The Case for Flour Fortification

Loss of vitamins and minerals during milling of wheat



Fortification replaces nutrients
lost during the milling process
and can add other vitamins and
minerals. Why not use
fortification to address
micronutrient deficiencies?

- Thiamin
- Riboflavin
- Vit. B6
- Folate
- Niacin



Cost to Fortify

The cost is miniscule. The benefit enormous. We have acted on this issue both because it is right - and because it presents our business in positive light.

Philip Purnama, the chief commercial officer of the largest mill in the world.

Recurring costs of buying quality premix ranges from \$1.50 to \$6 per metric ton, depending on the type of fortificant.

The per person, per year cost to fortify wheat flour may be as little as eight to ten cents, depending on variables such as the average consumption and price of grain.



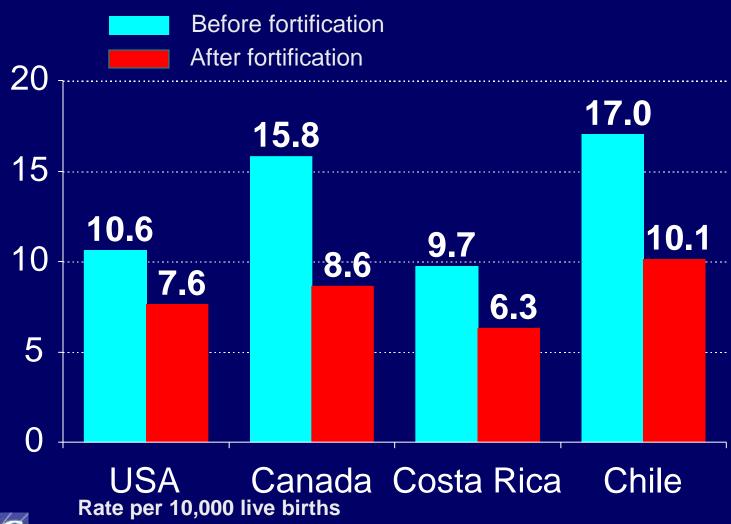
Flour Fortification with Folic Acid Can prevent children being born with disability







NTD Prevalence changes in the Americas before and after folic acid fortification





Burden from Micronutrient Deficiencies

Global disability-adjusted life-years (DALY) among children younger than 5 attributed to micronutrient deficiencies

Deficiency	Disease burden (DALYs)	% of DALYs in children < 5yr
Vitamin A	22,668,000	5.3
Zinc	16,342,000	3.8
Iron	2,156,000	0.5
lodine	2,614,000	0.6



Black et al, Lancet 2008. (Data for 2004)

Global Impact

- •Impairs millions of growing minds and lowers national IQ by 15%
- •Causes damage to immune systems and deaths of more than a million children a year
- •Causes 200,000 serious birth defects annually.
- •Contributes to the death of approximately 60,000 young women a year during pregnancy and childbirth.

Micronutrient Initiative and UNICEF



10 Development Challenges

























The Copenhagen Consensus



Eight world-renowned economists

Jagdish Bhagwati, François Bourgignon, Finn Kydland*, Robert Mundell*, Douglass North*, Thomas Schelling*, Vernon L. Smith*, Nancy Stokey * Denotes Nobel prize winner



Nutrition interventions are five of the top 10 most cost effective means to address global challenges, according to the 2008 Copenhagen Consensus

Rank	Solution	Challenge
1	Micronutrient supplements for children (Vitamin A and zinc)	Malnutrition
2	The Doha development agenda	Trade
3	Micronutrient fortification (iron and salt iodization)	Malnutrition
4	Expanded children's immunization	Diseases
5	Biofortification	Malnutrition
6	Deworming and school nutrition programs	Malnutrition and education
7	Lowering the price of schooling	Education
8	Increase and improve girls' schooling	Women
9	Community-based nutrition promotion	Malnutrition
10	Provide support for women's reproductive role	Women



UN Millennium Development Goals 1 - 6



Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



Achieve universal primary education



Promote general equality and empower women



Reduce child mortality



Improve maternal health



Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases



Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women



Anemia is associated with 17% lower productivity in heavy manual labour, 5% lower productivity in other manual labour, and an estimated 4% loss of earnings due to lower cognitive skills.



Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

lron & lodine Improves:

↑Cognitive Skills

↑ School Participation

↑ School

Achievement

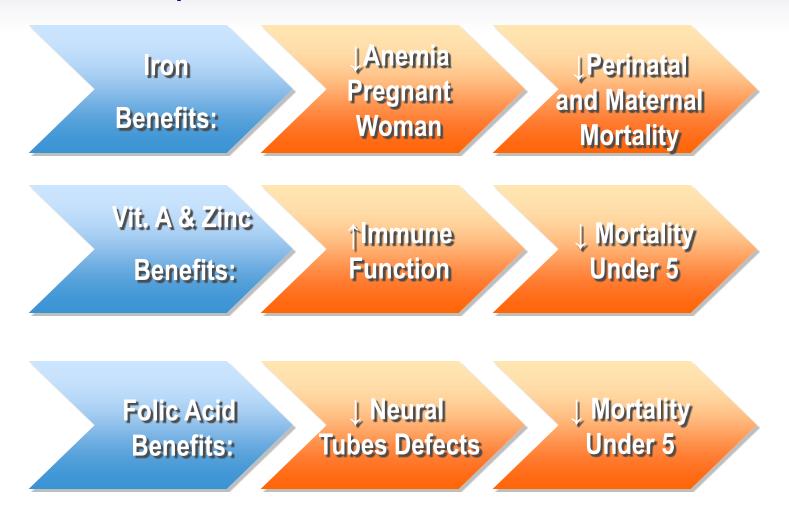
In one study in India, eliminating anemia was associated with a 5.8 percentage point increase in school participation, and a 20% decrease in absenteeism.

A meta-analysis of iodine deficient populations showed a shift in IQ distributions to lower levels by 13.5%



Goal 4: Reduce Infant Child Mortality

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health





Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, other diseases

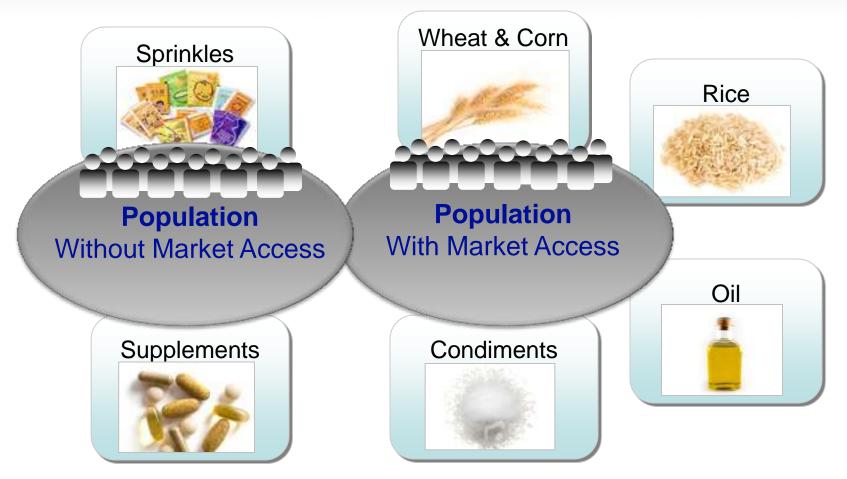


Supplementation trials conducted over the past twenty years have convincingly shown vitamin A to reduce preschool child mortality, by 23% to 34%. This effect has been attributed to reduced severity of measles, diarrhea or dysentery, malaria and other febrile illnesses.



Countries Need Multi-faceted Approach

Each Country Needs Individual Plan



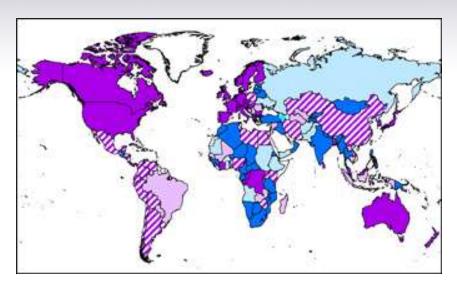


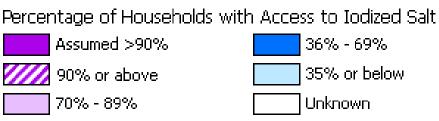
Universal Salt Iodization

Since 1990:

- ✓ Nearly 2.8 billion people have sufficient iodine intake while 3.0 billion people are iodine deficient.
- ✓ Growth in households with access to iodized has grown from less than 20% in 1990 to over 70% in 2008.
- Most countries have mandatory salt iodization except US, some countries in Europe, Australia and New Zealand. There is documented iodine deficiency in these countries.



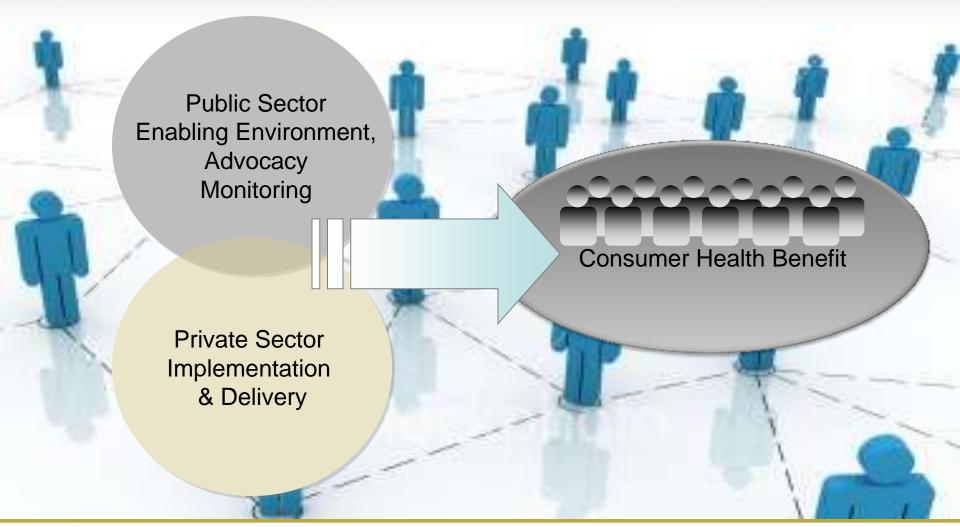




Source: ICCIDD www.iccidd.org



Goal Eight: Develop a Global Partnership





FFI Development

— 2002-2004

- Develop concept
- Agree the goal
- Engage founding partners

— 2004–2006

- Develop strategic plan
- Develop structure
- Grow partnership
- Engage with selected acceleration countries

—2006-2008

- Develop Regional concept
- Grow the partnership
- Encourage & Empower Countries

— 2008–2010

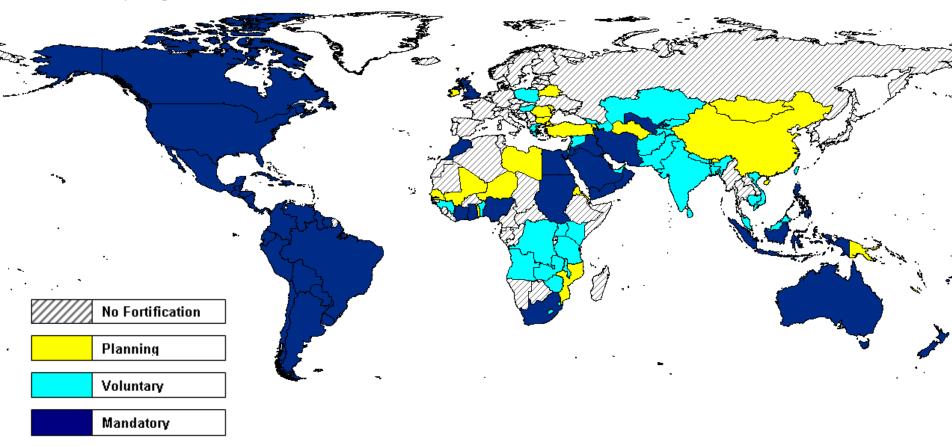
- Consolidate regional approach
- Enhance political support
- Energize partner commitment



Flour Fortification Progress

August 2008

Fortifying with at least iron and/or folic acid





Flour Fortification Progress

Since 2004:

✓ Nearly 2 billion people now have access to fortified flour - 858 million more than in 2004.

✓ Growth in fortified flour from roller mills increased from 18% to 30%

✓ The number of countries with documented national regulations for mandatory wheat flour fortification increased from 33 to 55.





FFI Focuses on National Action



All efforts
lead to national action
with main focus on 14
acceleration countries

New Regional Approach

Executive Management Team with eight members

Leaders Group with 55 members

Group with 14 members

Training/
Technical
Support Group offers
training around the world

Secretariats



Helping Partners Reach Their Goals







Delivering Results at The Point of Impact



Rollins School of Public Health.
Promoting Health,
Preventing Disease



Advancing Education and Training Opportunities.



Healthy People in a Healthy World



From Golden Grain to Finest Flours



To improve the health of, and ensure comprehensive health care services for, our community.



Nourishing Ideas. Nourishing People









Challenges to Flour Fortification

For Political Success, Address Every Concern

Civic Consumer Citizen

Health Nutrition Sector

Standards Food Authority

Agriculture Industry Trade

Finance Economic Planning

-Concerns-

- How will it benefit me?
- Will it harm me?
- Will it cost me?
- Why are you taking away my freedom of choice?
- Will it undermine my disability rights?

-Concerns-

- Will it reach the most affected and vulnerable?
- Will it have an impact by itself?
- What about other foods?
- What unintended negatives?
- Are supplements more targeted?
- Why not more "natural" nutrients?

-Concerns-

- •What about exceeding UL in some people?
- Is it safe?
- •What type and amount of fortification?
- •Will it have an impact?
- Will it have organolyptic consequences?
- •Can current monitoring systems cope?

-Concerns-

- Will it damage the bottom line?
- •How can we deal with high commodity prices and this now?
- •What will be the premix costs?
- •How feasible to adopt it in all mills?
- •What will my customers think?
- •How will product quality control be impacted?
- •Will the government intrude more?
- What about our image?

-Concerns-

- •What does the Cost Benefit Analysis say?
- •Who will pay for this?
- •Will it impact the
- government budget?
 •Will the free market system be impeded?
- •What will be the impact on trade?



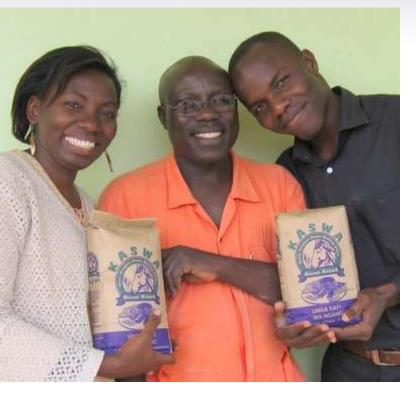
National Partnership Strategy



- Flour fortification is most successful when it is driven by national leaders representing multiple sectors.
- Success of flour fortification in one country can have an accelerating influence in the region
- A mandatory approach is the most effective way forward
- Multiple sectors must work together
- Reaching the top decision makers is essential



FFI Strategies



STRATEGY 1. Catalyse, support and sustain the operation of national partnerships

STRATEGY 2. Create and disseminate communication & training and technical support materials in key areas

STRATEGY 3. Through the Leaders' Group ensure that organizations are enabled to work together

STRATEGY 4. Secure adequate human and financial resources at national and global levels both for national activities and for the network in total.

STRATEGY 5. Monitor all national fortification programmes.

