

BUILDING UPON INITIAL FOUNDATIONS OF PRIOR PROJECTS

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Better impact through partnerships (I)



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- Regional initiatives have helped expand fortification

UEMOA initiative: Tâche d’Huile

ECSA region fortification initiatives

Phase 1 USAID supported international NGOs to develop a favorable policy environment through advocacy and communication campaign

A2Z is supporting technical inputs on the wheat and maize flour fortification program and working with the government of Uganda implementing oil fortification and to establish a food control and inspection system.

Phase 2 GAIN supported two national fortification projects in West Africa (Côte d’Ivoire and Mali)

GAIN projects in the ECSA region, Kenya, Uganda and soon Tanzania will build up the work that A2Z and ECSA have been doing in the region around fortification standards and testing

Tâche d’Huile provides 50 million West Africans the opportunity to consume fortified foods

GAIN expects to reach more than 70 million people in the ECSA region with fortified foods

Better impact through partnerships (II)



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- GAIN uses learnings from pilot projects to scale-up nationally

Senegal vegetable oil and wheat flour fortification project

Phase 1 USAID supported local and international NGOs to work with major industry to start fortifying

Phase 2 GAIN plans to extend the effort to the industry to reach more than 9 million Senegalese

Condiment and vegetable oil fortification in Cambodia

In Kampot Province, USAID supported iron-fortified fish sauce and other initiatives including fortified salt

GAIN is supporting the scale-up of fortification of fish and soy sauce nationally

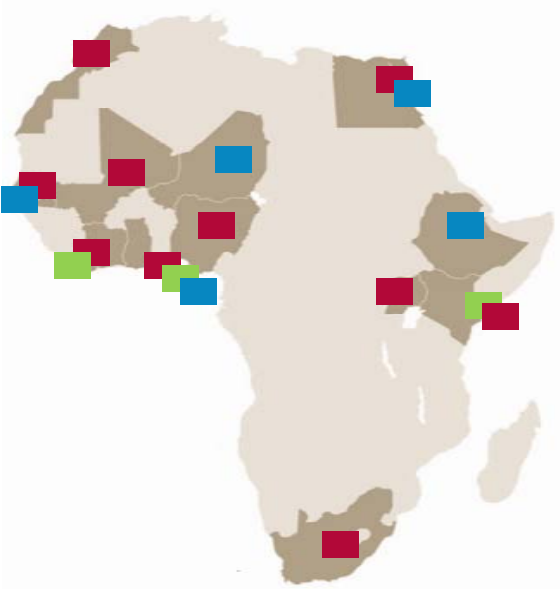
The joint effort of donors (USAID, ADB, WB, GAIN) and local implementing agencies (WAEMU, CLM, KFI, RACHA, etc.) and international agencies (UNICEF, WHO, HKI, etc.) have demonstrated the effectiveness of a concerted strategy

GAIN projects worldwide currently reach approximately 390 million people

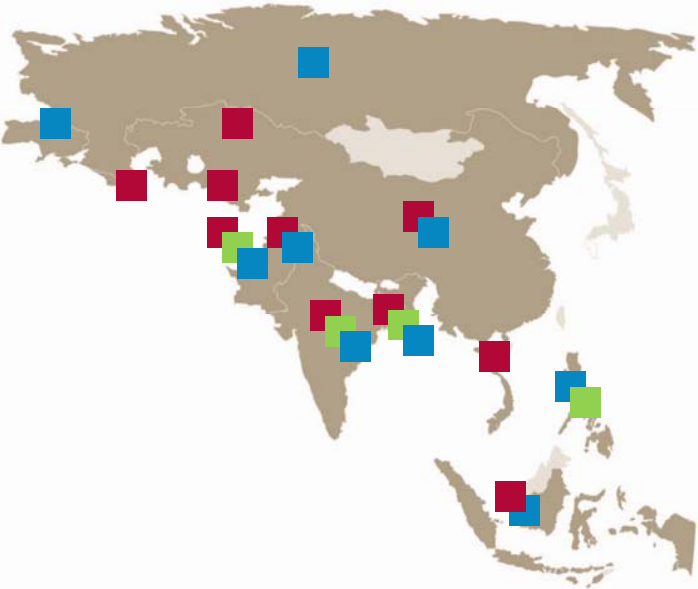


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Africa



Asia and Eastern Europe



South America



- Salt Iodization
- National Food Fortification
- Infant and Young Child Nutrition

Interventions in over 25 countries, fortifying staple foods, condiments, and complementary foods with vitamins and minerals

Implementation challenges (I)

Standards

Lack of uniform standards across regions

Historic advocacy for outdated types of compounds or premixes

Public policy

Government reluctance to change existing national standards

Standards included in the law instead of decree i.e. the process is longer and more complicated

Pricing

Better quality premixes can result in higher costs

E.g. It will cost the Egyptian government an additional USD \$ 1.5 million every year to fortify Baladi bread with the new fortification guidelines

Implementation challenges (II)

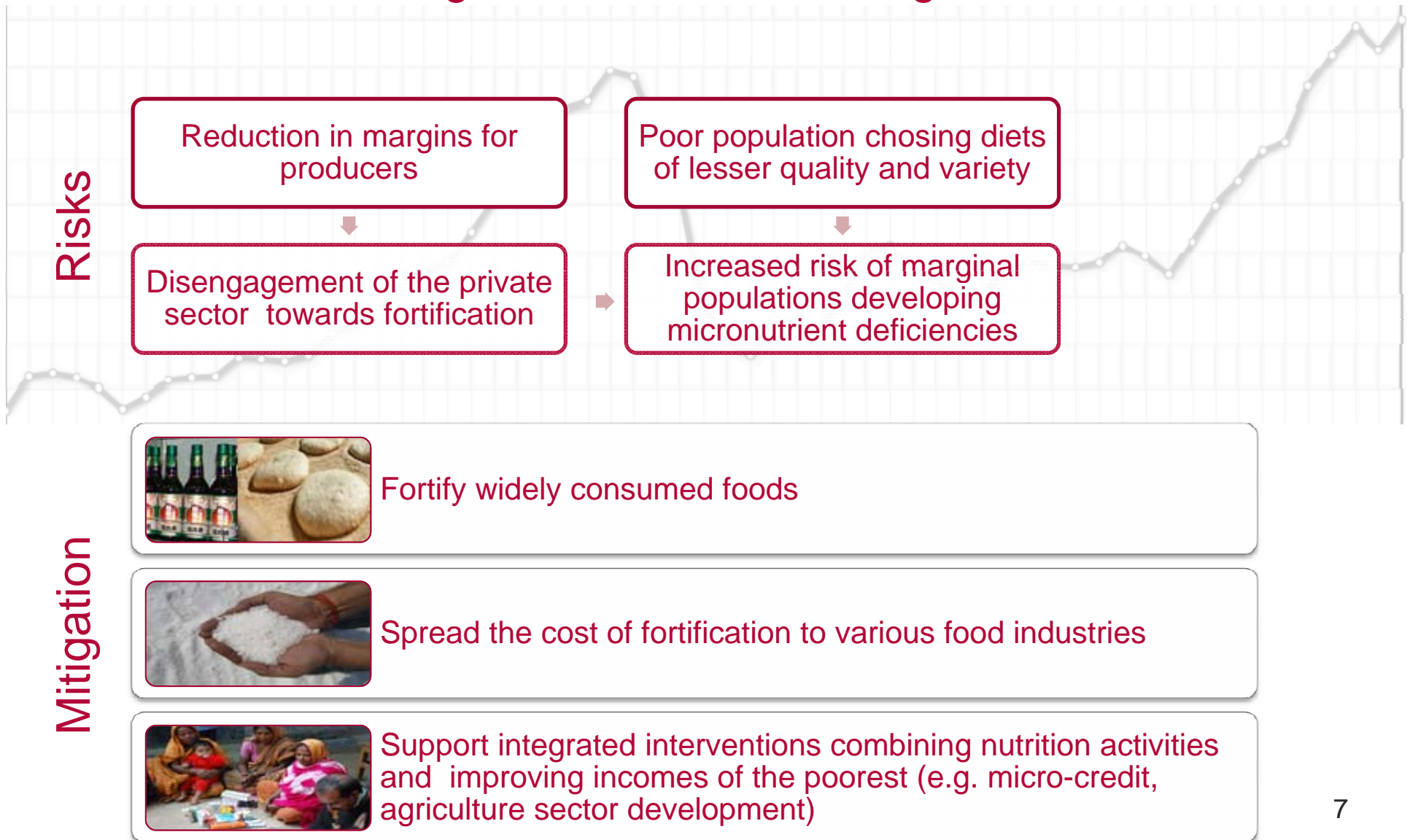
Mandatory legislation in place with no adequate enforcement:

- Lack of certified national and regional labs to implement proper quality control
- Irregularities not sanctioned and/or not at a sufficient level (fines representing less than the cost of fortification)

No real integrated national fortification strategy

- Countries fortifying three commodities with high levels of vitamin A
- Countries promoting fortification of staples not widely consumed

Food crisis: a significant future challenge



Conclusion

Joint initiatives are still needed to prevent deficiencies

It is crucial to develop fortification strategies taking into account preventative measures to ensure marginal populations do not develop micronutrient deficiencies

Governments and other stakeholders should implement integrated fortification strategies and innovative products that reach the total population and specific target groups

