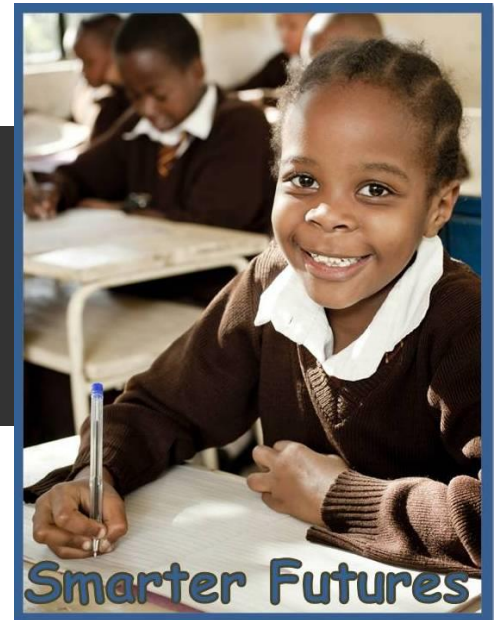


Economic Consequences of Deficiencies & Potential Benefits

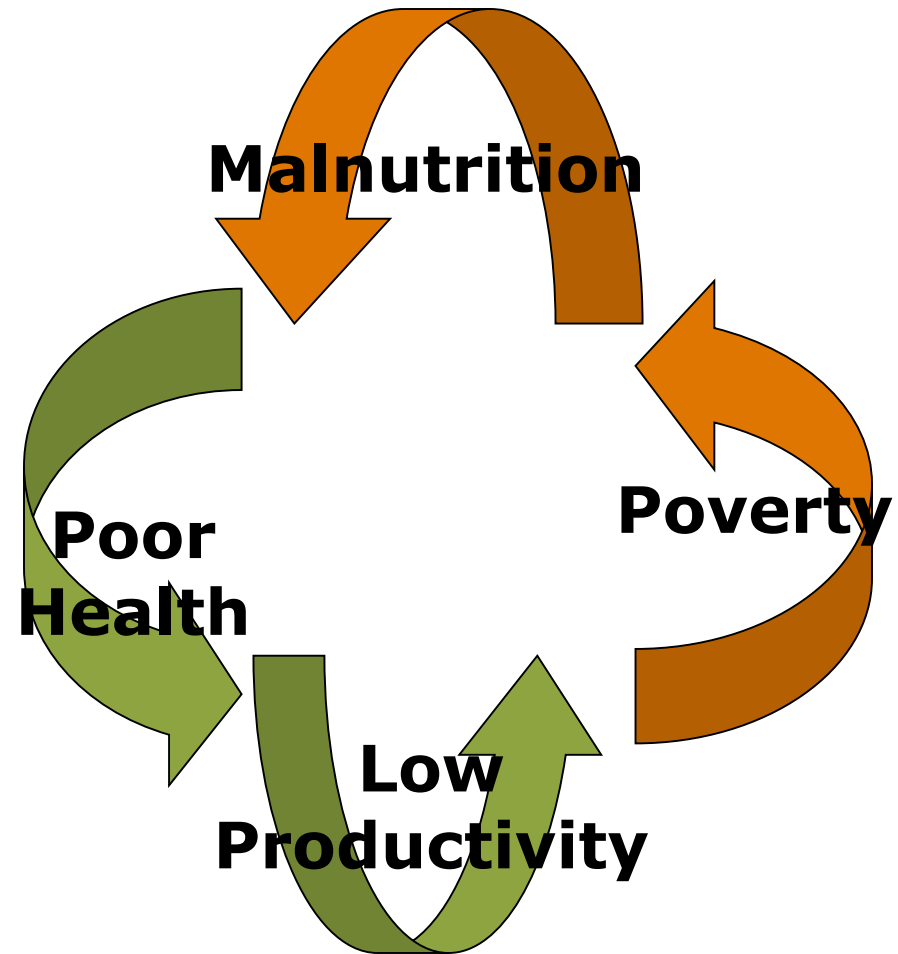
Quentin Johnson, Coordinator
Training & Technical Support Group
Food Fortification Initiative &
Smarter Futures

With thanks to Jack Bagriansky



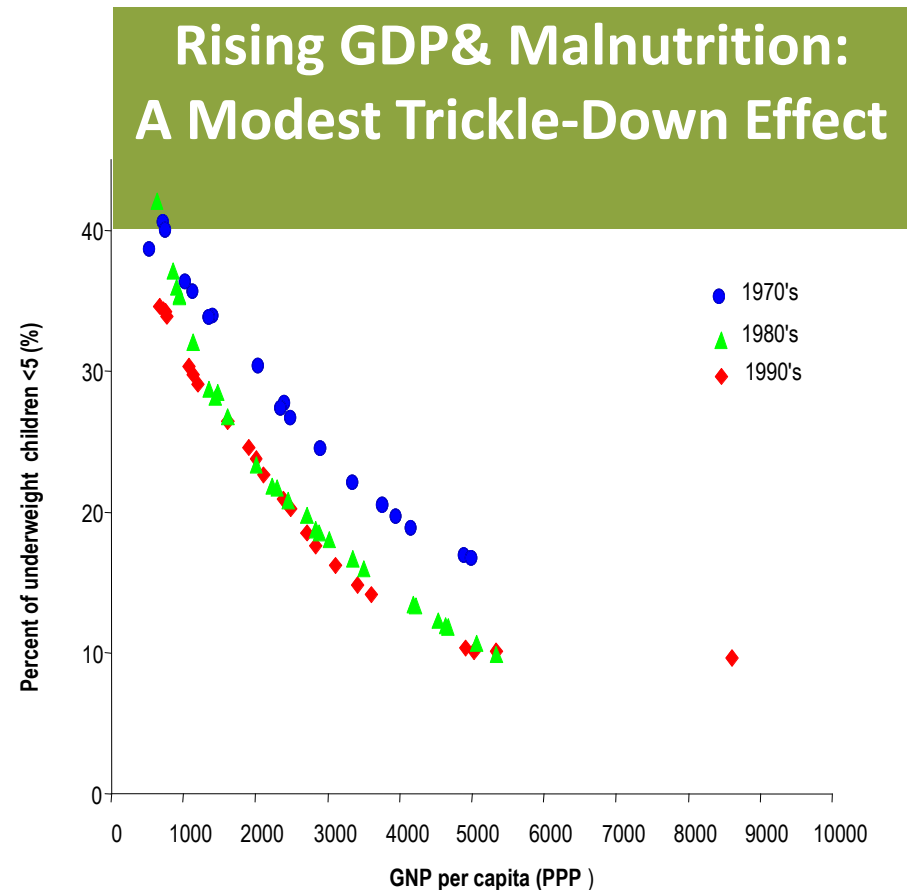
Malnutrition: A Cause or Consequence of Poverty?

- People are Basic Unit of Economic Growth
- Association of poverty and malnutrition.
 - Inverse relation of GDP & Malnutrition
- Two-way Dynamic
 - Poverty is not simply root cause of hunger.
 - Malnutrition causes and reinforces poverty.



Economic Growth Is Not Enough

- More purchasing power and more food reduces malnutrition but...
 - ... doubling GDP reduced malnutrition only 2% from 25% to 23%
- Public investment in nutrition interventions can close this gap of GDP growth and improved nutrition.



Vitamin and Mineral Deficiency Contributes to:

- More than one-third of all **deaths in children** under the age of 5
- Stunting of an estimated **195 million children** under age 5 in developing countries
- Undeveloped **cognitive capacity**, productivity and earning potential



istockphoto

Cost-effective Investment



Leading economists, meeting every four years, ranked micronutrient interventions among their top three recommendations in 2004, 2008, and 2012.

“One of the most compelling investments is to get nutrients to the world’s undernourished. The benefits from doing so – in terms of increased health, schooling, and productivity – are tremendous.”

Nobel laureate economist Vernon Smith, part of 2012 Copenhagen Consensus Expert Panel

The Copenhagen Consensus: Highest Benefit Cost Ratio

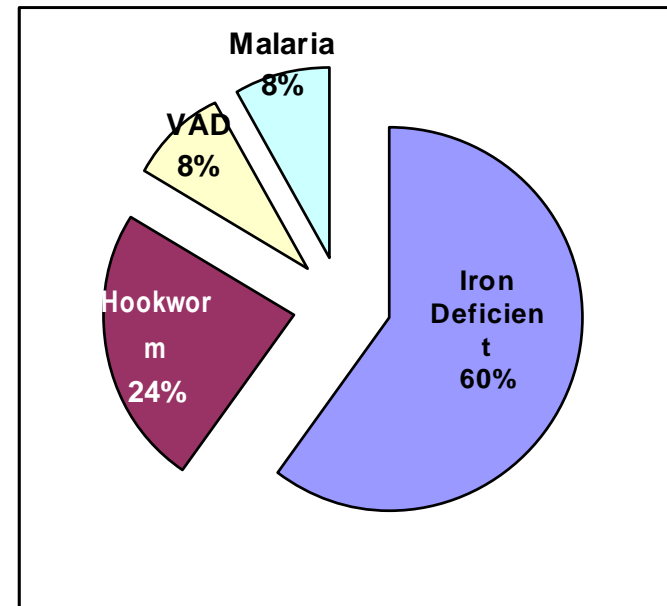
	Solution	Challenge
1	Micronutrient supplements for children (A & Zn)	Malnutrition
2	The Doha development agenda	Trade
3	Micronutrient fortification	Malnutrition
4	Expanded immunization coverage for children	Diseases
5	Biofortification	Malnutrition
6	Deworming, other nutrition programs in school	Malnutrition
7	Lowering the price of schooling	Education
8	Increase and improve girl's schooling	Women
9	Community-based nutrition programs	Malnutrition

Nobel Prizewinning Economists: Finn Kydland, Robert Mundell,
Douglass North, Thomas Schelling, Vernon L. Smith

Iron Deficiency as Cause of Anemia

- How much anemia is iron deficiency related?
 - “anemia prevalence can generally be taken as indicator of extent and trends of iron deficiency.” (WHO)
- Regional Situation
 - No Malaria
 - Limited VAD
 - Limited Hookworm and parasites
- Provisional Estimate of Iron deficiency as cause of anemia: 90%

Global Causes of Anemia (WHO)



Costs of Anemia

Anemia leads to:

- 17% **lower productivity** in heavy manual labor
- 5% **lower productivity** in other manual labor
- Estimated 2.5% loss of earnings due to **lower cognitive skills**



Example: Summary 10-Year Baseline of Economic Losses:

Year	Iron Deficiency Anemia				Folic Acid Deficiency			Total Projected Damage
	Perinatal Mortality	Adult Anemia	Childhood Anemia	Total IDA	Death & Disability	Medical & Welfare	Total Folic Acid	
	Future Productivity	Current Productivity	Future Productivity		Future Productivity	Current Expenses		
	\$000,000/yr	\$000,000/yr	\$000,000/yr	\$000,000/yr	\$000,000/yr	\$000,000/yr	\$000,000/yr	\$000,000/yr
2009	\$ 1.57	\$ 76.61	\$ 4.77	\$ 82.95	\$ 1.39	\$ 0.34	\$ 1.73	84.7
2010	\$ 1.58	\$ 77.37	\$ 4.82	\$ 83.78	\$ 1.40	\$ 0.34	\$ 1.75	85.5
2011	\$ 1.60	\$ 78.15	\$ 4.87	\$ 84.62	\$ 1.42	\$ 0.35	\$ 1.77	86.4
2012	\$ 1.62	\$ 78.93	\$ 4.92	\$ 85.46	\$ 1.43	\$ 0.35	\$ 1.78	87.2
2013	\$ 1.63	\$ 79.72	\$ 4.97	\$ 86.32	\$ 1.45	\$ 0.35	\$ 1.80	88.1
2014	\$ 1.65	\$ 80.52	\$ 5.02	\$ 87.18	\$ 1.46	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.82	89.0
2015	\$ 1.67	\$ 81.32	\$ 5.07	\$ 88.05	\$ 1.48	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.84	89.9
2016	\$ 1.68	\$ 82.13	\$ 5.12	\$ 88.93	\$ 1.49	\$ 0.37	\$ 1.86	90.8
2017	\$ 1.70	\$ 82.96	\$ 5.17	\$ 89.82	\$ 1.51	\$ 0.37	\$ 1.87	91.7
2018	\$ 1.72	\$ 83.79	\$ 5.22	\$ 90.72	\$ 1.52	\$ 0.37	\$ 1.89	92.6
	\$ 16.4	\$ 801.5	\$ 49.9	\$ 867.8	\$ 14.5	\$ 3.6	\$ 18.1	885.9
	1.9%	90.5%	5.6%	98.0%	1.6%	0.4%	2.0%	

Average Premix Cost for 1 Metric Ton



One metric ton of flour is about 2,200 pounds, as pictured here. FFI photo.

Wheat Flour:

US\$ 3 to fortify with iron, folic acid, and other B vitamins

Ground Maize:

US\$ 4 to fortify with iron, zinc, vitamin A, folic acid, and other B vitamins

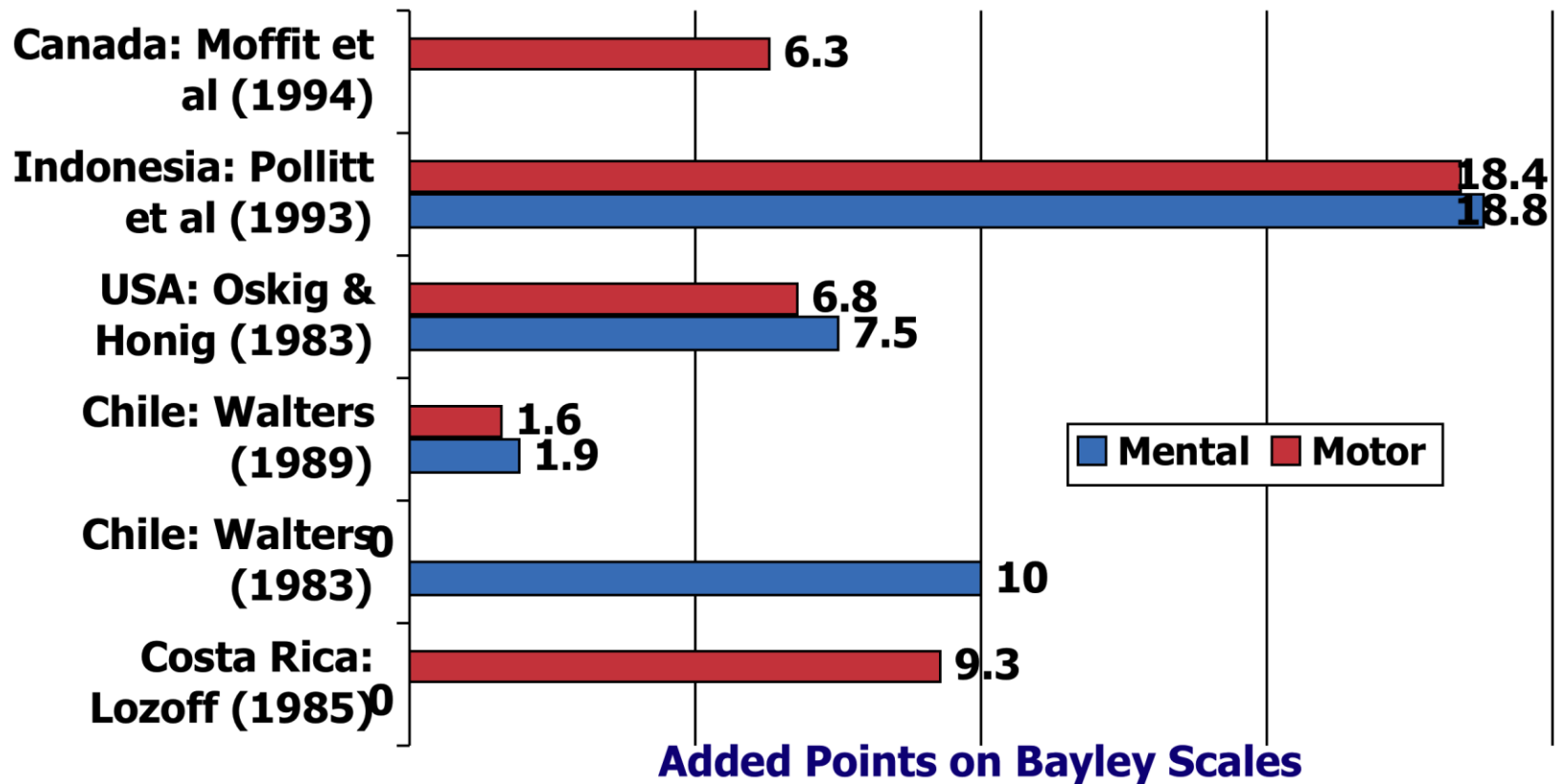
Rice:

US\$ 6 to US\$ 20 to fortify with iron, zinc, vitamin A, folic acid, and other B vitamins

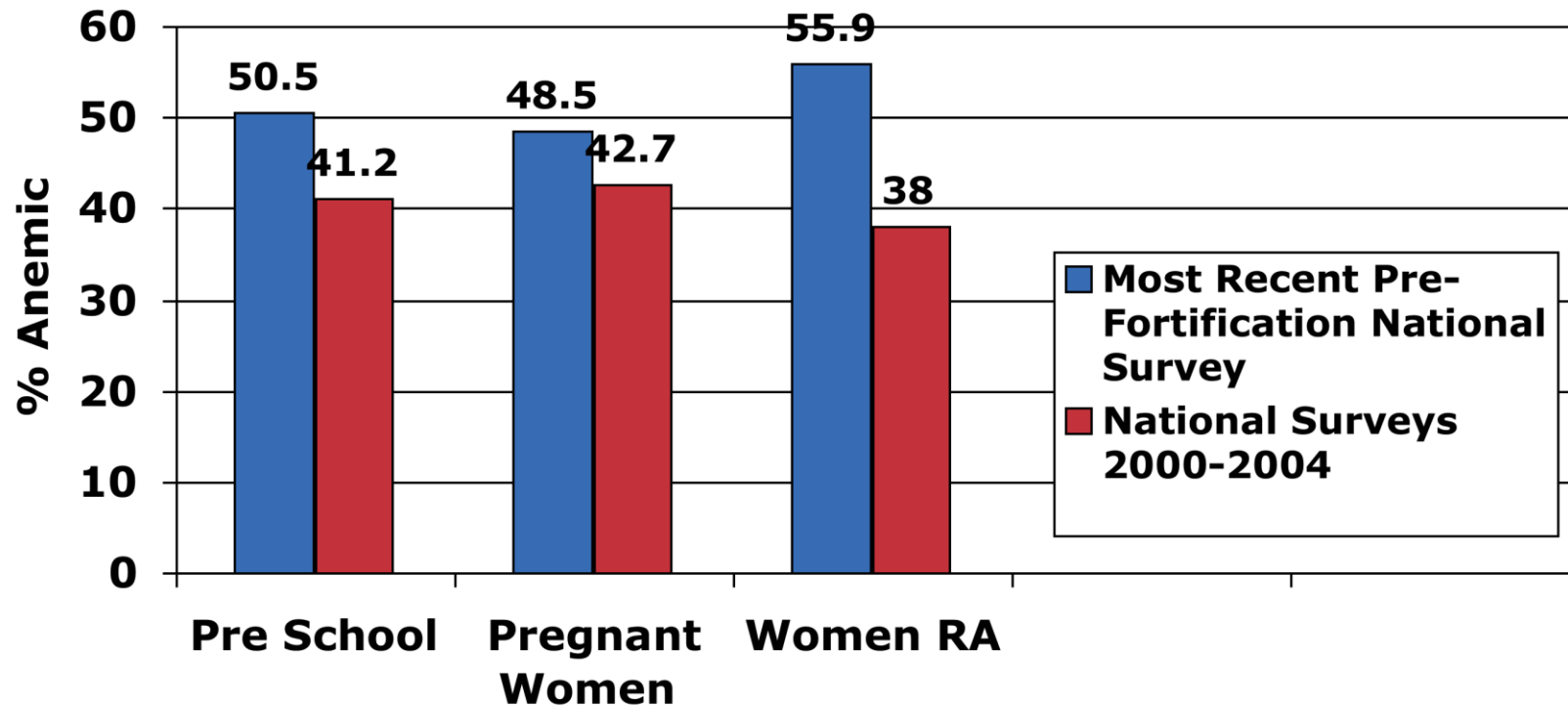
Examples of Fortification Impact

- Cognitive Impact of iron on children
- Impact of Folic Acid fortification in Canada Two-way Dynamic
- - Poverty is not simply root cause of hunger.
 - Malnutrition causes and reinforces poverty.

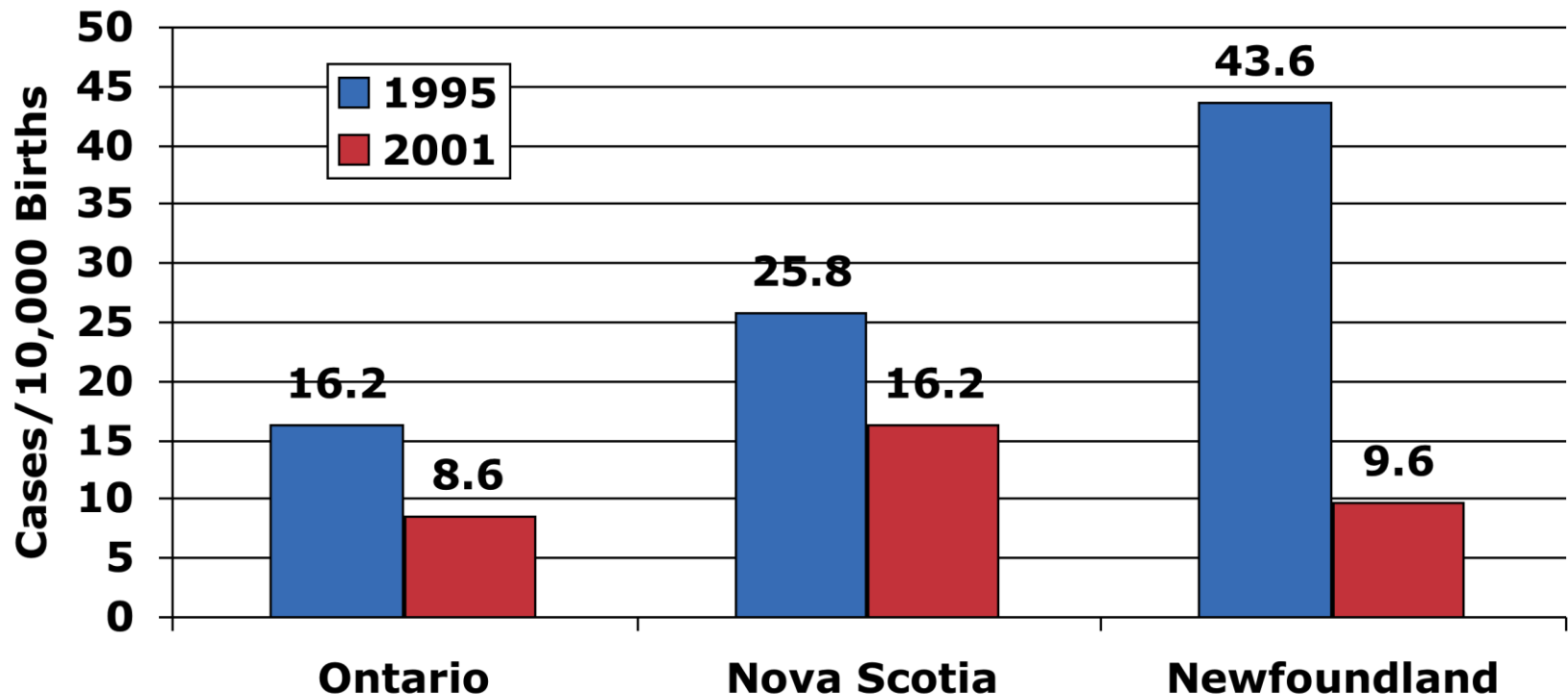
Behavioral & Cognitive Impact on Children



Oman: Pre-Post Fortification National Decrease in Anemia 18-32%

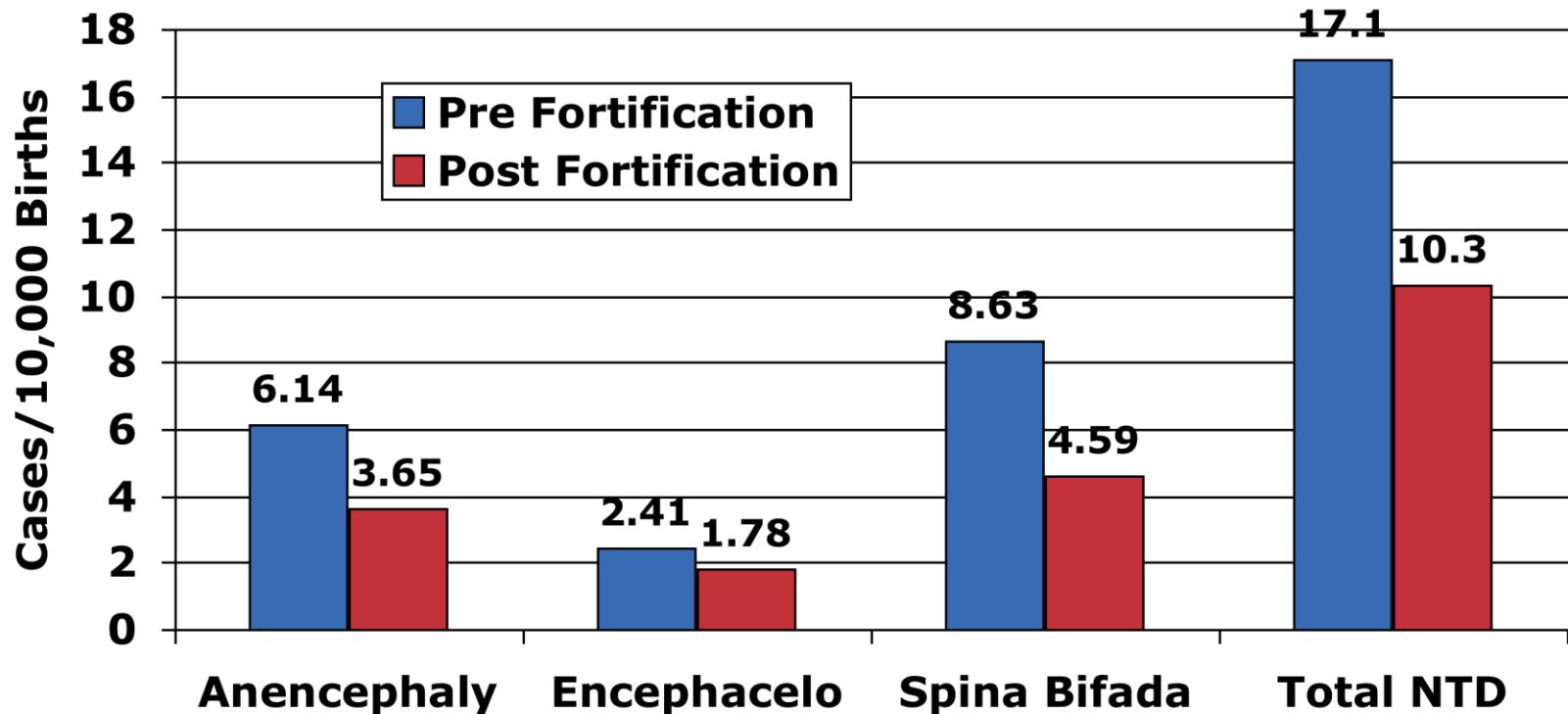


Canada Folic Acid Fortification: 37-78% Decrease in NTDs and Cost savings of about \$1 million annually

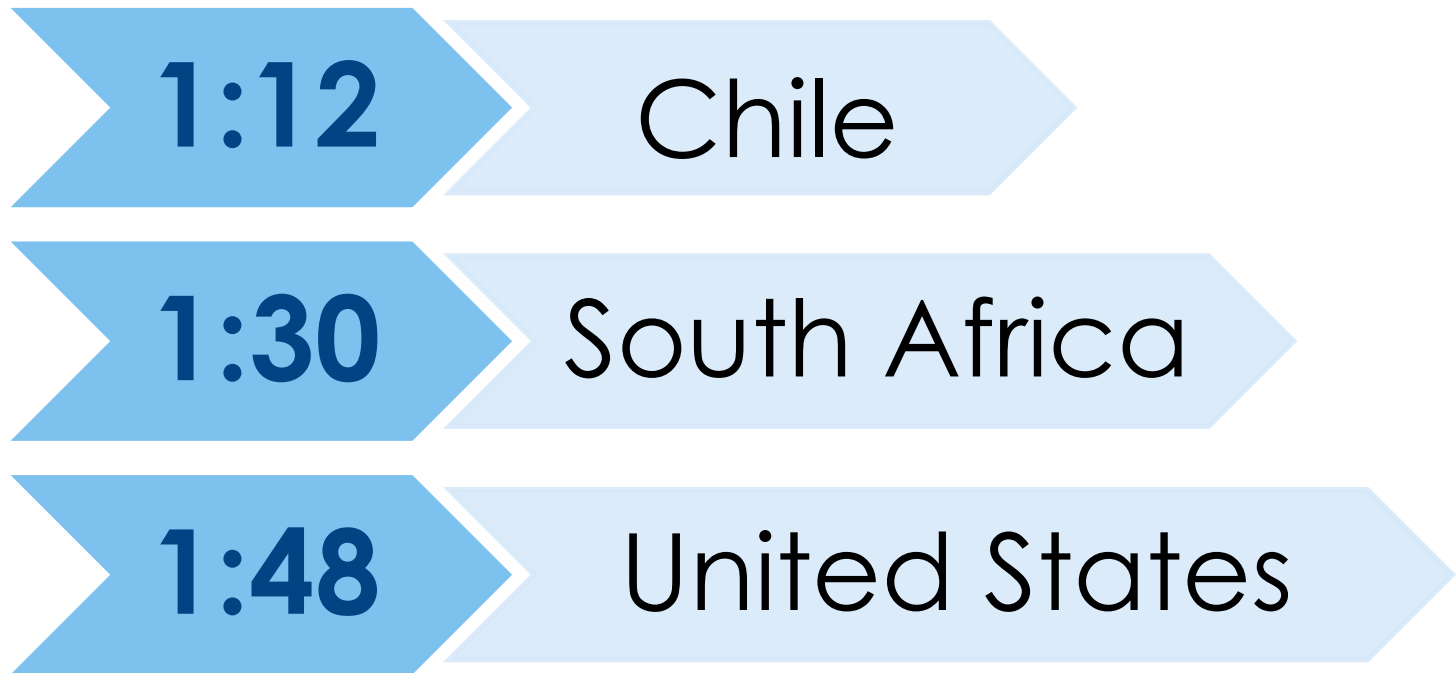


The number of specialized operations on children born with NTDs in Canada at Toronto Sick Childrens Hospital has dropped from 52 per year before folic acid fortification to 12 per year

Chile Folic Acid Fortification: 40% Decrease in NTDs



Cost:Benefit Ratio for Preventing Spina Bifida



Llanos, A., et. al., Cost-effectiveness of a Folic Acid Fortification Program in Chile. Health Policy 83 2007:295-303.

Sayed, A., et.al., Decline in the Prevalence of Neural Tube Defects Following Folic Acid Fortification and Its Cost-Benefit in South Africa. Birth Defects Research 82 2008:211-216.

Grosse, Scott, et. al., Reevaluating the Benefits of Folic Acid Fortification in the United States: Economic Analysis, Regulation, and Public Health. American Journal of Public Health 95 2005:1917-1922.