



# Why Wheat



**Establishing Government Policy and Program  
For (Wheat) Flour Fortification :  
Indonesia Experience**

**Not RICE ?**

**Soekirman & Drajat Martianto**

*Decision To Fortify Wheat Flour  
Was a long process (about 30 years)  
In Indonesia*

Why it takes so long ?

1. Seriousness of hidden hunger  
due to micronut. deficiencies

2. Continuous advocacy by nutrition  
professionals & UNICEF since  
1970s

3. Advances Science and Technology  
& Success of Fortification  
in many countries

4. Active advocacy of international  
agencies & NGOs specializing on  
micronutrient, such as MI, HKI, etc  
(since 1980s)

5. Government Commitment to eliminate poverty in socio-economic development

6. UN System Commitment to deal with health & nutrition problems (eg.various Summits)

7. Better relation between nutrition professionals and industry

Output of Process  
( began in 1993)

► Establishment of Ministry of Food






Food Law (1996)



Commission of Fortification



# Government Regulation

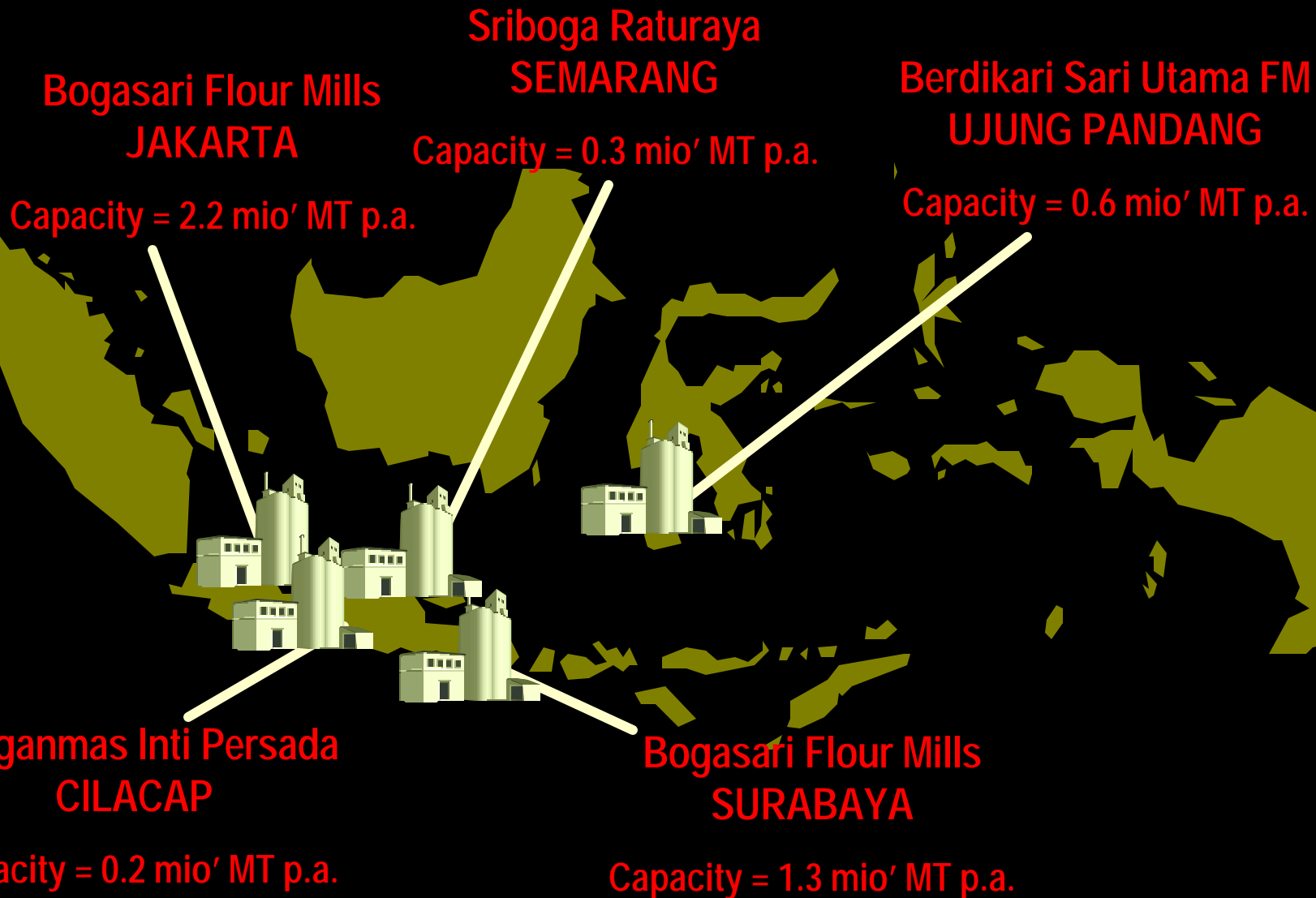
-  632/MENKES/SK/VI/1998  
About “Wheat flour fortification”, June 16<sup>th</sup>, 1998
-  153/MPP/Kep/5/2001 jo 323/MPP/Kep/11/2001  
About mandatory Flour Standard (SNI) on all wheat flour traded in Indonesia
-  03/DIRJEN-IKAH/SK/II/2002  
About standard operating procedure of mandatory SNI

# National Standard of Industry (1998) – Mandatory

## **Flour Fortification with Iron, Zinc, Thiamine, Riboflavin, Folic acid**

Fe	min 50ppm
Zn	min 30ppm
Thiamine	min 2.5ppm
Riboflavin	min 4ppm
Folic acid	min 2ppm

# Flour Mills in Indonesia



24 October 2002

Soekirman, UFF Mauritius

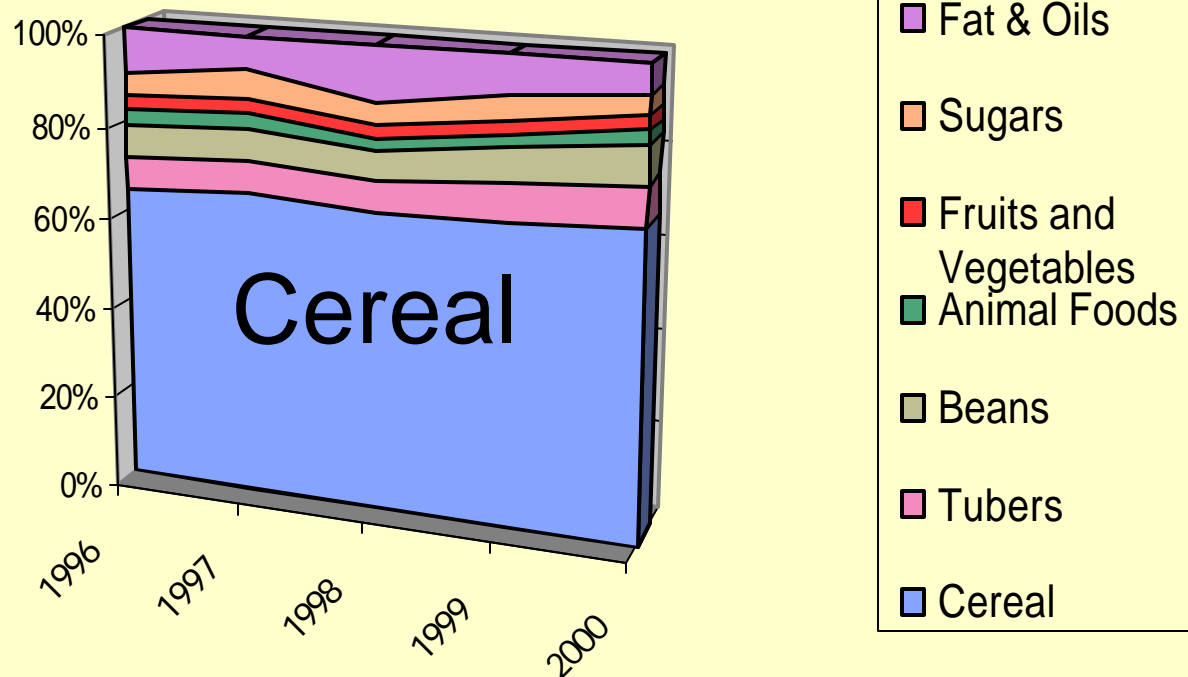
Notes : based on flour production installed capacity as of year 2001

**bogasari flour mills**

# Why Wheat not Rice ?

# Energy Source (1996-2000, FBS)

60% from Cereal, esp. Rice



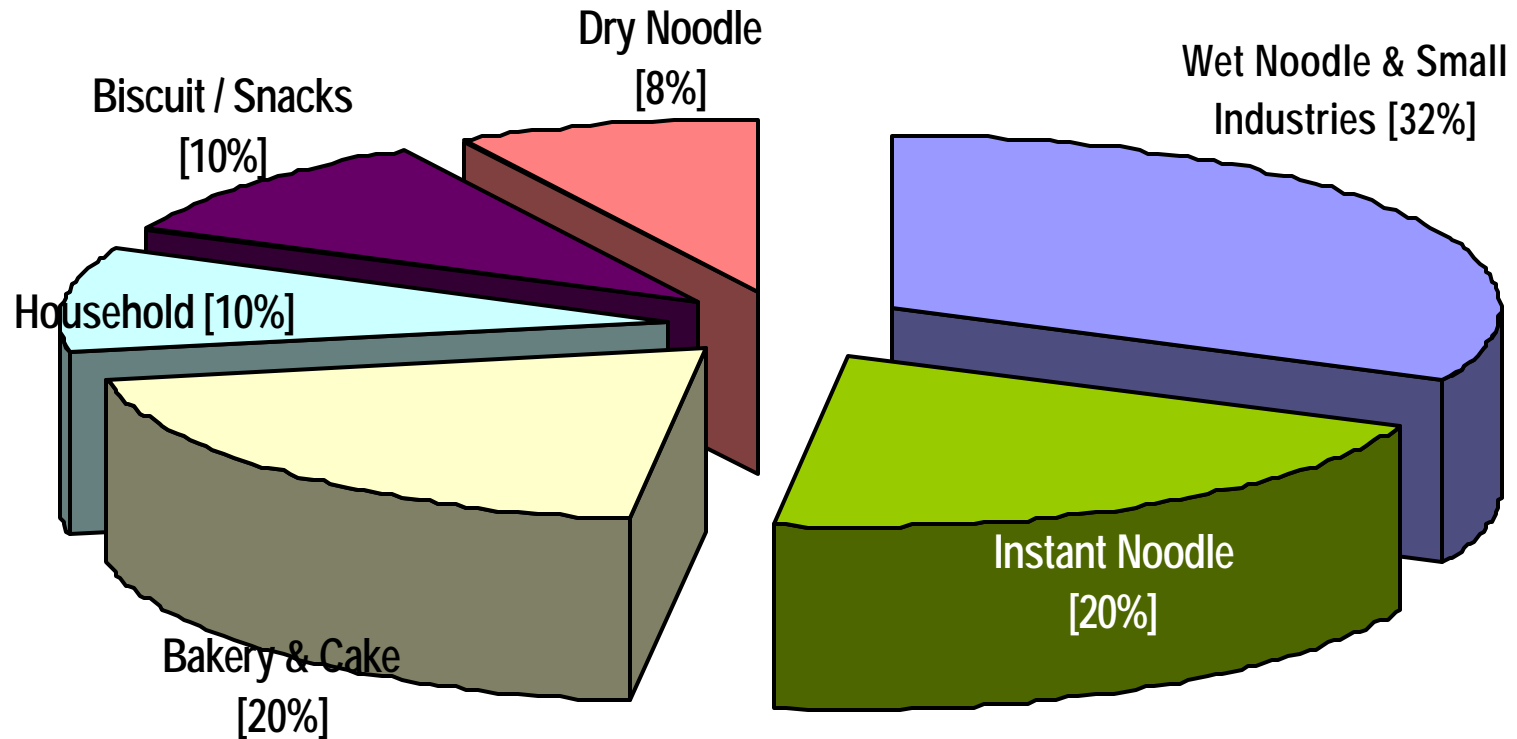
# Energy Sources *kk*

## (Food Balance Sheet, 1999)

Catatan: data susenasnya belum ketemu

<b>Rice</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>60 %</b>
<b>Wheat</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>3 %</b>
<b>Corn</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>11 %</b>
<b>Cassava</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>7 %</b>

# Flour Products Consumption in Indonesia



Changes of Participation Rate\*) and Quantity of Food Intake of Carbohydrate sources Food by Income Levels, 1996-1999 (pre and during economic crisis)

Income Level/ Food Items	Participation Rate (%)			Intake (Kg/cap/yr)		
	1996	1999	%Changes	1996	1999	%Changes
Lower						
- Rice	97.9	94.4	-3.5	119.2	101.4	-15.9
- Corn	8.5	8.6	1.6	3.9	4.2	9.0
- Cassava	32.8	34.4	4.9	15.83	18.4	22.2
- Instant noodles	29.3	30.1	2.6	1.4	1.5	7.0
Middle						
- Rice	99.5	98.1	-1.2	115.7	108.7	-6.2
- Corn	7.7	7.3	-4.4	2.0	2.4	22.0
- Cassava	31.4	36.3	15.5	10.2	13.0	27.0
- Instant noodles	48.4	45.3	-6.3	2.4	2.1	-13.4
Higher						
- Rice	99.7	98.6	-1.1	110.2	105.6	-4.3
- Corn	7.7	6.6	14.3	1.1	1.3	15.6
- Cassava	56.1	34.1	30.7	7.1	9.8	38.0
- Instant noodles	63.6	60.7	-4.5	4.2	3.6	-13.5

24 October 2002 **Noodle cons. Increased in low income** Speaker: Dr. P. M. M. M. M.

## Participation Rate\*) and Intake of Carbohydrate Source Food in Urban and Rural Areas, 1996-1999 (pre and during economic crisis)

Area/ Food Items	Participation Rate (%)			Intake (Kg/cap/yr)		
	1996	1999	Changes	1996	1999	%Changes
<b>Urban</b>						
- Rice	99.7	95.3	-4.4	108.9	96.0	-11.8
- Corn	5.7	4.6	-19.2	0.8	0.9	15.8
- Cassava	24.3	28.6	17.2	5.6	7.7	37.7
- Instant noodles	52.6	50.0	-4.9	3.4	3.1	-9.3
<b>Rural</b>						
- Rice	98.1	97.6	-0.5	121.0	111.8	-7.6
- Corn	9.5	9.9	3.2	3.6	4.2	16.1
- Cassava	35.8	39.8	11.2	28.0	19.6	9.2
- Instant noodles	37.5	36.3	-3.2	1.6	1.5	-9.1

Source: Calculated from 1996-1999 SUSENAS Data

\*) Participation rate indicates the percentage of households consuming particular food. Participation rate of rice=99.7% means that all households are consuming rice during SUSENAS data collection.

**No urban-rural different in Noodle cons.**

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# Fortification Issues

Mis-conception of meaning of  
Fortification

**What vehicles ?**

**Who bear the cost ?**

**Public or private issues ?**

# **How Policy and Programs Made ? (Before & After Reformation)**

# Before (1970 - 1998) :

## Era of Five Year Development Plan (Repelita)

### PEOPLE

Parliamentarians at the People's Assembly formulate the **Basic Policy Guidelines of Development**

### PROGRAM/PROJECT

Policies are translated into annual programmes and projects.

## FOLLOWS NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM

### GOVERNMENT

The Basic Policy is handed to the President & Cabinet to be elaborated into a

**FYDP**

**CABINET CQ  
BAPPENAS**

### NAT.WORKSHOP F & N

BAPPENAS co-ordinates a professional technical teams to **draft FN policies into a Five-Year Plan based on Basic Policy guidelines**

**BAPPENAS' TEAM**

The 5-year plan is **ratified by Parliament**

**PARLIAMENT**

**More People  
Participation**

*After (1999 - )*

**PROGRAM/PROJECT**

Parliamentarians  
at the People's  
Assembly  
formulate the  
Basic Policy  
Guidelines of  
Development

**FOLLOWS  
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
MECHANISM**

Policies are  
translated  
into annual  
programmes  
and  
projects.

**GOVERNMENT**

The Basic Policy is handed  
to the President & Cabinet  
to be elaborated into a

**CABINET CQ  
BAPP**

24 October 2002

Sectoral Departments  
Local Government Depst  
NGOs  
Politica

**BAPPENAS' TEAM**

Soekirman UFF Mauritius

The 5-year  
plan is  
ratified by  
Parliament

**PARLIAMENT  
(LOCAL)**

# Problems Faced by Fortification in Indonesia

→ Inconsistent Government Policy  
to apply NSI for Iron and Salt  
fortification –

*weak law enforcement*

Free Trade – more imported wheat and salt  
are not fortified

# Lessons learned

1. Advocacy for Fortification takes time & consistent and persistent efforts
2. Until early 1990s resistant for fortification came both from government and industry. Advocacy needed for both.

3. Joint advocacy from national and international parties (public and private) is more effective

*4. Universal wheat fortification might be the right answer to discourage international trade of non-fortified wheat.*

**Thank you**

24 October 2002

Soekirman UFF Mauritius