

Rwanda

Prior Situation	Current Situation	Likely Outcome	Current Status
<p><i>Foods Fortified</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salt with iodine at 100ppm (too high based on current WHO potassium iodate recommendations) with coverage of ~98%. 	<p><i>Foods Fortified</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iodized salt at 50-80ppm in line with regional recommendations Wheat and maize flour with iron, zinc, folic acid, B1, B2, B3, B12, and vitamin A, in line with regional standards Cooking oil with vitamin A, in line with regional standards Sugar with vitamin A, in line with regional standards <p>All standards have been adopted and are in line with current consumption patterns and deficiency rates.</p>	<p><i>Foods Fortified</i></p> <p>After ensuring sustained coverage of 80% of the population with fortified foods, a cost-benefit analysis estimates roughly that the impact of fortification in Rwanda could be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce childhood anemia by 20% Increase adult productivity by 30% Reduce maternal mortality by 30% Reduce NTDs by 30% Reduce vitamin A deficiency by 30% Reduce iodine deficiency by 20% <p>Additionally, Rwanda's fortification program will ensure adequate trade with regional countries as most of the East Africa region has or is planning on having mandatory fortification</p>	<p><i>Standards adopted and gazetted. Awaiting mandatory process and full-scale production before coverage estimates can be gathered. Currently, fortification is taking place by the country's largest maize flour producer. Others are awaiting the decree.</i></p>
<p><i>Legislation/Legal Requirements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing in terms of fortified products 	<p><i>Legislation/Legal Requirements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Decree has been drafted and is awaiting signature that will make the fortification of all identified food vehicles mandatory after a designated grace period of 6 months 	<p><i>Legislation/Legal Requirements</i></p> <p>A level playing field for all producers and sustained coverage so as to ensure optimal nutritional impact on the target population.</p>	<p><i>Waiting final signing by the new Food and Medicine Authority. Slated for Aug 2015.</i></p>
<p><i>Micronutrient Strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A draft strategy without the inclusion of fortification or up-to-date supplementation or dietary diversity data 	<p><i>Micronutrient Strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A draft micronutrient strategy including up-to-date fortification, supplementation, dietary diversity, and biofortification initiatives; identification of gaps and means of addressing those gaps 	<p><i>Micronutrient Strategy</i></p> <p>A clear outline of strategies currently in place in Rwanda to address micronutrient malnutrition so as to prevent overlap, optimize resource allocation, and ensure harmonization; a clear outline of current gaps and suggested ways of addressing those gaps.</p>	<p><i>Drafted by PHC and handed to MoH to finalize. In process.</i></p>
<p><i>Monitoring System / Food Testing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No salt monitoring in place; no means of qualitatively testing fortified products; limited means of quantitatively testing; no system in place for sample collection or reporting back 	<p><i>Monitoring System / Food Testing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A trained cadre of MoH and RBS inspectors on the sampling and testing of fortified products in the market, at border sites, and from local industry Pending: placement of a fortification point-person within the MoH to ensure sustained monitoring and surveillance data collection 	<p><i>Monitoring System / Food Testing</i></p> <p>The lynchpin to the success of any fortification program – this monitoring system will allow for a picture of the quality and quantity of fortified products on the market so as to ensure the program is delivering an adequate amount of micronutrients to the target population.</p>	<p><i>Pending refresher training for inspector and consensus on national data capture method within the new Food and Medicine Authority.</i></p>

Malawi

Prior Situation	Current Situation	Likely Outcome	Current Status
<p><i>Foods Fortified</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malawi had fortification standards in place for cooking oil, sugar, salt, maize and wheat flour, however the standards were not in line with current consumption patterns or deficiency rates 	<p><i>Foods Fortified</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iodized salt at 50-80ppm in line with regional recommendations Wheat and maize flour with iron, zinc, folic acid, B1, B2, B3, B12, and vitamin A, in line with regional standards Cooking oil with vitamin A, in line with regional standards Sugar with vitamin A, in line with regional standards <p>All standards have been adopted and are in line with current consumption patterns and deficiency rates.</p>	<p><i>Foods Fortified</i></p> <p>After ensuring sustained coverage of 80% of the population with fortified foods, a cost-benefit analysis estimates roughly that the impact of fortification in Rwanda could be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce childhood anemia by 20% Increase adult productivity by 30% Reduce maternal mortality by 30% Reduce NTDs by 30% Reduce vitamin A deficiency by 30% Reduce iodine deficiency by 20% 	<p><i>Adopted and gazetted. Most facilities are fortifying their products. Final facilities to come on line once grace period is formally communicated to industry. Slated for Aug 2015.</i></p> <p><i>Awaiting full-scale production before coverage estimates can be gathered.</i></p>
<p><i>Legislation/Legal Requirements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing in terms of fortified products; all voluntary and without compliance with standards 	<p><i>Legislation/Legal Requirements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A draft Nutrition Act that will include fortification as a mandatory nutrition intervention 	<p><i>Legislation/Legal Requirements</i></p> <p>A level playing field for all producers and sustained coverage so as to ensure optimal nutritional impact on the target population.</p>	<p><i>Slated to be passed Dec 2015.</i></p>
<p><i>Micronutrient Strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No micronutrient strategy in place 	<p><i>Micronutrient Strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A finalized and adopted micronutrient strategy including up-to-date fortification, supplementation, dietary diversity, and biofortification initiatives; identification of gaps and means of addressing those gaps 	<p><i>Micronutrient Strategy</i></p> <p>A clear outline of strategies currently in place in Malawi to address micronutrient malnutrition so as to prevent overlap, optimize resource allocation, and ensure harmonization; a clear outline of current gaps and suggested ways of addressing those gaps.</p>	<p>✓</p>
<p><i>Monitoring System / Food Testing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal infrastructure in place; spotty sample collection, no reporting or sharing of data; huge differences in findings from the Revenue Authority and MBS 	<p><i>Monitoring System / Food Testing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained MoH and MBS inspectors on sampling and testing of fortified products in the market, border, and local industry; monitoring tool created and housed within MoH Placement of a fortification point-person within the MoH to ensure monitoring and surveillance data collection 	<p><i>Monitoring System / Food Testing</i></p> <p>The lynchpin to the success of any fortification program – this monitoring system will allow for a picture of the quality and quantity of fortified products on the market so as to ensure the program is delivering an adequate amount of micronutrients to the target population.</p>	<p>✓</p>

Liberia

Prior Situation	Current Situation	Likely Outcome	Current Status
<p><i>Foods Fortified</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salt required 50-80ppm of iodine, however, most salt did not comply 	<p><i>Foods Fortified</i></p> <p>Standards drafted and gazette, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iodized salt at 50-80ppm in line with regional recommendations Wheat and maize flour with iron, zinc, folic acid, B1, B2, B3, B12, and vitamin A, in line with regional standards Cooking oil with vitamin A, in line with regional standards Sugar with vitamin A, in line with regional standards <p>Standards will also be drafted for rice although these will not be made mandatory due to the political nature of rice prices. Instead, rice fortification will be through targeted fortification.</p>	<p>Although a cost-benefit analysis has yet to be done for the impact of fortified foods in Liberia, we anticipate similar calculations as Rwanda and Malawi. Due to Liberia's heavy reliance on small-scale cassava and palm oil production, one can argue, however, that impact may be less until these small-scale productions can be fortified.</p>	<p><i>Standards drafted and gazetted. Domestic producers fortifying to standard. Importers need further follow-up.</i></p> <p><i>Awaiting full-scale production before coverage estimates can be gathered.</i></p>
<p><i>Legislation/Legal Requirements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing in terms of fortified products 	<p><i>Legislation/Legal Requirements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once Fortification Guidelines are signed, the program will be legislated. 	<p><i>Legislation/Legal Requirements</i></p> <p>A level playing field for all producers and sustained coverage so as to ensure optimal nutritional impact on the target population.</p>	<p><i>Pending two Ministry signatures. Slated for completed by Sept 2015.</i></p>
<p><i>Micronutrient Strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A draft strategy without the inclusion of fortification or up-to-date supplementation or dietary diversity data 	<p><i>Micronutrient Strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently being drafted with UNICEF. 	<p><i>Micronutrient Strategy</i></p> <p>A clear outline of strategies currently in place in Liberia to address micronutrient malnutrition so as to prevent overlap, optimize resource allocation, and ensure harmonization; a clear outline of current gaps and suggested ways of addressing those gaps.</p>	<p><i>Slated for completion Dec 2015.</i></p>
<p><i>Monitoring System / Food Testing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No salt monitoring in place 	<p><i>Monitoring System / Food Testing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training will be provided to Liberia's inspectors. In preparation for this, the National Standards Laboratory has created a sampling plan and procured qualitative and quantitative testing equipment. Initial test results being obtained. 	<p><i>Monitoring System / Food Testing</i></p> <p>Allow for a picture of the quality and quantity of fortified products on the market to ensure the program is delivering adequate amounts of micronutrients to the target population. In Liberia, a heavy emphasis will be placed on imports since the country is heavily dependent on them.</p>	<p><i>Initial trainings have been complete. Final trainings to be done after rainy season.</i></p> <p><i>Monitoring tool being used quarterly.</i></p>

Burundi

Prior Situation	Current Situation	Likely Outcome	Current Status
<p><i>Foods Fortified</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salt with iodine at 100ppm (too high based on current potassium iodate recommendations) with coverage of ~98%. 	<p><i>Foods Fortified</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iodized salt at 50-80ppm in line with regional recommendations Wheat and maize flour with iron, zinc, folic acid, B1, B2, B3, B12, and vitamin A, in line with regional standards Cooking oil with vitamin A, in line with regional standards Sugar with vitamin A, in line with regional standards 	<p>Although a cost-benefit analysis has yet to be done for the impact of fortified foods in Burundi, we anticipate very similar calculations as Rwanda and Malawi.</p>	<p><i>Standards adopted and gazetted. Awaiting formal circulation to industry.</i></p> <p><i>Burundi's largest cooking oil facility already fortifying to standard. Others to come on line after standards gazetted.</i></p> <p><i>Awaiting full-scale production before coverage estimates can be gathered.</i></p>
<p><i>Legislation/Legal Requirements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing in terms of fortified products 	<p><i>Legislation/Legal Requirements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pending: Once gazetted, standards will be mandatory 	<p><i>Legislation/Legal Requirements</i></p> <p>A level playing field for all producers and sustained coverage so as to ensure optimal nutritional impact on the target population.</p>	<p><i>Pending due to political situation. Only a signature is required.</i></p>
<p><i>Micronutrient Strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A draft strategy without the inclusion of fortification or up-to-date supplementation or dietary diversity data 	<p><i>Micronutrient Strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pending: A drafted strategy with the inclusion of fortification and up-to-date supplementation and dietary diversity data; identification of gaps and means of addressing those gaps 	<p><i>Micronutrient Strategy</i></p> <p>A clear outline of strategies currently in place in Burundi to address micronutrient malnutrition so as to prevent overlap, optimize resource allocation, and ensure harmonization; a clear outline of current gaps and suggested ways of addressing those gaps.</p>	<p><i>PHC is working with UNICEF to establish a timeline for this.</i></p>
<p><i>Monitoring System / Food Testing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal infrastructure in place 	<p><i>Monitoring System / Food Testing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings completed with Burundi's inspectors. Pending: the comprehensive monitoring tool will be adapted to the Burundi setting 	<p><i>Monitoring System / Food Testing</i></p> <p>Allow for a picture of the quality and quantity of fortified products on the market to ensure the program is delivering adequate amounts of micronutrients to the target population.</p>	<p><i>A finalized data capture form is being drafted with the Bureau of Standards, which will capture a national picture of compliance.</i></p>

Zimbabwe

Prior Situation	Current Situation	Likely Outcome	Current Status
<p><i>Foods Fortified</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zimbabwe had fortification standards in place for cooking oil, sugar, salt, maize and wheat flour, however the standards were not in line with current consumption patterns or deficiency rates 	<p><i>Foods Fortified</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iodized salt at 50-80ppm in line with regional recommendations Wheat and maize flour with iron, zinc, folic acid, B1, B2, B3, B12, and vitamin A, in line with regional standards Cooking oil with vitamin A, in line with regional standards Sugar with vitamin A, in line with regional standards 	<p>After ensuring sustained coverage of 80% of the population with fortified foods, an analysis estimates roughly that the impact of fortification in Zimbabwe could be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce childhood anemia by 20% Increase adult productivity by 30% Reduce maternal mortality by 30% Reduce NTDs by 30% Reduce vitamin A deficiency by 30% Reduce iodine deficiency by 20% 	<p><i>Standards drafted and under review. Slated to be adopted by December 2015.</i></p> <p><i>About half of the facilities are currently fortifying.</i></p> <p><i>Awaiting full-scale production before coverage estimates can be gathered.</i></p>
<p><i>Legislation/Legal Requirements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing in terms of fortified products 	<p><i>Legislation/Legal Requirements</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pending: Once formally adopted, standards will be mandatory 	<p><i>Legislation/Legal Requirements</i></p> <p>A level playing field for all producers and sustained coverage so as to ensure optimal nutritional impact on the target population.</p>	<p><i>Pending standards review.</i></p>
<p><i>Micronutrient Strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A draft strategy without the inclusion of fortification or up-to-date supplementation or dietary diversity data 	<p><i>Micronutrient Strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategy with the inclusion of fortification and up-to-date supplementation and dietary diversity data; identification of gaps and means of addressing those gaps 	<p><i>Micronutrient Strategy</i></p> <p>A clear outline of strategies currently in place in Zimbabwe to address micronutrient malnutrition so as to prevent overlap, optimize resource allocation, and ensure harmonization; a clear outline of current gaps and suggested ways of addressing those gaps.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">✓</p>
<p><i>Monitoring System / Food Testing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal infrastructure in place 	<p><i>Monitoring System / Food Testing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training provided to Zimbabwe's inspectors Monitoring tool indicators incorporated into the national DHIS system 	<p><i>Monitoring System / Food Testing</i></p> <p>Allow for a picture of the quality and quantity of fortified products on the market to ensure the program is delivering adequate amounts of micronutrients to the target population.</p>	<p><i>Pending further inspector trainings to be complete by Dec 2015.</i></p>