

# FOOD FORTIFICATION INITIATIVE

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# REDESIGNING A MONITORING STRATEGY

## BY

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health

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Health  
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# BACKGROUND

Mandatory fortification of all maize meal and white and brown flour came into effect 7 October 2003

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- ❑ Guidelines non existent at the time
  - ❑ Fortification levels, based on advice of scientist and organoleptic tests
  - ❑ Fortification was not seen as an additional function, incorporated into existing staff responsibilities
  - ❑ Whilst there was a grant from Gain at the time, existing systems were used to facilitate the process and monitor the programme ( EHP, local Laboratories, project manager an existing staff member)
  - ❑ Built partnership with millers
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# CHALLENGES WITH RELYING ON EXISTING SYSTEMS

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- ❑ Incorporated the monitoring aspect as one of the Key activities of the EHP at the time this was a logical option, but the situation changed over years.
  - ❑ Relied on Government labs - (Many competing priorities such as the Sudan red without expanding the capacity of these labs.
  - ❑ Early identification of challenges ( Randall's study) Vitamin A stability.
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# ACTIONS TAKEN

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- This led to the amendment of regulations in 2008 to strengthen the compliance monitoring of fortification mixes.
  - Research institutes also able to monitor outcomes- Reduction in prevalence of neural tube defects
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# Implementation challenges

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- Some fortification mixes still do not comply in respect of vitamin A**
  - Iron bioavailability**
  - Low zinc levels**
  - Small millers not fortifying- Audit planned internally for early next year.**
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# IMPACT

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**There is still a need to strengthen the programme**

- 2005 National Food Consumption Survey has shown that vitamin A and iron deficiency have increased. Impact of fortification on other micronutrients also not known
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# Impact on Neural Tube Defects

Condition	Pre fortification		Post fortification		Percentage decline RR (95% CI)
	Cases	Rate/ 1000	Cases	Rate/ 1000	
Anencephaly	33	0.41	17	0.37	10.9% RR=0.89 (0.50 - 1.60)
Spina bifida	74	0.93	25	0.54	41.6% RR=0.58 (0.37 - 0.92)
Oro-facial clefts	33	0.41	18	0.39	5.7% RR=0.94 (0.53 - 1.68)

# Opportunities

- Increased awareness of the value of Fortification in improving nutrition security and its contribution to increasing life expectancy by Government.*
  - WHO guidelines*
  - Commitment of big millers*
  - Commitment of research institutes*
  - Commitment of SABS*
  - Use of other laboratories*
  - Gain's continued support in fortification is welcomed*
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# COMMUNICATION

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- ❑ Formal communication campaigns were conducted in 2006, 2007 and 2008
  - ❑ Communication continues -Incorporating fortification logo and message in booklets on maternal nutrition, infant feeding, HIV and AIDS, Food-based dietary Guidelines and any other nutrition messages.
  - ❑ New advocacy drive will follow the improved programme-this will need resources
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# WAY FORWARD

- a) Expansion of SABS audit system to millers **to strengthen monitoring**. The system will link premix supplies sold and industry production volumes.
- b) Development of standards to strengthen compliance monitoring of millers ) **The Process has started**
- c) Adding vit A stability trial as part of premix audit; including “screening vitamin A” analytical method,
- d) Efficacy and sensory study on iron compounds; amending zinc levels;

**Partners** to achieve above: SABS, Millers, premix suppliers, DTI, NDOH, researchers, UNICEF, GAIN , MI and FFI, plus other relevant regional partners ( technical and financial support)

**Stakeholders meeting was held:** A roadmap was developed. There is strong support from various partners, there is renewed support from DTI including capacity building of small millers.

# Way Forward

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- ❑ Appointment and training of provincial teams to conduct compliance monitoring
  - ❑ Identification and costing of a suitable iron compound.
  - ❑ Finalize the development of standards
  - ❑ Small-scale survey to assess impact on other micronutrients and to assess KAB levels on fortification.
  - ❑ Inclusion of Fortification indicators in the EHP data set at District level.
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<b>Micronutrient</b>	<b>Maize meal (per 200g raw)</b>	<b>Wheat flour (Per 200g raw)</b>
<b>Vitamin A</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Thiamin</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Riboflavin</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Niacin</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Vitamin B6</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Folic acid</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>50%</b>
<b>Iron</b>	<b>25%</b> <b>12%(unsifted)</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Zinc</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>20%</b>