

Rwanda

Prior Situation	Current Situation	Likely Outcome
<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 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>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 draft Presidential Decree 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>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>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 impact 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>

Malawi

Prior Situation	Current Situation	Likely Outcome
<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 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>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 to 	<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>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 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>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"> A trained cadre of MoH and MBS inspectors on the sampling and testing of fortified products in the market, at the border, and from local industry; a comprehensive monitoring tool created and housed within MoH Pending: placement of a fortification point-person within the MoH to ensure sustained monitoring and impact 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>

Liberia

Prior Situation	Current Situation	Likely Outcome
<p><i>Foods Fortified</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salt with iodine 50-80ppm with ~98% coverage 	<p><i>Foods Fortified</i></p> <p>Pending: Standards to be drafted with Liberia's NFA June 18 to 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>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 adopted, mandatory standards through the National Standards Body 	<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>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 soon-to-be 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 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>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. 	<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>

Burundi

Prior Situation	Current Situation	Likely Outcome
<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>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>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 soon-to-be 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 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>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"> • Pending: Training will be provided to Burundi's inspectors and 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>