Monitoring & Evaluation for Food Fortification

Uganda

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Global Health, RSPH
The Flour Fortification Initiative
USAID’s SPRING project
History of Food Fortification in Uganda

- Maternal and child nutrition rates remain high
- 1994 - The Universal Salt Iodization Program
- 2000 - expanded to include commonly consumed foods
- 2004 - Launch of voluntary fortification
- 2011 - Legislation passed for mandatory fortification
- 2013 - Enforcement of mandatory regulations
Project Overview

- Document the current monitoring system for food fortification
- Indicate compliance to the Mandatory Regulation
- Assess current monitoring capabilities and gaps
- Propose a plan for implementation of a sustainable monitoring system
Assessment of M&E System

- Engaged stakeholders
- Identified gaps and capabilities in the current system
- Performed industry assessment
- Developed M&E framework that highlighted gaps in the system

Production manager at Unga Millers
Industry Assessment

- Developed a tool to assess readiness to fortify, current production rates and internal monitoring practices
- 3 teams visited 17 factories
- Fortifying: 8 of 10 wheat millers, 3 of 5 maize millers, 5 of 5 oil producers
- Internal monitoring practices were poor
- Challenges to fortification include increase in tax on grain and flour, cost of fortificants is high, lack of training on fortification process
Next Steps

- M&E workshop in Kampala
- Assign responsibility to gather and analyze the information already being collected
- Implementation of new, sustained M&E system for food fortification
- Address challenges to fortification
- Implementing consequences for not adhering to standards
Lessons Learned

- Engage stakeholders early in the process
- Sustainability is key
Thank you!