Zimbabwe

There is currently no mandatory fortification in Zimbabwe

Stakeholders	Sector	Roles
Grain millers association	Private	Quantities of maize and
		flour production
Groceries manufacturers	Private	Quantities of all groceries
association		and quality of all
		groceries including all
		fortified products
Food control department	Government	Set standards for ff
FSAB		
Ministry of Health	Government	Enforcement of laws,
		standards and
		regulations

Flour Fortification Objectives:

- 1. Develop legislation on flour fortification
- 2. Develop a legislation on premixes
- 3. Advocate for mandatory flour fortification
- 4. Design a monitoring and surveillance plan for flour fortification

Monitoring and Impact Indicators:

Micronutrient	Indicator	Target Group	Impact	
Iron	Anaemia	Women of CBA	Decrease in	
		15-49	anaemia	
		Children < 5 yrs		
Folate	NTD	Women of CBA	Decrease in NTD	
		15-49 yrs		
Vit. A	Increase in infectious disease & blindness	Children < 5 yrs	Decrease in morbidity & mortalityDecrease in	
			blindness	

Fortifiable Flour Scenario

- Not yet mandatory.
- % of population currently accessing fortified flour is unknown.
- Both commercial and home-made flour products are consumed by nearly 100% of the population

Options for FF Program Monitoring and Surveillance

- Need to monitor (approach to be developed):

 o Industry production of fortified flour quality and quantity

 wholesale and retail sales of fortified flour

 - Household use of fortified flour

Feasible Indicator(s)	Method	Primary target group	How to access the target group?	Who collects the data?	How often to collect the data?	Who compiles and analyzes the data?	Who should receive and act on the information?
Prevalence of anemia	Blood Hb test	Non-pregnant women of childbearing age	Household Clinics School	Health workers	Every two years	MOH and partners	Policy makers and health partners
Prevalence of iron deficiency (serum ferritin <15 ug/dL)	Serum ferritin test	Non-pregnant women of childbearing age	Household Clinics School	Health workers	Every two years	MOH and partners	Policy makers and health partners
Prevalence of folate insufficiency (serum folate ≤7 ng/dL)*	Serum folate test	Non-pregnant women of childbearing age	Household Clinics School	Trained sentinel health facility staff collect serum samples. Biochemistry laboratory performs tests.	Every two years	MOH and partners	Policy makers and health partners
Incidence of NTD	NTD reporting		Maternity hospitals	Hospital staff	On-going once starts	MOH and partners	Policy makers and health partners
Infectious disease and blindness	Serum retinol	Children <5 yrs. Postnatal women		Health workers	Every two years	MOH and partners	Policy makers and health partners