



# Critical issues in the implementation of iodized salt production-regulatory monitoring and KIO<sub>3</sub> supply

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# AGENDA

1. Mozambique USI Context
2. Overview of common barriers and priorities for improving regulatory monitoring of USI/fortification programmes
3. Examples of 'enablers' to improve regulatory monitoring
  - Better information systems and use
  - A role for academia, civil society/media, retail
  - Laboratories
4. Summarizing the actors and priorities for improved regulatory monitoring

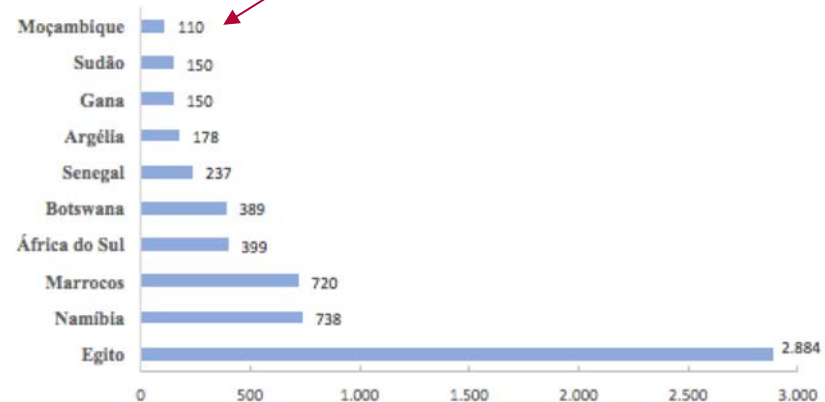


# MOZAMBIQUE USI CONTEXT



- Population of over **28 million (census 2017)**
- **45%** are aged less **than 15 years**
- Stunting affects almost 43% of children,
- only 56% of the population is literate.

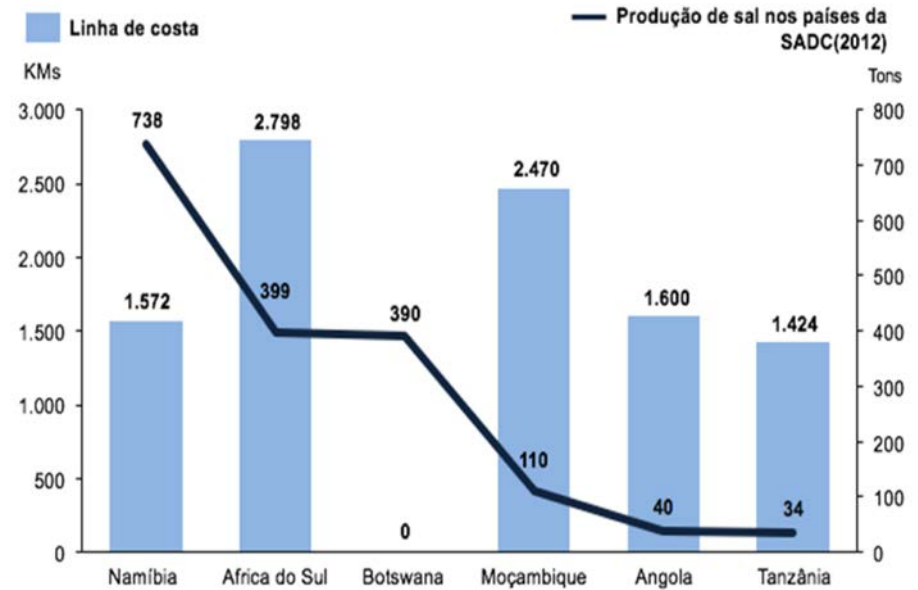
10<sup>th</sup> largest producer in Africa



Fonte: British Geological Survey, 2012



# MOZAMBIQUE USI CONTEXT



Relationship between the costline and salt production

**Over** .400 active salt producers in 2016

But **88%** are micro and small producers (**informal**)



# MOZAMBIQUE USI CONTEXT

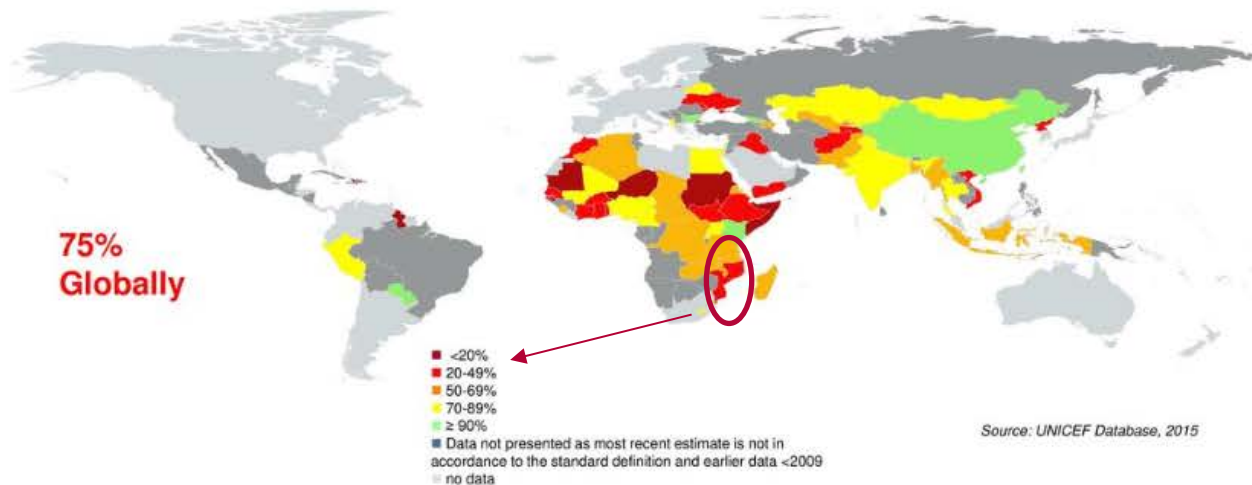


HHIS cobertura (%)	# de países
≥ 90	7
≥ 70 < 90	5
≥ 50 < 70	10
≥ 20 < 50	9
< 20	3
Sem dados, ou dados acima de 7 anos	

The lack of iodine in 2013 affected mainly some countries in the Sahel and, at SADC level, **Mozambique** and Angola.

Fonte: UNICEF Global Database 2013

## PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS CONSUMING ADEQUATELY IODIZED SALT 2009-2013

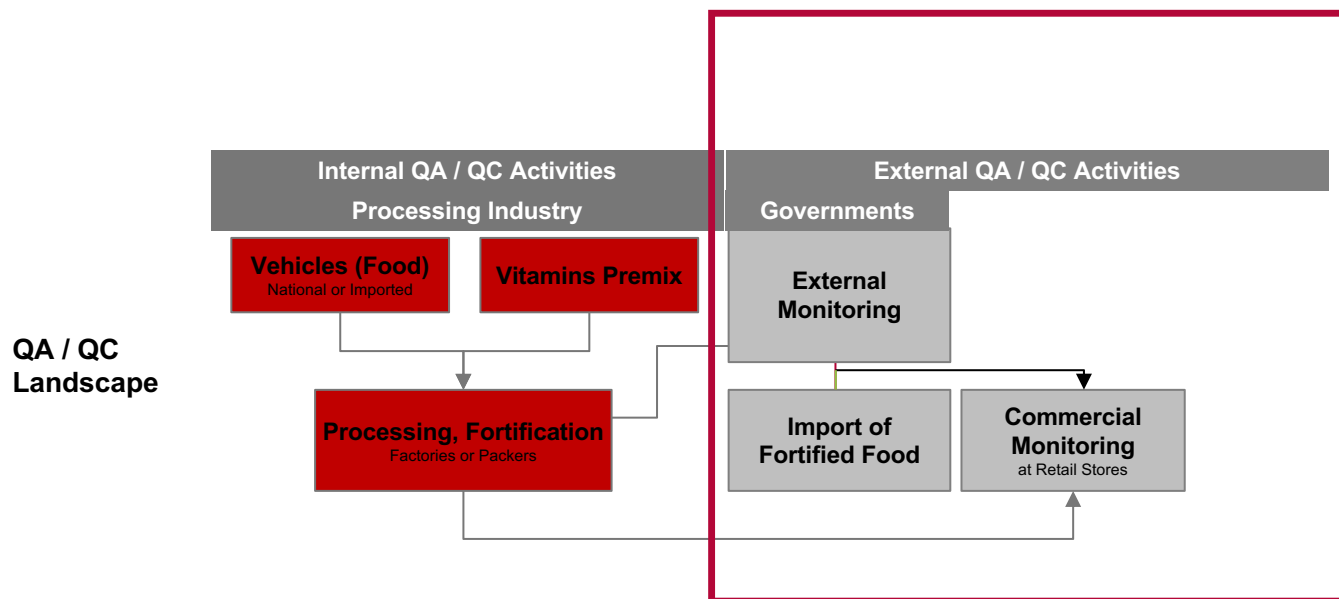


12-14 October 2015, Bangkok

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# REGULATORY MONITORING WITHIN QA/QC LANDSCAPE





# RECENT PUBLICATION HIGHLIGHTING BARRIERS AS WELL AS GOOD PRACTICES IN REGULATORY MONITORING



Publication draws conclusions from:

- QA/QC data from over 20 countries
- Results from a literature review and key information interviews with 11 fortification experts from program implementers, industry, and government.
- Questionnaire responses completed by regulatory agencies in 15 countries and from food processing industry in 13 countries. A total of 17 countries were represented





## ISSUE OF COMPLIANCE: THERE WILL BE LIMITED HEALTH IMPACT OF USI PROGRAMS IF SALT IS NOT IODIZED ACCORDING TO NATIONAL STANDARDS

Strong indication of non-fortified and under-fortified foods among products claiming to be fortified. Consider:

Monitoring data on GAIN's grants and projects (staple and condiment fortification including USI) in 25 countries, show that fortification occurs within the mandated range **just under 50% in all tests. Most samples underfortified or not fortified**

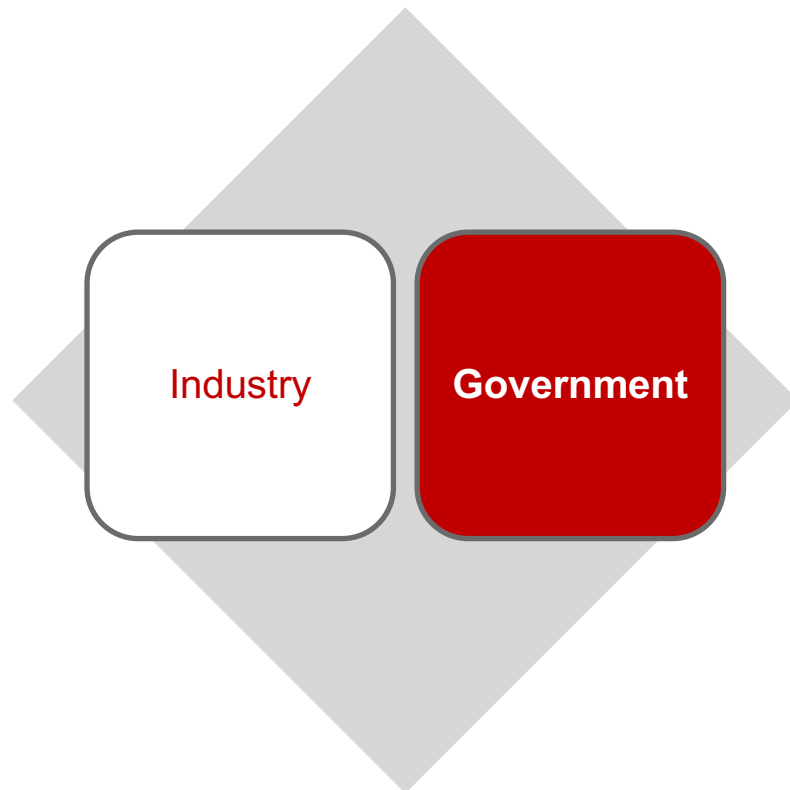
This average serves only as an inference but indicates a systemic problem with compliance

There are non-fortified fortified foods labelled as fortified thus misleading consumers on vitamin and mineral content. What's worse, is there will be limited health impact of fortification programs when foods are not adequately fortified





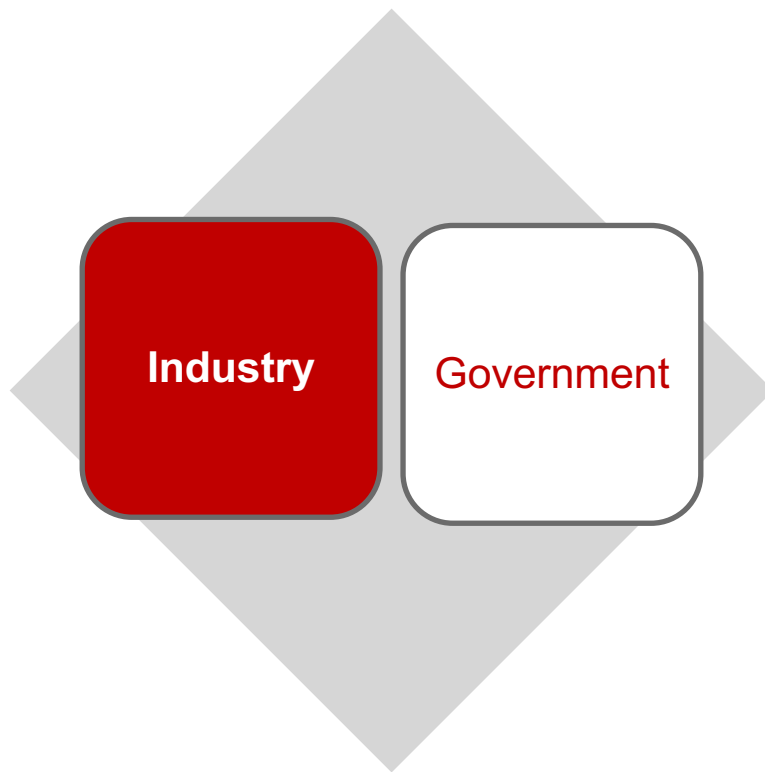
## CITED BARRIERS TO ENSURING COMPLIANCE: GOVERNMENT



- Low priority and capacity for enforcement.
- Minimal harmonization of standards and legislation.
- Limited funding.
- Limited personnel for legal action.
- Corruption among inspection personnel.
- Poor laboratory capacity.
- Limited training in rapid testing methods.

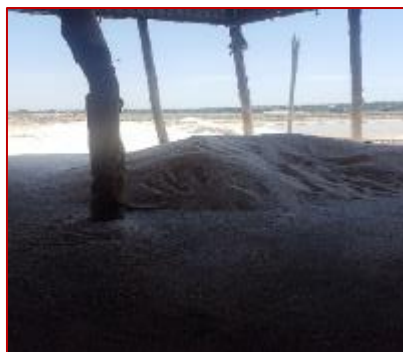


## CITED BARRIERS TO ENSURING COMPLIANCE: INDUSTRY



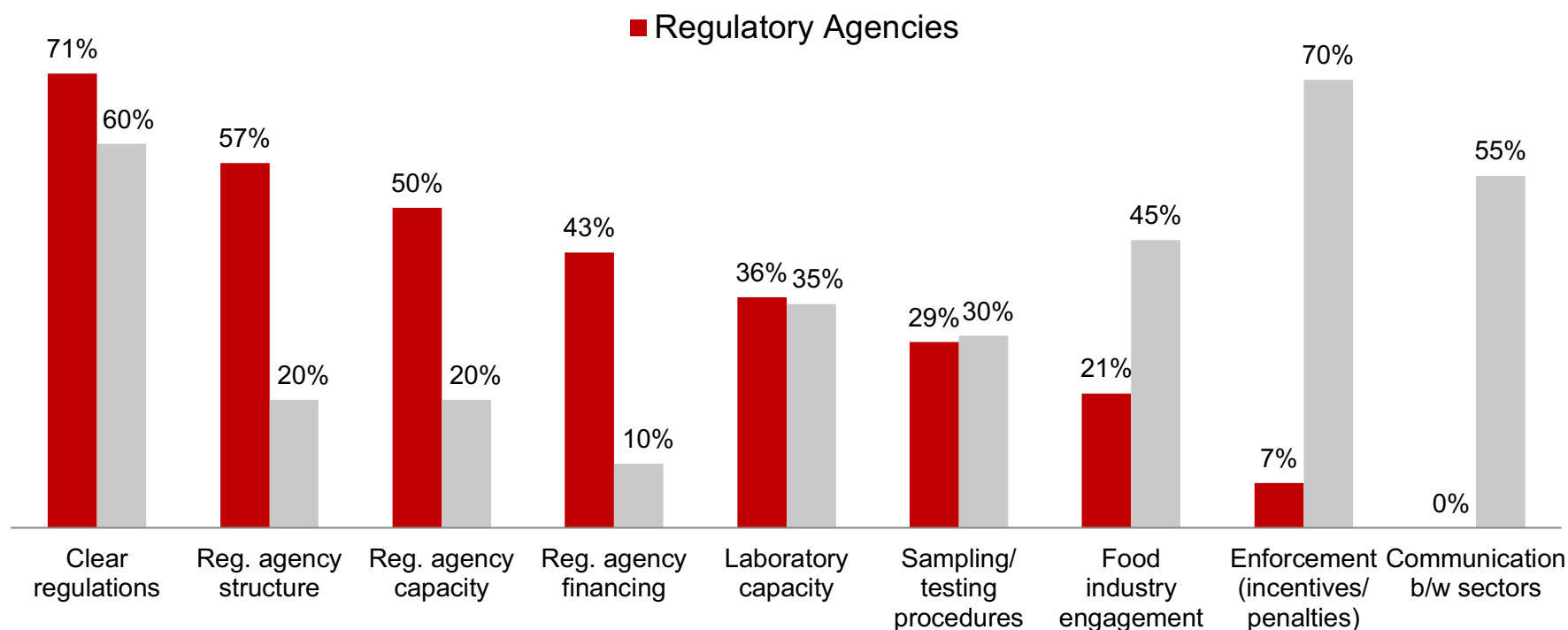
- Difficult to attain a sustainable model for import and efficient distribution for KIO3
- Poor quality or unsafe inputs (including KIO3, packaging, production and testing equipment)
- Poor processing procedures and expertise.
- Lack of SOPs and documentation.
- Lack of adequate internal laboratory capacity.
- Improper packaging and handling.
- Lack of awareness of standards.
- Purposeful under-fortification

# CITED BARRIERS TO ENSURING COMPLIANCE: INDUSTRY IN MOZAMBIQUE





# WHAT ARE CITED PRIORITIES FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO ENSURE COMPLIANT FORTIFICATION & IODIZATION?



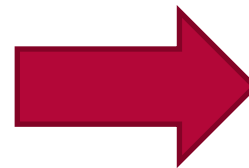


# PRIORITY: INSPECTIONS AND ENFORCEMENT – A LYNCHPIN TO SUCCESS

Incentives and penalties are widely used, **but over 60% did not consider these to be particularly effective.**

**Over 60% of all respondents** perceived a political risk surrounding strong and consistent enforcement.

- Fear of strike threats or resistance from interest groups.
- Unwillingness due to insufficient resources required to navigate bureaucratic systems.
- Reports of corruption or collusion between inspectors and industry.

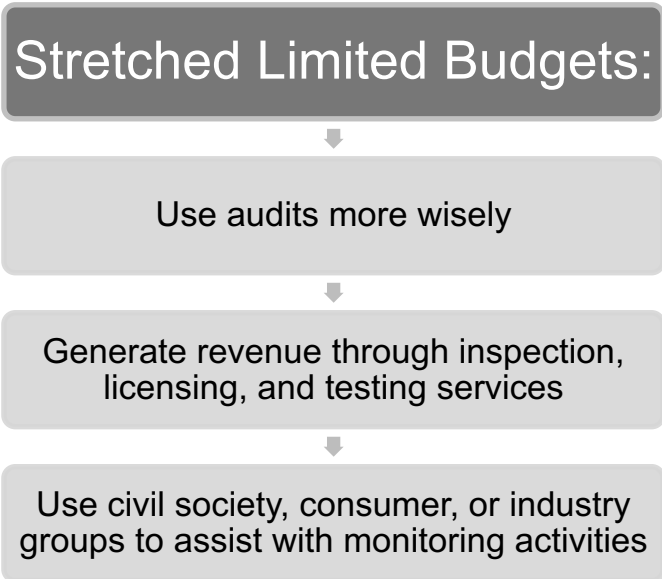


**Results in inconsistent follow-through and lack of effective enforcement strategies**



# PRIORITY: MORE COST-EFFECTIVE USE OF RESOURCES AND/OR MORE FUNDING

82% of survey respondents noted their current funding is not sustainable over the next 5 years for regulatory



**Sustained government funding + use of that funding effectively coupled in some cases with greater funding is required to improve regulatory monitoring.**

**Public-private partnerships can also be leveraged as key drivers of capacity strengthening, trust building, and funding for continued improvements.**



## ENABLER 1: BETTER INFORMATION SYSTEMS

**Where does the data go? How is it collated? How is it reported back and how is it used for decision making and action?**

Need for a tool or system to allow manager to quickly understand where data gaps and non-compliance exist so action can be taken *before* impact is measure

Is there a data integration system?

Can reports be generated in a quick and easy format that allows for effective action, reporting?





## ENABLER 2 - A ROLE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY/ACADEMIA/MEDIA AND RETAIL TO SUPPORT REGULATORY MONITORING?

Fortified foods are **credence goods**.



- One way to distinguish is **branding**.
- Another way is to correct the **knowledge imbalance**.

**Civil Society and retail** can play a strong role to enable government and industry to effectively deliver on their respective roles in ensuring quality iodization:

- A powerful watchdog to protect consumers and improving consumer awareness through information campaigns
- Test product at the market
- Name/shame, name/praise by publicizing compliance/non-compliant brands



# INDEPENDENT COMPLIANCE SURVEYS: SOUTH AFRICA – WORKING WITH CONSUMER GROUP AND MEDIA

Background: In 2008, well-established fortification program but continued high rates of child malnutrition.

Objectives: Consumer forum to undertake a market-based survey of fortification levels.

Methods: Sample maize meal products from supermarket shelves for laboratory testing of vitamin A, riboflavin, iron and niacin.

Results: National Consumer Forum found brands of maize meal not adequately fortified to meet requirements. Following the publishing of results, positive momentum was created allowing both industry and the food authorities to work towards improving fortification levels.

Conclusion: Consumer groups/associations and media can create positive pressure to improve compliance.



# CAN RETAIL HELP REGULATE? KYRGYZSTAN

Background : In 2005, Kyrgyzstan had low coverage of iodized salt on market (e.g. 60%) and poor government regulatory monitoring systems

Objectives: Empower retail and village health committees to test salt and drive non-iodized salt out of the market

Methods: distribute test kits and train retail and communities to verify presence of iodine in salt

Results: from 60-90% percent iodized salt coverage in two years – sustained and based on retail strategy (published results). Non-iodizers pushed out of market. Government continues to support purchase of test kits for retail and health village committees annually

Conclusion: Retail self-regulation can be an effective approach to drive compliance forward, especially where consumer awareness is high and government monitoring systems are lacking





## ENABLER 3: LABORATORIES REQUIRE GREATER RESOURCES AND CAPACITY

**The lack of laboratory capacity slows the testing process and prohibits inspectors from making cost-efficient judgments about required follow-up action.**

38% report a lack of equipment and inputs for laboratories

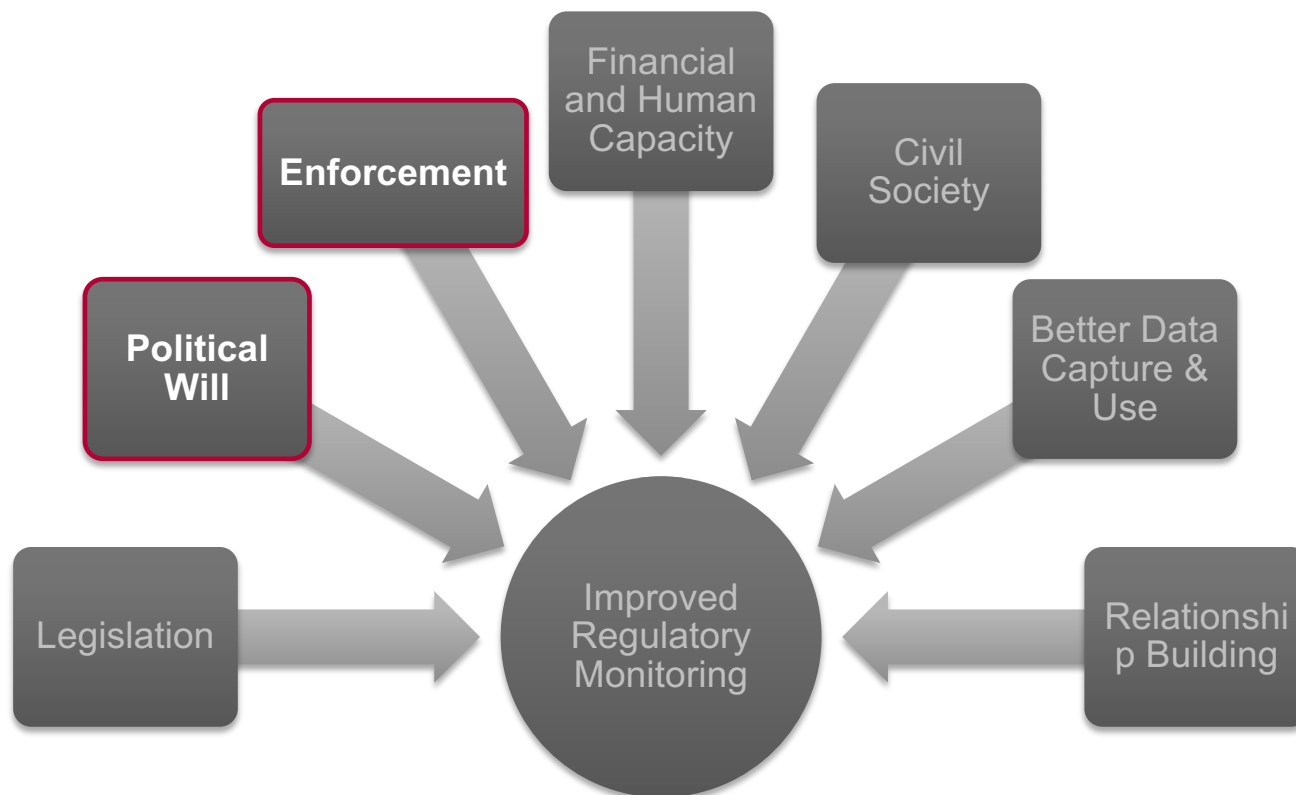
50% report a lack of trained staff and technical capacity

**Competing regulatory priorities put pressure on limited human resources, equipment, and consumables.**

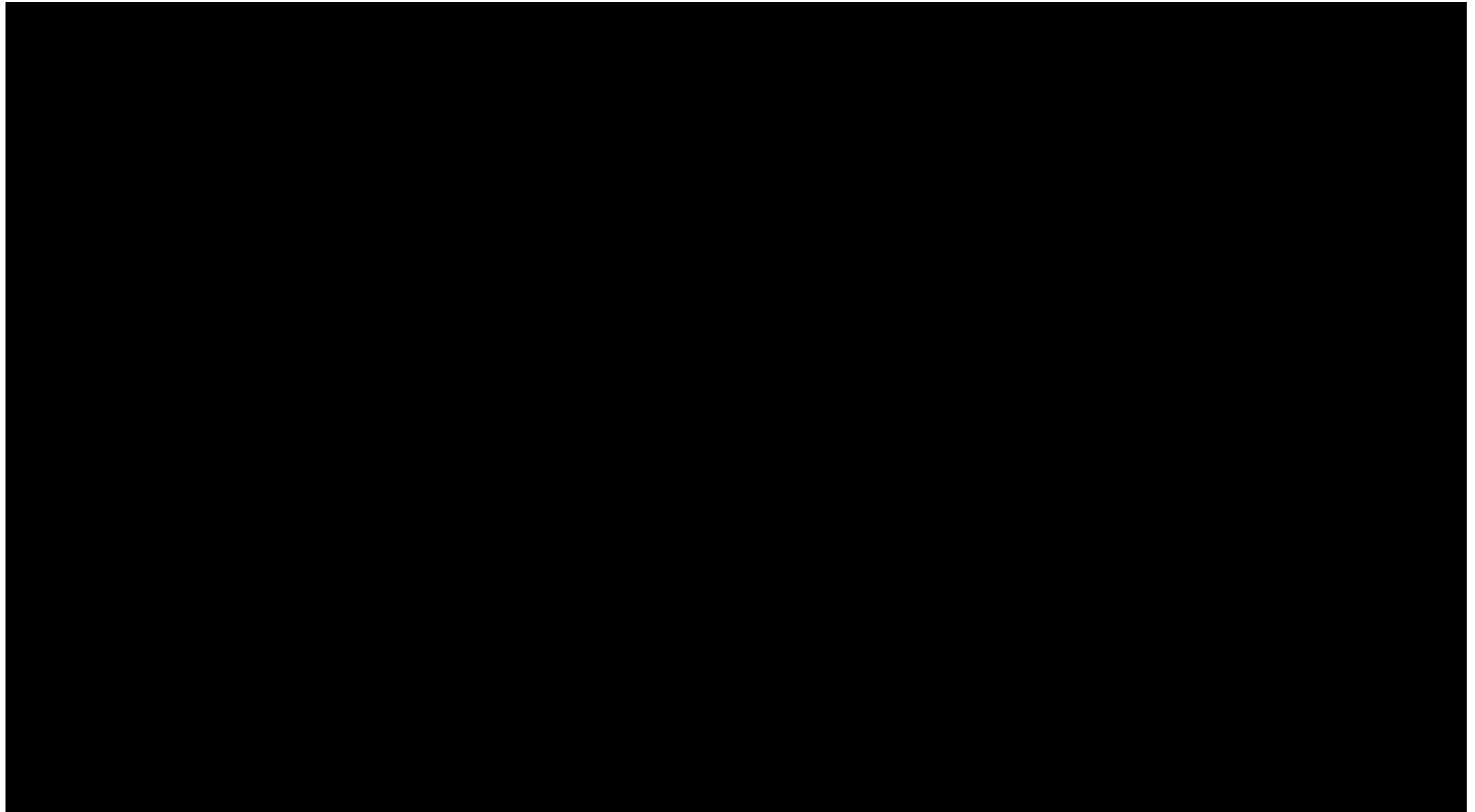
*“The greatest challenge is getting test results acted upon!”*



### III REGULATORY MONITORING: SUMMARIZING THE PRIORITIES AND THE ENABLERS



Muito obrigado Koshukuro Tetende Kanimambo  
Thank you





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