Government Regulatory Monitoring System

Pamodzi Hotel, Lusaka.
15 – 18 May, 2017

M Mate
ADEOH
MOH
PRESENTATION OUTLINE

• Introduction
• Importance of regulating for micronutrients
• Principal Laws on food safety
• Legal provisions for fortification in Zambia
• Labeling of food
• Formation of Multi sectoral Team
• Enforcement and Monitoring foods
• Monitoring of fortified Foods
Introduction

Importance of micronutrients

• For the normal physiological functioning of the body
• Important in cellular metabolism
• To enhance growth and physiological development of the body
• Public health concern - Vitamin A, Iodine, Iron etc
Importance of regulating micronutrients

1. To protect the public against health hazards and fraud in the sale and use of food and drugs
   - Many human illnesses are related to food safety and food quality (diarrheal diseases, IDD, micronutrients malnutrition)
   - However fortified foods should not bring risks to the population

2. To facilitate local and international trade

3. Ensure the level of fortificant at point of consumption is maintained to the extent that it will demonstrate impact on health outcomes
## What do we monitor?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Who is responsible</th>
<th>What is being monitored</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fortified product</td>
<td>Industry and Food regulatory Authorities</td>
<td>Certification of pre mix, internal process (factory), external monitoring (inspection and auditing) in factories and importation sites, and commercial monitoring (verification of compliance) at distribution centers and retail stores.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissemination and acceptance of product,</td>
<td>Focus of Public Health M &amp;E (Epidemiological)</td>
<td>Tracking access. Impact of consumption of fortified foods (e.g Demographic surveys, Nutrition surveys)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consumption (access)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Principal Laws on food safety

- Public Health Act Cap 295 and Food and Drugs Act Cap 303 are the principal pieces of legislation.

- Food and Drugs regulations of 2001 prescribe Standards of food composition for various foods (micronutrients, additives, contaminants and food hygiene, etc.).

- CODEX HACCP, ISO, Voluntary/mandatory standards.
Legal provisions for fortification in Zambia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Food vehicle</th>
<th>Micronutrients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regulation No. 233</td>
<td>Margarine</td>
<td>vitamin D and A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation No. 321</td>
<td>Wheat flour</td>
<td>Vitamin B1, B2, B6 and Iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation No. 330</td>
<td>Maize meal</td>
<td>Vitamin A, B1, B6, Folic Acid, Niacin, Zinc and Iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation No. 388</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>Vitamin A - 10mg/kg as retinol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulation No. 386</td>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>Iodine: As iodine 15-40ppm potassium iodate 25–50ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Labelling of food

Regulation 32: requires and prescribes labeling of packaged foods.

Regulation 33 (i): requires for a complete list of ingredients to be placed on the label including micronutrients.

Regulation 33 (2): requires food labels to include specific names of the additives.

- Regulation 43: Guards against health claims on food labels.
Enforcement and Monitoring foods

Monitoring and Enforcement has three levels

- Policy level
- Points of entry & Inland
- Analytical Services (Qualitative and Quantitative)

Qualitative (salt iodine test kits and iChecks)
Monitoring of fortified Foods

• Points of entry

• Production level (internal and external)

• Wholesale/Retail

• Household
Laboratory Capacity and Equipment

• FDCL, ZABS Lab, NDQCL, NISIR, UNZA
• Internal Monitoring
• External QA – FDCL
• However, some Labs are lacking reference materials for vitamins and micronutrient
Laboratory Capacity and Equipment (contd)

- Competence in analysis of fortified
- Non availability of certified materials
- Sustainability supply of consumables
- Non availability of methods for analysis manuals
- Maintenance of equipment very expensive
Procedures

• Guided by a sampling frame
• Composed skill mix team(s)
• Documentation of findings
• Seizures/reconditioning
• Visits to factories – quarterly
• Appropriate sampling recommended
• Assessment of salt companies
Partners in fortification

The following partners have been supporting fortification programs (technical and logistical Support)

• WHO
• FAO
• UNICEF (GAIN)
• Scaling up nutrition (SUN)
• World Food Program (WFP)
• Public & Private institutions producing fortified foods
• Importers and Exporters
THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION