



GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

# **The National Working Group on Food Fortification Terms of Reference**

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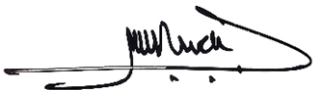
## Foreword

Micronutrient deficiencies are a significant public health problem globally. Pre-pandemic estimates found that one in two children and two in three women suffer from a micronutrient deficiency (Gretchen et al., 2022). The deficiencies affect all age groups but children and women of reproductive age are the most at-risk population, thus preventing them from realizing their full potential due to chronic morbidities.

Uganda is still burdened by micronutrient deficiencies, and from the current Uganda National Panel Survey 2028/19, although vitamin A deficiency stood at 5.4 percent among children 6–59 months, 22 percent of these children in Uganda suffered from iron deficiency anemia. Similarly, vitamin B12 depletion among Ugandan women of reproductive age (15–49 years) was relatively high at 29 percent (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2018/19). The Government of Uganda, through the Ministry of Health (MoH), has spearheaded efforts to reduce micronutrient deficiencies and demonstrated commitment by adopting Universal Salt Iodization (1993) and subsequently the large-scale food fortification (LSFF) in 2002 as cost-effective interventions to reduce the disease burden in the population.

To coordinate and guide the implementation of the LSSF program, the MoH established the National Fortification Alliance as recommended by the World Health Organization, from the Inter-Sectoral National Council for Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders in the early 1990s for salt iodization, and now a multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary National Working Group on Food Fortification (NWGFF) and different technical sub-committees. The NWGFF Secretariat is at the MoH, Nutrition Division and is composed of government ministries, departments, and agencies and the private sector, including the food industries, civil society organizations, academic and research institutions, and development partners. To deliver on its mandate, the NWGFF developed a terms of reference (TOR), which articulates the scope of work and sets expectations of the members, the relevant institutions, and the sub-committees to work together and contribute to the reduction of micronutrient deficiencies through implementation of the food fortification program. The TOR is set for review every five years, which formed the basis for this review.

On behalf of the MoH and the NWGFF Secretariat, I would like to acknowledge the support of USAID Advancing Nutrition and the NWGFF for their active participation and technical input in the review of the NWGFF TOR.



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# List of Acronyms

CSO	Civil society organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFI	Food Fortification Initiative
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GMP	General manufacturing practice
GOU	Government of Uganda
IFSBH	International Federation of Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus
JSI	John Snow Inc. Research and Training Institute
LSFF	Large-scale food fortification
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDA	Ministry, department, and agency
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MOGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
MTIC	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
MUK	Makerere University Kampala
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization
NDA	National Drug Authority
NDP	National Development Plan
NPA	National Planning Authority
NWGFF	National Working Group on Food Fortification
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
SHAU	Spinal Bifida and Hydrocephalus Association of Uganda
TGCU	The Grain Council of Uganda
TOR	Terms of Reference
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCPA	Uganda Consumer Protection Association
UCU	Uganda Christian University
UIRI	Uganda Industrial Research Institute
UMA	Uganda Manufacturers Association

UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNCCI	Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
UNCCI	Uganda National Chambers of Commerce and Industry
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

# 1.0 Introduction

Micronutrient deficiencies remain a major public health concern in Uganda. Twenty-two percent of children ages 6–59 months suffer from iron deficiency anemia. Similarly, vitamin B12 depletion among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) is relatively high at 29 percent (Uganda National Panel Survey, 2018/19). According to the 2012 *Cost of Hunger Study*, undernutrition costs Uganda 1.8 trillion UGX, equivalent to 5.6 percent of its gross domestic product annually. This not only affects the economy but also hinders human capital development.

Despite the above challenges, the Government of Uganda (GOU) is committed to scaling up nutrition interventions using a multi-sectoral approach to improve the health of the country's population. Within the Third National Development Plan (NDP), food fortification is a key intervention under human capital development and agro-industrialization programs envisioned to address vitamin and mineral deficiencies among vulnerable groups, including children under five years and women of reproductive age, which is aligned to policies and strategies within ministry, department, and agency (MDA) and private sector priorities.

## 1.1 Background

The history of industrial food fortification dates back to 1994 when the GOU started implementation of the Universal Salt Iodization strategy and passed legislation in 1997 to ensure that only iodized salt was used for human and animal consumption in the country.

In 2002, the Ministry of Health (MoH) spearheaded the establishment of the National Working Group on Food Fortification (NWGFF), a multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary committee composed of government ministries, departments, and agencies responsible for designing and regulating the policy environment for food fortification; the private sector, including food industries that implement the regulation by fortifying foods; civil society actors who advocate for consumers' access to fortified foods; academics who guide research and innovation; and development partners who provide technical and funding support.

To promote increased production of fortified foods in Uganda, the MoH issued The Food and Drugs (Food Fortification) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011, which made fortification mandatory for multiple food vehicles, including wheat flour, maize flour, and edible oils. The regulation requires: a) milled maize products, including maize meal and maize flour that is produced in Uganda from industrial mills of a capacity of 20 metric tons in 24 continuous hours in single or multiple mills owned by the same producer or that is imported into Uganda; b) edible fats and oils that are produced in Uganda from industrial mills with a capacity of 10 metric tons in 24 continuous hours in single or multiple mills owned by the same producer or that is imported into Uganda; c) all wheat flour, including white and brown flour, that is produced in Uganda from industrial mills or that is imported into Uganda be fortified with essential vitamins and minerals as stipulated in the national standards.

By leveraging and promoting functional public-private partnerships, the GOU, with support from partners, has made traction and amplified efforts to support the implementation and rollout of the food fortification program, including the establishment of legal policy standards; development of a regulatory and monitoring and evaluation framework for enforcement and compliance of the regulation; streamlining the food fortification mandates into the planning, budgeting, implementation, and reporting frameworks across relevant MDAs at all levels; adoption and scaled-up production of fortified foods by food industries; capacity-building support, including provision of inputs and technical assistance to food industries for effective application of food fortification and quality assurance and quality control measures. The multidisciplinary nature of the food fortification program along the value chain warrants

the need for coordination by the NWGFF for effective implementation and to realize impact in contribution to the reduction of micronutrient deficiencies in Uganda.

## **2.0 Goal and Objectives of the NWGFF**

### **2.1 The Goal of the NWGFF**

The NWGFF's goal is to coordinate and provide technical advice to guide implementation of the food fortification program in Uganda.

#### **2.1.1 Specific Objectives:**

The specific objectives of the NWGFF includes:

1. To provide an enabling policy environment and strategic technical guidance for enforcement of and compliance with the national food fortification regulations and standards
2. To strengthen partnerships and stakeholder engagement for improved coordination of the food fortification program
3. To guide, streamline, and integrate food fortification priorities into sector work plans and budgets to foster institutionalization
4. To advocate for increased production and supply of quality and safe fortified foods

## **3.0 The NWGFF Structure, Membership, and Terms of Reference**

### **3.1 The Structure of the NWGFF**

The director general of health services—MoH will chair the NWGFF and will be deputized by the executive director of the Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU). The NWGFF's functions are coordinated by the NWGFF Secretariat housed at the MoH, Nutrition Division, and supported by the NWGFF sub-committees across seven functional program areas. See the details of the NWGFF and sub-committees in the organogram and structure in Annex I.

#### **3.1.1 Membership of the NWGFF**

The NWGFF membership will be renewed every five years, and the NWGFF Secretariat shall send official letters endorsed by the NWGFF chairperson with clear roles and responsibilities to key institutions to nominate active and committed representatives to the NWGFF committee.

Membership will be drawn from MDAs; private sector institutions, including food industries; academia; research institutions; partners; civil society organizations; and other ad hoc stakeholders that have key roles in the food fortification program. Below are the membership categories.

MDAs include: MoH; Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC); Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF); Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES); Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED); Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MOGLSD), Ministry of Local Government (MOLG); National Planning Authority (NPA); Office of the Prime Minister (OPM); Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS); National Drug Authority (NDA); Uganda Revenue Authority (URA); Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI); and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), etc.

Private sector: The PSFU nominates private sector institutions and fortifying food industry representatives

Academic and research institutions are drawn from public and private learning institutions.

Civil society organizations are drawn from organizations supporting advocacy and awareness creation efforts in the reduction of micronutrient deficiencies.

Partners are drawn from stakeholders providing technical assistance and funding to foster enforcement and compliance of the food fortification regulation.

## 3.2 The NWGFF Terms of Reference

1. Liaison between the public and private sector on food fortification issues in Uganda
2. Provide strategic and technical guidance in the formulation and review of food fortification-related policies, guidelines, regulations, standards, training materials, strategies, and action plans
3. Provide technical oversight and review and recommend sub-committee proposals and documents for approval by designated authorities
4. Guide identification and integration of food fortification priorities in public and private sector plans and budgets
5. Develop joint work plans, set performance targets, and conduct quarterly and annual reviews for the NWGFF's and institutions' functions
6. Support mechanisms to improve enforcement of and compliance with prescribed regulations and standards on food fortification
7. Align the different institutional mandates to strengthen enforcement of and compliance with food fortification regulation and standards.
8. Identify capacity needs and strengthen the capacity of the public and private sector institutions for efficient and effective implementation of the program
9. Advocate for the inclusion of food fortification indicators into existing and emerging surveys, research, and reporting systems
10. Support the development and implementation of an advocacy and awareness plan to influence policy, production, and consumption of fortified foods and products
11. Support synthesis and use of evidence-based data or information, including documentation, dissemination, and promotion of collaborative learnings, to inform food fortification programming
12. Share key learnings from Uganda's experience on the implementation of the food fortification program at national, regional, and global levels
13. Coordinate and provide accountability on institutional and sub-committees functions and or activities
14. Undertake any other assignments and responsibilities relevant to the national food fortification program as and when needed

## 3.3 Operational Modalities



1. Participate and provide technical advice and guidance during the NWGFF discussions or engagements
2. Participate in national, regional, and international meetings, seminars, workshops, study tours, and conferences relevant to the food fortification program as deemed necessary
3. Conduct supportive supervision, monitoring, and evaluation of national food fortification program activities.
4. Provision of institutional quarterly implementation updates by members during the NWGFF meetings, including regular feedback on the deliberations of the NWGFF to the institutions they represent. Institutional representatives shall be accountable for all deliberations made on behalf of their institutions and as members of the NWGFF.
5. Support and participate in joint planning, review meetings, and provide technical guidance on strategic actions aimed at strengthening the food fortification program
6. NWGFF members shall support and participate in annual and mid-term evaluations as deemed necessary.

## **4.0 The NWGFF Secretariat's and NWGFF Sub-committees' Functions**

### **4.1 The NWGFF Secretariat**

The NWGFF Secretariat will be housed at the Nutrition Division in the MoH. In the event the MoH is unable to convene, the Executive Director of the PSFU who is the vice chairperson shall chair the NWGFF meeting.

#### **The NWGFF Secretariat Terms of Reference**

The following are the terms of reference for the NWGFF Secretariat:

1. Provide strategic oversight, coordination, and technical guidance to the NWGFF sub-committees and the food fortification program
2. The Secretariat shall send official letters endorsed by the chairperson of the NWGFF, with clear roles and responsibilities to key institutions to nominate active and committed representatives to the NWGFF committee and sub-committees
3. Convene NWGFF committee meetings and technical consultations with other sub-committees
4. Keep tabs on, document, and track all functions of the NWGFF and sub-committees for effective implementation of the food fortification program
5. Coordinate and support collaborative learning and information sharing among key institutions and implementing partners for the food fortification program
6. Maintain an e-resource hub for food fortification in Uganda
7. Establish a functional system/hub that provides access to all data on food fortification for consolidation and dissemination to members and other users
8. Provide strategic, legal, and policy guidance to the NWGFF and key stakeholders for effective enforcement and compliance to the regulations and standards

9. Advocate for an enabling environment for enforcement of and compliance with regulations and standards
10. Regularly seek and synthesize evidence-based information or data from MDAs and other stakeholders to inform programming
11. Promote the integration of food fortification into institutions' plans, budgets, implementation, and reporting frameworks
12. Identify and advocate for increased financial investments from government and development partners/donors in the food fortification program
13. Coordinate the development, review, and dissemination of policy frameworks, including strategy, guidelines, regulations, protocols, manuals, and standard operating procedures

## 4.2 The NWGFF Sub-committees

The NWGFF sub-committees will subscribe to the following program areas: policy and planning; production and processing; quality assurance and quality control; marketing and promotion; research and innovation; monitoring, evaluation and learning; and advocacy and awareness creation

The Secretariat shall send official letters endorsed by the chairperson of the NWGFF, with clear roles and responsibilities to key institutions selected by the NWGFF members to nominate active and committed representatives to the NWGFF sub-committees

The sub-committees will convene for monthly or quarterly meetings and engagements on the different program areas and will be supervised by the NWGFF Secretariat.

The NWGFF Secretariat will provide updates and progress of assigned sub-committee tasks during the NWGFF quarterly meetings. The NWGFF Sub-committee Terms of Reference is in Annex 2.

## 5.0 Reporting and Feedback

- The NWGFF quarterly meetings and other strategic engagements will be documented by the NWGFF Secretariat to inform policy and program decision-making and to track commitments.
- Because the NWGFF meetings will be chaired by the director general of health services, MoH, the approved reports for all proceedings or engagements and commitments will go through the Nutrition Technical Working Group who presents to senior top management at the MoH for information and or concurrence where needed and other MDAs will report through their respective institutional structures.
- Considering the multi-sectoral nature of the NWGFF, the different institutions (enforcement, industries and regulatory bodies) are expected to share reports routinely with the NWGFF Secretariat on the progress of implementation of fortification-related tasks.
- The NWGFF Secretariat will follow up and provide feedback on the implementation of strategic actions agreed upon during the quarterly meetings through different platforms.
- The NWGFF, through the NWGFF Secretariat, will coordinate the monitoring and evaluation activities, including routine reporting and sharing of evidence and data from respective MDAs, to inform implementation and performance of the program, policy changes, and advocacy.

## **6.0 Institutional Roles/Responsibilities and Funding Mechanisms**

### **6.1 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

It is paramount that the multiple players in food fortification are functional for effective planning and implementation of their roles and responsibilities to realize impact. Annex 3 lists the roles and responsibilities of key institutions.

### **6.2 Funding Mechanisms**

Funding for the NWGFF and institutional priority activities will be achieved through a public-private partnership. Below are the main food fortification funding sources.

#### **6.2.1 Government**

Financing of fortification priority activities shall come from the government under the on-budget nutrition funding through central transfers at the MoFPED to MDAs. The MDAs are required to prioritize and integrate food fortification activities in their work plans and budgets for sustainability.

#### **6.2.2 Private Sector**

Industries and importers of fortified foods will continue to invest in procurement of fortificants/premix, advanced technology, and capacity building, among other investments, to comply with the food fortification regulations and standards. To sustain efforts on food fortification, the private sector will continue to explore and popularize effective business models for food fortification in Uganda. It is important to strengthen the enabling environment for food fortification to make business sense for food industries through access to grants, incentives, affordable inputs (fortificants/premix), and technology and recognition schemes.

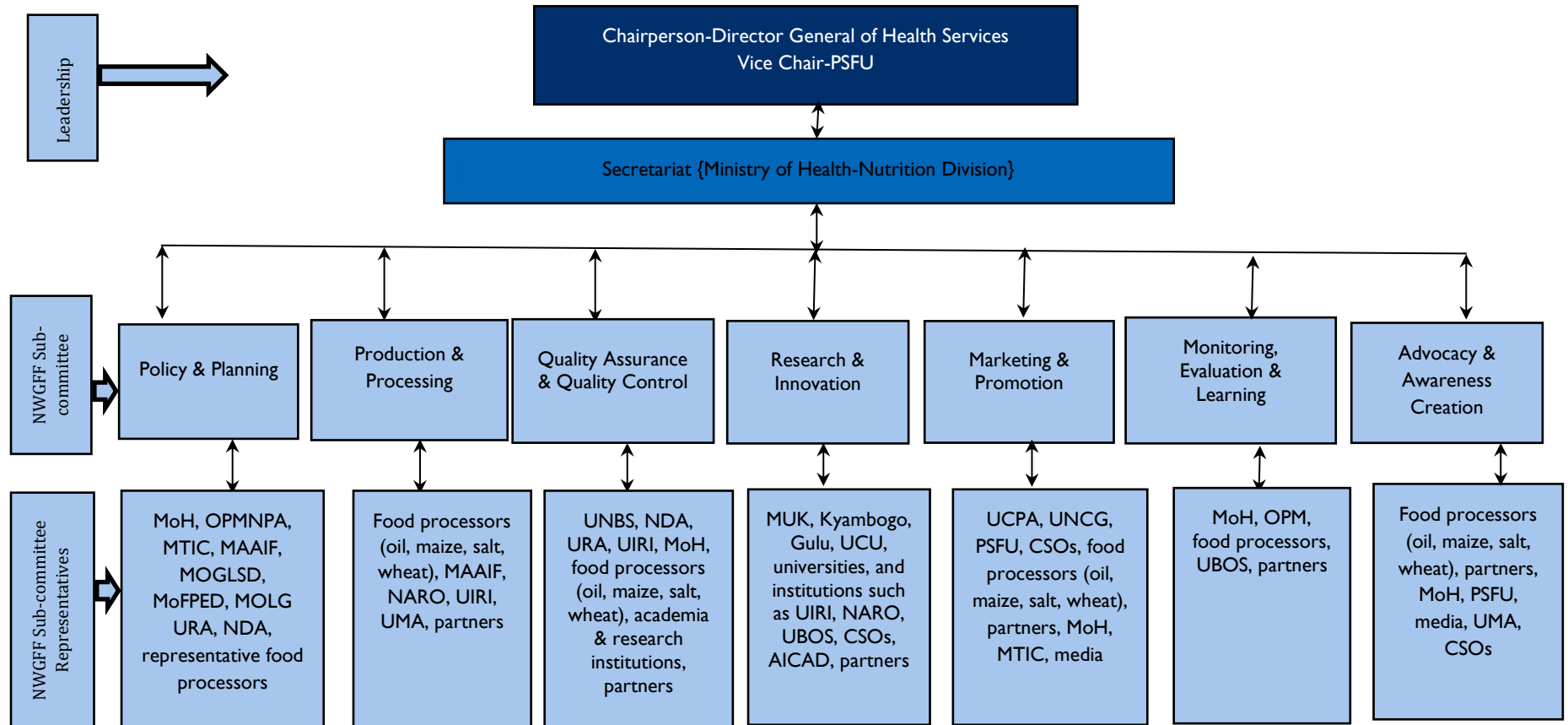
#### **6.2.3 Development Partners**

Funding from development partners could be through off-budget support for direct implementation by the partners through projects and or off-budget funds sent to the MDAs directly to implement specific activities.

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# Annex I: Organogram for the NWGFF Committee, Secretariat, and Sub-committees



## Annex 2: The NWGFF Sub-committee Terms of reference

Sub-committee roles and responsibilities	
Policy and Planning	Institutions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide technical guidance on the integration of food fortification into MDAs' planning frameworks and national development plans</li> <li>2. Develop, update, and disseminate policy framework documents, including strategies, guidelines, regulations, protocols, standard operating procedures, and manuals</li> <li>3. Provide technical inputs in the development of food fortification indicators for integration into national survey systems and reporting and dissemination of data that inform the implementation and performance of the food fortification program</li> <li>4. Facilitate resource mobilization initiatives, including the incorporation of food fortification into institutions' annual work plans and budgets</li> <li>5. Participate in the development, revision, and harmonization of food fortification standards at the national, regional, and global levels</li> <li>6. Participate in the development of survey/research protocols</li> <li>7. Review reports from the implementers of key components of the food fortification program</li> <li>8. Align research and innovation agenda with government MDAs and partners</li> <li>9. Support the review and update the National Strategy on food fortification</li> <li>10. Support the development and formulation of the national policies, laws, and regulations on food fortification</li> </ol>	<p>MTIC, MoH, MoES, NPA, PSFU, MOGLSD, MOLG, OPM, MAAIF, MoFPED, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), World Food Programme (WFP), UBOS, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), Food Fortification Initiative (FFI), Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), industries (oil, maize, salt, wheat, sugar), International Federation of Spinal Bifida and Hydrocephalus (IFSBH)</p>
Quality Assurance and Quality Control	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure availability of up-to-date specifications/standards on food fortification</li> <li>2. Review enforcement reports and make recommendations to the NWGFF for action to improve compliance with the food fortification regulations</li> <li>3. Support the tracking of prequalified importers, manufacturers, and distributors of fortificants/premixes</li> <li>4. Review food fortification compliance reports and findings from field activities, post-marketing surveillance, and testing</li> <li>5. Update the secretariat on—</li> </ol>	<p>UNBS, NDA, URA, MTIC, MoH, MAAIF, industries (oil, maize, salt, wheat, sugar), National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), Makerere University Kampala (MUK), Kyambogo University, Uganda Christian University (UCU), USAID, GAIN, FFI, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, district local governments, PSFU, district commercial officers</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• current list and status of suppliers of fortificants/premixes for sharing with relevant institutions</li> <li>• compliance status for each of the food fortification vehicles</li> <li>• key issues arising from inspections (good manufacturing practices, production audits, import verification, and market surveillance implementation).</li> </ul>	
<b>Production and Processing</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide a platform for information sharing on the practical application of food fortification in industrial processes</li> <li>2. Provide stakeholder liaison/linkages with production/processing (value chain actors)</li> <li>3. Participate in the profiling of industries producing fortifiable food vehicles</li> <li>4. Support industries to access appropriate food fortification commodities</li> </ol>	<p>Uganda Consumer Protection Association (UCPA), Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (UNCCI), The Grain Council of Uganda (TGCU), PSFU, UMA, associations, industries (oil, maize, salt, wheat), MoH, UNBS, MoES, MTIC, MAAIF, URA, USAID, GAIN, WFP, UNHCR, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WHO</p>
<b>Marketing and Promotion</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Participate in the dissemination of research findings</li> <li>2. Facilitate the provision of incentives for compliant fortifying industries</li> <li>3. Identify areas where product marketing may compromise the health and safety of the consumers</li> <li>4. Review messages on product marketing to guard against the promotion of unhealthy consumption habits</li> <li>5. Popularize the identification of fortified products by consumers using the “F” logo</li> </ol>	<p>MoH, UNBS, NDA, MTIC, URA, UCPA, UNCCI, TGCU, PSFU, UMA, associations, civil society organizations (CSOs), industries (oil, maize, salt, wheat), media, USAID, GAIN, FFI, Spinal Bifida and Hydrocephalus Association of Uganda (SHAU), IFSBH</p>
<b>Research and Innovation</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordinate food fortification research interventions (food analysis, biomarker analysis, dietary practices)</li> <li>2. Identify research gaps</li> <li>3. Develop research proposal grants</li> <li>4. Participate in determining the mandatory food fortification threshold</li> <li>5. Integrate food fortification into existing academic curricula</li> <li>6. Develop context-specific micronutrient premixes (application of biotech)</li> </ol>	<p>MoH, UNBS, NDA, MTIC, MoES, MAAIF, MUK, Kyambogo University, UCU, UIRI, NARO, UBOS, CSOs, USAID, GAIN, FFI, WHO, SHAU</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Evaluate the use and impact of fortified foods in Uganda</li> <li>8. Explore and propose options for scaling up/diversifying food fortification using different food vehicles, including complementary foods</li> <li>9. Collaborate with bio fortification institutions to promote a comprehensive food fortification agenda, including planning and review of prioritization</li> </ol>	
<b>Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop or review the monitoring and evaluation framework and oversee implementation among key partners, government bodies, and implementing partners</li> <li>2. Analyze and provide reports, briefs, and updates to the NWGFF members and key stakeholders</li> <li>3. Document and share learnings and best practices on food fortification</li> <li>4. Provide for the publication of a bulletin on industrial food fortification to showcase evidence and progress</li> </ol>	<p>MoH, UBOS, UNBS, NDA, MTIC, MoES, MAAIF, MUK, OPM, Kyambogo University, UIRI, NARO, UBOS, CSOs, USAID, GAIN, FFI</p>
<b>Advocacy and Awareness Creation</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote appropriate messages on the benefits of consumption of fortified foods within the concept of a healthy diet, especially where both unfortified and fortified products are on the market</li> <li>2. Identify and develop/review relevant advocacy materials to increase visibility and scale up food fortification</li> <li>3. Advocate/lobby the government on tax incentives on premix, equipment, and other fortification inputs</li> <li>4. Participate in sensitizing/creating awareness of the health benefits of consuming fortified foods</li> </ol>	<p>MoH, UNBS, NDA, MTIC, MoES, URA, UIRI, CSOs, UCPA, Uganda National Chambers of Commerce and Industry (UNCCI), TGCU, PSFU, UMA, associations, USAID, WHO, GAIN, FFI, IFSBH UCPA, SHAU</p>



## Annex 3: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Ministry of Health	Nutrition Division	<p><b>Food Fortification Secretariat</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oversee and coordinate the food fortification program</li> <li>2. Convene food fortification meetings to facilitate and promote joint planning, budgeting, and implementation for institutionalizing food fortification</li> <li>3. Provide supportive supervision on the implementation of the food fortification program by private and public sector actors at border points, factories, and the market level</li> <li>4. Develop, update, and disseminate policy framework documents, including strategy, guidelines, regulations, protocols, and manuals</li> <li>5. Engage the Parliamentary Committee on Health and Nutrition to advocate for food fortification</li> <li>6. Convene activities to develop fortification-related policy statements, briefs, position papers, and advocacy tools</li> <li>7. Conduct food fortification program monitoring and evaluation and periodically update the food fortification monitoring and evaluation framework             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• integrate food fortification indicators into national survey tools and systems</li> <li>• conduct food fortification dissemination activities</li> <li>• recognize best-performing food fortification stakeholders</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. Build institutional capacity-building initiatives</li> <li>9. Mobilize resources for food fortification activities</li> </ol>
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Regional Referral Hospitals (Nutritionists)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oversee the implementation of the MoH’s community nutrition interventions, including regional-level food fortification activities</li> <li>2. Conduct supportive supervision on the implementation of the food fortification program by private and public sector actors at border points, factories, and the market level</li> <li>3. Disseminate learning</li> <li>4. Conduct stakeholder capacity building at border points, factories, and the market level</li> </ol>
Health Information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop food fortification reporting templates</li> <li>2. Integrate and track food fortification progress through the Health Information Management System and the District Health Information System</li> </ol>
Adolescent and School Health Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the integration of food fortification and nutrition into school health programs</li> </ol>
Inspection Hygiene and Sanitation Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a framework to ensure that the premises of food business operators comply with general manufacturing practices (GMP)</li> <li>2. Integrate food fortification into inspection protocols</li> <li>3. Provide food fortification reports as part of inspection reports</li> </ol>
Health Promotion and Education Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review food fortification marketing strategies and promotional materials</li> <li>2. Disseminate food fortification messages</li> </ol>
Pharmacy Division	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide guidance on procurement, distribution, and utilization of fortificants/premixes</li> <li>2. Ensure that food fortificants/premixes are appropriately classified</li> </ol>

	Policy and Planning Department	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the planning and budgeting processes</li> <li>2. Consider integration of food fortification indicators into community information management system</li> <li>3. Support the review of food fortification regulations</li> <li>4. Conduct a regulatory impact assessment of food fortification, exploring iodized salt, coordination mechanisms, public institution and private entity procurement systems, threshold for mandatory regulations, and vitamin A fortificant levels</li> </ol>
	NDA Inspectorate Department	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enforce regulations on the manufacturing, procurement, and distribution of fortificants and premixes</li> <li>2. Conduct site inspection to verify adherence to GMPs by premix manufacturers and dealers</li> <li>3. Update records of prequalified importers, manufacturers, and distributors</li> <li>4. Periodically share reports on post-marketing surveillance, including GMP compliance</li> <li>5. Ensure regulation compliance for fortified products and fortification inputs (premix and equipment) at customs</li> </ol>
Food Fortification Industry Operators	Maize and wheat millers; oil processors; dealers in fortificants and premixes; salt packers, importers, and clearing agencies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement the food fortification regulations</li> <li>2. Submit samples for analysis</li> </ol>
Office of the Prime Minister	Department of Policy Analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordinate the multi-sectoral framework for nutrition</li> <li>2. Ensure the integration of food fortification into government MDAs' planning frameworks and development plans (e.g., NDP, Uganda Nutrition Action Plan, District Nutrition Action Plan)</li> </ol>
	Department of Disaster Preparedness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrate food fortification into disaster preparedness and emergencies in OPM</li> <li>2. Verify compliance of relief supplies with national standards and regulations</li> <li>3. Update relief/humanitarian guidelines to mandate the procurement of fortified foods</li> </ol>

		4. Engage with humanitarian agencies to comply with national standards and regulations
MoFPED	MoFPED  UBOS	1. Allocate resources for food fortification across different sectors 2. Issue directives on tax incentives for fortification inputs (premixes and equipment) 3. Under the guidance of the NWGFF, conduct food fortification-related population surveys
	URA	1. Ensure joint enforcement for compliance of fortified products and fortification inputs (premixes and equipment) 2. Implement tax exemptions on fortification inputs (premixes and equipment) 3. Tag consignment fortificants and premixes that need to be verified by the relevant regulatory entity for compliance 4. Provide tax-related guidance 5. Analyze customs clearance data (volume and source of fortified products) to establish trends in the importation of food fortification commodities 6. Provide reports on the volume and source of fortified products and inputs
MTIC	Micro-, Small-, and Medium-Scale Enterprises Division	1. Ensure a transparent, motivating, and enabling regulatory environment for the food industry 2. Provide supportive supervision on food fortification to micro-, small-, and medium-scale enterprises 3. Verify production levels of fortifiable food manufacturers 4. Profile industries producing fortifiable food vehicles
	International Trade	Implement World Trade Organization trade policies, notifications (new), and publications (revised) of regulations related to food fortification
	Standards Division	1. Develop and promote food fortification standards 2. Update and harmonize food fortification standards

UNBS/Food Regulatory Entity		3. Provide updates on the development of food fortification standards to relevant stakeholders
	Certification Division	1. Provide updates to the NWGFF on findings from the certification process related to food fortification
	Testing Division	1. Provide updates to the NWGFF on findings from testing related to food fortification
	Inspection (market and border/entry surveillance)	1. Provide updates to the NWGFF on findings from surveillance related to food fortification
PSFU	PSFU	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Advocate for a conducive and sustainable business environment for enterprise growth</li> <li>2. Support members as they build their competitiveness capacity at the national, regional, and global levels</li> </ol>
UIRI	UIRI	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Research and provide training on food product development.</li> <li>2. Provide updates on findings from testing related to food fortification to the NWGFF.</li> <li>3. Provide technical advisory services, technical backstopping, and food fortification technology transfer to industries</li> </ol>
MoES	National Curriculum Development Center	1. Integrate nutrition and food fortification in curricula at all levels of education
	Educational Institutions	1. Promote knowledge of good nutrition practices in schools, colleges, and training institutions
	Universities	1. Participate in food fortification research (development of research protocols, ethical approvals, implementation, development of policy briefs, and dissemination)

MAAIF	Division of Food and Nutrition Security	1. Coordinate nutrition-related activities within the sector
	Department of Crop Inspection and Certification	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oversee safety, quality assurance, and enforcement for plants and plant products; conduct statutory inspections and control imports and exports</li> <li>2. Build capacity of key stakeholders on trade requirements for national and regional cereals and cereal products</li> <li>3. Provide food fortification advice in relation to regulatory controls on cereals and cereal products</li> </ol>
	Department of Agriculture Investment and Enterprise Development	1. Provide support in areas of agribusiness, value addition, and small-scale processing
	National Agricultural Research Organization	1. Provide guidance on and coordination for all agricultural research activities
Academic and Research Institutions	Universities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Build capacity for food fortification research— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop an agenda and strategy for food fortification research capacity building</li> <li>• develop standard operating procedures for food fortification research (impact evaluation, food analysis)</li> <li>• conduct applied research and technology transfer on food fortification</li> <li>• disseminate research findings.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>

Partners	USAID, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, WFP	I. Provide technical and funding support
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