Small Scale Food Fortification (SSF) is considered to be an appropriate strategy to deliver essential micronutrients to the hard to reach population residing in rural areas. This poster describes experiences related to the use of small scale fortification to deliver essential micronutrients like iron and iodine to rural populations in Nepal and Indonesia respectively.

Country context remains the key factor in successful SSF, in Nepal and Indonesia respectively. Despite these, successful scale up remains a challenge.

**ABSTRACT**

Small Scale Food Fortification (SSF) is considered to be an appropriate strategy to deliver essential micronutrients to the hard to reach population residing in rural areas. This poster describes experiences related to the use of small scale fortification to deliver essential micronutrients like iron and iodine to rural populations in Nepal and Indonesia respectively.

**METHOD 1**

**FORTIFICATION DEVICE, NEPAL**

- Lalitpur district, Nepal- NGO model
  - Implementing partner: A local NGO, Imagine Lalitpur (IL)
  - Location: 10 Village Development Committees (VDCs).
  - Food vehicle and micronutrients added: maize flour fortified with a premix containing iron (in the form of NaFeEDTA), folic acid and vitamin A
  - Methodology:
    - provision of fortification devices to over 100 small mills;
    - provision of premix for one year and then utilizing the revolving fund maintained by IL by charging the cost to customers;
    - revenue generated is deposited into a revolving fund for premix procurement.
  - Monitoring, supervision, and evaluation.

**METHOD 2**

**MOBILE IODIZATION UNITS- INDONESIA**

- Bima and Lombok districts, Indonesia
  - Implementing partner: Industry and Trade Office of Bima and East Lombok Districts.
  - Location: Small scale salt farmers of Bima and Lombok.
  - Food vehicle and micronutrients added: salt fortified with iodine (in the form of potassium iodate KIO3)
  - Methodology: technical and operational support through provision of:
    - Four mobile iodization units in Bima and 3 units in East Lombok for onsite iodization;
    - Mini labs for spot testing of iodine content;
    - Potassium iodate subsidy, equipment and training support;
    - Regular monitoring by MI field officers and District industry and trade officers.

**RESULT**

**Nepal**
- Approximately 160 MT of fortified flour was produced in 2012.
- Cost recovery: The cost of premix was recovered at a rate of about 75% from customers often paying in grains and the revenue generated was deposited into a revolving fund.
- A reduction* in anaemia among women of child-bearing age from 33% in 2009 baseline to 18% in 2012 endline.
- Around 80% of households had a stock of fortified flour during the survey.
- Nearly 50% percent women of child bearing age reported consuming fortified flour on a daily basis.

**Indonesia**
- Self Help Groups formed- 14 in Bima and 7 in East Lombok.
- The mobile iodization units are now managed by more independent institution called “Iodization Service Centre (ISC)”.
- Gradual withdrawal of subsidy- 100% achieved in East Lombok and 75% in Bima (25% is still subsidized in form of potassium iodate).
- By 2012, the salt farmers through this onsite iodization have been able to produce 30,000 MT of adequately iodized salt.

**Challenges in both countries**
- Sample collection for quality assurance and quality control.
- Inadequate policy and lack of awareness among policy makers towards enforcement of government laws in Indonesia.
- Lack of punitive action to deter the salt producers from producing non-iodized salt.
- Cost of the fortified product can limit its use among those most in need.
- Lack of consumer awareness and acceptance of the fortified product.

**CONCLUSION**

- Small Scale Food Fortification (SSF) requires a tailor-made strategy appropriate to the country.
- Regular capacity building for monitoring and maintenance of equipment is essential.
- It is necessary to ensure sustainability through the creation of revolving funds for premix procurement.
- Despite SSF programmes running in the region, there remain challenges to scale up.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We would like to acknowledge the support from Government of Canada through the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Industry and Trade Office of Bima and East Lombok District and staff of NGO Imagine Lalitpur for their efforts to achieve desired results.

Correspondence: Macha Raja Maharjan; mmaharjan@micronutrient.org