

# Building alliances for better nutrition

## The SAFO approach to fortifying edible oils with vitamin A in Bolivia, Indonesia and Tanzania

Roughly 2 billion people suffer from micronutrient deficiencies. Germany has played a significant role in the international response to malnutrition, including working through multi-stakeholder partnerships for supplementation, food fortification, or dietary diversification (the three basic strategies in the response). An example is the Strategic Alliance for the Fortification of Oil and Other Staple Foods (SAFO).

### The SAFO approach

Initiated in 2008 under Germany's develoPPP.de programme, SAFO is an alliance between GIZ and the chemical company BASF which focuses on reducing vitamin A deficiency by adding vitamin A to staple foods, mainly edible oils. Scheduled for an initial three years, SAFO was extended until 2012, and worked concentrated on three countries: Bolivia, Indonesia and Tanzania.

Rather than finance or operate food fortification activities, SAFO works as a catalyst, providing targeted assistance to kick-start or reinforce existing programmes and to strengthen the 'business ecosystems' that produce and deliver food. The SAFO approach emphasises four components in national food fortification efforts:

- policy advice and advocacy
- economic and technical implementation
- testing arrangements, particularly for monitoring systems
- legally mandatory fortification.

### Key Messages

**Situation.** Vitamin A deficiency is a common form of malnutrition in the global South. While fortification of foodstuffs with vitamin A is acknowledged as an effective strategy, progress in extending coverage has stalled in many countries.

**Approach.** Initiated in 2008 under the Germany's develoPPP.de programme, SAFO is an alliance between GIZ and chemical company BASF which focuses on adding vitamin A to edible oils. Rather than finance or operate food fortification, it works as a catalyst to reinforce government regulation and strengthen the business environment in which food is produced. This involves: (1) policy advice and advocacy; (2) economic and technical implementation; (3) testing arrangements, particularly for monitoring systems; (4) legally mandatory fortification.

**Results.** SAFO has contributed to increasing the availability of vitamin A-fortified foods to an estimated 145 million-plus people. The additional cost of producing fortified oil has not resulted in a significant price rise to consumers. In the three focus countries, Bolivia, Indonesia and Tanzania, companies producing the majority of edible oil are now fortifying some or all of their products with vitamin A.

**Lessons learned.** SAFO's experience confirms that the business and regulatory environment for food fortification is an "ecosystem". Attention to all parts of the ecosystem, and timely intervention when one or another part of the system is blocked, is at the heart of SAFO's success.

### SAFO in Bolivia

Much of SAFO's work in Bolivia has focused on building up monitoring systems for industry itself and public food inspectors. Key partners include National Council of Food and Nutrition, the Ministry of Health and Sports, and the edible



>> The food fortification pioneer Professor Soekirman explains the vitamin A fortification programme on World Nutrition Day, 2013.



>> Food supplementation is a widely used strategy to combat micronutrient deficiency.

oil industry. An agreement was reached with the Ministry's Nutrition Unit to bolster monitoring activities and reinforce the country's network of food testing laboratories. Inter-institutional cooperation agreements were signed with leading manufacturers of cooking oil, major municipal laboratories, universities, and the Bolivian Institute of Standardization and Quality.

Training workshops were held both 2009 and 2010, at which representatives of stakeholders outlined areas of cooperation and joint action, and received training in the use of the test kits supplied by BASF. In 2010, additional financial support became available from major donors to help the country's Zero Malnutrition Programme, which included food fortification. To support this, SAFO provided:

- additional training in the use of test kits for public entities, especially food inspectors, and local oil mills
- test kits and instruction manuals
- chemical reagents required by the qualitative test kits.

A SAFO-consultant coordinated food fortification activities in the country and helped to improve working relationships between different levels of government.

At time of writing, there has been progress towards consistent monitoring and enforcement of standards across the country, including a common testing methodology and reporting procedure implemented in all nine Departments (provinces). There is now good cooperation among the various micronutrient laboratories across Bolivia.

## SAFO in Indonesia

While Indonesia has been successful in reducing rates of malnutrition among children under the age of five, vitamin A deficiency is estimated to affect approximately one in five Indonesian children of pre-school age. The country is one of the world's largest producers of edible oils, and unbranded palm oil is widely consumed in much of the country. In 2009, the Indonesian government announced a five-year strategy with the goal of reaching more than 200 million Indonesians with fortified cooking oil.

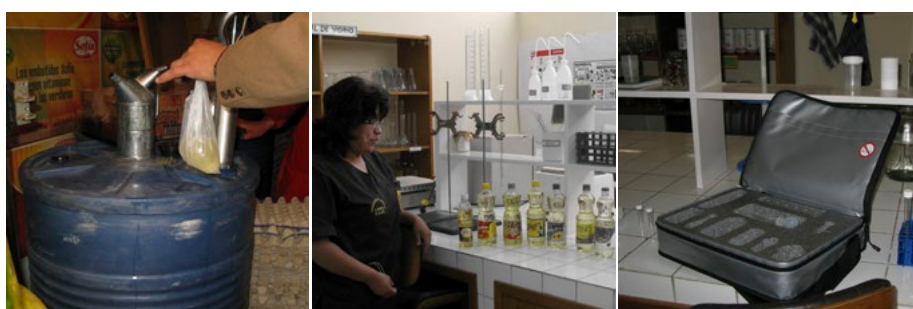
SAFO's main partner in Indonesia is the Indonesian Nutrition Foundation for Food Fortification (KFI), a non-profit foundation established in 2002. After SAFO activities began in the country in 2009, BASF concentrated on providing oil producers with technical knowledge, supporting business plan development, and helping to set up quality assurance regimes. Meanwhile GIZ proceeded along several paths, notably in boosting the technical capacity of KFI and supporting its work on an ambitious proposal to Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition for the funding of a country-wide edible oil fortification programme.

This led to the Ministry of Health and GAIN's joint announcement in January 2011 of a \$US 6 million multi-sector partnership aiming to reach over 80 percent of Indonesians with vitamin A-fortified vegetable oil. GIZ also provided assistance to the Indonesian government in preparing a mandatory fortification standard and, working with the German firm

>> l. to r.: Many Bolivians with low income buy their cooking oil straight out of barrels.

>> Food inspectors collect samples of oils offered in shops and markets, from expensive branded products to those sold in jars or plastic bags.

>> The portable kit contains all a local laboratory needs to test for the presence of vitamin A in certain edible oils.



>> At a wholesaler's centre, workers transfer fortified oil from barrels for distribution at market level



BioAnalyt, entered into a formal partnership with the Indonesian authorities to help establish a functioning monitoring and evaluation system.

By the end of the SAFO initiative, four major edible oil companies had begun to fortify their oil with vitamin A, and local government monitoring capacity has been reinforced through workshops in several provinces.

### SAFO in Tanzania

Although Tanzania has made progress in many health indicators over recent decades, malnutrition remains a serious problem. One third of women and under-five children are estimated to be deficient in vitamin A. The national government has developed a National Nutrition Strategy for 2009-2015 and a variety of international development partners have supported Tanzania's efforts. A National Food Fortification Alliance (NFFA) was established in 2003.

In 2008, SAFO conducted a fact-finding mission, identified potential stakeholders and highlighted a number of barriers to progress including: lack of a label to 'brand' eligible fortified products, insufficient political commitment, and stalled efforts to create monitoring system. In 2009, a series of workshops, meetings and forums began. While other stakeholders focused on building technical capacity within government units and helping to draft standards and monitoring regulations. SAFO concentrated on:

- facilitating and financing the creation of a label
- supporting the creation of a monitoring and evaluation system
- providing technical assistance to the producers of edible oils.

In August 2011, the government issued regulations for mandatory fortification of edible oil. SAFO partners further completed guidelines and manuals for food producers and for the regulatory body, the Tanzania Food & Drug Authority (TFDA). SAFO partners also helped draft a National Action Plan for the Enrichment of Staple Food, making it possible for the country to utilise new donor funding, and ensure that progress continues to be made.



>> l. to r.: SAFO-supported training workshop at a major oil mill in 2011

>> Logo developed with SAFO's Tanzanian stakeholders for fortified oil produced to standards of the Tanzania Food & Drug Authority

The German Health Practice Collection describes projects supported by German Development Cooperation in the fields of health and social protection. All were proposed and assessed as 'promising or good practice' by a vibrant community of practice composed of experts from German development organisations. Each report has been examined and approved by two international peer reviewers and is published in a short version of 2-4 pages and a comprehensive long version.

>> To download the full report of the approach described and other publications in the German Health Practice Collection, go to [health.bmz.de/good-practices](http://health.bmz.de/good-practices).

## Results

The evidence strongly suggests that in the absence of SAFO, national food fortification efforts would have had significantly less impact, would have been delayed, or implementation might not have been achieved at all. Achievements include:

Increased availability of vitamin A-fortified foods to low-income populations. An estimated 145 million-plus people have been reached by SAFO-related activities since 2008.

**Delivering affordable vitamin A-fortified foods to low-income populations.** The additional cost of producing fortified oil did not result in a significant price rise to consumers.

**Regulatory framework.** In both Indonesia and Tanzania, SAFO contributed to the creation or adoption of the standards and regulations.

**Production systems.** In all three countries, the producers accounting for the majority of edible oil are now fortifying some or all of their products with vitamin A.

**Enabling policy environment.** SAFO assisted in the creation of a nationwide logo (Tanzania) and social marketing tools (Indonesia), and reinforced the local alliance (Indonesia and Tanzania) or government unit (Bolivia) that has been vitamin A fortification in edible oil.

## Looking ahead

Partly based on the SAFO experience, the recently announced German Food Partnership (an international public-private initiative) has committed to nutrition-related activities in Indonesia and the Philippines, in coordination with GAIN. As well, GIZ has begun a new project called Affordable Nutritious Foods for Women (ANF4W) which is co-funded by the BMZ and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and includes BASF as one an implementation partner.

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