

# HiAP Workshop: Nutrition and Intersectoral action:

## Case study salt iodization

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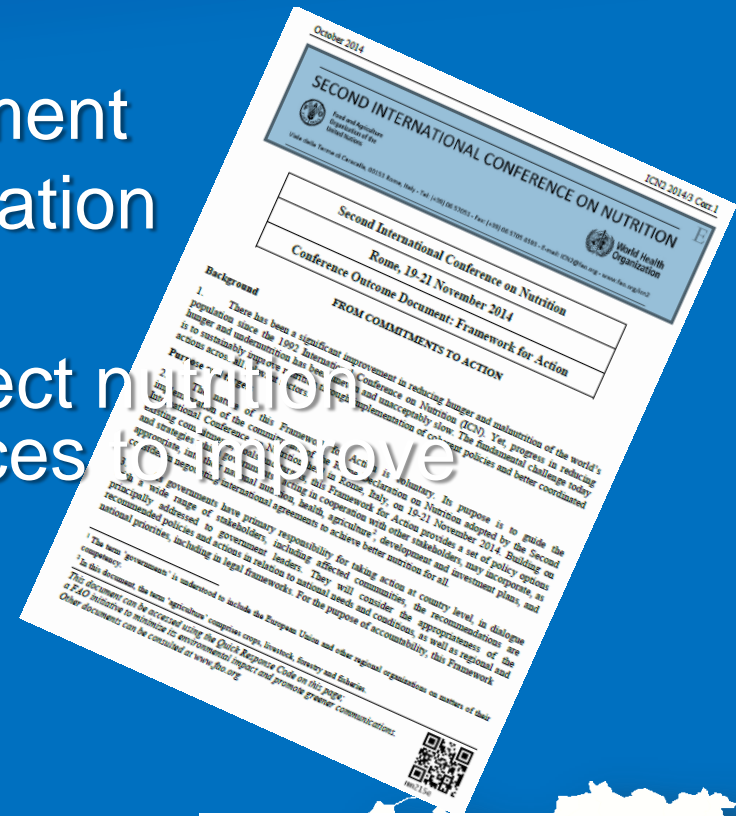
# A vision for nutrition work in 2015-2020:

Accelerating progress to achieve the  
WHA-endorsed Global Nutrition Targets and respond to ICN2 commitments

# Framework for Action

## 60 policy and programme options

- ◆ Sustainable food systems promoting healthy diets
- ◆ International trade and investment
- ◆ Nutrition education and information
- ◆ Social protection
- ◆ Health systems delivery of direct nutrition interventions and health services to improve nutrition
- ◆ Water, sanitation and hygiene
- ◆ Food safety



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations




World Health  
Organization



# The post-2015 sustainable development agenda

United Nations A/68/970

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 **General Assembly** Distr.: General  
12 August 2014  
Original: English

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Sixty-eighth session  
Agenda items 14, 19 (a) and 118

**Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields**

**Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development**

**Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit**

**Report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals**

## Sustainable development goals

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

\* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

# The causes of malnutrition are interconnected

Insufficient access to affordable, nutritious

## FOOD

throughout the year



Lack of good

## CARE

for mothers & children & support for mothers on appropriate child feeding practices



Inadequate access to

## HEALTH

sanitation & clean water services



*ROOTED*

Political & Cultural Environment

Poverty

Dis-empowerment of women

# Nutrition-sensitive strategies increase the impact of specific actions for nutrition

## Specific Actions for Nutrition

### Feeding Practices & Behaviors:

Encouraging exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months of age and continued breastfeeding together with appropriate and nutritious food up to 2 years of age and beyond

**Fortification of foods:** Enabling access to nutrients through incorporating them into foods

**Micronutrient supplementation:** Direct provision of extra nutrients

**Treatment of acute malnutrition:** Enabling persons with moderate and severe malnutrition to access effective

treatment

**World Health Organization**



## Nutrition-Sensitive Strategies

**Agriculture:** Making nutritious food more accessible to everyone, and supporting small farms as a source of income for women and families

**Clean Water & Sanitation:** Improving access to reduce infection and disease

**Education & Employment:** Making sure children have the nutrition needed to learn and earn a decent income as adults

**Health Care:** Access to services that enable women & children to be healthy

**Support for Resilience:** Establishing a stronger, healthier population and sustained prosperity to better endure emergencies and conflicts



# Key elements and tools in nutrition (tool-kit)

## Country joint action- planning and coordination

Situation gap analysis  
Intervention prioritization tools  
Cost estimates and budgeting tool  
Resource maps  
M&E approach

Change management skills to facilitate, support country teams

## Knowledge sharing

Acting at scale guides, case studies, resource lists, library and other publications

Networking tools and services

Navigators to help field practitioners to link to people and documents

## Financing and resource mobilization

Global funding source surveillance

Proposal writing tools and support to country mobilization of funds to implement at scale

Global resource mobilization

## Communications and advocacy

Global reporting on country activities and progress

Information resources

living website;  
e-newsletter;  
short video;  
info pack (several factsheets)  
RM brochure



# Proposed WHO policies agreed at the UN General Assembly 2011.

President/Prime Minister

Coordinating Ministerial Mechanism/Council

HEALTH POLICY GROUP

Regional and local government

Private sector e.g. Farming/food/retail/marketing/sports/motor industry etc.

Nongovernmental organizations and consumer representatives

Health Services

Treasury

Health

Trade

Foreign Affairs

Industry

Energy

Social Welfare

Justice/Security

Agriculture

Food

Education

Communication

Urban Planning

Housing

Environment

Transport

Sports



# Salt iodization – success story

## key partners

### Intersectoral coord.

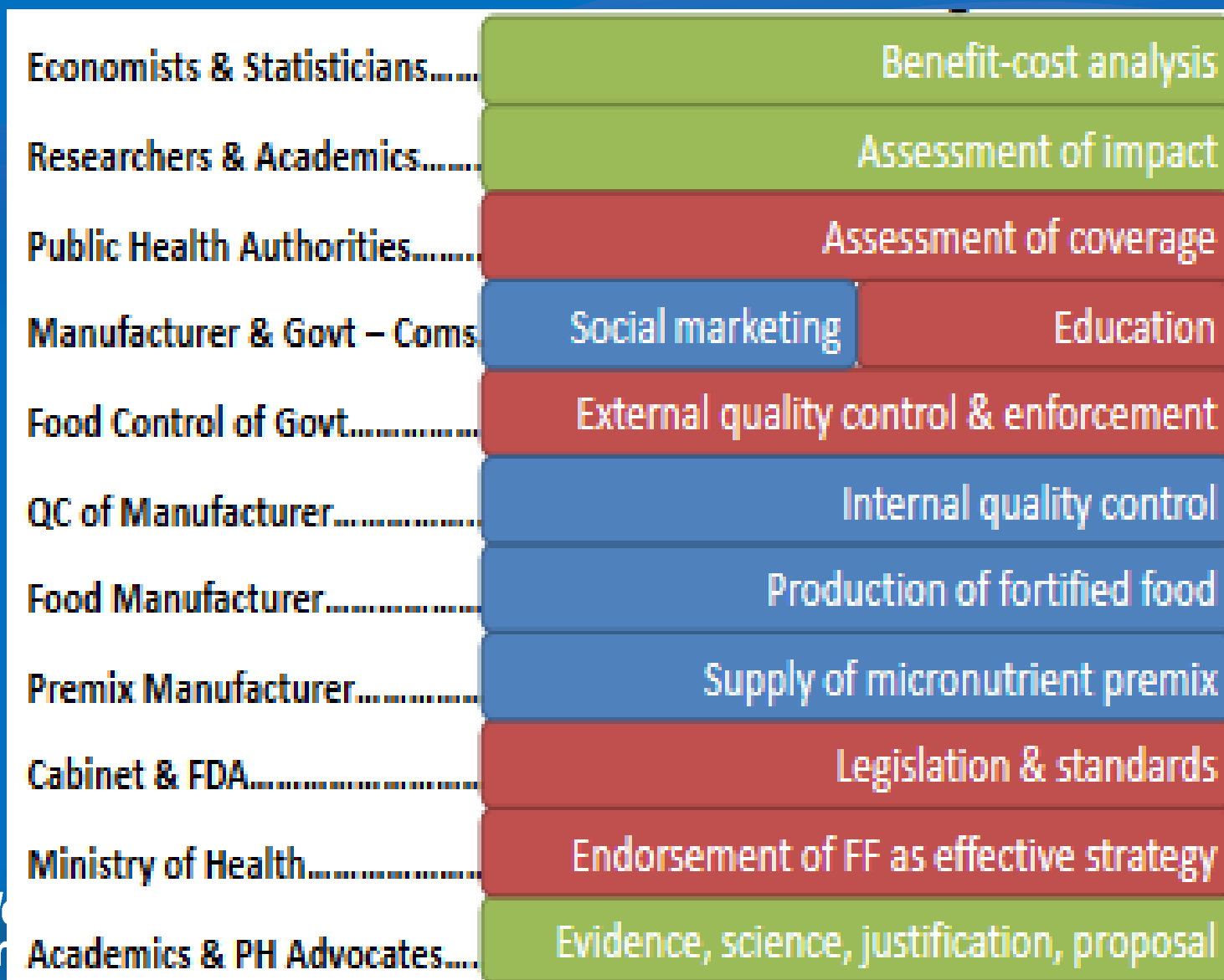
- ◆ Health
- ◆ Trade
- ◆ Industry
- ◆ Education
- ◆ Agriculture
- ◆ Finance
- ◆ Local Government
- ◆ community

### UN/ NGOs

- ◆ WHO
- ◆ Iodine Global Network (IGN)
- ◆ UNICEF
- ◆ GAIN
- ◆ CDC
- ◆ MI
- ◆ USAID
- ◆ National and Regional NGOs
- ◆ Industry



# HiAP: Multiplicity of stakeholders in a food fortification

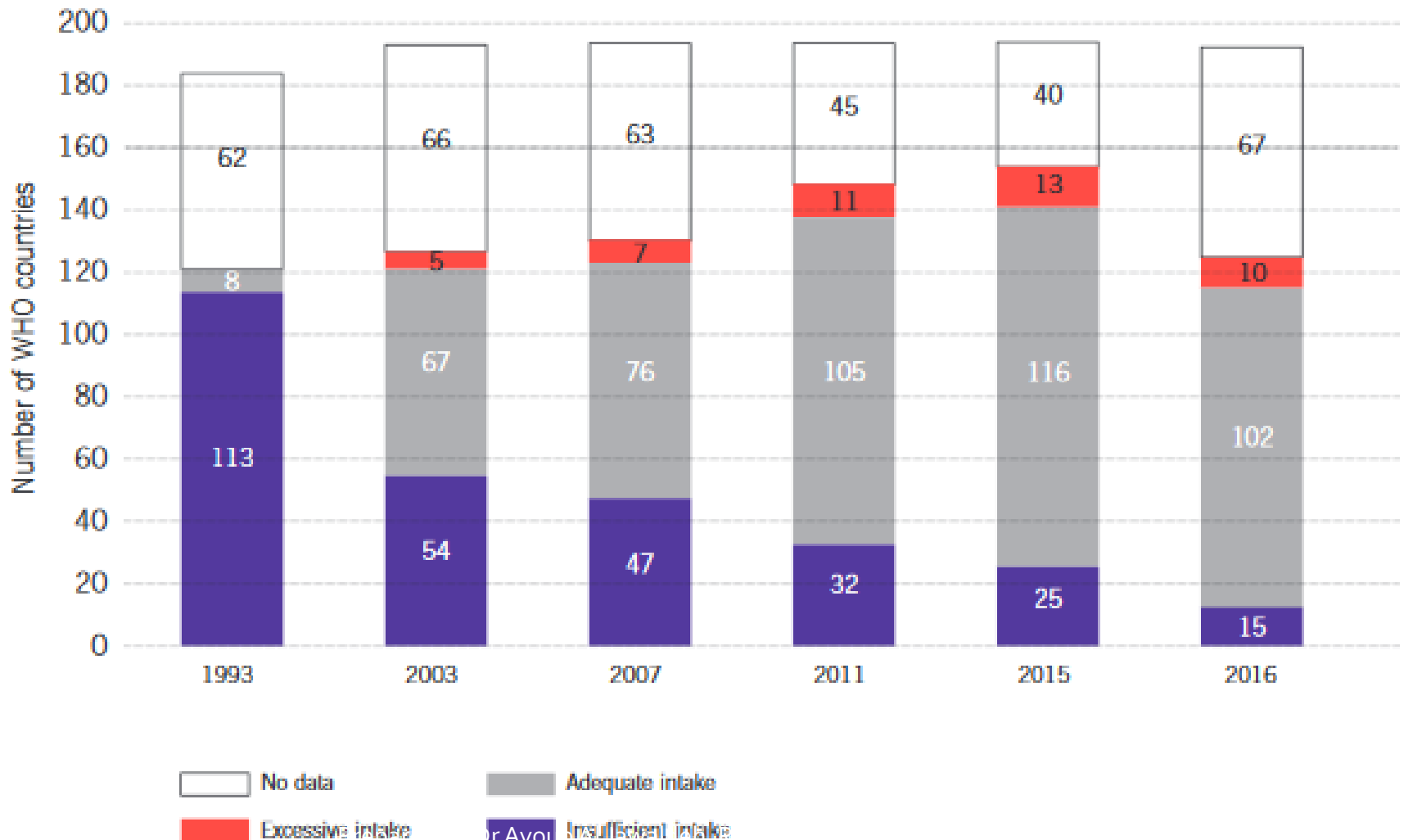


# Iodization of salt for the prevention and control of iodine deficiency disorders

- ◆ Iodine is essential for healthy brain development in the fetus and young child. Iodine deficiency negatively affects the health of women, as well as economic productivity and quality of life.
- ◆ Most people need an additional source of iodine as it is found in relatively small amounts in the diet. Iodization is the process of fortifying salt for human consumption with iodine and is an effective strategy to increase iodine intake at the population level.
- ◆ The public health goals of reducing salt and increasing iodine intake through salt iodization are compatible as the concentration of iodine in salt can be adjusted as needed.
- ◆ Monitoring the levels of iodine in salt and the iodine status of the population are critical for ensuring that the population's needs are met and not exceeded.



The number of iodine deficient WHO countries has declined between 1993 and 2016. The trend can be seen clearly despite the changes in data coverage. In 1993, the estimate is based on total goiter rates (TGR) (6), and later on urinary iodine concentration (UIC)



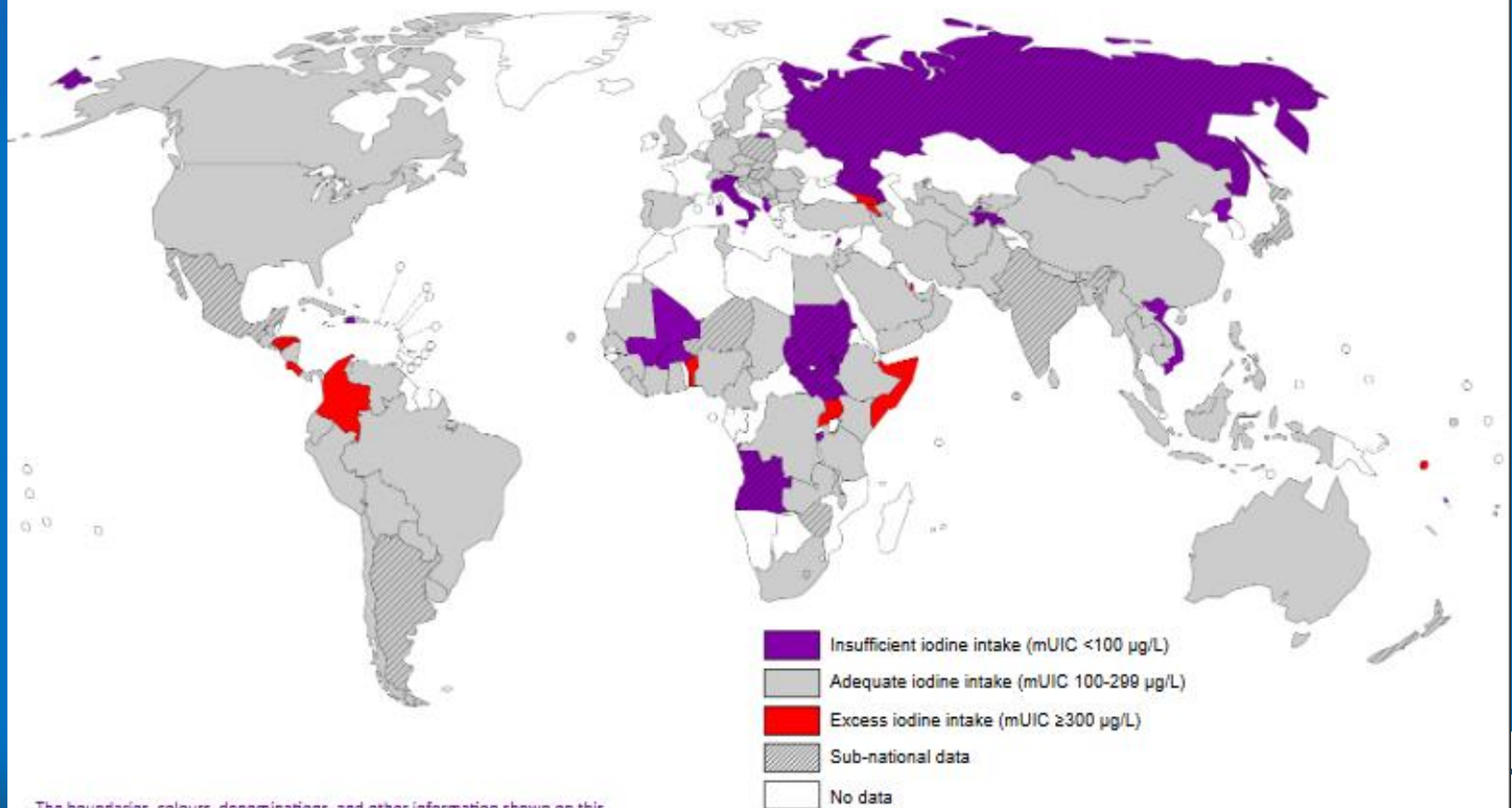


# Global and Regional iodine deficiency among school-age children



## Global Scorecard of Iodine Nutrition 2016

Based on median urinary iodine concentration (mUIC) in school-age children



The boundaries, colours, denominations, and other information shown on this map do not imply any judgment on the part of the Iodine Global Network concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.



# Key elements considered in building Global nutrition programmes

- ◆ Promote nutrition, health, equity, and sustainability
- ◆ Support intersectoral collaboration
- ◆ Benefit multiple partners
- ◆ Engage stakeholders
- ◆ Create structural or procedural change



# Lessons Learned

1. Nutrition issues are linked to health, industry, trade , water , social, political & economic issues, therefore
2. Implementation of policy based only on one or two factors will achieve less than optimum results.
3. Although it's a successful project, however, require an integrated, sustained program of shared responsibility that includes policies, standards and monitoring to produce effective results.
4. Social protection interventions can contribute to enhance sector outcomes by removing barriers to access and use of health and nutrition services and goods and contribute to equitable outcomes.



# *Thank you*

