

**Close partnership
with WHO on
program guidelines
and monitoring**



ICCIDD – Technical advisory group in formal relations with WHO since 1988



Since 1993, ICCIDD partners with WHO to write and disseminate global and regional program guidelines and indicators

Indicators for Assessing Iodine Deficiency Disorders and their Control Programmes

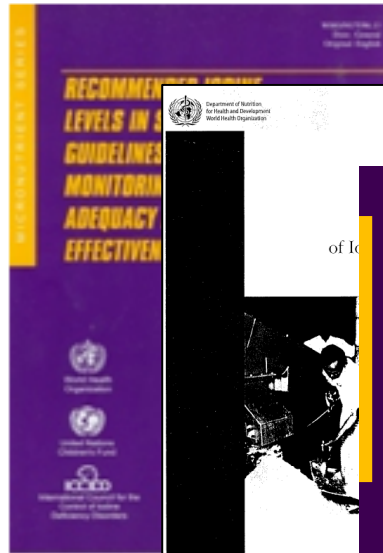
Report of a Joint Consultation, 3 Review version,

This report deals in a detailed way with surveillance to assess and programme implementation tools for preventing IDD. It details what needs to be done. Precise guidelines are given to national authorities, groups for surveys, and some countries of the Central Asia, use and interpretation of salt is summarized. Inconclusive literature contributions. Critique is a separate table. For salt iodination, a tabular tool according to conditions for monitoring salt iodine in and household levels are provided. Ready a specific table on progress towards the World Salt Survey by the end of 2000.

This condensed report shows guidelines and related materials which are very



World Health Organization



Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination



A GUIDE FOR PROGRAMME MANAGERS

Third edition



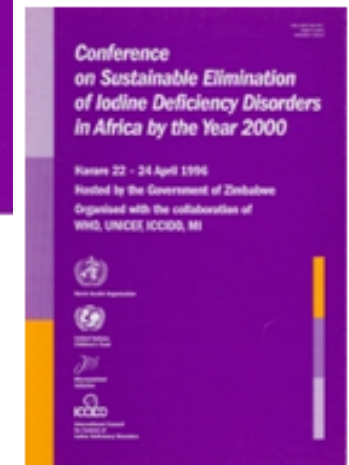
World Health Organization



unicef



ICCIDD



ICCIDD GN - WHO partnership



Salt iodization and salt reduction

WHO promotes both the implementation of programs to reduce salt intake and universal salt iodization to prevent and control iodine deficiency disorders.



Salt as a Vehicle for Fortification

Report of a WHO Expert Consultation

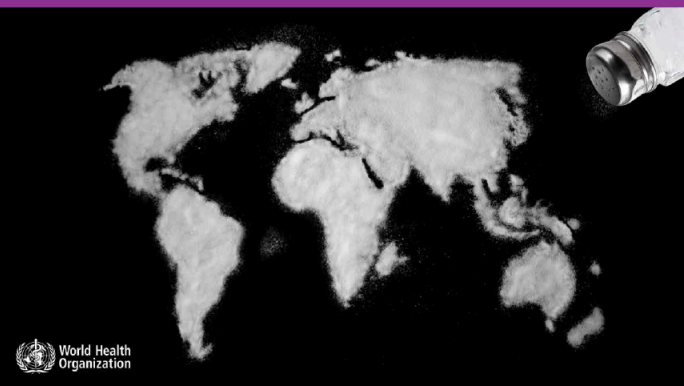


Luxembourg 2007 and Sydney 2013:

Joint technical meetings convened by WHO in collaboration with ICCIDD GN

Salt reduction and iodine fortification strategies in public health

Report of a joint technical meeting convened by World Health Organization and The George Institute for Global Health in collaboration with the International Council for the Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders Global Network, Australia, March 2013



ICCIDD GN - WHO partnership



IDDs are an important cause of preventable cognitive impairment. In 1990, the World Health Assembly aimed at eliminating them as a public health problem and has reaffirmed that goal in resolutions since then, most recently at the 66th WHA in 2013. **Advocacy by ICCIDD national coalitions within Member States has played a key role in these resolutions.**



66th World Health Assembly 2013

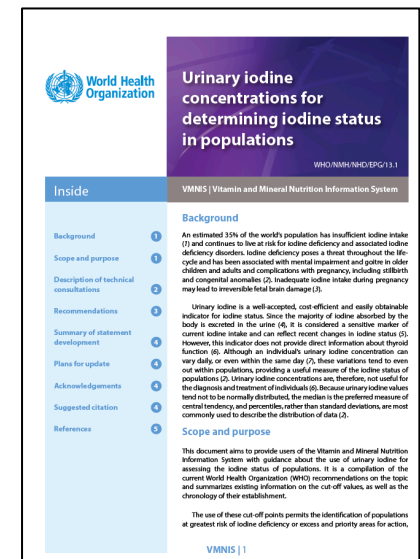
- **WHA60.21** Sustaining the elimination of IDD Geneva, 14-23 May 2007
- **WHA58.24** Sustaining the elimination of IDD Geneva, 16-25 May 2005
- **WHA49.13** Prevention and control of IDD Geneva, 20-25 MAY 1996
- **WHA52.24** Prevention and control of IDD Geneva, 17-25 May 1999
- **WHA43.2** Prevention and control of IDD Geneva, 7-17 May 1990
- **WHA39.31** Prevention and control of IDD Geneva, 5-16 May 1986

ICCIDD GN - WHO partnership

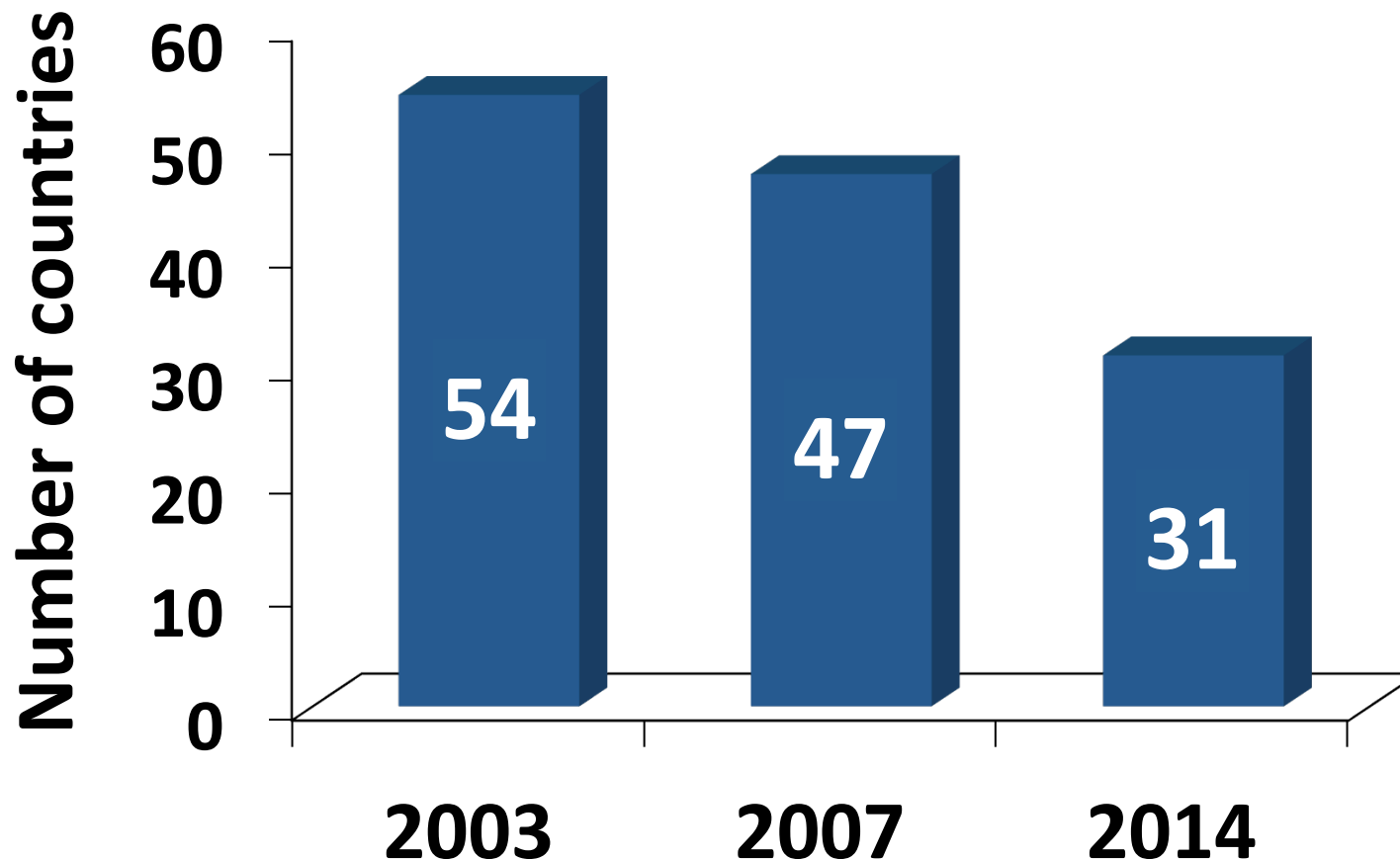


Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System (VMNIS) - Database on Iodine Deficiency

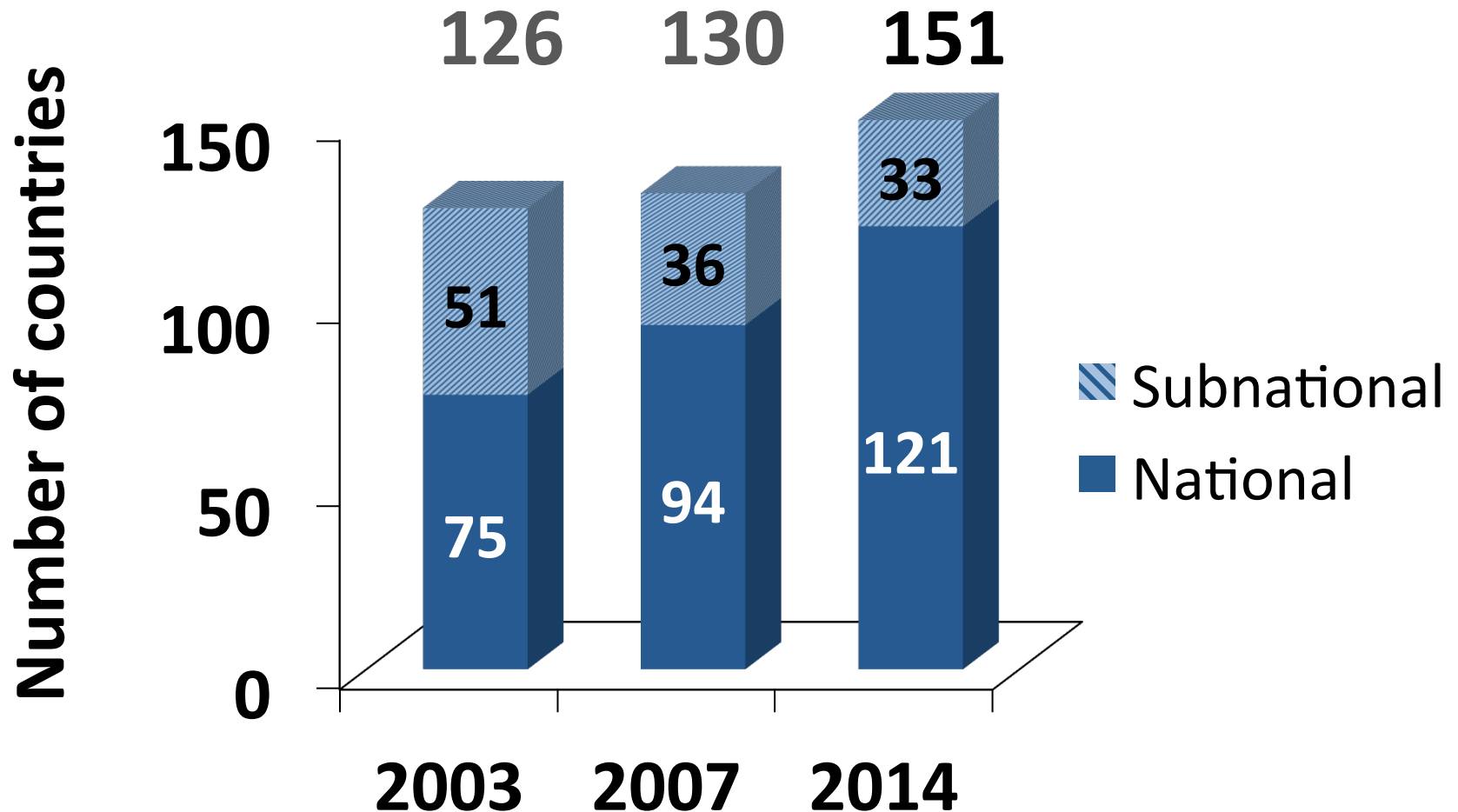
- Part of WHO's mandate is to assess the iodine status of populations, monitor and evaluate the impact of strategies and to track related trends over time. **To do this, WHO works in close collaboration with the ICCIDD GN Secretariat.**
- **Objectives of the VMNIS Database on Iodine Deficiency**
 - Systematically collect data on iodine status of populations.
 - Provide Member States with up-to-date assessments
 - Track progress towards the goal of eliminating iodine deficiency.
 - Provide tools to support efforts of for assessing iodine status in populations.



Number of iodine deficient countries has fallen dramatically



Data covers 97% of the global population



41 countries with no data, but only 3% of the global population

