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Appendix A

UNICEF Financial inputs (US$) by category in support of USI, 1993-1997

		Year					
Country	Category	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	Category Total
Bangladesh	IEC	161,000	83,400	252,700	62,800	72,100	632,000
	Factory Quality Assurance	0	423,600	22,800	22,200	29,400	498,000
	Field Monitoring and Evaluation	97,100	178,600	0	16,400	8,500	300,600
	Salt Iodisation Supplies	330,000	466,000	55,100	215,000	645,500	1,711,600
	Training/Networking	0	0	0	42,700	9,300	52,000
	Year Total	588,100	1,151,600	330,600	359,100	764,800	**3,194,200**
Bhutan	IEC	0	0	2,165	0	2,691	4,856
	Factory Quality Assurance	13,740	0	0	0	7,610	21,350
	Field Monitoring and Evaluation	260	40	0	29,400	580	30,280
	Salt Iodisation Supplies	7,829	19	0	0	0	7,848
	Training/Networking	0	0	13,685.14	0	11,405	25,090.14
	Year Total	21,829	59	15,850.14	29,400	22,286	**89,424.14**
India	IEC	352,450	603,750	463,160	110,630	-	1,529,990
	Factory Quality Assurance	0	0	0	0	-	-
	Field Monitoring and Evaluation	12,970	460,000	98,000	119,820	-	690,790
	Salt Iodisation Supplies	0	0	410,000	777,700	-	1,187,700
	Training/Networking	56,950	99,600	115,570	17,000	-	289,120
	Year Total	422,370	1,163,350	1,086,730	1,025,150	-	**3,697,600**
Maldives	IEC	-	-	0	0	0	0
	Factory Quality Assurance	-	-	0	0	0	0
	Field Monitoring and Evaluation	-	-	10,365	0	0	10,365
	Salt Iodisation Supplies	-	-	0	0	0	0
	Training/Networking	-	-	0	0	0	0
	Year Total	-	-	10,365	0	0	**10,365**
Nepal	IEC	0	12,781	0	30,750	8,346	51,877
	Factory Quality Assurance	0	0	1,910	49,435	7,081	58,426
	Field Monitoring and Evaluation	0	0	0	0	57,773	57,773
	Salt Iodisation Supplies	0	0	0	235,665	11,211	246,876
	Iodised Oil Supplies	77,293	261,038	60,912	72,602	235,968	707,813
	Training for Iodine Supplementation	113,761	104,927	5,111	0	47,659	271,458
	Year Total	191,054	378,746	67,933	388,452	368,038	**1,394,223**
Pakistan	IEC	-	225,526	1,023,552	485,000	244358	1,978,436
	Factory Quality Assurance	-	38,714	59,858	61,237	40,171	199,980
	Field Monitoring and Evaluation	-	34,085	11,520	372,121	284,958	702,684
	Salt Iodisation Supplies	-	107,850	467,750	0	0	575,600
	Training/Networking	-	311,303	527,200	179,010	76,580	1,094,093
	Year Total	-	717,478	2,089,880	1,097,368	646,067	**4,550,793**
Sri Lanka	*IEC*	-	70,138	134,043	35,295	0	239,476
	Factory Quality Assurance	-	0	0	0	0	0
	Field Monitoring and Evaluation	-	6,048	4,701	677	16,405	27,831
	Salt Iodisation Supplies	-	16,867	244,156	34,052	17,325	312,400
	Training/Networking	-	6,840	8,419	27,207	3,774	46,240
	Year Total	-	99,893	391,319	97,231	37,504	**625,947**

Appendix B

NATIONAL SALT NEEDS, IODISATION CAPACITY, AND NATIONAL KIO3 NEEDS

	Population*	Avg. Daily Salt Intake (gms)	Annual Salt Need (in gms)	Annual Salt Need (tonnes)	1997 Iodisation Capacity (tonnes)	1997 Supply of Iodised Salt	Annual Need of KIO3** (gms)	Annual Need of KIO3** (kgs)
Afghanistan	20,883,000	10	76222950000	76223	0	n/a	128436	128
Bangladesh	120,073,000	10	438266450000	438266	2,400,000	n/a	738479	738
Bhutan****	600,000	10	2190000000	2190	14,400	4,900	3690	4
India	944,580,000	10	3447717000000	3447717	10,800,000	4,000,000	5809403	5809
India***	944,580,000	16	5516347200000	5516347	10,800,000	4,000,000	9295045	9295
Maldives	263,000	10	959950000	960	0	594	1618	2
Nepal	22,021,000	10	80376650000	80377	43,000	114,000	135435	135
Pakistan	139,973,000	10	510901450000	510901	unknown	n/a	860869	861
Sri Lanka	18,100,000	10	66065000000	66065	unknown	n/a	111320	111

*Population estimates for year 1996 taken from 1998 State of the World's Children.
**Annual amount of KIO3 required to iodise salt at 65 ppm, assuming per capita daily requirement of 200 mcg of iodine.
***India's MOH has estimated that the average intake is 16/gms/day.

Appendix C:

Secondary Evaluation Report Submitted by Frits van der Haar

Dr. Frits van der Haar is an Associate Professor in the Department of International Health, Emory University School of Public Health. He is also Technical Director for the Program Against Micronutrient Malnutrition (PAMM) housed at Emory University. Dr. van der Haar is a founding member of ICCIDD and has worked extensively with iodine as an important public health intervention, including co-authoring "A Practical Guide To The Correction Of Iodine Deficiency" on published by ICCIDD, UNICEF, and WHO (1990).

I. Overview

This report gives the details of a commendable evaluation of the progress made towards universal salt iodization in the SAARC region. Although there are enormous variations in size, countries in this study represent about 20% of the world's total population, including the world's second populous nation. Therefore, the results of this evaluation are important as a yardstick in the global elimination of IDD through salt iodization. Moreover, the contribution by the evaluation to our ability of assessing the critical factors for success and, particularly, the durability of USI, are at least equally important.

Tremendous progress has been made towards USI in the SAARC region since the beginning of the decade, when iodized salt constituted only a small part of household salt consumption, maybe 10% at most. The present evaluation reports that by 1996-1997, in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal about 75%, and in Pakistan and Nepal about 25% households countrywide used salt with at least some iodine added. This progress and its short time frame are without equal given the ages of duration of our ignorance, and the decades of global scientific exploration about the impact of iodine deficiency on human health and development! A close look at the ways and means by which this extraordinary achievement took place is therefore appropriate. Also it is said that the study would help in identifying remaining challenges and obstacles in countries, and complete and sustain national "Freedom of IDD".

As in virtually all other countries in the world with a public nutrition problem of iodine deficiency, UNICEF is the main external agency in South Asia assisting countries to eliminate IDD through salt iodization. Thus, the report includes an appraisal of UNICEF's own involvement in program planning and implementation. The primary audiences are the UNICEF country and regional program managers, the UNICEF Executive Board, and the donors who have channeled resources towards USI support through UNICEF. The evaluation is being coordinated by a Steering Committee of UNICEF advisors in planning, health & nutrition and monitoring & evaluation. Data on program status were collected through UNICEF nutrition program officers from countries in the region, and the draft report was developed by a primary nutrition expert evaluator, familiar with UNICEF support for national IDD elimination programs through salt iodization.

In designing the method for evaluation, the Committee made a special effort to assure that the merits of each national program are judged in a transparent way. A list of attributes of USI programs, considered essential by the Committee, was developed, and scoring system devised for obtaining a numerical expression of the judgement for each attribute. The overall merit of USI programs is obtained as a composite score based on the combination of scores for each attribute.

Because of the transparency, the evaluation system risks perception that it was mainly devised to capture the needs of UNICEF, rather than the range of USI program stakeholders involved or affected. This does not necessarily present problems when UNICEF's policy for support and assistance are aligned and equitable to the interests of the other stakeholders in national USI programs. A USI program is a public nutrition endeavor in which the public and private sector interests do not always coincide. The report states that UNICEF at times had to decide using the pragmatic approach to key actors in programs, rather than attempting to accomplish progress through national coordination. This is acknowledged in the report as the virtue of "a committed agency that is on the spot and able to question, advocate, follow-up and probe". I would hasten to add encouragement to UNICEF to continue working in this fashion, because the future type of assistance needed to fully accomplish national IDD elimination will require more attention to the needs of salt industry in achieving coverage and penetration with good quality iodized salt, and ultimately sustaining the success of USI, once achieved.

Given the differences in interests between the public and private sectors in matters of USI, the major challenges in progressing have been (1) bridging of the communications gap between public officials and industry leaders, (2) coordinating the responsibilities of raising public awareness, acceptance and demand for iodized salt, and (3) creating a just system for assuring the quality of iodized salt. UNICEF has very ably played the broker's role in all these three areas, and will need to continue to do so for bringing sustainable USI to successful accomplishment.

The monetary value of UNICEF's assistance has been small and strategic, leveraging larger commitments from other national stakeholders. The typical UNICEF contribution for USI in the region (data for India pending) averaged at $0.04-0.05 for the five-year period 1993-1997, or 1cent US per capita per year! In the final analysis, therefore, the main investment in USI has been made by salt producers. In all countries of the region, responsibility for continuous provision of good quality iodized salt with the regulated amounts of nutrients rests with the private salt producers, traders and retailers. Governments' role has been the creation of the regulatory environment in which these private actors operate, by devising and enforcing the standards for their product. In the long run, this can continue only if consumers demand the "better" product and assume the price increase justified by these investments.

The evaluative process, in the words of the designers, has an element of subjectivity. The weights assigned to each attribute and criteria have been determined in iteration between the members of the Committee. The present effort of obtaining independent (external) judgements and the use of a comparative approach at interpretation will lessen this perceived weakness. Nevertheless, the proposed method and system should

be open to improvement. Other groups, including the International Council for Control of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (ICCIDD), the Micronutrients Initiative (MI), the Program Against Micronutrient Malnutrition (PAMM) and others have been making attempts at developing a tool and methodology for countries to make the same progress assessment. A discussion among the groups would be helpful to arrive at a unified approach.

The attributes included in the evaluation model represent a selection made by the leading Committee. One could argue that a reasonable alternative to the linear model of nine attributes which together shape a national program by a certain weighting formula, is that the minimum essential components of USI programs consist of just three main attributes: (1) the salt supply "column", (2) the communications effort, and (3) the monitoring system. All these components are equally important, and only in combination will they achieve a comprehensive, sustainable program. In comparison, the major aspects of USI programs insufficiently captured or represented in the present model are those associated with the salt column. The report has a chapter on the "role" of the private sector rather than its "input", and the supply of iodized salt is described as a "program", rather than an "industry" input. Aspects of the conduct by the private salt sector in the national endeavor are scattered in various sections of the report, rather than being treated as a connected set of activities. If we know that the salt industry has taken the main risk in pursuing USI in the market in these countries, and when the salt column, as many of us believe, holds the key for the full accomplishment and sustainability of national IDD elimination, an assessment of their support, contribution and behavior deserves comprehensive and critical attention.

In analogy to the present evaluation method, the criteria for judging the merit of efforts in the salt supply column are: (1) Iodized salt production; (2) Product packaging; (3) Trade in iodized salt; (4) Pricing of salt in markets; and (5) Household access. Most of these criteria also feature in the present model, but without cohesion. Criteria for communications effort include: (1) Advocacy; (2) Strategic mobilization; (3) Marketing of iodized salt; (4) IE&C, and (5) Training. For the monitoring system, the following criteria may be used: (1) Salt industry (manufacturing) practices; (2) Legislation; (3) Standards and inspections; (4) Program quality assurance, and (5) Impact assessment.

I am not suggesting that this alternative is necessarily an intrinsically superior, or better system. In terms of assessing the merits of past efforts and contributions, and particularly for projecting the needs of development and assistance towards fulfillment of USI, the alternative approach may help in a more accurate definition of main actions required and the main actors to be involved in their accomplishment. Ultimately, an improved ability in performing these evaluations, and more unity in approach among the main involved organizations can be brought about by debate and joint further development efforts. Time is short.

II. Notes on Chapters

Ch I: Overall Assessment and Judgement of a Program's Merit

The evaluation scoring system adopted nine major attributes for a *good USI program*:

Attribute
1. Legislation
2. Enforcement
3. Iodized Salt Supply
4. Monitoring at Production
5. Availability at Households
6. IEC Activities
7. IDD Monitoring
8. National Coordination
9. Sustainability

In the report, the merits of programs in the countries of the region are described following the outline of "Product" (Program Input), "Process" (Program Process and Output), and "Progress" (Program Outcome).

In the scoring system, each attributes is subdivided into several criteria to be scored on a sliding scale of zero to five (scoring by whole numbers not necessary). Both the criteria and the attributes have been given unequal weightings. The report acknowledges the large degree of arbitrariness and subjectivity of this system, but it is remarks that, overall, the resulting judgement is "not devoid of significance".

Ch II: Program Inputs by UNICEF

Expenditures by UNICEF on IDD elimination are tracked for the 1993-1997 period. UNICEF general resources played a major role in total UNICEF assistance in Bangladesh and Pakistan. Government inputs (mostly unspecified) were high in India, Pakistan and Bhutan. The fact that most of the investment for USI is carried by the salt industry itself is largely ignored. By necessity, industry passes the incremental cost on to the consumer (particularly, see Ch 7.26 onwards on packaging, Ch 9 on retail prices, and Ch XII on sustainability).

GOI supports the Nepal program for ~50%. In India, GOI is the major contributor. Assistance expenditures by UNICEF vary greatly from country to country (from Bhutan at $89K to India at $....K). Expressed per capita, however, the *typical* UNICEF contribution averaged at $0.04-0.05 for the 5 year period, or ~1cent US (based on data from Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka).

A breakdown of UNICEF contributions to various categories also reveals significant variations among countries. In Nepal, half of the total assistance for the 1993-1997 period went for iodized oil supplies (oil injections are still ongoing in selected areas of the country). Iodized salt supply constituted the most significant category of UNICEF assistance in Bangladesh (53%), Nepal (36% of the 50% remaining expenditures) and Sri Lanka (50%); IEC in Pakistan (44%) and India (..%) and field monitoring for the Maldives (100%) and Bhutan (34%). India's data are pending.

Reported proportions of UNICEF assistance for training constituted only a small proportion of the total UNICEF contribution, varying from 2% in Bangladesh to ~25% in Bhutan and Pakistan (In Nepal, the 40% reported was associated with iodized oil injections team training; see Ch 7.18 and Appendix A). Only in Bhutan was factory QA a significant proportion of UNICEF assistance (~25%).

Ch 2.6 mentions UNICEF assistance to potassium iodate supplies (See Ch 2). In Bangladesh, Bhutan and India, potassium iodate has been supplied for free, at least to some producers for some period of time. In Nepal, GOI subsidized the cost of manufacturing iodate by India from iodine supplied by STC. UNICEF subsidized the supplies of potassium iodate to salt manufacturers in Pakistan and Sri Lanka for a limited period.

Some UNICEF contribution mentioned in other Chapters of the report are not tallied in the Tables of this Chapter (e.g., advocacy, awareness creation and a training workshop for food handlers in Maldives – see Ch 6.8 and 8.18).

Ch III: Program Input - Supply of Iodized Salt

The percentages of domestic salt supply reported as iodized in Table 3.1 clearly are overestimated. In Bangladesh where practically all salt is locally produced, the actual performance shows 87% of all supplies iodized, similar to the percentage in Bhutan where all the salt is imported. India says that ~75% of its salt supply is iodized, while Maldives doesn't have a current estimate (estimated at 66% in 1995). In Nepal, the government monopoly agency STC iodized all its salt, but import of other salt from India and Tibet continues. In Pakistan, the percentage of salt supplies iodized is increasing slowly and has reached at present ~one-quarter to one-third. Of the salt supply in Sri Lanka, about one-third is iodized.

Countries having sufficient capacity to produce all domestic supplies for human consumption in iodized form include Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal. A major effort in Bangladesh has been the development of indigenous technology for iodized salt processing by BSCIC, but no mention is made of this effort in the report. India has about 9,000 salt producers, but the GOI system through the Salt Department doesn't capture a large number of small producers who are exempted from licensing. The known (registered) capacity in India is estimated at about three-quarters of the total (Ch 3.10). In

Pakistan, the capacity for iodized salt processing is about 70% of the total production, but not all is utilized. Sri Lanka has two state-run salt corporations and two associations of small producers. Both have been assisted with salt iodization capacity.

Ch IV: Program Input and Process – Role of the Private Sector

The "role" of the private sector is paramount (supply and sustainability), yet few questions in the evaluation address their part in making national programs effective. For instance, in Bhutan, the commitment by the Bhutan Salt Enterprises (BSE) management maintained the program when common salt supplies from India stagnated and monitoring had completely broken down (Ch 4.2). Only in Nepal salt industry has some government ownership; in all other countries the industry is totally private.

Important private entities include the mass media (India, Pakistan) and NGOs (important in all countries). Most UNICEF assistance in Pakistan is channeled through an NGO. Yet the evaluation doesn't attempt to specifically capture their contribution to the overall efforts.

A number of key aspects of the private sector's role in the national program (Overall coordination, industry QA, production monitoring, packaging and marketing efforts) are included in respective other Chapters.

Ch V: Program Process – National Plan and Coordination

A National Committee is established in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Pakistan. Except for Pakistan, committees are chaired by Health. Committees in Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal are multi-sectoral in composition. In India, neither the National Task Force nor the Technical IDD Review Committee, both of which are chaired by Health, ever met. The Ministry of Plan Implementation in Sri Lanka hasn't yet revitalized a previous national sub-committee. There is no national structure in Maldives concerned with IDD.

In Bangladesh, work is not guided by a national plan, nor do the reports of the regular meetings indicate a review of progress towards agreed targets. Bhutan has a national plan and reports are available from the national Committee's meetings. Coordination in India is devolved to the States, but the performance at State levels varies greatly. Maldives has a plan for eliminating IDD, but no structure is in place to coordinate efforts. In Nepal, true national coordination is difficult given the strong influence of GOI on STC. Pakistan is still planning since a 1996 appraisal. The National Plan of Action in Sri Lanka includes IDD elimination, but awaits approval from the Cabinet.

Ch VI: Program Process – Legislation and Enforcement

Laws or regulations are enacted in Bangladesh (1995), Bhutan (1981 and 1986), 29 of the 32 States of India (by end 1997), Nepal (1996), 2 of 4 Provinces, and some districts of the Northern Areas of Pakistan (1996), and in Sri Lanka (1995). Penalties for infringements have not been defined in Nepal's law. Inspection capacity is weak in all countries, but especially in Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Only in Bhutan and India have legal actions at enforcement been pursued. In all countries, guidelines for routine quality control and enforcement by local inspection officers are non-existent, or weak at best.

Maldives does not specify any salt iodine level; Bhutan and India specify levels at production, retail and household. Iodine levels at production have not been specified in Sri Lanka, so no effective control of production is possible. Except from Pakistan, the existent laws haven't specified an allowed upper salt iodine level in any country.

Guidelines for packaging in HDPE are included in laws of Bangladesh (labeling), India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka; Bhutan in practice packages the 37.5kg batches in HDPE bags. Nepal and Maldives haven't specified regulations for packaging.

Ch VII: Program Process – Quality of Iodized Salt

Monitoring plans at production exist in Bangladesh (using paper strips), Bhutan (for imports and BSE processing - laboratory), India (for "authorized" plants only – laboratories in 92%), Nepal (for imports and STC processing - laboratory), and Pakistan (using rapid kits). High variations in salt iodine levels have been documented as part of the QC process in Bhutan, India and Nepal, and by independent surveys in Bangladesh (1996) and Pakistan (1997).

Internal monitoring (QA) at production/imports is being practiced by industry in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan. Verification by titration is available in Bangladesh (through BSCIC, but rather cumbersome), Bhutan (BSE), India (large manufacturers only), Nepal (internal production by STC) and Pakistan (large manufacturers only). Record keeping is weak overall, but particularly in Bangladesh, India (non-licensed small producers) and Pakistan. External QC is provided in Bhutan (PHL), India (Salt Department, problems of mobility and licensed plants only), and Pakistan (ISSF). Guidelines for corrective action and/or follow-up generally are lacking, or insufficient.

Packaging in small sized units and HDPE adds substantially to the costs of production. The report gives no information about present packaging practice in Bangladesh (see photograph on page 29). In Bhutan, all 37.5kg crystal salt and 1kg fine salt is packaged in plastic. In India, all 1kg iodized salt is packaged in plastic (25% of all iodized salt), leading to a mark-up in consumer price of ~20%. In Nepal all crystal and most crushed iodized salt is packaged

in large 50kg and 75kg, and all the rest in 1kg HDPE bags. In Pakistan, ~50% of iodized salt is sold in 1kg plastic bags with price mark-ups to consumers up to 100%, although the cost increase to producers is estimated at ~10%. No information of present packaging practices is provided from Maldives and Sri Lanka.

Ch VIII: Program Process – Demand for Iodized Salt

From the perspective of this evaluation, demand for iodized salt has been stimulated through demonstrations by rapid test kits and by advocacy or IEC efforts.

The role of the rapid test kits varies from country to country. Kits have been reported as useful for advocacy at various levels (notably, policy makers, administrators, religious leaders and school children) in Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Test kits or paper test strips are used for production QA in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. A direct application for increasing the acceptance and demand for iodized salt by consumers (use of kits in shops and households) is cited from Bhutan, India and Sri Lanka only. The kits have been used for surveys of salt at retail or households in India, Nepal and Pakistan. Although Bangladesh produced its own test kit (a bottle containing test liquid), no mention is made of this in the report.

IEC efforts in Bangladesh have focused on advocacy at *Thana* level and support for producing communications materials. IEC materials are also cited in Bhutan, where the IEC effort has been conducted through many media. Advocacy in India, and acceptance of USI by the bureaucracy and the various professional bodies is said to be strong, but still there is significant resistance by the medical, NGO and small-producer sector. UNICEF support for IEC in India has been directed at various advocacy actions, planning of the communications strategy, information dissemination, promotional meetings and workshops at various levels. UNICEF support in Maldives has been directed at political advocacy, promotion of consumer awareness, and educational leaflets. IEC and advocacy in Nepal has directed the joint efforts among MOH, STC and UNICEF towards political leaders and bureaucrats, and the general public through mass media. Pakistan has implemented a strong social mobilization campaign but still struggles with opposition from the medical, and (some) producers' and religious sectors. A three-phase mass media campaign in Sri Lanka in 1995-1996 has increased demand for iodized salt. Advocacy efforts directed at national and salt industry leaders in Sri Lanka have not been effective in producing significant political or production commitment.

Information of efforts at training is sparse, although reported UNICEF assistance for training was high for Bhutan and Pakistan. Information on IDD and iodized salt has been included in regular educational curricula in Bhutan only.

Ch IX: Program Output – Monitoring Salt at Retail and Households

In terms of coverage, some two-thirds of households in Bangladesh were consuming iodized salt by a 1997 national survey (urban coverage is higher than rural). There are some hilly and island districts not effectively reached, and the 50% price hike over non-iodized salt is problematic. In Bhutan, coverage is >75% virtually everywhere as apparent from regular monitoring. Competition on basis of price from India is the major threat in Bhutan. Coverage in India is variable, depending on State. The regular district-based MIS in 1996 showed coverage >90% in 12 of the 22 States, >50% in a further 6 States, and <25% in 3 States. Household access varies by district with rail supply problems and weak district MIS systems. In Maldives in a small 1995 survey, only 8% of household salt was adequately iodized, and 43% not at all. On basis of a 1996 national survey in Nepal using the rapid test kit, 65% of salt in households had sufficient iodine, and 28% some iodine. Iodized salt doesn't reach some 1million population in very remote districts. In Pakistan, the 1996 appraisal found that only ~25% of households used iodized salt. Only 5% of retailers stock iodized salt exclusively and 45% of retailers stock only non-iodized salt. Large areas of the country (Balochistan, Northern Areas, AJK) have no access to iodized salt. In Sri Lanka, a 1995 survey found 54% of households having non-iodized salt. At retail, both iodized and non-iodized salt is marketed.

The preference in households for crystal salt is strong in Bhutan, rural India and Nepal. Market price differences between non-iodized crushed salt and crystal salt are small. The consumer price of iodized salt of whatever type is hiked in many countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) beyond the level justified by the increase in production costs from iodization and packaging.

Ch X: Program Input - Provision of Iodine by Other Means

Oral or injected iodized oil has been the only alternative means of providing extra iodine in the region. Bangladesh (1997), Bhutan (1991) and Pakistan (1994) have discontinued the use of oil, but Nepal continues to provide area-based oral supplementation to <15 year-old children and women of reproductive age, some 625,000 people in total. In Bangladesh, until 1997 iodized oil injections were part of the national NHIP for which the country took a World Bank loan and this is still a "stand-by" strategy for those areas not reached by iodized salt. Pakistan doesn't consider an alternative means to iodized salt appropriate, likewise to India, Bhutan and the others.

Ch XI: Program Outcome – Monitoring of IDD

The capacity for IDD assessment on basis of recommendations does exist in the region although the report is not specific on its current state. Labs for UIE exist in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan and they have

supported recent national surveys in Bhutan (1992), Maldives (1995 with sample processing in India) and Nepal (1998).

Ch XII: Sustainability

Program cost, and its transfer to indigenous sources, is obviously an important factor. Budgets for UNICEF assistance are projected to decrease in proportion of total program costs, in Bangladesh and Pakistan, but not in Maldives. In India, UNICEF assistance for advocacy and IEC, and particularly consumer monitoring will remain needed. Earmarks for the future contributions by UNICEF to programs in Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka will remain substantial but are not very clearly stated in the report.

Key constraints to further progress are cited as follows:

Country	
Bangladesh	Price hikes of iodized salt; Lack of enforcement at production
Bhutan	Shortage of trained manpower; Salt seepage from India
India	Lagging of GOI funding; Limited MOH buy-in; Iodate supply problems; Weak monitoring at production and households
Maldives	Absent law; Weak food inspection; Absent enforcement
Nepal	Lagging of GOI funding; Quality control at production difficult to implement; Consumer preference for crystal salt
Pakistan	Lagging of GOI funding; Limited MOH buy-in; Weak inspections
Sri Lanka	Limited MOH buy-in

The realization has not yet occurred in the region that USI provides a real example for further efforts at using food fortification for the elimination of other micronutrient malnutrition issues. Actions to facilitate or promote iron fortification of flour, or vitamin A fortification of sugar or cooking oil are lagging in countries of the region, or being pursued as trial demonstration projects.

Ch XIII: Conclusions

Law and regulations:

1. Most countries have fair legislation, but enforcement is weak (as it is for food generally);

2. There is need for harmonization of standards among countries, and for specifying a maximum allowed for iodine levels in salt at production;

Iodized salt supplies:

3. The existing iodized salt processing capacity in the countries producing salt indigenously (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) generally is being under-utilized, although amounts provided match the amounts needed;

4. In Bhutan, Maldives and Nepal, inspection at import need strengthening to ensure that supplies to consumers is of adequate quality;

Production Quality Assurance:

5. While most countries have a plan -often with guidelines- for production monitoring, supervision generally is weak. External quality control is usually not performed routinely. The training of salt production and food inspection personnel, and assessment of performance by this personnel need strengthening;

Product characteristics:

6. The trend towards better packaging and small sized packets, already taking place in the countries of the region (particularly in urban areas), will accelerate. The effect of this trend on the price consumers need to bear is difficult to manage, and eventually will be determined through competition in a free market;

Iodized salt use by households:

7. The results of household iodized salt use from sporadic surveys and weak monitoring systems are encouraging, particularly in Bangladesh, Bhutan and most States of India. Households do not have access to iodized salt in remote areas of Balochistan and Northern Areas of Pakistan, hilly and island districts of Bangladesh, and certain districts of India and remote areas in Nepal, however. For these under-served "pockets", iodized oil supplements may need to be considered as a measure to complement the universal salt iodization policy;

Demand creation:

8. There is confusion of the utility of rapid test kits in production quality assurance, and monitoring at all levels. There seems to be general endorsement, however, for their use as a means for creating awareness and for demand mobilization;

9. UNICEF assisted efforts at demand creation have focused on advocacy and communications efforts at all levels. In countries of the region, the pressure from public opinion is required to sustain the commitment of public officials and the performance of salt industry;

Use of iodized oil:

10. In only Nepal, iodized oil supplementation is ongoing. The strong view in all countries is that salt iodization is the most sustainable way of achieving freedom from IDD;

IDD assessment:

11. While most countries claim to have the indigenous capacity for Urinary Iodine Excretion measurements, nowhere is a system in place for regular monitoring, linked to a revision of appropriate program components;

Role of the private sector:

12. The salt industry in countries of the region is gradually realizing its opportunity of assuming the key position for sustaining national freedom from IDD, through its association with a public health benefit and by profitable salt iodization. Generally, the other stakeholders are not yet sufficiently aware of this transition. UNICEF has not yet adjusted its strategy of assistance to take full advantage of this changeover of prime responsibility from government to the private sector;

National plans and coordination:

13. Contrasting with conventional logic, experience with USI in the region indicates that a pragmatic approach towards the key actors may accomplish more than an effort in a national committee. This approach has been followed ably by UNICEF, which is the only agency in countries uniquely positioned to question, advocate, follow-up and probe;

Long-term donor support:

14. In the period under review, UNICEF support for national IDD programs has reportedly been larger than the resources committed by governments. In the next few years this balance may shift. Long-term costs will need to be borne by the consumer, however, through the price paid to adequately iodized and good quality salt. Governments will need to continue their support for quality control, and for monitoring of IDD;

Sustainability:

15. Three key requirements are: a good law; good monitoring, and prompt action. All are under the purview of government. In the short future, extra effort by UNICEF may be required to enable continuous access by producers to potassium iodate.

III. Allocation of Merit Scores

Attribute 1: **Legislation**

Comments: Avoid qualifiers ("Appropriate")! Regulations are attendant to Legislation – no need for additional mention.

Criteria	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Scope is national	5	4	4	3	5	2	4
Applies to all salt	4	5	4	0	4	4	4
Prescribes concentrations at all levels	3	5	5	0	3	4	2
Packaging and labeling regulations	3	2	3	0	1	3	3
Prescribes QA procedures	0	2	2	0	1	2	0

Specifies inspection responsibilities	3	5	5	1	0	2	5
Specifies penalties for violations	5	5	5	0	0	2	5

Two difficulties with scoring:

- Theory and practice often are very different
- Once a law is non-existent, other criteria are also scoring zero (double punishment).

Attribute 2: **Enforcement**

Criteria	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Infringements are identified	2	4	3	1	2	3	2
Prosecutions are successful	0	3	2	0	0	0	0

Difficulty:

- If things are going well (e.g., Bhutan) infringements will not be identified/prosecution not needed. Still enforcement will be effectively a deterrent to improper practices!

Attribute 3: **Iodized Salt Supply**

Criteria	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Capacity of production/import	5	5	4	4	5	3	3
Actual iodized salt supply versus needs	4	5	3	1	4	2	2
Percentage of supply effectively iodized	4	4	2	0	3	0	1

Difficulties:

- "Capacity" to iodize (or import) is not clearly defined. Machinery? Human skills? All?
- The denominator for actual supply is not defined (What "needs" are relevant: Theoretical consumption or effective demand?)
- "Effectively" iodized is not well defined (According to standards?)

Attribute 4: **Monitoring at Production**

Criteria	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Plan for internal/external monitoring exists	5	5	4	0	5	4	0
Guidelines exist for monitoring procedures	4	4	3	0	5	4	1
Regular reporting takes place	2	4	2	0	2	2	0
Effective supervision, including training	2	4	2	0	2	4	1
Evidence of follow-up action	0	2	0	0	1	0	0

Difficulties:

- Little evidence, if any, is given in the report of "monitoring guidelines" in countries. Do all parties consider the UNICEF/MI/PAMM/etc Guide as the "universal" guideline?
- "Regular reporting" is well enough not defined. Frequency? By whom? "Public" reports?
- Same for supervision. Of what/whom? Production outcomes, inspection efforts?

Attribute 5: **Household Availability**

Criteria	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Plan for monitoring exists	3	5	3	0	3	3	3
Monitoring occurs regularly	1	5	1	0	1	1	1
% households using iodized salt	3	4	2	0	3	1	2

Difficulties:

- Unclear what "plan" for monitoring is referred to: National plan? Government plan? Salt industry plan? UNICEF plan?
- Some "monitoring" eventually occurs "regularly" everywhere, for instance in many countries "salt monitoring" now is part of "ad-hoc" surveys, DHS, etc

Attribute 6: **IEC activities**

Criteria	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Advocacy is directed at all levels	5	5	5	3	5	5	5
Emphasis on IDD and role of iodized salt	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Evidence of training and training materials	3	4	3	2	3	4	1

Difficulties:

- Advocacy and "Test Kits" in the report are by-and-large used as synonyms. For many of us, "advocacy" is a specific communications effort and event, however.
- All IEC reported on in the report addresses IDD and role of iodized salt (by necessity). The *quality* of IEC and of IEC materials has not been addressed, however!
- Training was not addressed as to its scope, quality, frequency and outcomes either

Attribute 7: **IDD Monitoring**

Criteria	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
USI is component of IDD program	5	5	5	0	5	5	5
Plan exist for systematic UIE monitoring	3	5	3	0	5	2	1
Functional UIE laboratory exists in country	4	4	5	0	4	1	0
Plan for regular thyroid status monitoring	3	4	3	0	4	1	0
Reporting of program outcomes	3	5	3	0	4	1	0

takes place							

Difficulties:

- Systematic UIE monitoring and regular IDD monitoring are overlapping concepts. The latter's "regularity" is redundant for this evaluation (except if "plans" also count)
- It is assumed that a lab for UIE should exist in country. However, in a country like Maldives, it presumably was perfectly acceptable to depend on a reliable regional laboratory

Attribute 8: **National Coordination**

Criteria	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
High level multi-sectoral committee exists	5	5	4	0	4	3	1
Committee takes effective action	1	5	2	0	3	1	0
Comprehensive national plan exists	0	5	1	2	1	1	1

Difficulties:

- High level committee should be multi-sectoral, (not interagency)
- Unclear what comprehensive national plan is referred to: For IDD, nutrition, social sector, human development? Any of these?

Attribute 9: **Sustainability**

Criteria	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Funding for future is assured	4	5	3	1	4	2	2
Political commitment exists	5	5	4	0	4	1	0

Difficulty:

- Uncertain what political commitment is being referred to (and what evidence to use in the context of assessing sustainability). The only program stakeholder making salt iodization sustainable is the salt producing industry, but this is usually not being referred to as "political" commitment.

Secondary Evaluation Report Submitted by David P. Haxton

David P. Haxton retired from UNICEF after thirty years. He served in all of the countries of South America, in Indonesia and his last assignment was Regional Director in South Asia, located in New Delhi. During the eight years of service in South Asia he prefers to suggest that the most memorable UNICEF activities were: good solid country programme planning and executive in each country; remarkable staff of dedication and principle; the first ever political meeting on children: The SAARC Conference on Children, a forerunner and "practice" for the subsequent Global Summit; the national EPI programme in India dedicated as a "Living Memorial to Indira Gandhi"; and pressing forward on improved nutrition planning and programming, in particular the elimination of IDD.

ICCIDD was founded and in its early years, substantially was supported by UNICEF in South Asia.

In retirement he writes. He also works on national programmes of elimination of MOM, specifically IDD. He serves on the Board of ICCIDD; is an advisor to the Executive Director of Micronutrient Initiative; and is a consultant to PAMM.

Here is my report. I have tried to be brief, but clear, and I have tried to follow your guidelines for the evaluation. I must confess, however, that while fully supporting the concept of evaluating our work (a form of quality assurance control), I had he feeling that the texts you sent on the subject had more to do with perfecting the evaluation than with addressing key issues in the programs themselves. I comment on this point later in this note, but at this stage, I observe that key actors in the drama were not involved in the work...salt producers for one, communicators on iodine for another and salt traders.

I have tried to keep my comments orderly and in groups. I have completed the country sheets according to my understanding of your methodology. I would recommend a readjustment of those sheets and later in the note offer some suggestions. A preliminary one, at this stage, however, is to devise language that allows direct participation of private producers in the process.

General Comments

A. The report of the first evaluator.

It is a good document that fairly and accurately reports on the situation. It is clear and easy to read even for those that might not have had opportunities to witness national activity on the ground. For those that have had such experience, it is a pleasure to read. The evaluator was presented with some handicaps and overcame the well. The first handicap was the absence of a better and more complete report from India...a major problem. A second handicap was the omission of information directly from producers and civil society, most of the material came from UNICEF reporting sources. A third handicap in my view was the limitation on making suggestions for

obvious pursuit, or correction. A fourth handicap was the persistent one of counting investments as important only if they come from donors or donor agencies (including UNICEF). UNICEF might want to look at evaluating activities mostly in the private sector with another optic especially if statements of concern on "sustainability" are to be taken seriously.

B. This set of comments applies to your document "draft evaluation...etc"

1. You might want to correct the history a bit by recalling that the SAARC Conference on Children in South Asia preceded the Global Summit by some years, in fact, the organization, format and suggested list of topics was used in the Summit preparations. (Para 0.2)

2. One notes that the collection of information, the collation of it, the management of it and the proposals for evaluating efforts at USI were, for the greater part, functions of UNICEF personnel with little reference to producers, regulators, marketers, consumers, etc. This (I believe) naturally led to limiting the TOR as they were and to limiting the potential utility of the results of the evaluation by the stakeholders and actors most involved. It is, of course, important to report to one's financial supporter on effective use of the investment, but it is equally important to use this opportunity to address issues in time to correct them for effective improvement of human nutrition.

3. The notes (0.8 to 0.10) do not suggest ways rapidly to apply knowledge to the process of production, management and monitoring. And, to this reviewer, those may be more important than reporting to donors, as valuable and necessary as that is. A major problem (in my view) of most evaluations and other quality assurance/monitoring is the lapse between discovery and application of correction. Too often the latter takes place after the problem has solidified or disappeared to be replaced by another.

4. Investments by private producers are nearly overlooked in the review and that is a pity. The time, talent and others investments of companies is important not only for factual reporting, but it is the keystone of sustained elimination, whether private or parastatal. In companies obviously involved n India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, for instance, the decision to continue to iodize is vital. The investments by governments in time, policy formulation, inspection, monitoring, analysis, etc., surely can be estimated by UNICEF staff...or extracted from official documents. This would represent a significant contribution to progress and evaluation of it. Investments in altered production techniques, lab work, packaging, marketing, training, are essential to sustained elimination. The first evaluator was not presented with sufficient information on these points.

5. A similar comment relates to paragraph 2.7. The title of our work is "...progress toward USI"... However, most measurable references refer to UNICEF inputs, or expenditures, or staff time. It is essential to grasp that in national iodization efforts, all the investments of production in time, staff, facilities, money and training are important to sustained elimination. Moreover, reaching USI is but a plateau, not the end. We do not want to leave the impression that only UNICEF invested and that

USI is our goal. The country reports might lend themselves to these erroneous conclusions.

6. Throughout the document there are numerous references to UNICEF opinions about costs, profit margins and the like. There seems to be little indication that UNICEF is aware of the essence of market systems to evaluate the cost of production, establish sales prices, compete for market share and get a fair price for a good product.

7. There is surprisingly little information about communication strategies in the country papers it seems. There is mention of IEC, but that omits a range of vital communications activities essential to success. There is little about the interchanges between science and operations and between those and the medical community; between official positions and private producers. There is very much less in education efforts to assist in sustaining elimination. How does a nation sustain demand for iodine absent serious communications in and through school systems, medical colleges, and other learning systems to create knowledge on iodine and dangers of iodine deficiency? Advertising is a key element and needs encouragement.

8. Investments in training and in laboratory work are essential to continued success. (After all, all trainees do not stay static). Labs in various forms are needed at plant sites, sub national entities both public and private, certainly in central units for persistent sustained biological monitoring.

9. Monitoring of production is mentioned in many country reports. Monitoring as a need to assure progress in human nutrition receives important mention. But the concept of monitoring as a national norm receives surprisingly little attention in the country information. There are perhaps three sets of things to look at in these programmes: The Product, the Process, and the Progress in Human Nutrition. In the first, there are such things as iodization level, quality of the salt, packaging, storage, training availability of raw materials like potassium iodate and bagging materials, etc. In the group one might call "The Process" are things like regular overview, regulation, and enforcement, national standards, training, laboratory management, communications, trade, etc. The Progress in Human Nutrition involves the vitally needed surveys, biological analysis and regular reporting publicly to assure a balance between public knowledge, public policy and nutrition practice.

10. History seems to suggest to us that we need to pay more attention to political commitment to this national endeavor and I wish the reports from countries presented more evidence of that commitment. Political commitment, like annual operating matters, needs annual renewal or it will fade like the morning mist. The evaluation literature produced by ICCIDD, PAMM and UNICEF calls for including this element in any concluding evaluation along with financial commitment and biological testing of needs.

It has been a pleasure to read the Evaluator's Report. It has equally been pleasant to live national programming through the written reports on progress. I appreciate the opportunity and stand by for assisting in any clarification or amplification of the news herein and attached as may be required.

Secondary Evaluation Report Submitted by Robin Houston, MD, MPH

Dr. Robin Houston is currently an independent contractor for epidemiologic issues, including micronutrient deficiencies. He previously worked with Program Against Micronutrient Malnutrition (PAMM) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC; Atlanta, Georgia). Dr. Houston co-edited "Monitoring Universal Salt Iodization Programmes" published by UNICEF, ICCIDD, PAMM, WHO, and MI (1995), and has worked on micronutrient deficiencies in South Asia, namely Nepal.

I. Introduction and Background

The purpose of this report is to provide a secondary evaluation of progress made in establishing universal salt iodization programs to address iodine deficiency in 7 countries in South Asia. UNICEF has made substantial contributions to the efforts of these countries, and recently supported an evaluation of progress to date. This primary evaluation was done by reviewing the key elements of the national program, and used a series of attributes and criteria for each attribute which were weighted and scored for each country. The purpose of this secondary evaluation is to:

X review the primary evaluation report and comment on additional information that might improve the accuracy of the report, and comment on the conclusions drawn by the authors

X provide additional input on the merit of each country program

X use the same system of weighted attributes and criteria to generate a score for each country program

X comment briefly on the attributes, criteria and weighting system used for the primary evaluation

Extraordinary progress has been made toward elimination of iodine deficiency, not only in South Asia, but throughout the world. The likely consequences of this progress, in improved intellectual capacity, is a major public health success, for which UNICEF, as the leading donor agency assisting countries, deserves special credit. It is unfortunate that, like many other success stories in the social sector, the general public knows very little about how much as been done to eliminate iodine deficiency.

This secondary evaluation is done taking into consideration two important points. First, nearly all countries have made extraordinary progress in a very short time period, taking less time to establish programs than most industrialized countries. Second, elimination efforts must continue, and the evaluation must consider all the various program elements necessary to ensure access and use of iodized salt for generations to come.

II. The Primary Evaluation Report

The report *Toward the elimination of IDD in South Asia: Draft evaluation of progress toward universal salt iodisation in South Asia* (December, 1998) is an excellent and objective summary of the key elements of the national IDD programs for 7 countries--Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The report is organized as follows:

program inputs:	financial inputs, UNICEF Support, iodized salt supply and the role of the private sector
program process:	national planning and coordination, legislation and regulation, quality assurance, stimulating demand
program output:	retail and household coverage
program impact:	monitoring IDD (biologic and clinical indicators)
sustainability:	costs, constraints, integration with other micronutrient activities

The primary evaluators used weighted attributes and weighted criteria for each attribute to score each country. These scores were not provided to the secondary evaluators in order not to influence the opinions of the secondary evaluators.

Comments on program inputs:

In section 2 there is a summary of expenditures for IDD for each country. This is an excellent overview of expenses, although as noted in the text, government expenditures were not available for some countries. For Bangladesh the total cost should $5480 rather than $5210. While this gives a good picture of the relationship between UNICEF expenditures and government expenditures (for those with information available), it would also be useful to view this by year, for the past 5 years to see any trends in increased government financial commitment. A graph of total expenditure for UNICEF and government by year for each country might be useful.

The breakdown of UNICEF expenditures by type of activity is also very helpful. Clearly different countries have had different needs, as reflected by the striking differences in assistance for IEC or monitoring between countries. If the information were available, it would also be interesting to see if there were changes over time in the distribution. Providing this breakdown would help understand whether countries will need to continue IEC efforts at the same level in the future, or whether expenses for IEC are greatest when programs are young. Similarly, it would be helpful to have some estimate of the total cost for IDD efforts per capita for each country.

In section 2.6, it would be useful to add a table with the total KIO3 needs, total supplied by UNICEF, and the cost. Since long term provision of KIO3 is critical to salt iodization programs, and since most countries have not passed this cost fully on to consumers, the cost implications are important.

The section covering salt production and iodization provides good summary information on capacity and the mix of large and small producers. For each country there should be available a salt situation analysis (often done by UNICEF), and it would be useful to reference the sources of information for each country. It would also be helpful to provide a consistent summary table that includes the estimated total edible salt need (for the human population), the estimated current capacity, in addition to the current per cent iodized.

Tables 3.2 and 3.3 provide good data on production, although in each, the units are not clear (thousand tons for Bhutan and million tons for India). The Salt Department of India formula for calculating estimate need seems unusual 16 gm/person and livestock/day, since the normal range is 5-15 gm/person/day excluding livestock. Section 3.12 on the Maldives seems incomplete. There should be additional available information on imported salt, most of which is likely to come from a country with iodization capacity. For Nepal, there is new information from both Salt Trading Corporation and from the recent Micronutrient Survey on household salt use, and the proportion of the population using iodized salt. Information later in the document suggests that in 15 districts of Nepal much of the population is not reached by iodized salt. The recent data suggest that this is likely no longer the case. The paragraph 3.24 is not clear with regard to calculation of estimated annual requirements and per capita intake.

Comments on program process

In section 5, it is not always clear whether there is a national plan or not. Since such a plan may be very general, such as activities embedded within the nutrition section of the MOH annual work plan, or quite specific, such as the IDD plan that appears to have been developed in the Maldives. The report might be strengthened by more specific comment for each country on the status of these plans, including the work plan for UNICEF. The comments on the national IDD committees are very good, providing insight into their actual function. Similarly, in section 6 it is not always clear whether there is a specific law banning non-iodized salt, or rather a regulation providing specifications for iodized salt. Where legislation is pending, it would be helpful to provide information about the process (and likelihood) of passage.

Section 7 on monitoring at production level is excellent, and provides good information on what is actually being done, in some detail. Similarly, Section 8 provides an excellent picture of the level of effort that governments are undertaking to stimulate demand, and continue with advocacy efforts. This section in fact creates an impression of the degree of commitment, and this appears to be reflected in better scores for other sections.

Comments on program outputs

Section 9 is a critical section, since in includes information on perhaps the most important process indicator, household coverage. It is impressive that there is reasonable data on coverage, and the report brings this information out well, enhanced by the maps showing trends. Though beyond the scope of this evaluation, it would be

very nice to see more data points on coverage (for more years), and map the percent change over time. For Bangladesh, there may be additional information from the nutritional surveillance system in place. As noted earlier, recent data suggest that the population not reached by iodized salt is decreasing. Since the percentage of overall funds for IDD going for supplementation is quite large in Nepal, it is important to understand this trend, since the supplementation program may be able to be discontinued, preserving funds for improving quality assurance.

Comments on program impact and sustainability

The introduction to Section 11 is excellent, noting the importance of including period impact assessment. It is also impressive that there is the capacity to measure urinary iodine in the majority of the countries. It is also telling that there have been relatively few recent surveys for biologic or clinical indicators of program impact. The section does not mention any regional cooperation with regard to laboratory quality assurance or development of regional laboratories (for use by countries without national capacity). In addition, there is little in the section on use of TSH in newborns. This situation for the region may be a reflection of the evolution of national programs, with an emphasis on production and availability to be followed by concern for impact.

The section on sustainability would benefit from an additional breakdown on funding requirements, particularly the amount needed for potassium iodate on an annual basis. While it will likely be chronically difficult to mobilize government funds, it is also difficult to pass the additional cost of potassium iodate on to consumers, though this is beginning to happen in some countries. Since some countries appear to have established adequate capacity and are achieving adequate household coverage, external funding needs should diminish, although it may be premature to be able to measure this. It would be interesting to see data on changes in the uses for external funds over time, if these data are available.

Section 12.5 highlights the key main constraints for sustained USI, and the report draws the reader to these same conclusions. Regarding the country specific constraints, this reviewer would differ for constraints facing Nepal. For each of the importation sites in Nepal, there is an excellent monitoring system in place that recently identified some specific problems in the Far West. In addition, there is some evidence suggesting that there is a gradual transition toward more refined salt (away from the phoda or larger crystal salt). The program has as a stated goal promoting this transition. The larger crystal salt has been iodized, and although the iodization likely results in greater variability in iodine content, much of that larger crystal salt does maintain adequate iodine.

Finally, in Section 12.8 on relevance for other micronutrients, there is no mention of fortification of cooking oil with vitamin A in Pakistan--something that has been done in theory since partition, but which suffers from poor quality control.

III. The Merit of Country Programs

Table 1 below provides the summary scores, using the attributes, criteria and respective weights provided. (Complete scoring details are provided in the spreadsheet in Appendix I)

Table 1: Robin Houston's weighted scoring, by attribute

Attribute	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Legislation	4.35	4.15	3.75	0	2.45	3.85	4.35
Enforcement	3	4.6	3.8	0	3.4	0.6	4.2
Supply	5	4.2	3.6	1.4	4.8	0.8	2.2
Monitoring	3.2	3.2	3.4	0	4.2	3	0.2
HH Availability	3.3	4.4	4	1.8	3.7	1.1	0.9
IEC	2.9	5	5	2.9	5	4.2	3.9
Monitoring of IDD	2.25	2.65	2.25	1.35	2.85	2.65	1
National Planning	3.6	4.6	3.6	2.8	3.3	3.9	2.2
Sustainability	5	5	4.2	3.4	4.6	3.8	3.2
Total, weighted by attribute	**3.70**	**4.22**	**3.79**	**1.49**	**3.87**	**2.59**	**2.41**

In completing the attribute forms, there were several areas in which there was some room for interpretation. For legislation, it was not always clear whether a food law made iodization mandatory, and it was also not completely clear how to score countries in which legislation was developed, but not yet passed. Similarly, it was not always clear how to score for monitoring. For example, in Nepal, with the salt iodization units managed by a parastatal organization, scoring for external monitoring and follow-up action was difficult. For most countries, there was not much information on the extent of training efforts for monitoring. For monitoring IDD, most countries had done some survey work for goiter rates and urinary iodine, but whether this process was systematic was less clear, again making scoring difficult. Finally, for sustainability, all countries appeared to have adequate funding, when both internal and external sources were included.

For this reviewer, familiar with the programs in Nepal, Pakistan, India, Bhutan and Bangladesh, the final scoring reflects the impression of the country programs from personal experience. Bhutan is known to have developed their program early, with good results. The report reflects earlier concerns about some reduction in quality control during privatization, and those issues appear to be being addressed. For Nepal, the program has also been very successful, through a combination of

advocacy, collaboration with India, diligence on the part of the staff at STC assigned to the goiter project, and the hard work of the staff at each importation site. The recent Micronutrient Survey, national in scope, reflects this success with high household coverage rates, although the concurrent goiter rates do not show as dramatic results perhaps because of residual small goiters.

In Bangladesh, UNICEF was particularly catalytic through the supply to the multiple medium and smaller producers. This effort appears to have resulted in solid understanding and commitment on the part of the producers, which, combined with attention to monitoring (partly through BSCIC) has helped increase both quality and coverage.

The program in India perhaps suffers from its sheer magnitude, and from the decentralized approach. Some states apparently have not focused on IDD, and for those areas, progress has been slow. It also appears that the commitment on the part of the government (nationally and by state) and on the part of the bulk of the producers has not been as strong as would be ideal. In spite of these constraints, and other concerns with enforcement, production capacity is strong, and household coverage is increasing.

In Pakistan, the program has long suffered from difficulty gaining optimal political commitment. It is interesting that the commitment on the part of the private sector has been good, in spite of some difficulty early on. Further IEC efforts may be needed to improve the balance between motivation of producers and demand, since enforcement is likely to be difficult for the foreseeable future.

The Sri Lanka program may suffer from lack of consistent commitment due to political struggles in the North. In spite of quite strong legislation and some attempts at enforcement, monitoring, planning and household salt availability remain problematic.

In spite of being a country importing all its salt, the Maldives has clearly not yet developed a strong program, as reflected by lack of progress in many programmatic elements, and low household coverage. Stronger advocacy efforts, directed toward political leaders, importers, and the general public may be increasing, and may help move the program forward.

IV. Conclusions and Comments on Report Conclusions

The report draws conclusions for each of the major attributes, commenting in some depth on production and supply, household use and advocacy. It is clear that in spite of legislation, most countries have difficulty establishing an adequate system for enforcement, either because of political sensitivity, lack of staff for inspection, or lack of commitment in general. In section 13.2 the authors comment on differences in requirements between countries in the region. Since several countries import salt (often from other countries in the region) greater regional cooperation, though difficult, would improve the programs.

It is also clear, as noted by the evaluators, that there are not serious problems with supply or capacity to produce iodized salt. Countries producing their own salt have adequate facilities to meet iodization demands. Countries importing salt either have the capacity to iodize, or in theory, can demand adequately iodized salt from the supplier. Thus, as concluded by the authors, increased demand, particularly from 'areas of greatest need' could be met by existing production or import facilities. Although there is limited information in the report, with minimal enforcement in place, increasing demand may result in increasing 'counterfeiting' (as observed in Indonesia), making monitoring at various levels increasingly important. To date, there does not appear to be a problem with equipment or equipment maintenance, although there are issues of quality control for most countries.

Four of the seven countries have achieved remarkable household coverage with salt with at least some iodine. The implication of achieving such high coverage is that in spite of weak enforcement, limitations in political commitment, and other constraints, a transition has been made from predominantly non-iodized salt to predominantly iodized salt. It appears that the trend in household coverage is continuing to rise, and that attention is now being given to improving consistency of iodine content. In addition, in some countries (notably Nepal) there appears to be a gradual movement toward preference for a higher quality of salt, and this should make quality control easier in the upcoming years. For Pakistan and Sri Lanka, increased political commitment might vastly improve the situation, since other elements of the program are there. For the Maldives, most program elements are weak, and this is clearly reflected in low household coverage.

IEC and advocacy efforts in all countries has been good. The evaluators conclude that these efforts have been important in generating both political commitment and demand, and that the combination, at least in South Asia, has been necessary. This reviewer would agree with this conclusion, noting that in several instances it has been necessary to increase educational efforts due to rumors and subsequent concern from the public. Attempting to simply bring in iodization without building awareness in consumers could have had poor results.

The authors note that measurement of impact has been somewhat sporadic in most countries, without a systematic plan for monitoring urinary iodine or goiter. While this may be true, it does reflect the fact that countries placed their priority on production (with some quality assurance during production) and achieving adequate household coverage--something most countries in the region have achieved. Since most data suggest that adequate coverage with adequately iodized salt will result in reduction in IDD, this approach was appropriate. Now with program maturation, countries may be able to concentrate on a) identifying areas being missed; b) improving quality assurance and reducing variability in salt iodine content, and c) measuring progress in biologic and clinical indicators.

Finally, regarding sustainability, it is clear that programs are not so mature that external funding can be dramatically decreased--in fact, in this reviewer's opinion, significant reduction in external support at this point would be disastrous. The authors mention supplies of potassium iodate, but equivocate on how this supply should be assured. It is likely that external support will be needed for several more

years for potassium iodate alone, since most countries would have difficulties increasing salt prices to reflect this expense. Since most countries do not have strong retail or household monitoring systems, and do not have adequate enforcement mechanisms in place, any pressure on producers to lower prices might result in lower iodization levels which might be undetected.

In summary, this evaluation provides comprehensive information about 7 countries in South Asia on the progress of salt iodization. Countries have made substantial progress in building strong foundations for their programs through enacting of legislation and development of regulations; by establishing adequate iodization capacity; and by building awareness among politicians and in the general public. This has resulted in high household coverage in most countries, with salt that has some iodine. Most countries have also begun to develop monitoring systems concentrating on monitoring during production or importation, and this has resulted in a growing ability to identify unacceptable variability in salt iodine content. In addition, periodic monitoring has helped identify geographic areas where iodized salt is not available, and has provided some data on progress with reduction in IDD. This progress is most encouraging.

Countries have generally made less progress in becoming self-sufficient for program financial needs. Most continue to rely on UNICEF for potassium iodate and support for many other program elements. Several countries have been unable to sustain or even develop adequate political commitment to move their programs ahead. However, in most countries, attention to advocacy directed at the private sector has had positive results. Thus for the region, significant progress has been made, with most countries concentrating their early efforts correctly on establishing iodization capacity and getting iodized salt out to the public. The challenge ahead is to maintain the political commitment, improve overall salt quality, and move toward financial sustainability.

V. Brief Comments on the Evaluation Format, Attributes and Weighting

This evaluation method appears to be very successful in guiding assessment of each program element, and then including an objective way of scoring countries. The attributes are well chosen, and the criteria for each, comprehensive. The weights given to each criterion seem appropriate, as do the weights assigned to the attributes themselves.

Some of the attributes could be combined, or organized differently. Legislation could include enforcement. Monitoring for production could be broadened to include all monitoring, and thus would include both household coverage and biologic and clinical impact assessment. Differentiating between inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes is sometimes confusing (mostly because of terminology), and it may be easier to differentiate program elements by those relating to product, those relating to process, and those relating to impact (progress). However, no categorization avoids some confusion when the details are reviewed.

This evaluation served two purposes: one to evaluate the progress for each country program, and another to evaluate UNICEF's input. In some areas of the report, these two goals seem confused particularly the section on finance, which concentrates on UNICEF input.

The report might be strengthened by imposing a bit more consistency in the discussions for each country for each section. For example, it is difficult to tease out the exact iodized salt production capacity, actual production, and % iodized in the supply section. The tables included in the text help a great deal, but again could be more consistent across countries, recognizing that in many instances the data available are in different forms.

The evaluation process is very successful in developing an understanding of the overall program elements rather than simply relying on progress in elimination (as measured by biologic or clinical indicators) or relying on achieving high household coverage. Earlier country assessments tended to classify countries as having succeeded or not in elimination efforts, but did not go into the same depth on review of critical program elements. This evaluation format very successfully provides the mechanism for such a comprehensive review.

Appendix D:

Re: Recommending Upper Limits for Iodine Content

Electronic correspondence from Frits van der Haar to Amy Gilman in response to query about existence of new studies on iodine induced hyperthyroidism

I realize I forgot to say that since the mid point this decade there has been a blizzard of thyroidology publications on IIH but none of them specifically answered your question.

To be direct, your inquiry is the classic case of "Simple question, complicated answer". There is NO level of iodine in salt that provides complete protection against some increase in the incidence of IIH in a previously iodine-deficient population. Even in Switzerland, where the staged increases in iodine additions to salt have been very small and over a long time period, there was an increase in IIH incidence in the early 1990s in the year when the iodine supply was increased from 90 ug/day to the recommended 150 ug/day. Subsequently there has been a steady decrease in the incidence of this disorder.

Thus in decisions about upper (and lower) levels of iodine addition to salt, there ALWAYS is the need for trading-off the induced risk of higher IIH incidence against the derived benefit of IDD prevention. The experts state that in iodine-deficient populations the benefits of IDD correction far outweigh the risks. While this is not meant to encourage acceptance of "any" level of salt iodization, it emphasizes the fact that whatever levels are chosen in the salt supply, countries have to always expect, and accept, a certain incidence of side-effects.

The last official recommendation on salt iodine levels is of the 1996 WHO/UNICEF/ICCIDD consultation. This document often is cited as saying that the iodine concentration at production SHOULD be between 20 and 40 mg/kg. Instead, the recommendation is that required iodine levels in salt at production should be chosen in harmony with the country salt supply situation, and be based on data from monitoring urinary iodine levels in the population.

Therefore, the final answer on your simple question is "It depends". Factors to consider by national authorities are:
- the amount of iodine intake from other sources;
- the quality of raw salt;
- the conditions in the salt supply lines to the consumers;
- the time lag between production and consumption;
- typical dietary and food preparation practices;
- whether iodized salt is used also in processing of other foods, and/or by animals (as a source of food supply to the population); and
- the amount of (iodized) salt intake.

Some scenarios are reasonable, such as the assumption that if raw salt quality (low impurity) and packaging are adequate (sealed polyethylene plastic), a loss factor of approx. 20% between production and households can be expected. The other

assumption that approx. 20% ON AVERAGE is lost in food preparation is also reasonable for populations where cooking is the main food preparation method. Finally, the level of discretionary salt intake usually is somewhere between 5 and 10 gram per person per day in most countries, and averaging 7 grams (Note that the WHO/UNICEF/ICCIDD report makes the common mistake of equating salt supply estimates from salt producers (10/g/capita/day) with average salt consumption!).

I hope all this is helpful in arriving at some clarity in your discussions. The important inference, I submit, is that the assurance of quality (adequate procedures and conditions at salt iodization processing, packaging quality, FIFO in trade/distribution, conservation/promotion at market sales), and up-to-date information from population iodine status monitoring are two key prerequisites for effective IDD elimination programs based on salt iodization - with minimal risk of side-effects. If I am allowed to say so, maybe the discussion can be turned that way, rather than seeking for a magic number. And as to choosing the number, the final decision is the country's - despite talk about "harmonization" all laws still are national.

B

APPENDIX E: HOUSEHOLD IODISED SALT USE BY COUNTRY/DISTRICT FOR USE IN DRAFT EVALUATION OF PROGRESS TOWARD USI IN SOUTH ASIA

Area_id	Country	Province/State /Division	Districts	Percent of households using SOME or MORE iodized salt -- estimate from 1990	Percent of households using SOME or MORE iodized salt -- latest estimate from household survey (1996/1997)	Sources 1996/1997
010500101	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Bandarban	1	71	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500102	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Brahmanbaria	12	74	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500103	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Chandpur	5	62	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500104	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Chittagong	1	46	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500105	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Comilla	-	78	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500106	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	0	12	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500107	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Feni	2	60	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500108	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Khagrachhari	1	70	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500109	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Lakshmipur	5	33	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500110	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Noakhali	1	43	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500111	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Rangamati	1	88	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
0105001	Bangladesh	Chittagong	Chittagong Divisional Urban	-	82	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500201	Bangladesh	Sylhet	Habiganj	5	57	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500202	Bangladesh	Sylhet	Moulvibazar	8	60	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500203	Bangladesh	Sylhet	Sunamganj	12	82	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500204	Bangladesh	Sylhet	Sylhet	18	82	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
0105002	Bangladesh	Sylhet	Sylhet Divisional Urban	-	88	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500301	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Dhaka	4	78	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500302	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Faridpur	12	75	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500303	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Gazipur	4	51	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500304	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Gopalganj	7	73	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500305	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Jamalpur	7	62	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500306	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Kishoreganj	3	41	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500307	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Madaripur	2	66	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500308	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Manikganj	0	53	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500309	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Munshiganj	8	97	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500310	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Mymensingh	4	29	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500311	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Narayanganj	2	88	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500312	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Narsingdi	4	76	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500313	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Netrokona	0	34	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500314	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Rajbari	8	60	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500315	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Shariatpur	1	42	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500316	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Sherapur	7	49	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500317	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Tangail	1	42	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
0105003	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Dhaka Divisional Urban	-	89	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500401	Bangladesh	Khulna	Bagerhat	13	83	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.

010500402	Bangladesh	Khulna	Chuadanga	24	74	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500403	Bangladesh	Khulna	Jessore	50	84	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500404	Bangladesh	Khulna	Jhenaidah	58	93	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500405	Bangladesh	Khulna	Khulna	21	87	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500406	Bangladesh	Khulna	Kushtia	18	79	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500407	Bangladesh	Khulna	Magura	28	87	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500408	Bangladesh	Khulna	Meherpur	12	79	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500409	Bangladesh	Khulna	Narail	24	94	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500410	Bangladesh	Khulna	Satkhira	5	67	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
0105004	Bangladesh	Khulna	Khulna Divisional Urban	-	91	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500501	Bangladesh	Barisal	Barguna	1	70	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500502	Bangladesh	Barisal	Barisal	2	43	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500503	Bangladesh	Barisal	Bhola	1	57	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500504	Bangladesh	Barisal	Jhalokathi	1	78	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500505	Bangladesh	Barisal	Patuakhali	0	84	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500506	Bangladesh	Barisal	Pirojpur	5	81	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
0105005	Bangladesh	Barisal	Barisal Divisional Urban	-	86	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500601	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Bogra	38	64	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500602	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Dinajpur	43	90	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500603	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Gaibandha	28	83	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500604	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Joypurhat	75	97	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500605	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Kurigram	80	75	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500606	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Lalmonirhat	34	70	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500607	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Naogaon	76	82	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500608	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Natore	89	78	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500609	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Nawabganj	85	37	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500610	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Nilphamari	6	30	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500611	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Pabna	26	80	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500612	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Panchagarh	20	49	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500613	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	75	75	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500614	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	38	88	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500615	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Sirajganj	15	36	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
010500616	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Thakurgaon	29	85	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
0105006	Bangladesh	Rajshahi	Rajshahi Divisional Urban	-	70	MIS, Progotir Pathey, 1997, BBS, Statistics Div., MoP, Bangladesh, 1997.
0106401	Bhutan	Samchi		-	100	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.
0106402	Bhutan	Chunkha		-	98	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.
0106403	Bhutan	Ha		-	95	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.
0106404	Bhutan	Paro		-	100	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.
0106405	Bhutan	Thimpu		-	100	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.
0106406	Bhutan	Daga		-	-	
0106407	Bhutan	Chirang		-	100	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.
0106408	Bhutan	Geylegphug		-	-	
0106409	Bhutan	Wangdi Phodrang		-	81	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.
0106410	Bhutan	Punakha		-	100	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.
0106411	Bhutan	Tongsa		-	98	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.
0106412	Bhutan	Bumthang		-	93	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.

0106413	Bhutan	Shemgang		-	67	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.
0106414	Bhutan	Lhuntshi		-	99	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.
0106415	Bhutan	Mongar		-	-	
0106416	Bhutan	Pemagatsel		-	80	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.
0106417	Bhutan	Samdrup Jongkhar		-	-	
0106418	Bhutan	Tashigang		-	89	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.
0106419	Bhutan			-	92	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.
0106420	Bhutan			-	91	Second Quarterly Report of the Health Monitoring System, MoH, Bhutan, 1997.
0135601	India	Andhra Pradesh		-	15	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135602	India	Arunachal Pradesh		-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135603	India	Assam		-	98	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135604	India	Bihar		-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135605	India	Goa		-	51	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135606	India	Gujarat		-	88	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135607	India	Haryana		-	94	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135608	India	Himachal Pradesh		-	98	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135609	India	Karnataka		-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135610	India	Kerala		-	99	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135611	India	Madhya Pradesh		-	98	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135612	India	Maharashtra		-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135613	India	Manipur		-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135614	India	Meghalaya		-	99	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135615	India	Mizoram		-	106	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135616	India	Nagaland		-	89	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135617	India	Orissa		-	51	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135618	India	Punjab		-	98	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135619	India	Rajasthan		-	68	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135620	India	Sikkim		-	95	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135621	India	Tamil Nadu		-	11	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135623	India	Uttar Pradesh		-	94	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135624	India	West Bengal		-	78	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135625	India	Andaman & Nicobar Is		-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135629	India	Delhi		-	99	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
0135631	India	Pondicherry		-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560301	India	Assam	Dhubri	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560303	India	Assam	Bongaigaon	-	48	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560304	India	Assam	Goalpara	-	99	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560305	India	Assam	Barpeta	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560308	India	Assam	Darrang	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560309	India	Assam	Sonitpur	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560310	India	Assam	Lakhimpur	-	88	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560311	India	Assam	Dhemaji	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560313	India	Assam	Nagaon	-	97	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560316	India	Assam	Sibsagar	-	101	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560317	India	Assam	Dibrugarh	-	99	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560318	India	Assam	Tinsukia	-	96	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.

013560319	India	Assam	Karbi-anglong	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560320	India	Assam	North Cachar Hills	-	98	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560321	India	Assam	Karimganj	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560323	India	Assam	Cachar	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560601	India	Gujarat	Jamnagar	-	95	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560602	India	Gujarat	Rajkot	-	73	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560603	India	Gujarat	Surendranagar	-	93	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
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013560608	India	Gujarat	Banas-kantha	-	93	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
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013560617	India	Gujarat	Surat	-	73	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
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013560704	India	Haryana	Kaithal	-	97	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560708	India	Haryana	Rohtak	-	82	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560712	India	Haryana	Mahendragarh	-	86	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560715	India	Haryana	Hissar	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
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013560803	India	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
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013560805	India	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
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013560810	India	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	-	99	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
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013560902	India	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560907	India	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560909	India	Karnataka	Dakshin Kannad	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560913	India	Karnataka	Kodagu	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560918	India	Karnataka	Shimoga	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013560920	India	Karnataka	Uttar Kannad	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
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013561114	India	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	-	99	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
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013561122	India	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
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013561145	India	Madhya Pradesh	Bastar	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013561202	India	Maharashtra	Thane	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013561204	India	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013561206	India	Maharashtra	Nashik	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
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013561402	India	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013561403	India	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	-	99	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013561404	India	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
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013561501	India	Mizoram	Aizawl	-	100	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013561502	India	Mizoram	Lunglei	-	99	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
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013562002	India	Sikkim	East	-	92	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013562003	India	Sikkim	South	-	98	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013562004	India	Sikkim	West	-	97	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013562401	India	West Bengal	Koch-bihar	-	70	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013562402	India	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	-	76	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
013562403	India	West Bengal	Darjiling	-	78	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.
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013562417	India	West Bengal	Birbhum	-	76	Monitoring of Iodised Salt reports, NIDDCP, DGHS, MoHFW, India, 1997.

01462	Maldives		-	66	1997 Statistical Yearbook of the Customs Department, Maldives, 1997.
0152401	Nepal	Eastern Mountain	-	92	Family Health Survey, 1996, Family Health Div., DoFHS, MoH, Nepal; New Era; DHS, 19
0152404	Nepal	Central Mountain	-	91	Family Health Survey, 1996, Family Health Div., DoFHS, MoH, Nepal; New Era; DHS, 19
0152407	Nepal	Western Mountain	-	86	Family Health Survey, 1996, Family Health Div., DoFHS, MoH, Nepal; New Era; DHS, 19
0152402	Nepal	Eastern Hill	-	94	Family Health Survey, 1996, Family Health Div., DoFHS, MoH, Nepal; New Era; DHS, 19
0152405	Nepal	Central Hill	-	93	Family Health Survey, 1996, Family Health Div., DoFHS, MoH, Nepal; New Era; DHS, 19
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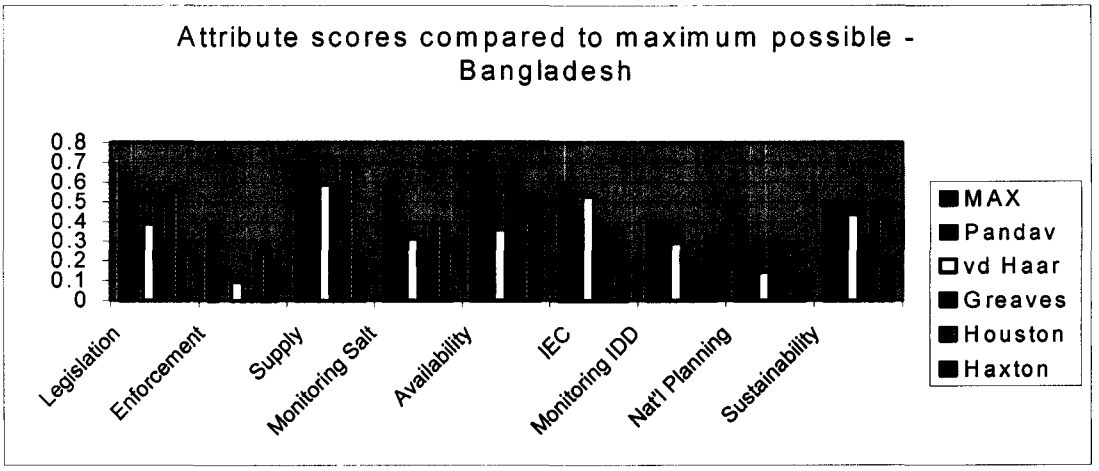
0152411	Nepal	Mid-Western Hill	-	94	Family Health Survey, 1996, Family Health Div., DoFHS, MoH, Nepal; New Era; DHS, 19
0152414	Nepal	Far-Western Hill	-	93	Family Health Survey, 1996, Family Health Div., DoFHS, MoH, Nepal; New Era; DHS, 19
0152403	Nepal	Eastern Terai	-	98	Family Health Survey, 1996, Family Health Div., DoFHS, MoH, Nepal; New Era; DHS, 19
0152406	Nepal	Central Terai	-	94	Family Health Survey, 1996, Family Health Div., DoFHS, MoH, Nepal; New Era; DHS, 19
0152409	Nepal	Western Terai	-	91	Family Health Survey, 1996, Family Health Div., DoFHS, MoH, Nepal; New Era; DHS, 19
0152410	Nepal	Mid-Western Terai	-	96	Family Health Survey, 1996, Family Health Div., DoFHS, MoH, Nepal; New Era; DHS, 19
0152413	Nepal	Far-Western Terai	-	90	Family Health Survey, 1996, Family Health Div., DoFHS, MoH, Nepal; New Era; DHS, 19
01586	Pakistan		2	24	1996 Appraisal of IDD Control Programme, UNICEF and Nutrition Section, Planning and Development Div., Pakistan, 1996.
0158601	Pakistan	Punjab	2	18	1996 Appraisal of IDD Control Programme, UNICEF and Nutrition Section, Planning and Development Div., Pakistan, 1996.
0158603	Pakistan	NWFP	5	34	1996 Appraisal of IDD Control Programme, UNICEF and Nutrition Section, Planning and Development Div., Pakistan, 1996.
0158604	Pakistan	Baluchistan	2	19	1996 Appraisal of IDD Control Programme, UNICEF and Nutrition Section, Planning and Development Div., Pakistan, 1996.
0158602	Pakistan	Sindh	2	16	1996 Appraisal of IDD Control Programme, UNICEF and Nutrition Section, Planning and Development Div., Pakistan, 1996.
01144	Sri Lanka		-	46	Survey of vitamin A status and selected mid-decade goals, 1995, MRI, MoH, Sri Lanka.

Appendix F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0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
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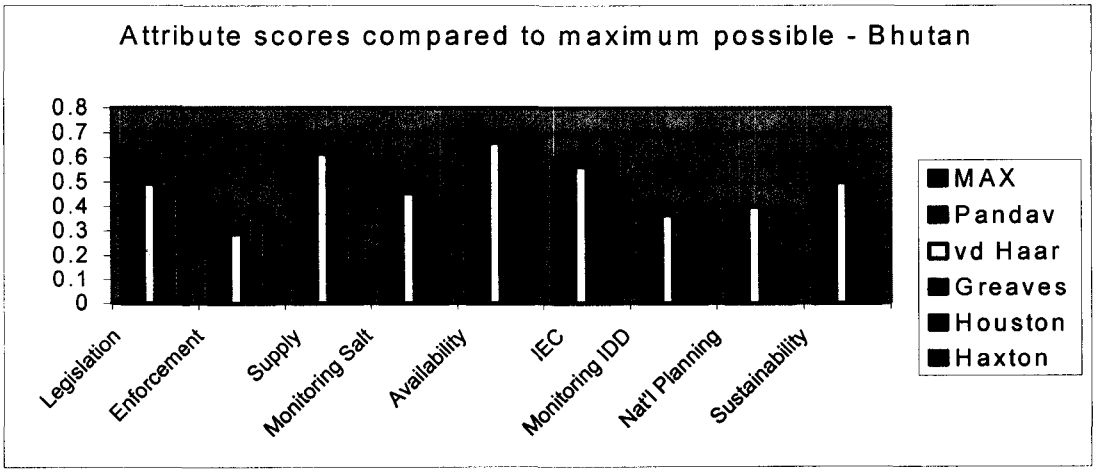
Legislation
Enforcement
Supply
Monitoring Salt
Availability
IEC
Monitoring IDD
Nat'l Planning
Sustainability
MAX
Pandav
vd Haar
Greaves
Houston
Haxton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Enforcement
Supply
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Availability
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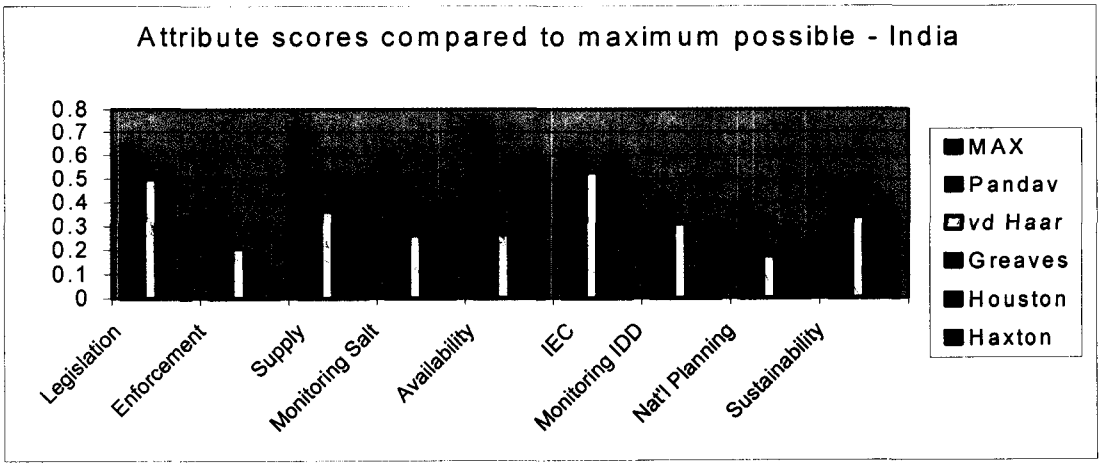
Nat'l Planning
Sustainability
MAX
Pandav
vd Haar
Greaves
Houston
Haxton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Legislation
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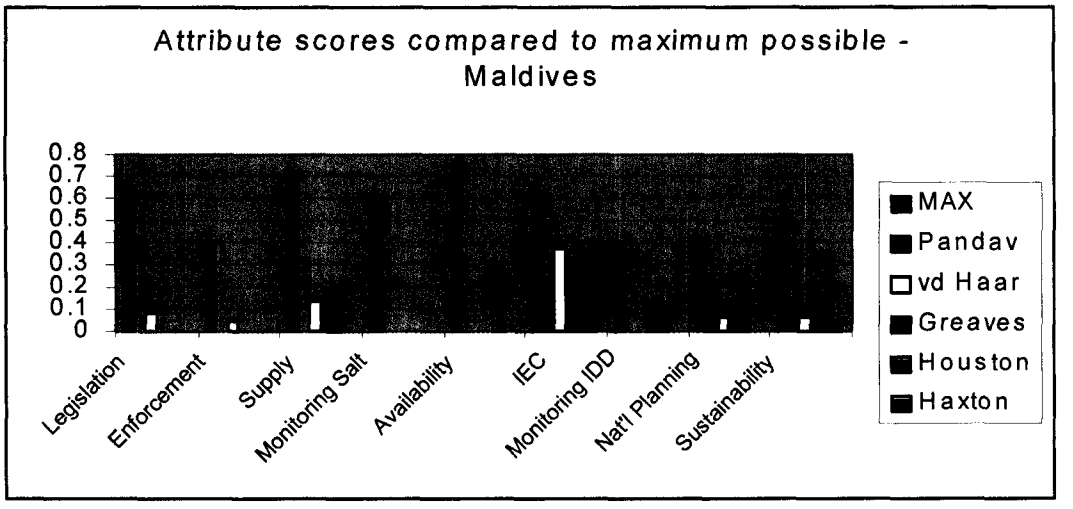
Availability
IEC
Monitoring IDD
Nat'l Planning
Sustainability
MAX
Pandav
vd Haar
Greaves
Houston
Haxton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Supply
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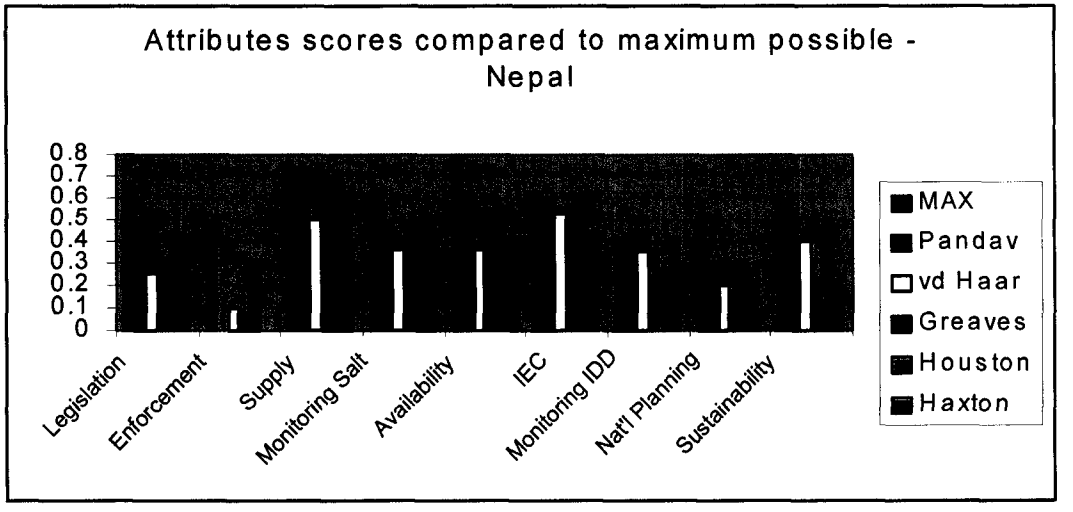
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Enforcement
Supply
Monitoring Salt
Availability
IEC
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Nat'l Planning
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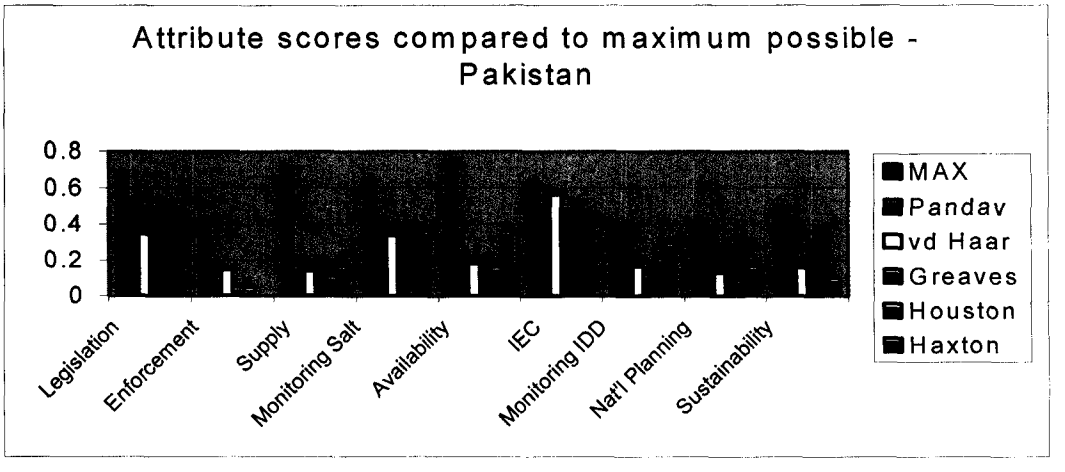
Attribute scores compared to maximum possible - Pakistan
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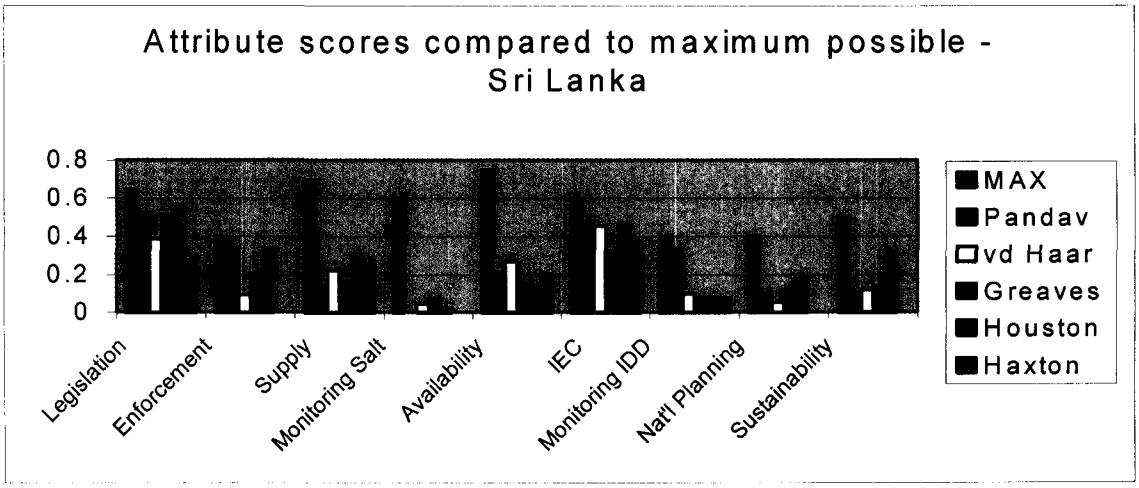
IEC
Monitoring IDD
Nat'l Planning
Sustainability
MAX
Pandav
vd Haar
Greaves
Houston
Haxton


Attribute scores compared to maximum possible - Sri Lanka
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Legislation
Enforcement
Supply
Monitoring Salt
Availability
IEC
Monitoring IDD
Nat'l Planning
Sustainability
MAX
Pandav
vd Haar
Greaves
Houston
Haxton

B

COUNTRY: GREAVES - BANGLADESH		POINTS						CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	5	4	3	2	1	0				
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope	5						0.15	0.75		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals	5						0.10	0.50		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling			3				0.15	0.45		
	prescribes monitoring procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies penalties for violations	5						0.10	0.50		
								1.00	4.20	0.130	0.546
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified					1		0.60	0.60		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.60	0.080	0.048
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs		4					0.20	0.80		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	4.20	0.140	0.588
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)			3				0.20	0.60		
	guidelines for procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	regular reports			3				0.20	0.60		
	effective supervision, including review of training				2			0.20	0.40		
	evidence of follow-up action					1		0.20	0.20		
								1.00	2.60	0.120	0.312
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level		4					0.10	0.40		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly		4					0.30	1.20		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	4.00	0.150	0.600
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders			3				0.50	1.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt		4					0.20	0.80		
	support to training and training materials			3				0.30	0.90		
								1.00	3.20	0.120	0.384
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme		4					0.20	0.80		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine						0	0.25	0.00		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes					1		0.15	0.15		
								1.00	2.20	0.080	0.176
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee	5						0.30	1.50		
	evidence of effective committee action				2			0.30	0.60		
	comprehensive national plan of action		4					0.40	1.60		
								1.00	3.70	0.080	0.296
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)		4					0.60	2.40		
					2			0.40	0.80		

COUNTRY: GREAVES - BHUTAN		POINTS						CRITERIA		ATTRIBUTE	FINAL
ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	5	4	3	2	1	0	WEIGHTS	SCORE	WEIGHTS	SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope	5						0.15	0.75		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals		4					0.10	0.40		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling				2			0.15	0.30		
	prescribes monitoring procedures			3				0.20	0.60		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection			3				0.15	0.45		
	specifies penalties for violations		4					0.10	0.40		
								1.00	3.65	0.100	0.475
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified			3				0.60	1.80		
	successful prosecutions			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	3.00	0.080	0.24
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt		4					0.20	0.80		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs		4					0.20	0.80		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised	5						0.60	3.00		
								1.00	4.60	0.140	0.644
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)		4					0.20	0.80		
	guidelines for procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	regular reports			3				0.20	0.60		
	effective supervision, including review of training		4					0.20	0.80		
	evidence of follow-up action			3				0.20	0.60		
								1.00	3.60	0.120	0.432
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level	5						0.10	0.50		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly	5						0.30	1.50		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	4.40	0.150	0.660
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders	5						0.50	2.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials		4					0.30	1.20		
								1.00	4.70	0.120	0.564
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme		4					0.20	0.80		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine						0	0.25	0.00		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes				2			0.15	0.30		
								1.00	2.35	0.080	0.188
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee		4					0.30	1.20		
	evidence of effective committee action		4					0.30	1.20		
	comprehensive national plan of action			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	3.60	0.080	0.288
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)		4					0.60	2.40		
	political commitment	5						0.40	2.00		
								1.00	4.40	0.100	0.440
											3.931

COUNTRY: GREAVES - INDIA

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope		4					0.15	0.60		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals			3				0.10	0.30		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling		4					0.15	0.60		
	prescribes monitoring procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies penalties for violations		4					0.10	0.40		
								1.00	4.05	0.130	0.527
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified			3				0.60	1.80		
	successful prosecutions					1		0.40	0.40		
								1.00	2.20	0.080	0.176
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs		4					0.20	0.80		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised			3				0.60	1.80		
								1.00	3.60	0.140	0.504
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)			3				0.20	0.60		
	guidelines for procedures			3				0.20	0.60		
	regular reports			3				0.20	0.60		
	effective supervision, including review of training				2			0.20	0.40		
	evidence of follow-up action				2			0.20	0.40		
								1.00	2.60	0.120	0.312
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level		4					0.10	0.40		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly			3				0.30	0.90		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	3.70	0.150	0.555
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders	5						0.50	2.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt		4					0.20	0.80		
	support to training and training materials		4					0.30	1.20		
								1.00	4.50	0.120	0.540
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme			3				0.20	0.60		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine						0	0.25	0.00		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff			3				0.25	0.75		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes					1		0.15	0.15		
								1.00	1.50	0.080	0.120
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee		4					0.30	1.20		
	evidence of effective committee action						0	0.30	0.00		
	comprehensive national plan of action			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	2.40	0.080	0.192
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)			3				0.60	1.80		
	political commitment							0.40	1.60		

COUNTRY: GREAVES - MALDIVES

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope						0	0.15	0.00		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals						0	0.10	0.00		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level						0	0.15	0.00		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling						0	0.15	0.00		
	prescribes monitoring procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection						0	0.15	0.00		
	specifies penalties for violations						0	0.10	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.130	0.000
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified						0	0.60	0.00		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.080	0.000
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt						0	0.20	0.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs					1		0.20	0.20		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised					1		0.60	0.60		
								1.00	0.80	0.140	0.112
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)						0	0.20	0.00		
	guidelines for procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	regular reports						0	0.20	0.00		
	effective supervision, including review of training						0	0.20	0.00		
	evidence of follow-up action						0	0.20	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.120	0
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level						0	0.10	0.00		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly						0	0.30	0.00		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt						0	0.60	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.150	0.000
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders				2			0.50	1.00		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt				2			0.20	0.40		
	support to training and training materials				2			0.30	0.60		
								1.00	2.00	0.120	0.240
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme		4					0.20	0.80		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine						0	0.25	0.00		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff						0	0.25	0.00		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes					1		0.15	0.15		
								1.00	0.95	0.080	0.076
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee						0	0.30	0.00		
	evidence of effective committee action						0	0.30	0.00		
	comprehensive national plan of action			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	1.20	0.080	0.096
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)			3				0.60	1.80		
	political commitment					1		0.40	0.40		
								1.00	2.20	0.100	0.220

COUNTRY: GREAVES - NEPAL		POINTS									
ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope		4					0.15	0.60		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals			3				0.10	0.30		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level			3				0.15	0.45		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling						0	0.15	0.00		
	prescribes monitoring procedures				2			0.20	0.40		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection				2			0.15	0.30		
	specifies penalties for violations						0	0.10	0.00		
								1.00	2.05	0.130	0.267
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified					1		0.60	0.60		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.60	0.080	0.048
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt			3				0.20	0.60		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs		4					0.20	0.80		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised	5						0.60	3.00		
								1.00	4.40	0.140	0.616
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)			3				0.20	0.60		
	guidelines for procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	regular reports		4					0.20	0.80		
	effective supervision, including review of training			3				0.20	0.60		
	evidence of follow-up action			3				0.20	0.60		
								1.00	3.40	0.120	0.408
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level			3				0.10	0.30		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly			3				0.30	0.90		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt			3				0.60	1.80		
								1.00	3.00	0.150	0.450
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders	5						0.50	2.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt		4					0.20	0.80		
	support to training and training materials		4					0.30	1.20		
								1.00	4.50	0.120	0.540
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme		4					0.20	0.80		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine						0	0.25	0.00		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff		4					0.25	1.00		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level				2			0.15	0.30		
	reports of outcomes			3				0.15	0.45		
								1.00	2.55	0.080	0.204
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee			3				0.30	0.90		
	evidence of effective committee action					1		0.30	0.30		
	comprehensive national plan of action				2			0.40	0.80		
								1.00	2.00	0.080	0.16
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)				2			0.60	1.20		

COUNTRY: GREAVES - PAKISTAN

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope			3				0.15	0.45		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals			3				0.10	0.30		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level			3				0.15	0.45		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling						0	0.15	0.00		
	prescribes monitoring procedures				2			0.20	0.40		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection				2			0.15	0.30		
	specifies penalties for violations						0	0.10	0.00		
								1.00	1.90	0.130	0.247
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified					1		0.60	0.60		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.60	0.080	0.048
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt		4					0.20	0.80		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs				2			0.20	0.40		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised						0	0.60	0.00		
								1.00	1.20	0.140	0.168
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)			3				0.20	0.60		
	guidelines for procedures			3				0.20	0.60		
	regular reports			3				0.20	0.60		
	effective supervision, including review of training			3				0.20	0.60		
	evidence of follow-up action					1		0.20	0.20		
								1.00	2.50	0.120	0.312
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level				2			0.10	0.20		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly					1		0.30	0.30		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt					1		0.60	0.60		
								1.00	1.10	0.150	0.165
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders		4					0.50	2.00		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt		4					0.20	0.80		
	support to training and training materials		4					0.30	1.20		
								1.00	4.00	0.120	0.480
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme		4					0.20	0.80		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine						0	0.25	0.00		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff			3				0.25	0.75		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes						0	0.15	0.00		
								1.00	1.55	0.080	0.124
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee		4					0.30	1.20		
	evidence of effective committee action			3				0.30	0.90		
	comprehensive national plan of action			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	3.30	0.080	0.264
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)			3				0.60	1.80		
	political commitment			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	3.00	0.100	0.300

COUNTRY: GREAVES - SRI LANKA		POINTS						CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	5	4	3	2	1	0				
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope	5						0.15	0.75		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals	5						0.10	0.50		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level				2			0.15	0.30		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling		4					0.15	0.60		
	prescribes monitoring procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies penalties for violations		4					0.10	0.40		
								1.00	3.95	0.130	0.514
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified			3				0.60	1.80		
	successful prosecutions				2			0.40	0.80		
								1.00	2.60	0.080	0.208
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt			3				0.20	0.60		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs			3				0.20	0.60		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised						0	0.60	0.00		
								1.00	1.20	0.140	0.168
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)					1		0.20	0.20		
	guidelines for procedures					1		0.20	0.20		
	regular reports						0	0.20	0.00		
	effective supervision, including review of training					1		0.20	0.20		
	evidence of follow-up action						0	0.20	0.00		
								1.00	0.60	0.120	0.072
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level					1		0.10	0.10		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly					1		0.30	0.30		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt					1		0.60	0.60		
								1.00	1.00	0.150	0.150
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders				2			0.50	1.00		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt		4					0.20	0.80		
	support to training and training materials			3				0.30	0.90		
								1.00	2.70	0.120	0.324
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme		4					0.20	0.80		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine						0	0.25	0.00		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff					1		0.25	0.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes						0	0.15	0.00		
								1.00	1.05	0.080	0.084
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee					1		0.30	0.30		
	evidence of effective committee action					1		0.30	0.30		
	comprehensive national plan of action				2			0.40	0.80		
								1.00	1.40	0.080	0.112
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)					1		0.60	0.60		
	political commitment				2			0.40	0.80		

COUNTRY: HAXTON - BANGLADESH

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope	5						0.15	0.75		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals	5						0.10	0.50		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level			3				0.15	0.45		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling		4					0.15	0.60		
	prescribes monitoring procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection						0	0.15	0.00		
	specifies penalties for violations						0	0.10	0.00		
								1.00	2.30	0.130	0.299
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified			3				0.60	1.80		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	1.80	0.080	0.144
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs				2			0.20	0.40		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised						0	0.60	0.00		
								1.00	1.40	0.140	0.196
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)		4					0.20	0.80		
	guidelines for procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	regular reports		4					0.20	0.80		
	effective supervision, including review of training					1		0.20	0.20		
	evidence of follow-up action						0	0.20	0.00		
								1.00	2.60	0.120	0.312
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level		4					0.10	0.40		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly		4					0.30	1.20		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt			3				0.60	1.80		
								1.00	3.40	0.150	0.510
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders					1		0.50	0.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt					1		0.20	0.20		
	support to training and training materials				2			0.30	0.60		
								1.00	1.30	0.120	0.156
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme		4					0.20	0.80		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine				2			0.25	0.50		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level				2			0.15	0.30		
	reports of outcomes			3				0.15	0.45		
								1.00	3.30	0.080	0.264
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee	5						0.30	1.50		
	evidence of effective committee action						0	0.30	0.00		
	comprehensive national plan of action						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	1.50	0.080	0.12
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)			3				0.60	1.80		
	political commitment					1		0.40	0.40		
								1.00	2.20	0.100	0.220

COUNTRY: HAXTON - BHUTAN

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope	5						0.15	0.75		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals		4					0.10	0.40		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling		4					0.15	0.60		
	prescribes monitoring procedures				2			0.20	0.40		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies penalties for violations		4					0.10	0.40		
								1.00	3.90	0.130	0.507
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified		4					0.60	2.40		
	successful prosecutions			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	3.60	0.080	0.288
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs		4					0.20	0.80		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	4.20	0.140	0.588
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)		4					0.20	0.80		
	guidelines for procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	regular reports		4					0.20	0.80		
	effective supervision, including review of training			3				0.20	0.60		
	evidence of follow-up action			3				0.20	0.60		
								1.00	3.60	0.120	0.432
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level			3				0.10	0.30		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly			3				0.30	0.90		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	3.60	0.150	0.540
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders	5						0.50	2.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt		4					0.20	0.80		
	support to training and training materials			3				0.30	0.90		
								1.00	4.20	0.120	0.504
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine			3				0.25	0.75		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff		4					0.25	1.00		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level			3				0.15	0.45		
	reports of outcomes			3				0.15	0.45		
								1.00	3.65	0.080	0.292
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee	5						0.30	1.50		
	evidence of effective committee action			3				0.30	0.90		
	comprehensive national plan of action		4					0.40	1.60		
								1.00	4.00	0.080	0.32
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)			3				0.60	1.80		

COUNTRY: HAXTON - INDIA

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope		4					0.15	0.60		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals				2			0.10	0.20		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level			3				0.15	0.45		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling				2			0.15	0.30		
	prescribes monitoring procedures			3				0.20	0.60		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection				2			0.15	0.30		
	specifies penalties for violations				2			0.10	0.20		
								1.00	2.65	0.130	0.345
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified				2			0.60	1.20		
	successful prosecutions					1		0.40	0.40		
								1.00	1.60	0.080	0.128
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs		4					0.20	0.80		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised			3				0.60	1.80		
								1.00	3.60	0.140	0.504
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)			3				0.20	0.60		
	guidelines for procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	regular reports			3				0.20	0.60		
	effective supervision, including review of training			3				0.20	0.60		
	evidence of follow-up action			3				0.20	0.60		
								1.00	3.20	0.120	0.384
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level		4					0.10	0.40		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly			3				0.30	0.90		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	3.70	0.150	0.555
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders		4					0.50	2.00		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt		4					0.20	0.80		
	support to training and training materials		4					0.30	1.20		
								1.00	4.00	0.120	0.480
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme		4					0.20	0.80		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine			3				0.25	0.75		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level			3				0.15	0.45		
	reports of outcomes			3				0.15	0.45		
								1.00	3.70	0.080	0.296
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee			3				0.30	0.90		
	evidence of effective committee action			3				0.30	0.90		
	comprehensive national plan of action				2			0.40	0.80		
								1.00	2.60	0.080	0.208
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)			3				0.60	1.80		
	political commitment		4					0.40	1.60		
								1.00	3.40	0.100	0.340

COUNTRY: HAXTON - MALDIVES

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope						0	0.15	0.00		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals						0	0.10	0.00		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level						0	0.15	0.00		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling						0	0.15	0.00		
	prescribes monitoring procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection						0	0.15	0.00		
	specifies penalties for violations						0	0.10	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.130	0.000
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified						0	0.60	0.00		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.080	0.000
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt						0	0.20	0.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs						0	0.20	0.00		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised						0	0.60	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.140	0
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)						0	0.20	0.00		
	guidelines for procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	regular reports						0	0.20	0.00		
	effective supervision, including review of training						0	0.20	0.00		
	evidence of follow-up action						0	0.20	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.120	0
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level						0	0.10	0.00		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly						0	0.30	0.00		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt						0	0.60	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.150	0.000
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders			3				0.50	1.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt			3				0.20	0.60		
	support to training and training materials				2			0.30	0.60		
								1.00	2.70	0.120	0.324
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme						0	0.20	0.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine						0	0.25	0.00		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff						0	0.25	0.00		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes						0	0.15	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.080	0.000
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee						0	0.30	0.00		
	evidence of effective committee action						0	0.30	0.00		
	comprehensive national plan of action						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.080	0
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)						0	0.60	0.00		
	political commitment										

COUNTRY: HAXTON - NEPAL		POINTS						CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	5	4	3	2	1	0				
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope	5						0.15	0.75		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals	5						0.10	0.50		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling						0	0.15	0.00		
	prescribes monitoring procedures			3				0.20	0.60		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection			3				0.15	0.45		
	specifies penalties for violations			3				0.10	0.30		
								1.00	3.20	0.130	0.416
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified						0	0.60	0.00		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.080	0.000
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt		4					0.20	0.80		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs				2			0.20	0.40		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised					1		0.60	0.60		
								1.00	1.80	0.140	0.252
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)		4					0.20	0.80		
	guidelines for procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	regular reports			3				0.20	0.60		
	effective supervision, including review of training			3				0.20	0.20		
	evidence of follow-up action			3				0.20	0.60		
								1.00	3.00	0.120	0.36
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level			3				0.10	0.30		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly			3				0.30	0.90		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt				2			0.60	1.20		
								1.00	2.40	0.150	0.360
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders			3				0.50	1.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt			3				0.20	0.60		
	support to training and training materials			3				0.30	0.90		
								1.00	3.00	0.120	0.360
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme		4					0.20	0.80		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine			3				0.25	0.75		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff		4					0.25	1.00		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level			3				0.15	0.45		
	reports of outcomes			3				0.15	0.45		
								1.00	3.45	0.080	0.276
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee			3				0.30	0.90		
	evidence of effective committee action						0	0.30	0.00		
	comprehensive national plan of action						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.90	0.080	0.072
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)					1		0.60	0.60		
	political commitment			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	1.80	0.100	0.180
											2.276

COUNTRY: HAXTON - PAKISTAN

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope				2			0.15	0.30		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals					1		0.10	0.10		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling			3				0.15	0.45		
	prescribes monitoring procedures			3				0.20	0.60		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection			3				0.15	0.45		
	specifies penalties for violations			3				0.10	0.30		
								1.00	2.90	0.120	0.364
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified						0	0.60	0.00		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.080	0.000
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs					1		0.20	0.20		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised						0	0.60	0.00		
								1.00	1.20	0.140	0.168
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)		4					0.20	0.80		
	guidelines for procedures			3				0.20	0.60		
	regular reports			3				0.20	0.60		
	effective supervision, including review of training			3				0.20	0.60		
	evidence of follow-up action				2			0.20	0.40		
								1.00	3.00	0.120	0.36
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level			3				0.10	0.30		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly			3				0.30	0.90		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt				2			0.60	1.20		
								1.00	2.40	0.150	0.360
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders		4					0.50	2.00		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt			3				0.20	0.60		
	support to training and training materials		4					0.30	1.20		
								1.00	3.80	0.120	0.456
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme		4					0.20	0.80		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine			3				0.25	0.75		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level			3				0.15	0.45		
	reports of outcomes			3				0.15	0.45		
								1.00	3.70	0.080	0.296
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee		4					0.30	1.20		
	evidence of effective committee action			3				0.30	0.90		
	comprehensive national plan of action					1		0.40	0.40		
								1.00	2.50	0.080	0.2
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)					1		0.60	0.60		
	political commitment										

COUNTRY: HAXTON - SRI LANKA		POINTS						CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	5	4	3	2	1	0				
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope						0	0.15	0.00		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals						0	0.10	0.00		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level				2			0.15	0.30		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling			3				0.15	0.45		
	prescribes monitoring procedures			3				0.20	0.60		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection			3				0.15	0.45		
	specifies penalties for violations			3				0.10	0.30		
								1.00	2.10	0.130	0.273
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified						0	0.60	0.00		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.080	0.000
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs					1		0.20	0.20		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised					1		0.60	0.60		
								1.00	1.80	0.140	0.252
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)						0	0.20	0.00		
	guidelines for procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	regular reports						0	0.20	0.00		
	effective supervision, including review of training						0	0.20	0.00		
	evidence of follow-up action						0	0.20	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.120	0
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level						0	0.10	0.00		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly						0	0.30	0.00		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt				2			0.60	1.20		
								1.00	1.20	0.150	0.180
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders			3				0.50	1.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt			3				0.20	0.60		
	support to training and training materials			3				0.30	0.90		
								1.00	3.00	0.120	0.360
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme					1		0.20	0.20		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine						0	0.25	0.00		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff			3				0.25	0.75		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes							0.15	0.00		
								1.00	0.95	0.080	0.076
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee						0	0.30	0.00		
	evidence of effective committee action						0	0.30	0.00		
	comprehensive national plan of action						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.080	0
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)						0	0.60	0.00		
	political commitment						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.100	0.000

COUNTRY: van der HAAR - BANGLADESH

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope	5						0.15	0.75		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals		4					0.10	0.40		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level			3				0.15	0.45		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling			3				0.15	0.45		
	prescribes monitoring procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection			3				0.15	0.45		
	specifies penalties for violations	5						0.10	0.50		
								1.00	3.00	0.130	0.390
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified				2			0.60	1.20		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	1.20	0.080	0.096
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs		4					0.20	0.80		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	4.20	0.140	0.588
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)	5						0.20	1.00		
	guidelines for procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	regular reports				2			0.20	0.40		
	effective supervision, including review of training				2			0.20	0.40		
	evidence of follow-up action						0	0.20	0.00		
								1.00	2.60	0.120	0.312
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level			3				0.10	0.30		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly					1		0.30	0.30		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt			3				0.60	1.80		
								1.00	2.40	0.150	0.360
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders	5						0.50	2.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials			3				0.30	0.90		
								1.00	4.40	0.120	0.528
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine			3				0.25	0.75		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff		4					0.25	1.00		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level			3				0.15	0.45		
	reports of outcomes			3				0.15	0.45		
								1.00	3.65	0.080	0.292
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee	5						0.30	1.50		
	evidence of effective committee action					1		0.30	0.30		
	comprehensive national plan of action						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	1.80	0.080	0.144
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)		4					0.60	2.40		

COUNTRY: van der HAAR - BHUTAN

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope		4					0.15	0.60		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals	5						0.10	0.50		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling				2			0.15	0.30		
	prescribes monitoring procedures				2			0.20	0.40		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies penalties for violations	5						0.10	0.50		
								1.00	3.80	0.130	0.494
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified		4					0.60	2.40		
	successful prosecutions			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	3.60	0.080	0.288
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs	5						0.20	1.00		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	4.40	0.140	0.616
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)	5						0.20	1.00		
	guidelines for procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	regular reports		4					0.20	0.80		
	effective supervision, including review of training		4					0.20	0.80		
	evidence of follow-up action				2			0.20	0.40		
								1.00	3.80	0.120	0.456
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level	5						0.10	0.50		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly	5						0.30	1.50		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	4.40	0.150	0.660
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders	5						0.50	2.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials		4					0.30	1.20		
								1.00	4.70	0.120	0.564
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine	5						0.25	1.25		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff		4					0.25	1.00		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level		4					0.15	0.60		
	reports of outcomes	5						0.15	0.75		
								1.00	4.60	0.080	0.368
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee	5						0.30	1.50		
	evidence of effective committee action	5						0.30	1.50		
	comprehensive national plan of action	5						0.40	2.00		
								1.00	5.00	0.080	0.4
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)	5						0.60	3.00		
	political commitment	5						0.40	2.00		
								1.00	5.00	0.100	0.500

COUNTRY: van der HAAR - INDIA

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope		4					0.15	0.60		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals		4					0.10	0.40		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling			3				0.15	0.45		
	prescribes monitoring procedures				2			0.20	0.40		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies penalties for violations	5						0.10	0.50		
								1.00	3.85	0.130	0.501
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified			3				0.60	1.80		
	successful prosecutions				2			0.40	0.80		
								1.00	2.60	0.080	0.208
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt		4					0.20	0.80		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs			3				0.20	0.60		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised				2			0.60	1.20		
								1.00	2.60	0.140	0.364
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)		4					0.20	0.80		
	guidelines for procedures			3				0.20	0.60		
	regular reports				2			0.20	0.40		
	effective supervision, including review of training				2			0.20	0.40		
	evidence of follow-up action						0	0.20	0.00		
								1.00	2.20	0.120	0.264
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level			3				0.10	0.30		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly					1		0.30	0.30		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt				2			0.60	1.20		
								1.00	1.80	0.150	0.270
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders	5						0.50	2.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials			3				0.30	0.90		
								1.00	4.40	0.120	0.528
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine			3				0.25	0.75		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level			3				0.15	0.45		
	reports of outcomes			3				0.15	0.45		
								1.00	3.90	0.080	0.312
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee		4					0.30	1.20		
	evidence of effective committee action				2			0.30	0.60		
	comprehensive national plan of action					1		0.40	0.40		
								1.00	2.20	0.080	0.176
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)			3				0.60	1.80		
	political commitment		4					0.40	1.60		

COUNTRY: van der HAAR - MALDIVES

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope			3				0.15	0.45		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals						0	0.10	0.00		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level						0	0.15	0.00		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling						0	0.15	0.00		
	prescribes monitoring procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection					1		0.15	0.15		
	specifies penalties for violations						0	0.10	0.00		
								1.00	0.60	0.130	0.078
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified					1		0.60	0.60		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.60	0.080	0.048
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt		4					0.20	0.80		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs					1		0.20	0.20		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised						0	0.60	0.00		
								1.00	1.00	0.140	0.14
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)						0	0.20	0.00		
	guidelines for procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	regular reports						0	0.20	0.00		
	effective supervision, including review of training						0	0.20	0.00		
	evidence of follow-up action						0	0.20	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.120	0
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level						0	0.10	0.00		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly						0	0.30	0.00		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt						0	0.60	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.150	0.000
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders			3				0.50	1.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials				2			0.30	0.60		
								1.00	3.10	0.120	0.372
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme						0	0.20	0.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine						0	0.25	0.00		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff						0	0.25	0.00		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes						0	0.15	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.080	0.000
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee						0	0.30	0.00		
	evidence of effective committee action						0	0.30	0.00		
	comprehensive national plan of action				2			0.40	0.80		
								1.00	0.80	0.080	0.064
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)					1		0.60	0.60		
	political commitment						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.60	0.100	0.060

COUNTRY: van der HAAR - NEPAL		POINTS						CRITERIA	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE	FINAL
ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	5	4	3	2	1	0	WEIGHTS		WEIGHTS	SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope	5						0.15	0.75		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals		4					0.10	0.40		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level			3				0.15	0.45		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling					1		0.15	0.15		
	prescribes monitoring procedures					1		0.20	0.20		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection						0	0.15	0.00		
	specifies penalties for violations						0	0.10	0.00		
								1.00	1.95	0.130	0.254
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified				2			0.60	1.20		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	1.20	0.080	0.096
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs		4					0.20	0.80		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised			3				0.60	1.80		
								1.00	3.60	0.140	0.504
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)	5						0.20	1.00		
	guidelines for procedures	5						0.20	1.00		
	regular reports				2			0.20	0.40		
	effective supervision, including review of training				2			0.20	0.40		
	evidence of follow-up action					1		0.20	0.20		
								1.00	3.00	0.120	0.36
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level			3				0.10	0.30		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly					1		0.30	0.30		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt			3				0.60	1.80		
								1.00	2.40	0.150	0.360
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to, a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders	5						0.50	2.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials	3						0.30	0.90		
								1.00	4.40	0.120	0.528
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine	5						0.25	1.25		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff		4					0.25	1.00		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level		4					0.15	0.60		
	reports of outcomes		4					0.15	0.60		
								1.00	4.45	0.080	0.356
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee		4					0.30	1.20		
	evidence of effective committee action			3				0.30	0.90		
	comprehensive national plan of action					1		0.40	0.40		
								1.00	2.50	0.080	0.2
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)		4					0.60	2.40		

COUNTRY: van der HAAR - PAKISTAN

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope				2			0.15	0.30		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals		4					0.10	0.40		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling			3				0.15	0.45		
	prescribes monitoring procedures				2			0.20	0.40		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection				2			0.15	0.30		
	specifies penalties for violations				2			0.10	0.20		
								1.00	2.65	0.130	0.345
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified			3				0.60	1.80		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	1.80	0.080	0.144
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt			3				0.20	0.60		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs				2			0.20	0.40		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised						0	0.60	0.00		
								1.00	1.00	0.140	0.14
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)		4					0.20	0.80		
	guidelines for procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	regular reports				2			0.20	0.40		
	effective supervision, including review of training		4					0.20	0.80		
	evidence of follow-up action						0	0.20	0.00		
								1.00	2.80	0.120	0.336
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level			3				0.10	0.30		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly					1		0.30	0.30		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt					1		0.60	0.60		
								1.00	1.20	0.150	0.180
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders	5						0.50	2.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials		4					0.30	1.20		
								1.00	4.70	0.120	0.564
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine				2			0.25	0.50		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff						1	0.25	0.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						1	0.15	0.15		
	reports of outcomes						1	0.15	0.15		
								1.00	2.05	0.080	0.164
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee			3				0.30	0.90		
	evidence of effective committee action					1		0.30	0.30		
	comprehensive national plan of action					1		0.40	0.40		
								1.00	1.60	0.080	0.128
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)				2			0.60	1.20		
	political commitment					1		0.40	0.40		
								1.00	1.60	0.100	0.160
											2.161

COUNTRY: van der HAAR - SRI LANKA		POINTS									
ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope		4					0.15	0.60		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals		4					0.10	0.40		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level				2			0.15	0.30		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling			3				0.15	0.45		
	prescribes monitoring procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies penalties for violations	5						0.10	0.50		
								1.00	3.00	0.130	0.390
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified				2			0.60	1.20		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	1.20	0.080	0.096
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt			3				0.20	0.60		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs				2			0.20	0.40		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised					1		0.60	0.60		
								1.00	1.60	0.140	0.224
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)						0	0.20	0.00		
	guidelines for procedures					1		0.20	0.20		
	regular reports						0	0.20	0.00		
	effective supervision, including review of training					1		0.20	0.20		
	evidence of follow-up action						0	0.20	0.00		
								1.00	0.40	0.120	0.048
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level			3				0.10	0.30		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly					1		0.30	0.30		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt				2			0.60	1.20		
								1.00	1.80	0.150	0.270
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders	5						0.50	2.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials					1		0.30	0.30		
								1.00	3.80	0.120	0.456
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine					1		0.25	0.25		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff						0	0.25	0.00		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes						0	0.15	0.00		
								1.00	1.25	0.080	0.100
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee					1		0.30	0.30		
	evidence of effective committee action						0	0.30	0.00		
	comprehensive national plan of action					1		0.40	0.40		
								1.00	0.70	0.080	0.056
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)				2			0.60	1.20		

COUNTRY: HOUSTON - BANGLADESH

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope	5						0.15	0.75		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals	5						0.10	0.50		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling		4					0.15	0.60		
	prescribes monitoring procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies penalties for violations	5						0.10	0.50		
								1.00	4.35	0.130	0.566
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified	5						0.60	3.00		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	3.00	0.080	0.240
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs	5						0.20	1.00		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised	5						0.60	3.00		
								1.00	5.00	0.140	0.7
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)		4					0.20	0.80		
	guidelines for procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	regular reports			3				0.20	0.60		
	effective supervision, including review of training			3				0.20	0.60		
	evidence of follow-up action				2			0.20	0.40		
								1.00	3.20	0.120	0.384
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level			3				0.10	0.30		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly				2			0.30	0.60		
	percentage of housenolds using adequately iodised salt		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	3.30	0.150	0.495
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders			3				0.50	1.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt		4					0.20	0.80		
	support to training and training materials				2			0.30	0.60		
								1.00	2.90	0.120	0.348
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine						0	0.25	0.00		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes						0	0.15	0.00		
								1.00	2.25	0.080	0.180
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee	5						0.30	1.50		
	evidence of effective committee action			3				0.30	0.90		
	comprehensive national plan of action			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	3.60	0.080	0.288
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)	5						0.60	3.00		
	political commitment	5						0.40	2.00		
								1.00	5.00	0.100	0.500

COUNTRY: HOUSTON - BHUTAN

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope	5						0.15	0.75		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals			3				0.10	0.30		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling			3				0.15	0.45		
	prescribes monitoring procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies penalties for violations	5						0.10	0.50		
								1.00	4.15	0.130	0.540
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified	5						0.60	3.00		
	successful prosecutions		4					0.40	1.60		
								1.00	4.60	0.080	0.368
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs		4					0.20	0.80		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	4.20	0.140	0.588
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)	5						0.20	1.00		
	guidelines for procedures			3				0.20	0.60		
	regular reports			3				0.20	0.60		
	effective supervision, including review of training			3				0.20	0.60		
	evidence of follow-up action				2			0.20	0.40		
								1.00	3.20	0.120	0.384
5 Availability of iodised salt - at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level	5						0.10	0.50		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly	5						0.30	1.50		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	4.40	0.150	0.660
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders	5						0.50	2.50		
	empnasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials	5						0.30	1.50		
								1.00	5.00	0.120	0.600
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine					1		0.25	0.25		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes					1		0.15	0.15		
								1.00	2.65	0.080	0.212
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee	5						0.30	1.50		
	evidence of effective committee action	5						0.30	1.50		
	comprehensive national plan of action		4					0.40	1.60		
								1.00	4.60	0.080	0.368
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)	5						0.60	3.00		
	political commitment	5						0.40	2.00		

COUNTRY: HOUSTON - INDIA

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope			3				0.15	0.45		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals			3				0.10	0.30		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling	5						0.15	0.75		
	prescribes monitoring procedures				2			0.20	0.40		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies penalties for violations	5						0.10	0.50		
								1.00	3.75	0.130	0.488
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified	5						0.60	3.00		
	successful prosecutions				2			0.40	0.80		
								1.00	3.80	0.080	0.304
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs		4					0.20	0.80		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised			3				0.60	1.80		
								1.00	3.60	0.140	0.504
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)		4					0.20	0.80		
	guidelines for procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	regular reports		4					0.20	0.80		
	effective supervision, including review of training			3				0.20	0.60		
	evidence of follow-up action				2			0.20	0.40		
								1.00	3.40	0.120	0.408
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level		4					0.10	0.40		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly		4					0.30	1.20		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	4.00	0.150	0.600
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders	5						0.50	2.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials	5						0.30	1.50		
								1.00	5.00	0.120	0.600
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine						0	0.25	0.00		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes						0	0.15	0.00		
								1.00	2.25	0.080	0.180
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee	5						0.30	1.50		
	evidence of effective committee action			3				0.30	0.90		
	comprehensive national plan of action			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	3.60	0.080	0.288
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)	5						0.60	3.00		
	political commitment			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	4.20	0.100	0.420
											2.792

COUNTRY: HOUSTON - MALDIVES

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope						0	0.15	0.00		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals						0	0.10	0.00		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level						0	0.15	0.00		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling						0	0.15	0.00		
	prescribes monitoring procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection						0	0.15	0.00		
	specifies penalties for violations						0	0.10	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.130	0.000
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified						0	0.60	0.00		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.080	0.000
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt						0	0.20	0.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs					1		0.20	0.20		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised				2			0.60	1.20		
								1.00	1.40	0.140	0.196
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)						0	0.20	0.00		
	guidelines for procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	regular reports						0	0.20	0.00		
	effective supervision, including review of training						0	0.20	0.00		
	evidence of follow-up action						0	0.20	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.120	0
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level						0	0.10	0.00		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly						0	0.30	0.00		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt			3				0.60	1.80		
								1.00	1.80	0.150	0.270
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders				2			0.50	1.00		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials			3				0.30	0.90		
								1.00	2.90	0.120	0.348
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme		4					0.20	0.80		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine					1		0.25	0.25		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff						0	0.25	0.00		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level					1		0.15	0.15		
	reports of outcomes					1		0.15	0.15		
								1.00	1.35	0.080	0.108
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee				2			0.30	0.60		
	evidence of effective committee action				2			0.30	0.60		
	comprehensive national plan of action		4					0.40	1.60		
								1.00	2.80	0.080	0.224
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)	5						0.60	3.00		

COUNTRY: HOUSTON - NEPAL

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope				2			0.15	0.30		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals			3				0.10	0.30		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling						0	0.15	0.00		
	prescribes monitoring procedures			3				0.20	0.60		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection			3				0.15	0.45		
	specifies penalties for violations				2			0.10	0.20		
								1.00	2.45	0.130	0.319
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified	5						0.60	3.00		
	successful prosecutions					1		0.40	0.40		
								1.00	3.40	0.080	0.272
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs		4					0.20	0.80		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised	5						0.60	3.00		
								1.00	4.80	0.140	0.672
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)		4					0.20	0.80		
	guidelines for procedures	5						0.20	1.00		
	regular reports	5						0.20	1.00		
	effective supervision, including review of training			3				0.20	0.60		
	evidence of follow-up action		4					0.20	0.80		
								1.00	4.20	0.120	0.504
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level		4					0.10	0.40		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly			3				0.30	0.90		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	3.70	0.150	0.555
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders	5						0.50	2.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials	5						0.30	1.50		
								1.00	5.00	0.120	0.600
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine						0	0.25	0.00		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level				2			0.15	0.30		
	reports of outcomes				2			0.15	0.30		
								1.00	2.85	0.080	0.228
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee	5						0.30	1.50		
	evidence of effective committee action				2			0.30	0.60		
	comprehensive national plan of action			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	3.30	0.080	0.264
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)	5						0.60	3.00		
	political commitment		4					0.40	1.60		
								1.00	4.60	0.100	0.460

COUNTRY: HOUSTON - PAKISTAN		POINTS						CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	5	4	3	2	1	0				
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope			3				0.15	0.45		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals			3				0.10	0.30		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling	5						0.15	0.75		
	prescribes monitoring procedures	5						0.20	1.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection			3				0.15	0.45		
	specifies penalties for violations			3				0.10	0.30		
								1.00	3.85	0.130	0.501
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified					1		0.60	0.60		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.60	0.080	0.048
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt			3				0.20	0.60		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs					1		0.20	0.20		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised						0	0.60	0.00		
								1.00	0.80	0.140	0.112
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)	5						0.20	1.00		
	guidelines for procedures				2			0.20	0.40		
	regular reports				2			0.20	0.40		
	effective supervision, including review of training		4					0.20	0.80		
	evidence of follow-up action				2			0.20	0.40		
								1.00	3.00	0.120	0.36
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level				2			0.10	0.20		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly					1		0.30	0.30		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt					1		0.60	0.60		
								1.00	1.10	0.150	0.165
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders		4					0.50	2.00		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials		4					0.30	1.20		
								1.00	4.20	0.120	0.504
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine					1		0.25	0.25		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes					1		0.15	0.15		
								1.00	2.65	0.080	0.212
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee	5						0.30	1.50		
	evidence of effective committee action		4					0.30	1.20		
	comprehensive national plan of action			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	3.90	0.080	0.312
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)	5						0.60	3.00		
	political commitment				2			0.40	0.80		

COUNTRY: HOUSTON - SRI LANKA

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope	5						0.15	0.75		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals			3				0.10	0.30		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level				2			0.15	0.30		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling	5						0.15	0.75		
	prescribes monitoring procedures	5						0.20	1.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies penalties for violations	5						0.10	0.50		
								1.00	4.35	0.130	0.566
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified	5						0.60	3.00		
	successful prosecutions			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	4.20	0.080	0.336
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt			3				0.20	0.60		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs				2			0.20	0.40		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised				2			0.60	1.20		
								1.00	2.20	0.140	0.308
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)						0	0.20	0.00		
	guidelines for procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	regular reports						0	0.20	0.00		
	effective supervision, including review of training					1		0.20	0.20		
	evidence of follow-up action						0	0.20	0.00		
								1.00	0.20	0.120	0.024
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level						0	0.10	0.00		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly					1		0.30	0.30		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt					1		0.60	0.60		
								1.00	0.90	0.150	0.135
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders		4					0.50	2.00		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials			3				0.30	0.90		
								1.00	3.90	0.120	0.468
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine						0	0.25	0.00		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff						0	0.25	0.00		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes						0	0.15	0.00		
								1.00	1.00	0.080	0.080
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee					1		0.30	0.30		
	evidence of effective committee action					1		0.30	0.30		
	comprehensive national plan of action		4					0.40	1.60		
								1.00	2.20	0.080	0.176
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)		4					0.60	2.40		
	political commitment				2			0.40	0.80		
								1.00	3.20	0.100	0.320
											2.413

COUNTRY: PANDAV - BANGLADESH		POINTS						CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	5	4	3	2	1	0				
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope	5						0.15	0.75		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals			3				0.10	0.30		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling			3				0.15	0.45		
	prescribes monitoring procedures	5						0.20	1.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies penalties for violations	5						0.10	0.50		
								1.00	4.35	0.130	0.566
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified						0	0.60	0.00		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.080	0.000
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs	5						0.20	1.00		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	4.40	0.140	0.616
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)			3				0.20	0.60		
	guidelines for procedures	5						0.20	1.00		
	regular reports			3				0.20	0.60		
	effective supervision, including review of training			3				0.20	0.60		
	evidence of follow-up action				2			0.20	0.40		
								1.00	3.20	0.120	0.384
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level	5						0.10	0.50		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly	5						0.30	1.50		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	4.40	0.150	0.660
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders		4					0.50	2.00		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials			3				0.30	0.90		
								1.00	3.90	0.120	0.468
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine	5						0.25	1.25		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level	5						0.15	0.75		
	reports of outcomes	5						0.15	0.75		
								1.00	5.00	0.080	0.400
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee	5						0.30	1.50		
	evidence of effective committee action			3				0.30	0.90		
	comprehensive national plan of action			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	3.60	0.080	0.288
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)	5						0.60	3.00		
	political commitment										

COUNTRY: PANDAV - BHUTAN

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope	5						0.15	0.75		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals			3				0.10	0.30		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling	5						0.15	0.75		
	prescribes monitoring procedures	5						0.20	1.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies penalties for violations	5						0.10	0.50		
								1.00	4.80	0.130	0.624
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified	5						0.60	3.00		
	successful prosecutions	5						0.40	2.00		
								1.00	5.00	0.080	0.400
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs	5						0.20	1.00		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	4.40	0.140	0.616
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)	5						0.20	1.00		
	guidelines for procedures			3				0.20	0.60		
	regular reports			3				0.20	0.60		
	effective supervision, including review of training			3				0.20	0.60		
	evidence of follow-up action			3				0.20	0.60		
								1.00	3.40	0.120	0.408
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level	5						0.10	0.50		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly	5						0.30	1.50		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	4.40	0.150	0.660
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders	5						0.50	2.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials	5						0.30	1.50		
								1.00	5.00	0.120	0.600
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine	5						0.25	1.25		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level	5						0.15	0.75		
	reports of outcomes	5						0.15	0.75		
								1.00	5.00	0.080	0.400
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee	5						0.30	1.50		
	evidence of effective committee action	5						0.30	1.50		
	comprehensive national plan of action	5						0.40	2.00		
								1.00	5.00	0.080	0.4
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)	5						0.60	3.00		
	political commitment	5						0.40	2.00		
								1.00	5.00	0.100	0.500
											4.608

COUNTRY: PANDAV - INDIA		POINTS						CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	5	4	3	2	1	0				
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope		4					0.15	0.60		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals			3				0.10	0.30		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling		4					0.15	0.60		
	prescribes monitoring procedures	5						0.20	1.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies penalties for violations	5						0.10	0.50		
								1.00	4.50	0.130	0.585
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified	5						0.60	3.00		
	successful prosecutions			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	4.20	0.080	0.336
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs		4					0.20	0.80		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised			3				0.60	1.80		
								1.00	3.60	0.140	0.504
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)	5						0.20	1.00		
	guidelines for procedures	5						0.20	1.00		
	regular reports			3				0.20	0.60		
	effective supervision, including review of training			3				0.20	0.60		
	evidence of follow-up action				2			0.20	0.40		
								1.00	3.60	0.120	0.432
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level	5						0.10	0.50		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly		4					0.30	1.20		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt		4					0.60	2.40		
								1.00	4.10	0.150	0.615
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders	5						0.50	2.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials	5						0.30	1.50		
								1.00	5.00	0.120	0.600
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine	5						0.25	1.25		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level	5						0.15	0.75		
	reports of outcomes	5						0.15	0.75		
								1.00	5.00	0.080	0.400
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee	5						0.30	1.50		
	evidence of effective committee action			3				0.30	0.90		
	comprehensive national plan of action		4					0.40	1.60		
								1.00	4.00	0.080	0.32
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)	5						0.60	3.00		
	political commitment		4					0.40	1.60		

COUNTRY: PANDAV - MALDIVES

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope						0	0.15	0.00		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals						0	0.10	0.00		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level						0	0.15	0.00		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling						0	0.15	0.00		
	prescribes monitoring procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection						0	0.15	0.00		
	specifies penalties for violations						0	0.10	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.130	0.000
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified						0	0.60	0.00		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00		0.080	0.000
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt			NOT APP			0	0.20	0.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs			NO INFO			0	0.20	0.00		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised						0	0.60	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.140	0
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)						0	0.20	0.00		
	guidelines for procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	regular reports						0	0.20	0.00		
	effective supervision, including review of training						0	0.20	0.00		
	evidence of follow-up action						0	0.20	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.120	0
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level						0	0.10	0.00		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly						0	0.30	0.00		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt						0	0.60	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.150	0.000
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders						0	0.50	0.00		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt			3				0.20	0.60		
	support to training and training materials			3				0.30	0.90		
								1.00	1.50	0.120	0.180
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme						0	0.20	0.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine						0	0.25	0.00		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff						0	0.25	0.00		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level						0	0.15	0.00		
	reports of outcomes						0	0.15	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.080	0.000
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee						0	0.30	0.00		
	evidence of effective committee action						0	0.30	0.00		
	comprehensive national plan of action			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	1.20	0.080	0.096
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)					1		0.60	0.60		
	political commitment						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.60	0.100	0.060
											0.336

COUNTRY: PANDAV - NEPAL		POINTS						CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	5	4	3	2	1	0				
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope	5						0.15	0.75		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals				2			0.10	0.20		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling						0	0.15	0.00		
	prescribes monitoring procedures	5						0.20	1.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies penalties for violations	5						0.10	0.50		
								1.00	3.80	0.130	0.494
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified						0	0.60	0.00		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.080	0.000
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs		4					0.20	0.80		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised	5						0.60	3.00		
								1.00	4.80	0.140	0.672
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)			3				0.20	0.60		
	guidelines for procedures	5						0.20	1.00		
	regular reports			3				0.20	0.60		
	effective supervision, including review of training			3				0.20	0.60		
	evidence of follow-up action				2			0.20	0.40		
								1.00	3.20	0.120	0.384
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level	5						0.10	0.50		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly	5						0.30	1.50		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt			3				0.60	1.80		
								1.00	3.80	0.150	0.570
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders		4					0.50	2.00		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials	5						0.30	1.50		
								1.00	4.50	0.120	0.540
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine	5						0.25	1.25		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level	5						0.15	0.75		
	reports of outcomes	5						0.15	0.75		
								1.00	5.00	0.080	0.400
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee	5						0.30	1.50		
	evidence of effective committee action			3				0.30	0.90		
	comprehensive national plan of action			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	3.60	0.080	0.288
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)	5						0.60	3.00		
	political commitment			3				0.40	1.20		

COUNTRY: PANDAV - PAKISTAN

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope			3				0.15	0.45		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals			3				0.10	0.30		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level		4					0.15	0.60		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling			3				0.15	0.45		
	prescribes monitoring procedures	5						0.20	1.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies penalties for violations	5						0.10	0.50		
								1.00	4.05	0.130	0.527
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified						0	0.60	0.00		
	successful prosecutions						0	0.40	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.080	0.000
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt			3				0.20	0.60		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs			3				0.20	0.60		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised						0	0.60	0.00		
								1.00	1.20	0.140	0.168
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)		4					0.20	0.80		
	guidelines for procedures		4					0.20	0.80		
	regular reports				2			0.20	0.40		
	effective supervision, including review of training					1		0.20	0.20		
	evidence of follow-up action				2			0.20	0.40		
								1.00	2.60	0.120	0.312
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level				2			0.10	0.20		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly				2			0.30	0.60		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt					1		0.60	0.60		
								1.00	1.40	0.150	0.210
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders		4					0.50	2.00		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials			3				0.30	0.90		
								1.00	3.90	0.120	0.468
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine	5						0.25	1.25		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level	5						0.15	0.75		
	reports of outcomes	5						0.15	0.75		
								1.00	5.00	0.080	0.400
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee	5						0.30	1.50		
	evidence of effective committee action			3				0.30	0.90		
	comprehensive national plan of action			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	3.60	0.080	0.288
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)	5						0.60	3.00		
	political commitment			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	4.20	0.100	0.420
											3.792

COUNTRY: PANDAV - SRI LANKA

ATTRIBUTE	CRITERIA	POINTS 5	4	3	2	1	0	CRITERIA WEIGHTS	SCORE	ATTRIBUTE WEIGHTS	FINAL SCORE
1 Appropriate legislation and regulations	national in scope	5						0.15	0.75		
	applies to all edible salt, including salt for animals			3				0.10	0.30		
	prescribes concentrations of iodine at production, retail and household level				2			0.15	0.30		
	specifies requirements for packaging and labelling			3				0.15	0.45		
	prescribes monitoring procedures	5						0.20	1.00		
	specifies responsibilities for inspection	5						0.15	0.75		
	specifies penalties for violations	5						0.10	0.50		
								1.00	4.05	0.130	0.527
2 Enforcement procedures	infringements identified	5						0.60	3.00		
	successful prosecutions			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	4.20	0.080	0.336
3 Supply of iodised salt	sufficient capacity to iodise all edible salt			3				0.20	0.60		
	actual salt supply of iodised salt sufficient for needs				2			0.20	0.40		
	percentage of salt effectively iodised						0	0.60	0.00		
								1.00	1.00	0.140	0.14
4 Monitoring system for iodised salt at production level	plan for monitoring (internal and external)						0	0.20	0.00		
	guidelines for procedures						0	0.20	0.00		
	regular reports						0	0.20	0.00		
	effective supervision, including review of training						0	0.20	0.00		
	evidence of follow-up action						0	0.20	0.00		
								1.00	0.00	0.120	0
5 Availability of iodised salt at household level	plan for monitoring at retail and household level				2			0.10	0.20		
	monitoring system in place and operating regularly				2			0.30	0.60		
	percentage of households using adequately iodised salt					1		0.60	0.60		
								1.00	1.40	0.150	0.210
6 IEC activities	effective advocacy addressed to a) policy makers, b) salt manufacturers, c) public and opinion leaders			3				0.50	1.50		
	emphasizes IDD and role of iodised salt	5						0.20	1.00		
	support to training and training materials	5						0.30	1.50		
								1.00	4.00	0.120	0.480
7 Monitoring of IDD	recognition of USI as a component of an IDD elimination programme	5						0.20	1.00		
	plan for systematic monitoring of urinary iodine			3				0.25	0.75		
	laboratories for measuring urinary iodine, with equipment and trained staff	5						0.25	1.25		
	plan for periodic assessment of IDD status by thyroid size and function at population level	5						0.15	0.75		
	reports of outcomes			3				0.15	0.45		
								1.00	4.20	0.080	0.336
8 National planning and coordinating mechanisms	establishment of high-level interagency committee						0	0.30	0.00		
	evidence of effective committee action						0	0.30	0.00		
	comprehensive national plan of action			3				0.40	1.20		
								1.00	1.20	0.080	0.096
9 Sustainability	assured funding (through combination of external, internal and intrinsic sources)					1		0.60	0.60		

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