Programme Description

The programme focusses on the promotion of iodised salt consumption to eliminate IDDs which are prevalent in Ghana. This is done through enforcement of the Public Health Amendment law 2012 Act 851, which states that salts for human and animal consumption must be iodised. The programme also trains salt producers on effective ways of iodising salt.

Program type
National

References
- GHS/University of Ghana/UNICEF. Biological Impact Assessment Study on Salt Iodisation Programme in Ghana (Jirapa and Bongo Sentinel Districts). 2007

Implementing organisations
- Private Sector
  - National Salt Producers Association of Ghana

Funding sources

Action data

Start date: January 1996
Country(ies): Ghana
Status: On-going
Area: Urban
Rural
Peri-urban
Place: The 10 regions of Ghana
Topic: Salt iodization
Micronutrient compound: Potassium iodate
Target group: Adolescents
School age children (SAC)
Women of reproductive age (WRA)
Delivery: Commercial
Community-based
Hospital/clinic
Kindergarten/school
Media
Implementation details:
- Creating awareness about iodated salt in traders, media, policy makers, traditional & religious rulers
- Enforcement of the Public Health Amendment Act 2012 Act 851 by the Food And Drugs Authority, CEPS, local government and Ghan Police Service
- Building capacity of salt producers to produce adequately iodised salts

Target population size: Nationwide
Coverage level (%): Nationwide
Outcome indicator(s):
- Household iodated salt consumption coverage
- Market coverage of iodated salt
- Total goitre rates
- Urinary and salt iodine concentrations

M&E system:
- Food and Drugs Authority has a monitoring system to check the quality of salts produced at the factories
- Test kits are used to check the contents of iodine at the boarders, on roads

Baseline: Total goitre rates, urinary and salt iodine concentrations, Household iodated salt consumption coverage
Post-intervention: Total goitre rates, urinary and salt iodine concentrations, Household iodated salt consumption coverage
Outcome reported by social determinants:
- Vulnerable groups
- Sex
- Socio-economic status

Other lessons learnt:
- Establishment of salt banks at salt producing areas to mop up salts produce by small scale salt producers

Typical problems

Financial resources
- Creating awareness of the importance of the program in policy makers to make funds available for the programme

Stakeholder
- Lyas ing with international organizations to inculcate IDD in their programmes

Supplies
- Imposing tax exemption on the importation of potassium iodate to reduce the cost of salt iodisation

Links to policies in GINA

Food and Drug Law and Amendments: Universal Salt Iodisation
National Health Policy: Creating Wealth Through Health
Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRSII)
Imagine Ghana Free of Malnutrition

eLENA Link

Iodization of salt