National strategy on prevention and control of micronutrient deficiencies, Bangladesh (2015-2024)

Goals

Goals, objectives or targets related to nutrition:

Goal: The overall goal of the National Strategy on Prevention and Control of Micronutrient Deficiencies (NSPCMD) is to improve the overall health, nutritional status, survival, growth, development and productivity of the population by preventing and alleviating micronutrient deficiencies.

Objectives:
- To provide guidelines on interventions and actions for improved access and affordability to micronutrients through increased consumption of micronutrient rich foods, fortified foods and supplements and compliance to micronutrient guidelines and regulations
- To provide a common platform for resource mobilization for the implementation of the national micronutrient deficiency prevention and control programmes
- To promote efficient implementation and programme delivery of micronutrient interventions that can create impact among the marginalized through improved planning, capacity development, monitoring, coordination and collaboration of partners in the country
- To improve knowledge, awareness and utilization of micronutrient deficiency control interventions through advocacy, social mobilization and behavior change communication
- To strengthen research and monitoring and evaluation of National Micronutrient Deficiency Prevention and Control programmes in the country

Strategies

Strategies and activities related to nutrition:

Micronutrient Priority Areas of Action

Vitamin A

1. Strengthening VAC supplementation strategy for children aged 6-59 months, especially those living in hard-to-reach areas and moderately malnourished children.
2. Revisiting existing policy for post-partum VAC supplementation programme in the context of recent WHO recommendation.

3. Reinforcing compliance by private sectors as key players in the vitamin A fortification program.

**Iodine**

1. Revising existing Salt Law to implement the use of iodized salt in livestock and processed food.

2. Declaring USI as a programme of national importance and intervening in a mission mode (Salt Mission).

3. Transforming USI project into a sustainable programme and mainstreaming USI activities within NNS.

4. Initiating a Market Intervention Operation (MIO) to determine the right price for consumers.

5. Introducing iodized salt into safety net programmes.

6. Taking strong administrative action against non-performing mills.

7. Imposing restriction on import of refined edible salt, with proper quality checks and with the exception of emergency situations.

**Iron**

1. Reviewing policy on IFA supplementation guidelines for adolescent girls and NPNL women; consider adding other micronutrients to supplements.

2. Considering policy on multiple micronutrient supplementation during pregnancy.

3. Need based targeted MNP supplementation programme for young children aged 6-23 months.

**Zinc**

1. Developing and implementing policy on rice fortification with zinc as one of the multiple micronutrients for the poorest group through government safety net programmes and other groups (open market sale, rationing, etc.).

2. Considering bio-fortification of rice with zinc for mass populations.

**Vitamin B12**

1. Considering possibility of adding animal source foods in appropriate form for vulnerable groups through safety net and food security programme. This can also increase consumption of other micronutrients, such as vitamins A, D, B12, iron and zinc.

**Vitamin D and Calcium**

1. Developing and implementing policy on food fortification with vitamin D (such as edible oil ? consider double fortification).

2. Strengthening calcium supplementation during pregnancy, as per WHO guideline.

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### M&E Indicators

**M&E Indicators related to nutrition:**

See Table 16 and Table 17, pages 72 and 73

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**URL link:**

**File upload:**

**Policy topics:**

- Anaemia
- Anaemia in adolescent girls
- Anaemia in pregnant women
• Anaemia in women 15-49 yrs
• Iodine deficiency disorders
• Vitamin A deficiency
• Counselling on healthy diets and nutrition during pregnancy
• Breastfeeding promotion/counselling
• Health professional training on breastfeeding
• International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes
• Maternity protection
• Complementary feeding promotion/counselling
• Nutrition in the school curriculum
• School gardens
• Vitamin A
• Calcium
• Iodine
• Iron and folic acid
• Vitamin D
• Zinc
• Micronutrient powder for home fortification
• Food fortification
• Nutrition education
• Rice
• Food grade salt
• Edible oils and margarine
• Biofortification
• Deworming
• Food security and agriculture
• Home, school or community gardens
• Vulnerable groups

**Partners in policy implementation**

• Government
  o Cabinet/Presidency
  o Health
  o Food and agriculture
  o Women, children, families
  o Social welfare
  o Trade
  o Industry
  o Details: more
    Institute of Public Health Nutrition; Directorate General of Health Services; Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

• Bilateral and donor agencies and lenders
  o Details: more
    Development Partners

• UN agencies
  o Details: more
    UN System

• Intergovernmental bodies
  o Research/Academia

• National NGO(s)

• Research / Academia
  o Details: more
    Institute of Public Health Nutrition

Links

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