Evidences of National Improvement in USI Programme in Ethiopia

1. National Surveys

	Indicators	2005	2009	2014	Sources
National Surveys	Median Urinary lodine Excreation among children 6-12 yrs	2.45 µg/dL	-	NA ⁱ	<u>Source</u>
	Total Goitre Rate in Women of 15-49 yrs	35.8%	-	NA	Source
	Total Goitre Rate children 6-12 yrs	39.9%	-	NA	Source
	Household coverage > 15 ppm	4.2% ¹ , 20% ⁴	5%²	95.2% ³	Source1 , Source2, Source3, Source4
Port of entry WYD checks;	< 20 ppm			50.3%	FMHACA ppt
Afdera 2 nd quarter of 2014	20-40 ppm			45.5%	presented in
	> 40 ppm			4.1%	national USI annual
Port of entry WYD checks:	< 20 ppm			35.4%	consultation
Dobi 2nd quarter of 2014	20-40 ppm			60.0%	meeting
	> 40 ppm			4.4%	

1[®]Source1: 2005 National MNS

4⁴ Source4: 2005 EDHS

2[®]Source2: 2009 NNP Baseline Survey

3[®]Source3 :2014 EPHI Nation MNS preliminary of adequately iodized salt (>15 ppm at household level using Titration method) Results(ppt only)

Year (EFY)	Population	Est. yearly Salt Demand MT	Total IS produced	Total IS Distributed MT	Demand met(%)	Remarks
2011	81,631,100	297,954	32807	30866	10.36%	Before enactment of salt iodization law
2012	84,320,987	307,772	311891	308404	100.21%	Salt in Addis with 2 major distributors iodized in a campaign & sent to market
2013	87,012,513	317,596	287719	288051	90.70%	
2014	89,789,952	327,733	251080	249842	76.23%	December report missing
2015	92,656,048	338,195	182031	186908	55.27%	Report up to May only

2. Data on production and distribution of iodized salt

Methods of Data collection:

2.1 Salt producers collect data in template develop jointly with FMOH and provided to Salt producers and they collect monthly salt production and distribution and KI03 used and in stock for the month as per the template is attached in her

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2.2 The Federal Ministry of Heath collects the reports before they dispatch KIO3 to salt producers on monthly basis and in turn aggregate this reports form Afdera, Dobi, Somali God Usbo and Shewit salt producers and send the monthly report to USI partners (GAIN, UNICEF and MI)

2.3 There may be back and forth if data does not make sense or if there are any errors by phone.

3.GAIN cross-checking

GAIN does not have a system to cross-check government aggregated data because the lead must be government to build ownership and sustainability of the USI programme. However, to ensure greater transparency we conduct checks on spot what type of data collections occur on site and to give feedback to salt producers. In addition QA/QC trainings we

provide aim toimprove record keeping as among salt producers in the country. Summary of the monthly report and adhock spot check is attached here with this report.

A spot check on November 2013 indicated that the total production of iodized salt reported to FMOH were 18,590 tons& what GAIN has accessed from the field 17,680 a difference of 910 ton, which is less than 5% of what is reported to FMOH.

4. Result of lodine level on Check point



Results in the second quarter of the 2014 show that over 55% of salt coming through the Semera port from Afdera and Dobi is adequately iodized. (Source: FHACA, 2015). The methods of the collection is inspection of each track that is passing through the port of Semera by FMHACA inspectors. GAIN has provided 47 WYD iodine checkers with their reagents after undertaking practical training on the field testing and FMHACA has assigned two trained permanent inspectors who collect and record the data for every track and send monthly report to FMHACA head office in Addis Ababa.

Evidence of QA/QC improvement by producers & GAIN machinery used productively

Site visit to one of the producer and distributor in Norther part of Ethiopia in Mekelle. Shewit.

GAIN Budget in the past 3-5 years:

USI Ethiopia: Detailed Budget in US dollars						
	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15			
Management & Support	161,038	155,956	153,636			
Consultants	15,339	32,998	53,323			
Grants	160,000	3,846	183,829			
Travel	9,981	14,061	31,915			
Operational	11,550	47,200	230,672			
Total	357,908	254,062	653,374			
		Grand Total	1,265,344			

Budget notes: Funding is primarily from Gates USI Partnership Grant but involved some other funding from donors. Management and support include staff cost at both the country and global level, as well as project support costs. Consultants costs are generally national experts hired to provide technical assistance or ensure government buy in Grants are mainly represented by KIO3 donation and provision of equipment for lodized salt production and monitoring

Travel costs reflect both national and international travel by HQ staff Operational costs consist mainly of logistical costs, conveyance of key equipment and meetings costs

Major Contributions of GAIN to the USI project include

1. **Cost Recovery System:** Establishing and institutionalization of the Cost Recovery System through PFSA through the study conducted by GAIN in consultation with key stakeholders.

2.Supply:

GAIN has contributed to the supply of nearly 31 tons of KIO3 to the Ethiopian national programme, out of which 9.5 tons is contribution to the 22 tons annual requirement set for recovery system as revolving fund. UNICEF has also donated KIO3,

whose amount we do not have at hand. GAIN has directly donated 21.4 tons, supplied 3.5 tons to a key partner and facilitated the replacement of 12 tons of expired KIO3 at a ratio of 2 to 1. Details of these procurements of KIO3 are detailed below:

Ethiopia KIO3							
year	quantity (kg)	paid for by					
2009	4000	GAIN					
2010	6000	GAIN					
2011	3500	GAIN					
2011	1000	MI					
2012	2500	MI					
2012	1000	GAIN					
2012	4500	GAIN					
2012	2400	GAIN					
		replacemen					
2013	6000	t					
Total GAIN	21400						
Total MI	3500						
Total Exchange	6000						
Grand total	30900						

3. *Capacity Building and improved iodization practice:* Six Davey machines with 60 tons per hour capacity to Somali, Afedera and Shewit. Incuding capacity building training to salt producers.

4.**QA/QC:** Adopted QA/QC system appropriate for the context in Ethiopia and introduce basic SOPs to improve quality at production level,

- *Field Testing*: introduce for the first time state of the art WYD technologies of 47 kits to FMHACA and slat producers and we were able to quantify the levels of iodine at check points and production facility level(Shewit and God Usbo).

Necessary reagents for a year was provided to the regulatory body including extensive and practical training on how to run the test.

-Laboratory: Establish lab of the regulatory body with 1 titration, and 7 Bioanalyt iChecks with supportive training provided by GAIN staff and Addis Ababa University on an ongoing basis for one year.

-Capacity Building Trainings: Subsequent capacity building trainings were provided to the regulatory body inspectors and salt producers focusing on quality improvement.

5.*Advocacy :* Advocacy for improving the cost recovery(Minister of Health Dr. Kesete & the then State Minster, W/o Meseret and Ato Teshome), revising salt price(State Minister Ali and State Minster Dr. Kebede), improving production and quality control through various forums including high level meetings with Minister(HE Dr. Kebede, State Minister) and Directorates(Ato Yehulu, Ato Bekila and Ato Wonde) celebrating IDD day and coordination national workshop on USI(funded media advocacy event, & 3 years IDD day events by FMOH) including annual joint planning exercise.

6.*Monitoring and Evaluation:* Supported joint monitoring visits to Afdera and Dobi(organize and fund FMHACA to organize multideciple team to assess the situation in Afar, joint visit with S Minister Ali, Ato Yehulu) with high level government officials and leaders of salt producers(presented in AMSPA board meeting, consultation meeting with KADABA), funded and supported national micronutrient survey of the 2-14/15 and receive and document monthly production and distribution data from FMOH.

 $i^{\mathbb{Z}}$ 2014/15 NMN survey is at Data collection stage