

## DRAFT CCH III

### REGIONAL PROGRAMME AREA

#### FOOD AND NUTRITION

**GOAL:** To achieve optimal health and enhance development through the improvement of nutrition, food safety and food security  
2010-2015

SUB-PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES/ PURPOSE	NATIONAL EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS & TARGETS	BASELINE INFORMATION	OPPORTUNITIES FOR JOINT REGIONAL ACTION STRATEGIES	INSTITUTIONS	JUSTIFICATION	BUDGET
Nutritional deficiency diseases	To improve nutritional status and quality of diets throughout the life cycle particularly in children	1. Key components of the global strategy for young child feeding and improved nutrition implemented	1.1 – 5 countries establishing national infant and young child feeding policies and new growth charts by 2010. Another 9 countries by 2015.	3 countries planning and implementing policies	Development of common revised curricula to update nutrition component of national infant and young child feeding.	CFNI, PAHO/WHO, CARICOM, National Governments , NGO partners	Although malnutrition is not a problem in most of the Caribbean, there is a need to strengthen the national capacity in the vulnerable countries to implement appropriate programmes and to assist all countries to enforce policies and effectively monitor the nutritional status in all population groups. The changing,	

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		<p><b>2.</b> National Food based dietary guidelines developed and implemented</p> <p><b>3.</b> Algorithms on the nutritional management in HIV/AIDS integrated into a comprehensive care in national programs</p>	<p><b>2.1</b> National Food Based Dietary Guidelines promoted and disseminated in 14 member countries.</p> <p><b>3.1-</b> 17 countries that have implemented integrated comprehensive care plans for nutrition and HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>1 country has developed dissemination and promotion plans</p> <p>None.</p>	<p>Sharing of national experiences towards the revision of a regional Food Based Dietary Guidelines.</p> <p>Incorporation of mechanisms into regional guidelines of protocol.</p>		<p>socio-economic country profile, coupled with increase in the cost of food, and reduction in availability of certain basic food items places additional challenges on national authorities to manage effective programmes.</p>	

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		<p>4. Programmes to detect and respond to nutritionally vulnerable groups developed and implemented.</p> <p>5. Policies, norms and core standards for selected institutional feeding developed and implemented</p>	<p>4.1 – 8 countries establishing systems/ mechanisms to develop food and nutrition profiles of vulnerable groups by 2015</p> <p>4.2 – 5 countries establishing policies, norms and standards for intervention programmes for nutritionally vulnerable groups by 2015</p> <p>5.1 – 10 core standards implemented in all countries by 2015.</p>	<p>1 country.</p> <p>2 countries.</p> <p>Range of 3 standards implemented in 9 countries.</p>	<p>Establishment of core indicators to identify the nutritionally vulnerable.</p> <p>Consensus on core dietetic standards appropriate for Caribbean institutions.</p> <p>Development of a</p>			

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					common curricula and standardized training of food service supervisors for health related institutions.			

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Obesity and Co-Morbidities	To promote healthy diets and physical activity and improve the nutritional management of co-morbidities of obesity	1. Legislation, regulations, multi-sectoral policies and incentives to promote healthy eating and physical activity developed and implemented	<p>1.1 – 6 countries with legislation and regulations that aim to improve dietary and lifestyle behaviours by 2015</p> <p>1.2 – 17 countries that have developed and implemented trans-fat free polices and strategies by 2015</p>	<p>1 country.</p> <p>None.</p>	<p>Share model legislation on preventive strategies.</p> <p>Establishment of regional indicators for commonly consumed foods.</p>			

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		<p><b>2.</b> Plans to increase healthy eating and physical activity developed and implemented</p>	<p><b>1.3</b> – 7 countries with incentives or disincentives to increase healthy eating and physical activity. by 2015</p> <p><b>2.1</b> – 7 countries that have collaborative public/private sector strategies to control obesity by 2015</p> <p><b>2.2</b> – 6 countries with established healthy school/ worksite policies and programmes that include nutrition and physical activity</p>	<p>None.</p> <p>2 countries initiated public/private task forces.</p> <p>4 countries developing programmes.</p>	<p>The compilation of best practices to develop appropriate strategies.</p>			

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		<p><b>3.</b> Protocols and programmes to manage obesity and co-morbidities developed and implemented</p>	<p><b>2.3</b> – 17 countries implementing community-based educational campaigns on physical activity and healthy eating</p> <p><b>3.1</b> – 10 countries with established protocols implemented for the nutritional management of obesity and co-morbidities.</p>	<p>3 countries with sustained educational campaign.</p> <p>7 countries with training; implemented in 3 countries.</p>	<p>Updating regional healthcare workers' curriculum to include protocol.</p>			

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Food Security/Safety	To stimulate intersectoral action that promotes the availability, accessibility and consumption of safe and healthy foods	1. Capacity strengthened and plans developed to incorporate, implement and evaluate food and nutrition components in agricultural, health and trade policies that can improve public health	1.1 – 8 countries with persons trained to incorporate, implement and evaluate food and nutrition components in agricultural, health and trade policies	No country with all the required training.	Development of a regional risk assessment for frequently consumed foods.  Standardize process for certification of food handlers in the region.			

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			<p><b>1.2</b> – 8 countries with ratified National Food and Nutrition Policies and Plans of Action with particular attention to food and nutrition security.</p> <p><b>1.3</b> –10 countries with nutrient cost analysis being used for decision making</p> <p><b>1.4</b> – 8 countries with nutrition surveillance system for young children (0-5 yrs).</p>	<p>Only 2 countries with NPANs ratified.</p> <p>3 of 14 countries used for decision-making on regular basis.</p> <p>None; but 5 countries have clinic data collated at the national level.</p>	<p>Sharing of information on the formulation of Food and Nutrition Policy.</p> <p>Regional analyses of country responses to economic/food crisis.</p> <p>Common definitions and core data set.</p>			

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		<p>2. Legislation, regulation, multi-sectoral policies and incentives to promote safe, modern, food control systems developed and implemented</p> <p>3. Capacity strengthened for integrated programmes for improved animal/plant health/human interface</p>	<p>2.1 All countries with legislation, and regulations that are enforceable, food safety and control programmes by 2015</p> <p>3.1 All countries with established protocols and procedures implemented for food control from the farm to the table</p>	<p>10 countries with legislation; none with adequate regulations.</p>	<p>Development of regional regulations in support of enhanced food safety control.</p> <p>Public/private sector partnership developed for adoption of HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points) principles.</p>			