Nutrition for Growth Paris 2025:

Tracking Commitments to Large-Scale Food Fortification

Future Fortified

Ending hunger and malnutrition in all its forms is about more than securing enough food to survive – what people eat must also be nutritious. However, nutritious foods and, by extension, healthy diets are unaffordable and unattainable for vast numbers of families. Approximately 2.8 billion people worldwide – a third of the global population – cannot afford a diet with the minimum variety of food necessary to meet essential nutrition standards. This affordability gap is most acute in low-income countries, where up to 3 in 4 people lack the means for a nutritionally adequate diet.[1]

The burden of vitamin and mineral deficiencies is vast, affecting 2 billion people, including one in two preschool-aged children and two in three women of reproductive age worldwide. Micronutrient deficiencies can result in devastating health impacts such as blindness, physical and cognitive stunting, debilitating disease, and the preventable deaths of more than three million children worldwide each year.

The effects of climate change are likely to make this problem worse, as rising levels of carbon dioxide significantly reduce the nutritional value of inexpensive food staples like rice and wheat.[2]

Why Food Fortification is Important

To fight this deepening polycrisis of hunger and malnutrition, food systems transformations are urgently needed to increase access to nutritious diets.[3] We have evidence-based and highly cost-effective solutions, such as the fortification of staple foods like maize flour, rice, wheat flour, cooking oil, and salt with essential vitamins and minerals. Large-scale food fortification is an established and cost-effective food systems intervention with a proven track record of virtually eliminating debilitating micronutrient deficiencies as a public health concern. Food fortification is a powerful intervention that can help to ensure that the food system delivers a more nutritious diet to all.

[1] Concern Worldwide. World Hunger Facts: What You Need to Know. Retrieved from https://www.concernusa.org/story/world-hunger-facts. 2024.

[2] Mbow, C., et al. "Food Security." In: Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems. 2019.

[3] What are healthy diets? Joint statement by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization. Geneva: World Health Organization and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; 2024. https://doi.org/10.4060/cd2223en.

Momentum on Food Fortification is Growing

In 2023, national delegates to the 76th World Health Assembly (WHA) unanimously resolved to accelerate their efforts to prevent micronutrient deficiencies through food fortification. **As established in the resolution, this can be accomplished by increasing financing, strengthening monitoring and enforcement mechanisms for existing large-scale food fortification (LSFF) programs, and making sure that fortification standards align with local dietary patterns and micronutrient malnutrition levels.**

Large-Scale Food Fortification at the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit

The N4G Summit is a global effort to bring together governments, donors and philanthropies, businesses, and NGOs, to mobilize new policy and financial commitments to tackle all forms of malnutrition. The Summit is held every four years by the host of the summer Olympics.

At N4G, leaders unlock the power of good nutrition by:

- Adopting stronger, evidence-based nutrition policies at global, regional, and national levels
- Pledging to increase financing for proven nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions
- Committing to align and harmonize actions across sectors and stakeholders.

N4G commitments catalyze and accelerate progress in the fight against malnutrition at national, regional, and global levels. The 2021 Summit in Tokyo mobilized 396 new nutrition commitments by 181 stakeholders across 78 countries. Donor governments and organizations made new financing commitments of over 23 billion US dollars to tackle malnutrition. While some of these commitments included LSFF, the number of LSFF commitments made by governments and regional entities in 2021 was nominal.

The most recent N4G Summit, hosted by the Government of France on 27-28 March 2025, united governments, regional entities, the private sector, donors, and NGOs to commit to fight malnutrition. This time, a broad-based, collaborative advocacy effort coordinated outreach to Member State governments to push for inclusion of LSFF in their 2025 N4G commitment. 21 Member States did so, a 31% increase over the 2021 N4G Summit. Fifteen (approximately 70%) of the Member States that made LSFF commitments at N4G were directly engaged by this advocacy effort, including a significant majority (9 of 13) of those making LSFF pledges in 2025 that did not do so in 2021.

These results demonstrate not only growing political commitment to large-scale food fortification (LSFF), but also the tangible impact of coordinated multi-stakeholder advocacy on national priorities and commitments. Detailed below are summaries of how LSFF was reflected in individual country commitments in 2021 and 2025, highlighting a range of approaches governments are taking to strengthen fortification efforts.

List of Commitments, by country and by cycle

Please note, text of commitment has been shortened to highlight the LSFF-specific part of the commitment.

1 Bangladesh

2025 cycle: 1	**Reducing prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age.** By 2030, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), ... aims to reduce anemia prevalence among women of reproductive age (15-49 years) from 29% (2019-20) to 21% in 2030 ...This target will be achieved through the implementation of the Third National Action Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN3) ... emphasizing ... fortification (Fortified Rice with multiple micronutrients) ... An estimated BDT 700 million will be mobilized ...with financial accountability ensured through a multi-sectoral budget tracking mechanism under the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC).
2021 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.

2 Benin

2025 cycle: 2	**Improve the consumption of local iodized salt.** By 2028, the government, with the support of partners, is committed to increasing the use rate of iodized salt by households to at least 90% by 2028. In particular, it will support local production and fortification of iodized salt; strengthen salt quality controls and update regulatory procedures; development of distribution infrastructure; implement awareness campaigns to promote the use of adequately iodized salt.
	Drive pilot to supply canteens with fortified local cereals. By 2028, the Government, with the support of partners, is committed to implementing a pilot supply of fortified/bio-fortified local cereals in 100 school canteens to improve the quality of rations served to schoolchildren. This experiment will be the subject of an evaluation that will make it possible to assess the interest and feasibility of scaling up the pilot experiment.
2021 cycle: 2	**Maintain the rate of households using iodised salt at over 90% by 2030.**
	By June 2030, validate and make available (i) the strategy for the control of iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) and sectoral guidelines for the control of IDD, (ii) the strategy for food fortification...

3 Botswana

2025 cycle: 2	**Increased access to diversified, organic, nutrient-rich agricultural production.** Commitments: [...] 5. Reduce the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies among the vulnerable groups such as iron deficiency in women of reproductive age from 32.5% to 15% and vitamin A deficiency in children from 8.7% to less than 5% by scaling up for food fortifications initiatives / interventions.
	Reduced prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies. By 2030, the Government of Botswana commits to reduce the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies among the vulnerable groups such as iron deficiency in women of reproductive age from 32.5% to 15% and vitamin A deficiency in children from 8.7% to less than 5% by scaling up for food fortifications initiatives / interventions. Primary Indicator 1: Reduction in the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies. Indicator 2: Coverage of fortified staple foods. Ensure 90% of staple foods (flour, oil, salt) are fortified with essential micronutrients by 2025. Indicator 3: Capacity building for health workers and food producers. Train 500 health workers and food producers on fortification and compliance monitoring by 2026. Indicator 4: Enforcement of food fortification regulations. Develop and enforce food fortification regulations by 2030, with 80% compliance by 2030.
2021 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.

4 Burkina Faso

2025 cycle: 2	**Reducing the prevalence of acute [and chronic] malnutrition in children under 5 years of age.** The Government of Burkina Faso, through the Ministry of Health, with the support of its partners (local authorities, key sectors, technical and financial partners), is committed to reducing the prevalence of acute malnutrition in children under 5 years of age from 9.9% in 2024 to 8.5% in 2028. To achieve this, actions aimed at the prevention and management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition must be taken. More specifically, it involves: ▪ [...] ▪ Ensuring the fortification of foods of mass consumption ▪ Promote the consumption of fortified foods ▪ Raise awareness of the consumption of fortified porridge for children aged 6-23 months Monitoring will be done through the national nutrition survey carried out annually by the Directorate of Nutrition.
	Reducing the prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) in children under 5 years of age. The Government of Burkina Faso, through the Ministry of Health, with the support of its partners (local authorities, key sectors, technical and financial partners), is committed to reducing the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years of age from 19.0% in 2024 to 18% in 2028. *(Actions as above)* Progress will be monitored annually through the national nutrition survey carried out by the Nutrition Directorate of the Ministry of Health.
2021 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.

5 Cambodia

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2025 cycle: 3</td><td>Promote Food Safety Law to comply with national standards and regulations.

By 2030, the Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology, and Innovation commits to strengthening the implementation of the current national food safety law and food fortification sub-degree to ensure that all food products comply with current national food hygiene and food fortification standards indicated by a food labeling mechanism, which have increased from 30% to 70% and hence reduce the risk of stunting and wasting in Cambodia.

The action plan is as follows:

[...]

Food fortification
▪ Update and develop new national standards on food fortification (e.g. rice) to ensure that the population's micronutrient needs are addressed effectively and hence reduce micronutrient deficiencies in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning.
▪ Ensure that fortified foods comply with national regulations on micronutrient fortification (e.g., iodized salt and others) to prevent the risk of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.

Food labelling
▪ Enforce the current food label mechanism set by the national standard council, which indicates products comply with national standards for all food products in Cambodia to help guide consumers to make informed and healthier dietary choices. This will be done in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce, Directorate-General of Consumer Protection, Competition and Fraud Repression (CCF) as set out in the joint Prakas 868 on the implementation and institution arrangements on food safety based on the farm-to-table approach.

Enforcement, monitoring and evaluation
▪ Strengthening inspections of food producers and importers to monitor implementation of Cambodia's food hygiene standards and food fortification standards.
▪ Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system of compliance with the food safety law, including food labelling and food fortification standards, to ensure high-quality products for the population.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Safe and Nutritious School Meals.

The Royal Government of Cambodia plans to enhance school meal quality by 2026.

MoEYS will coordinate with MAFF, CARD, and NSPC to enhance the nutritional quality of school meals by using locally produced foods and integrating fortified foods, with technical support from WFP and funding support from MEF. ... By 2027, the government aims to ensure that school meals meet the minimum nutritional standards for students, including the incorporation of fortified rice in 10% of all meals.</td></tr>
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Cambodia, continued	
2025 cycle: 3	**Promoting fortified rice in Cambodia's Food System.** By 2030, the Royal Government of Cambodia commits to improving the enabling environment, working with the private sector, supporting domestic production capabilities and promoting demand including the integration of fortified rice into institutional procurements to help ensure vulnerable communities have access to a nutrient-adequate diet, especially during emergencies and humanitarian crises. To achieve this, the RGC will collaborate with partners to ▪ Develop a national food fortification strategy and national standard for fortified rice by 2027. ▪ Conduct a budget analysis and develop a costed action plan for food fortification initiatives, and identify potential funding sources, including budget allocations and private sec tor investments by 2027. ▪ Foster the enabling environment by monitoring quality and establishing private partnerships to fortify staple foods locally. ▪ Support the integration and scale up of fortified rice into the National Homegrown School Feeding Program. ▪ Incrementally expand the integration of fortified foods in other institutional markets, including Cambodia's Food Reserve System, ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR), and other Social Protection programs.
2021 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.

6 Côte d'Ivoire

2025 cycle: 1	**3. Reduce the prevalence of anemia among women of childbearing age by 61.4%.** ...strategies to combat anemia include the mandatory fortification/fortification of high-consumption foods (rice, bread flour)...
2021 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.

7 Egypt

2025 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.
2021 cycle: 1	**Revive and sustain the national program for wheat flour fortification with iron and folic acid** ▪ Enable legislation of flour fortification of balady bread with iron and folate, while reducing salt. ▪ Secure regular governmental funding within the national budget. ▪ Finalize action plan for flour fortification.

8 Ethiopia

2025 cycle: 5	**Reduce anemia among women of reproductive age.** The Government of Ethiopia commits to reduce the prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age group from 20% to 13% by 2030 by doing the following actions through a multisectoral coordination and partnership with the UN, CSOs, donors, academia and private sector. ▪ *UN* Action 2: Support food production, social and behavior change communication interventions and national fortification. Improve nutrition by supporting the implementation of mandatory food fortification. ▪ *Academia* Action 1: ... Continue supporting the piloting and further scale-up of double-fortified salt with iron and folic acid ... ▪ *Private sector* Action 1: Foster implementation of the national mandatory food fortification agenda Action 2: Food processing companies to enrich foods with more iron and folate source foods. Action 3: Strive for technology transfer and start the production of premix ... in the country.
	Reduce low birthweight. The Government of Ethiopia commits to reduce the prevalence of low birth weight from 5.4% to 3% by 2030 by doing the following actions through a multisectoral coordination and partnership with the UN, CSOs, donors, academia and private sector. ▪ *Private sector* Action 4: Strengthening the production and access to fortified food ...

Ethiopia, continued	
2025 cycle: 5	**Reduce prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age.** The Government of Ethiopia commits to reduce prevalence of stunting in under five children from 39% to 23.4% by 2030 by doing the following actions through a multisectoral coordination and partnership with the UN, CSOs, donors, academia and private sector. ▪ *Private sector* Action 1: Promote nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices; enhance food fortification and production. Action 2: Enhancing supply chains for nutritious foods, investing in fortified food production.
	Reduce prevalence of stunting in children under 2 years of age. The Government of Ethiopia commits to reduce prevalence of stunting in under two children from 28% to Zero by 2030 based on the Seqota Declaration by doing the following actions through a multisectoral coordination and partnership with the UN, CSOs, donors, academia and private sector. ▪ *Private sector* Action 1: ...; enhance Food fortification and production. Action 2: Enhance supply chains for nutritious foods, investing in fortified food production.
	Increase food fortification. The Government of Ethiopia commits to achieve 79% edible oil manufacturing industries, 60% wheat flour processing industries and 97% edible salt processing industries start fortifying their products by 2030 by doing the following actions: ▪ *Government* Action 1: Enforce mandatory fortification standards to wheat flour, edible oil and iodized salt Action 2: Create market linkage with institutional buyers Action 3: Support and capacitate the regulatory institutions, industries/private sector and stakeholders with equipment and human resource Action 4: Create a centralized data system to track fortification progress & compliance rates. Action 5: Dedicate resource for fortification by the government Action 6: Create conducive environment to premix suppliers Action 7: Monitor the food fortification process companies periodically. ▪ *Civil society organizations* Action 1: Raise awareness about the benefits of fortified foods to create demand Action 2: Advocate for sustainable fortification and consumption of fortified products ▪ *UN family* Action 1: Technically and financially support the food fortification strategic plan implementation. Action 2: Facilitate a learning exchange programs for Ethiopian stakeholders to learn from successful fortification programs globally Action 3: Support and strengthen the government capacity to enforce large scale food fortification programs Action 4: Support the government to ensure effective national fortification alliances.

Ethiopia, continue	
	Increase food fortification (cont.) ▪ *Donors* Action 1: Mobilize and allocate financial resources Action 2: Provide financial support to CSOs and private sectors to avail quality vitamin/ mineral premix and the capacity of the food industry to fortify in compliance with national standards Action 3: Invest in digital platforms and systems to monitor and ensure fortification quality ▪ *Academia* Action 1: Conduct research and generate evidence to inform programs and policy decision making on food fortification. Action 2: Conduct research of public awareness, fortified foods utilization, impact of fortified food on micronutrient status and generate policy recommendations. ▪ *Private sector* Action 1: Ensure the availability of fortified products Action 2: Establish internal quality monitoring system Action 3: Release annual reports containing information relevant to fortification, including the volume of fortified products produced and the volume of premix procured for fortification Action 4: Appropriately label products as fortified, using the national fortification logo Action 5: Educate customers about the benefits of fortified foods, for example by leading, joining, or funding a public education campaign ▪ *Community* Action 1: Play active role in the community-based introduction of fortified foods; Action 2: Take part active role in community education to address misconceptions.
2021 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.

9 Gambia

2025 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.
2021 cycle: 1	**To increase the proportion of households consuming iodized salt.** Scale up the implementation of the micronutrient deficiency control program as per the Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan.

10 Haiti

2025 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.
2021 cycle: 1	**Haiti undertakes to adopt a legislative text on the Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes, and to publish the texts of application of the Food Fortification Law.** The deficiency in micronutrients: Iodine, Iron and Vitamin A, constitutes a public health problem in Haiti. So, although of all nutritional deficiencies, iodine deficiency is the easiest to prevent and eradicate in a very short period of time, around 5 years. The simple solution is to increase the consumption of iodized salt in 80% of the population. Although Haiti is a sea salt producer country, the iodine content in harvested salt remains below 15 ppm, while the WHO recommends an average concentration of 40 ppm ± 10 (i.e. between 30 and 50). Iron, like iodine, is a nutrient that goes into brain development from conception to 2 years of age. Iron deficiency anemia is the No. 1 contributing factor to maternal mortality in Haiti, which has the highest rate among countries in the Americas region. It is a debilitating condition that makes a person fragile and vulnerable to all kinds of infectious diseases by reducing their production potential. The EMMUS IV and V surveys show a high prevalence even among men (25%, a culturally favored group compared to the intra-family distribution of meals. Vitamin A deficiency, despite all the strategies and initiatives adopted and implemented by the MSPP has not regressed. It is, even after 38 years, a problem of the same magnitude. The distribution of the capsules has never been able to reach the figure of 50% despite all the efforts made by the MSPP and its financial and technical partners. The EMMUS V survey found that only 44% had access to Vitamin A capsules. On the strength of the increase in the cost of living and the galloping unemployment rate limiting access to quality food that can make it possible to fill the deficits related to a suitable food on the one hand and the degradation of the environment which reduces the micronutrient content of foods and other products in the food chain, on the other hand, the MSPP has adopted fortification to reach the general population while maintaining the other strategies already in place.

11 Indonesia

2025 cycle: 2	**Integrating nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart strategies into RAN-PG & RAD-PG.** By 2029, the Government of Indonesia commits to integrating nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart strategies and actions the subnational food and nutrition action plans (RAD-PG) to ensure access to diverse and nutritious diets through sustainable food systems as key outcomes. This includes strengthening local food production to provide diverse nutrition, including … enhancing large-scale food fortification (LSFF). Moving forward, the Government of Indonesia commits to scaling up efforts to provide intensive technical assistance for the integration of at least two of the nutrition-sensitive and climate-smart strategies including local food, aquatic food, (bio)fortification, or food loss and waste reduction into sub-national food and nutrition action plans. This will be prioritized in the 18 provinces that have established RAD-PG as of 2024, with specific focus on those at moderate to very high risk of climate impacts and malnutrition. Five of these provinces have already incorporated climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive strategies into their existing RAD-PG. Progress will be monitored annually, to ensure alignment with the 2029 target.
	Strengthening the SKPG to enhance resilience to crisis. … Private sector engagement will be crucial for expanding food fortification, improving storage infrastructure, and reducing food loss and waste, ensuring that nutritious food remains available and accessible in crisis situations …
2021 cycle: 1	**By 2024, all provinces of Indonesia have developed and implemented the subnational-level food and nutrition action plan.** … The aims of RAN-PG include increasing access to biofortification and food fortification …

12 Kenya

2025 cycle: 1	**Prevent and control micronutrient deficiencies through food fortification.** The ministry of health is committed to provide an enabling environment; ensuring surveillance and enforcement is scaled up to improve compliance performance of maize flour mandatory fortification from 46% to 75% by year 2030. The progress will be monitored annually for maize.
2021 cycle: 1	**Reduce low birthweight to 5% by 2025.** Food System: … To increase production of adequately fortified salt, maize flour and wheat flour, including blended flours and vegetable oil and fats as well as upscale programs to promote their consumption …

13 Kyrgyz Republic

2025 cycle: 1	**Creating an Enabling Environment for Nutrition in Kyrgyzstan.** By 2030, the Kyrgyz Republic commits to creating an enabling environment for healthy nutrition to prevent and control micronutrient deficiencies, reduce diet-related diseases, and strengthen food security. To achieve this, the following key measures will be implemented: ... Fortification of staple foods (flour, oil, salt) with essential micronutrients.
2021 cycle: 1	**Strengthening regulation mechanisms on flour fortification and quality control**.

14 Mauritania

2025 cycle: 1	**Promote and sustain diverse and nutritious diets.** The Government is committed to promoting and sustaining practices for the production, processing, fortification, preservation and marketing of nutrition-sensitive food products with high nutritional value, with a view to improving the availability, access and use of diversified food products within households, particularly for children aged 6-23 months. To this end, the following measures will be supported: the development of national standards strengthening the management of nutritional aspects throughout the chain from production to consumption, as well as the adoption of incentive measures (subsidies, exemptions, inspection, monitoring and traceability) ...
2021 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.

15 Mongolia

2025 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.
2021 cycle: 2	**Decrease anemia among children aged under five years from 27% to 21%.** ... Increase production and consumption of fortified flour.
	At least 50% of flour will be fortified. ▪ Development of regulations, standards, instructions, inspection guide for production of fortified flour. ▪ Ensure sustainable supply of premix. ▪ Training of flour mills on fortification technology. ▪ Training of inspectors on monitoring. ▪ Increase public awareness on fortified food. ▪ Enforce and monitor the implementation of Fortified Food Law.

16 Morocco

2025 cycle: 1	**Combating micronutrient deficiencies.** Eliminate iodine deficiency and significantly reduce iron deficiency in the population, especially among pregnant women and children, by 2030, through the fortification of staple foods, micronutrient supplementation, and dietary diversification.
2021 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.

17 Nepal

2025 cycle: 1	**Increased access to fortified rice by integration into Social Protection Program.** By 2030, Nepal Food Management and Trading Company Limited, in collaboration with the National Planning Commission (NPC), Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD), and Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Supply (MoICS), commits to expanding the distribution of fortified rice through existing social protection programs at a subsidized cost across all 753 local levels. Progress will be monitored through the Annual Review of the MSNP Program and periodic joint monitoring involving NPC, MoHP, MoALD, and MoICS.
2021 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.

18 Nigeria

2025 cycle: 1	**Review of National and Sectoral Nutrition Policies and Plans.** By 2026, the Nigerian Government pledges comprehensive alignment across all sectors, ensuring that food security and nutrition policies, strategies, guidelines, and tools are gender and climate smart and synergistically address both ends of the spectrum: combating undernutrition (wasting, stunting, micronutrient deficiencies) as well as simultaneously preventing and mitigating the rise of overweight, obesity, and diet-related non-communicable diseases including incorporation of Large Scale Food Fortification into relevant policy documents.
2021 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.

19 Pakistan

2025 cycle: 3	**Strengthen the functionality of coordination mechanisms.** The Government of Pakistan will strengthen the functionality of coordination mechanisms at Federal & Provincial Steering Committees, including the … national food fortification working group.
	Provincial Multisectoral Nutrition Programs. The Government of Pakistan will ensure implementation of following programs at provincial level: … 7. Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition through multisectoral interventions focusing on … food fortification …
	Approval and enforcement of the National and Punjab Food Fortification Laws. The Government of Pakistan will ensure approval and enforcement of the National and Punjab Food Fortification Laws by 2030.
2021 cycle: 4	**Approval of legislation for food laws.** Food fortification is a cost effective and safe way to address micronutrient deficiencies. There is no mandatory legislation on wheat flour fortification in any of the four provinces, or at federal level. Although legislation exists for fortifying edible oil/ghee with vitamin A, there is a lack of adequate enforcement and regulatory mechanisms with the result that the vast majority of edible oil is either unfortified or inadequately fortified. Federal and provincial governments working with stakeholders and development partners to put in place mandatory food legislation and implementation bodies.
	Nutrition policy. An enabling environment at the federal level facilitates implementation of nutrition services through development and strengthening of new or already existing laws, policies and standards. To improve multisectoral nutrition integration and implementation, multisectoral nutrition strategies have been developed in all federating units. The provincial multisectoral strategies will be revised in the coming years for improved multisectoral nutrition integration and better respond to the emerging challenges of food and nutrition security in the wake of COVID.
	Revision of Federal and Provincial Multi-sectoral nutrition strategies. *(As above)*
	Strengthen National Nutrition Forum for improved coordination of nutrition interventions in the country. *(As above)*

20 Philippines

2025 cycle: 1	**Adding of folic acid and use of bioavailable iron in wheat flour fortification.** To prevent neural tube defects and accelerate reduction in iron-deficiency anemia, the Philippines will pass a National Nutrition Council Governing Board Resolution in 2025 to update the wheat flour fortification standards in alignment with World Health Organization recommendations regarding folic acid and bioavailable iron, with implementation beginning in 2026.
2021 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.

21 Rwanda

2025 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.
2021 cycle: 3	**Reduce the prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months from 36.6% in 2020 to 20% in 2030.** *... 2.Food system strengthening* *... 2.2 Food fortification/ home fortification* ▪ Promote the mass fortification of staple and condiments (maize flour, wheat flour, oil, sugar and salt). ▪ Develop and implement the regulation on fortification of foods. ▪ Develop iron fortified foods though research in collaboration with research institutions, academia and private sector. ▪ Promote fortified foods in school feeding programs (maize fortification and rice fortification).
	Reduce the prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months from 36.6% in 2020 to 20% in 2030. *(As above)*
	Reduce the prevalence of anemia among pregnant women from 24.5% in 2020 to 15% in 2030.. *(As above)*

22 São Tomé and Príncipe

2025 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.
2021 cycle: 2	**Reducing wasting prevalence from 4.1% in 2019 to 1%in 2030.** ...1.4 Integrate technologies such as food fortification with micronutrients to meet the dietary needs of the population;
	Reducing stunting among under 5 from 11.7 % in 2019 to 8.5% in 2030. ...1.4 Integrate technologies such as food fortification with micronutrients to meet the dietary needs of the population; Invest in safe food processing to increase food availability and stability;

23 Sierra Leone

2025 cycle: 1	**Expanded and Enhanced Home-Grown School-Feeding Programme.** The Government of Sierra Leone will progressively scale up the home-grown school feeding program from covering 25% of pre-primary and primary school students to 100% by 2030; increasing local and fortified content in school meals to 50% in 2030; ...
2021 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.

24 Somalia

2025 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.
2021 cycle: 1	**Develop domestic food fortification and labeling guidelines to operationalize the Somalia food fortification strategy by 2023.**

25 Sudan

2025 cycle: 1	**Enactment of mandatory food fortification laws.** Sudan commits enactment of the mandatory food fortification law including Universal Salt Iodization (USI) in the country by 2030.
2021 cycle: 1	**Enacted and enforced mandatory legislation for food fortification of selected staples including salt.** Strengthened National Food Fortification Alliances, Develop & revise national standards, reactivate SUN Business network & engage the private sector, establish sustainable premix supply system.

26 Tajikistan

2025 cycle: 1	**Expansion of food fortification.** By 2030, the government of Tajikistan ensures that wheat flour of premium and first grades produced domestically is 100% fortified. This commitment involves enhancing the nutritional quality of staple foods by adding essential vitamins and minerals, which is crucial for combating malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. The government plans to implement and enforce regulations mandating the fortification of key food items such as wheat flour with vitamin B12, iron, zinc and folic acid and salt iodization, ensuring that these fortified foods meet national standards for consistency and quality. The activities will also include the introduction of custom tax exemption of premix for wheat flour. To achieve this goal, the government will focus on capacity-building by providing training for food producers and regulatory bodies on fortification processes and quality control. Additionally, investments will be made in the necessary infrastructure and technology to support large-scale fortification efforts. Public awareness campaigns will be launched to educate the population about the benefits of fortified foods, and community engagement initiatives will promote their consumption. Monitoring and evaluation will play a critical role in this initiative. Systems like DHIS2 will be used to collect and analyze data on the coverage and impact of food fortification programs. Continuous feedback mechanisms will be established to ensure the ongoing improvement of these initiatives. The expected outcomes include a significant reduction in malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, better overall health outcomes, particularly for children and women of reproductive age, and enhanced productivity and economic growth due to a healthier population.

Tajikistan, continued	
2021 cycle: 3	**Increase availability of domestically fortified wheat flour (0% - by 2030, 70%).** Goal 1: Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MOHSP) will coordinate the implementation of the national program on the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and related diseases 2022-2027 in collaboration with line ministries, private sectors and development partners. The major flour mills will be engaged through roundtable to familiarize them with the law which made wheat flour fortification mandatory and guide them on the process, including the import of premix and installation of fortification equipment. Standards, protocols and manuals for wheat flour fortification should be developed and/or updated based on availability. Flour mill companies need to be trained on various aspects of wheat flour fortification, including fortification process and laboratory analysis for internal quality control and quality assurance. In order to obtain baseline figures for some key biomarkers, a nutrition survey also needs to be conducted with a strong M&E plan following the start of the implementation of the national program.
	Reduce anemia in children under five (42% - by 2030, 21%). The MOHSP will coordinate the implementation of the national communication program on the first 1,000 days 2020-2024 and the national program on the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and related diseases 2022-2027...Tajikistan will also start the implementation of wheat flour fortification with an aim to reduce anemia.
	Percentage of household consuming adequately iodized salt (% by 2030, 90%). The governance structure of the Universal Salt Iodization program will continue to be strengthened. Specifically, capacity of salt producers to regularly conduct quality assurance and quality control using web-based monitoring system will be scaled up. External quality assurance and quality control with government inspection agencies will also be strengthened using the web-based monitoring system, which was already piloted in 2021. Salt used for commercial food (e.g. in bakery, hospital canteens, other processed foods) also needs to be adequately iodized; thus, an assessment of the quality of salt used in commercial foods will be conducted and private sector food industry/food service industry will be engaged to further increase the consumption of adequately iodized salt by the population. Annually, the Food Corporation under the Ministry of Industry and New Technologies conducts assessment of household salt for its iodine content.

27 Tanzania

2025 cycle: 1	**Increasing the annual production of fortified foods.** Increasing the annual production of fortified foods as follows: maize flour from 76 MT to 150 MT, salt from 189,485 MT to 297,640.98 MT, wheat flour from 1,400,000 MT to 1,800,000 MT, and edible oil from 205,000 MT to 300,000 MT.
2021 cycle: 3	**To reduce prevalence of anemia among women of childbearing age.** Interventions outlined for implementation to reduce prevalence of anemia among women of childbearing age include: ▪ Promotion of diversified diet, including locally available and affordable nutritious foods and fortified foods. ▪ ... Provision of school feeding and healthy school meals using fortified staple foods ▪ Provision of additional micronutrients through fortification and biofortification of staple foods and targeted micronutrient supplementation (Iron/Folate).
	Increase proportion of children consuming minimum acceptable diet. Key planned actions include: ▪ Implement the Tanzania Framework for Improving Child Diets with the aim to Increase the availability and affordability of nutritious foods -including fruits, vegetables, eggs, fish, meat and fortified foods -by incentivizing their production, distribution and retailing.
	To reduce low birth weight. Key interventions have been lined up for implementation by Government and partners targeting women of childbearing age including: Promotion of diversified diet, including locally available and affordable nutritious, fortified and biofortified foods...

28 Togo

2025 cycle: 1	**School feeding.** By 2030, the National Agency for Grassroots Development Support (ANADEB), with the support of its partners, is committed to guaranteeing community meals to 23.5% of Togolese schoolchildren by promoting local purchases of quality food and targeting areas vulnerable to food insecurity as a priority. ... Fulfilling the commitment involves: ▪ ... Guarantee the quality of the oil and salt delivered, which must comply with national fortification standards;
2021 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.

29 Zimbabwe

2025 cycle: 0	No food fortification pledge.
2021 cycle: 2	**Enforce existing legal instruments and establish new ones as per need.** ▪ Review existing including but not limited to Food Legislation, Food Fortification or Nutrition legal instruments like the Infant Nutrition Regulations. ▪ Advocate for new nutrition legal instruments as guided by emerging evidence/need.
	Reducing the prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) in children under 5 years of age. ▪ Strengthen iron and folate supplementation programmes for pregnant and lactating women. ▪ Target households with interventions that improve dietary diversity. ▪ Operationalize Food Fortification Strategy. ▪ Implement complementary Feeding Framework for improving young children's diets. ▪ Implementation of national FBDGs. ▪ Promotion of biofortified varieties.

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Future Fortified

Future Fortified is the global advocacy platform dedicated to accelerating large-scale food fortification — mobilizing investment, policy action, and political commitment to end hidden hunger and unlock human potential.

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