



Africa Regional Dialogue on Data for Action in Food Fortification

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List of Large-Scale Food Fortification (LSFF)-Related Data Resources

- [Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers](#) – WHO; a guidance document on using surveillance indicators and monitoring methods to prevent, control, and monitor iodine deficiency disorders, including salt iodine monitoring and population surveys.
- [Blueprint for Food Fortification Program Design and Implementation](#) – FFI, Nutrition International; a guide for individuals or entities involved in leading or supporting the design and implementation of LSFF, including government agencies, supporting organizations, and/or individuals.
- Fortification Coverage Questionnaire – a list of 8 new household staple food fortification coverage indicators for DHS-9 that complement the existing coverage of fortified salt indicators. AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.
- [Digital Fortification Quality Traceability Plus \(DFQT+\)](#) – GAIN; a digital platform that tracks and monitors the quality of fortified foods in real-time throughout the supply chain.
- [eCatalogue of indicators for micronutrient programmes](#) – WHO, CDC; a digital resource that provides standard process and impact indicators for tracking performance of public health programs implementing micronutrient interventions.
- [FAOSTAT](#) – FAO; a large statistical database on food and agriculture, providing free access to data for over 245 countries and territories from 1961 to present.
- [Fortification assessment coverage toolkit \(FACT\)](#) – GAIN; a toolkit that provides standardized methods for the collection, analysis, and synthesis of data on quality, coverage, and consumption of fortified foods to evaluate the effectiveness of large-scale food fortification programs.
- [Fortification Market Application \(FortiMApp\)](#) – GAIN; a mobile and web application that supports the FACT to record key market data across the supply chain data to assess the quality, coverage, and consumption of fortified foods.
- [FortifyMIS](#) – FFI; an online system for monitoring food fortification, using data collection and tracking to improve program performance and reduce monitoring costs.



- [FORTIMAS](#) – FFI; a population-level data collection approach designed to track whether the micronutrient status of people who regularly consume fortified flour is improving.
- [Fortification Rapid Assessment Tool \(FRAT\)](#) – Nutrition International; a questionnaire that combines 24-hour recall and food frequency questionnaires to allow users to make decisions about the most appropriate food vehicle(s) for fortification.
- [Fraym Fortifiable Foods Dashboard](#) – an interactive dashboard is designed to help decision-makers improve micronutrient uptake at a geographic level.
- [Global Fortification Data Exchange \(GFDx\)](#) – FFI, GAIN, IGN, Micronutrient Forum; an online analysis and visualization platform, providing free access to data on food fortification for 196 countries and five food vehicles.
- [Global Individual Food Consumption Data Tool](#) – WHO, FAO; an online data platform that provides access to harmonized individual food consumption data.
- [Guidance for Salt Fortification with Iodine: A Renewed Commitment to Achieve Optimal Iodine Nutrition](#) – UNICEF; guidance to renew global salt iodization efforts by addressing challenges and preventing iodine deficiency reemergence.
- [Guidelines for internal and external monitoring of fortified edible oil, salt, sugar, wheat flour and maize flour](#) – ECSA-HC; import and export monitoring guidelines for the Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa (ECSA) member states.
- [Guidelines on food fortification with micronutrients \(2006\)](#) – WHO, FAO; comprehensive guidelines to support countries in designing and implementing food fortification programs. Updated guidelines to be published in 2026.
- [HungerMap Live](#) – WFP; an online global hunger monitoring system that combines data sources, including information on food security, weather, population size, conflict, hazards, nutrition and macro-economics, to assess and predict food insecurity in near real-time.
- [INTAKE24](#) – Newcastle University, Cambridge University; an open-source self-completed computerized dietary recall system based on multiple-pass 24-hour recall.
- [Intake Monitoring, Assessment and Planning Program \(IMPAPP\)](#) – Iowa State University; a software to estimate usual nutrient intake distributions and impact of fortification on dietary adequacy.
- [Manual for inspection of fortified foods at the points of entry and market surveillance in the East, Central, and Southern Africa \(ECSA\) region](#) – ECSA-HC; a harmonized guideline for inspecting fortified foods at points of entry and markets to strengthen food control activities and ensure the delivery of safe, quality fortified foods to ECSA member state populations.
- [Micronutrient Action Policy Support \(MAPS\)](#) project – LSHTM; R manual for nutrition analysis of Household Consumption and Expenditure Surveys.

- [Micronutrients Database](#) – WHO; interaction online platform that provides nationally representative data published in reports or manuscripts on the micronutrient status of populations.
- [Micronutrient Fortification Index](#) – TechnoServe; a framework that assesses essential elements of quality management and fortification in food processing businesses through a self-assessment tool, product quality testing, and expert group discussions.
- [Micronutrient Intervention Modeling Project \(MINIMOD\)](#) – UC Davis; a modeling approach that helps policymakers identify the most cost-effective strategies for addressing micronutrient deficiencies in children and women.
- [Micronutrient survey analyser](#) – WHO; an online tool for performing comprehensive analysis of micronutrient status survey data for all populations aligned with WHO guidelines for assessing micronutrient status of individuals and populations.
- [Micronutrient survey manual and toolkit](#) – CDC, Nutrition International, UNICEF; an online resource to guide micronutrient survey planning, implementation and reporting.
- [Modelling and Mapping Inadequate Micronutrient Intake \(MIMI\)](#) – WFP; the application of novel analytical approaches to model and map micronutrient intake gaps to inform national decision-making on food fortification programs.
- [Monitoring flour fortification to maximize health benefits: a manual for millers, regulators, and programme managers](#) – WHO; a manual that provides guidelines and a framework for monitoring fortification of wheat and maize flour, using WHO/CDC indicators to ensure the population receives safe and adequately fortified products.
- [Optima Nutrition Learning Tool](#) – World Bank; a quantitative tool that provides guidance to governments on how to allocate budgets across nutrition programs.
- [Regulatory governance of large-scale food fortification: A measurement framework](#) – OCED; a comprehensive framework for solid regulatory governance of large-scale food fortification.
- [Regulatory monitoring of national food fortification program guideline](#) – GAIN, Project Healthy Children (PHC), IGN, FFI TechnoServe; a policy guidance document that proposes a standardized systems-based approach for determining compliance to food fortification standards.
- [UNICEF Data: Iodized salt data](#) – UNICEF; a global database on household consumption of iodized salt, which provides country-level trends of household consumption of salt with any iodine.
- [Vitamin and Mineral Nutrition Information System \(VMNIS\)](#)- WHO; an online database that systematically collects and summarizes global data on vitamin and mineral status in populations to track progress toward eliminating micronutrient deficiencies.



- [VitaMin-Premix supplier Index](#) – ATNi; an evaluation of the world's largest fortificant producers, assessing their policies and practices to support effective food fortification.
- [Living Standards Measurement Survey \(LSMS\) microdata library](#) – World Bank; a household survey program aimed at strengthening the availability, quality, relevance, and timeliness of household surveys implemented in low- and middle-income countries, for improved policymaking and better livelihoods.