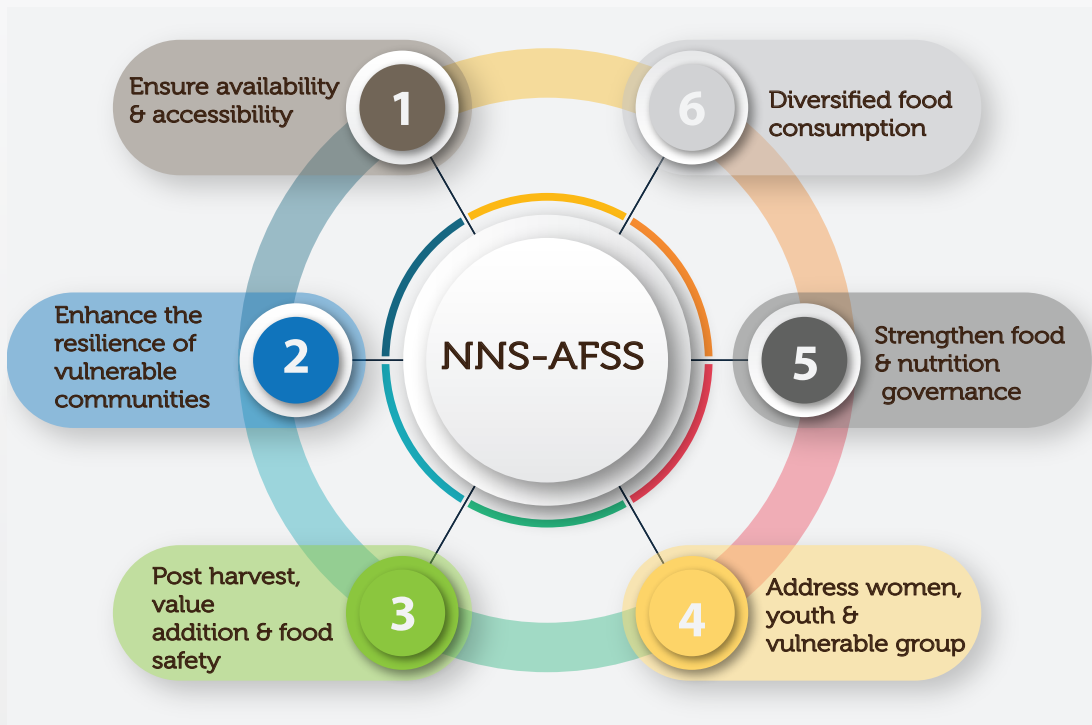




National Nutrition Sensitive Agri-Food Systems Strategy (2024 – 2030)



2024
Addis Ababa

National Nutrition Sensitive Agri-Food Systems

Strategy (2024 – 2030)

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ARI	Agricultural Research Institutes
AISCO	Agricultural Input Supply Corporation
ATI	Agricultural Transformation Institute
BDI	Bio-Diversity Institute
BoA	Bureau of Agriculture
BoE	Bureau of Education
BoLS	Bureau of labor and skill
BoTRI	Bureau of Trade and Regional Integration
BoWE	Bureau of Water and Energy
BoWSA	Bureau of Women and Social Affairs
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
Coops	Cooperatives
CSS	Central Statistical Service
CSOs	Civil society organizations
DPs	Development Partners
DRM	Disaster risk management
EAA	Ethiopian Agriculture Authority
EAEIA	Ethiopian Association of Environmental Impact Assessment
EABC	Ethiopian Agricultural Businesses Corporation
EBDI	Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute
ECAE	Ethiopian Conformity Assessment Enterprise
ECC	Ethiopian Customs Commission
ECTA	Ethiopian Coffee and Tea Authority
ECX	Ethiopia Commodity Market
EDRMC	Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission
EEPA	Ethiopian Environmental Protection Authority
EFDA	Ethiopian Food and Drug Authority
EFD	Ethiopian Forestry Development
EFBPI	Ethiopian food, beverage & Pharmaceutical Institute
EHA	Emergency humanitarian action
EIAR	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Institute
EMI	Ethiopian Management Institute
EIC	Ethiopian Livestock Research Institute
ELRI	Ethiopia's Investment Commission

EWLA	Ethiopian Women Lawyers Association (EWLA)
ESA	Ethiopia Standard Authority
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBDG	Food-based dietary guideline
FCC	Federal Cooperative Commission
FDA	Food and Drug Authority
FNP	Food and Nutrition Policy
FSRP	Food System Resilience Program
FTC	Famer Training Center
GEWE	Gender equality and women's empowerment
HH	Household
HLI	Higher Learning Institution
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPDC	Industrial Parks Development Corporation (IPDC)
LDI	Livestock Development Institute
MFI	Microfinance Institutes
MoCT	Ministry of Construction and Technology
MOTL	Ministry of Transport and Logistics
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Industry
MoLS	Ministry of Labor and skills
MoR	Ministry of Revenue
MoTRI	Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration
MoWSA	Ministry of Women and Social Affairs
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Energy
NBE	National Bank of Ethiopia
NGOs	Non-Government organizations
NNS-AFS	National Nutrition Sensitive Agri-Food Systems Strategy
NS-AFS	Nutrition Sensitive Agri-Food Systems
NVI	National Veterinary Institute
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PS	Private Sectors
PPSE	Plant Protection Society of Ethiopia
RARIs	Regional Agriculture Research Institutes

RED&FS	Rural Economic Development and Food Security
SBCC	Social Behavioral Change Communication
SCI	Save the Children International
SD	Seqota Declaration
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and Medium Size Enterprise
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nation
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WFP	World Food Program

Operational Definitions

Agri-food systems	Agri-food systems are a set of interlinked actions comprised of actors involved in the agriculture sector (from farmers, agribusiness firms, processors, distributors to consumers), the activities that these actors engage in, and the larger enabling environment which includes the policies, standards, and investments that affect sustainable production and market access.
Agro-processing	The sub-sector of the manufacturing that beneficiates primary materials and intermediate goods from agricultural, fisheries and forestry-based sectors and make them usable as food or feed.
Bio-fortified crops	Biofortified crops refer to conventionally bred crops that have been deliberately fortified with higher levels of essential nutrients, such as vitamins, minerals, and other beneficial compounds. The purpose of biofortification is to address and mitigate micronutrient deficiencies, also known as hidden hunger, which is prevalent in many developing countries.
Durable products	are products that could last and store for a long period of time due to their less minimum moisture content, such as cereal and legumes
Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)	Refers to collection of principles to apply for on-farm production and postproduction processes, resulting in safe and healthy food and non-food agricultural products, while taking into account economic, social and environmental sustainability.
Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP)	Refers to a set of guidelines and practices designed to ensure the welfare, health, and productivity of livestock animals. These practices encompass various aspects of animal care, management, and facility design to promote humane treatment, disease prevention, and optimal production outcomes.
Nutrient-dense food	Nutrient-dense foods refer to foods that have a high concentration of essential nutrients relative to their calorie content. These foods are rich in vitamins, minerals, proteins, healthy fats, and other beneficial compounds that are important for human health and well-being.

Nutrition demonstration center	A facility or institution that serves as a hub for promoting and educating individuals and communities on proper nutrition and healthy food preparation and eating practices. It is a dedicated space where various activities and demonstrations related to nutrition and food preparation and processing take place.
Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture	A food-based approach to agricultural development that puts nutritionally rich foods, dietary diversity, and bio fortification at the heart of overcoming malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.
Nutrition-Sensitive Technologies	Innovative tools, techniques, and approaches that are designed to enhance agricultural production and food systems with a specific focus on improving nutrition outcomes.
Perishable products	Agricultural products, which have a shorter shelf-life, if not preserved properly. These include fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, poultry, and dairy products.
Persons with disabilities	A person who has long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder him/her full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.
Postharvest technology users	Any actor/individual that uses at least one technology that can mitigate losses of agricultural produce during harvesting, transportation, storage, processing, packaging, distribution, marketing, and utilization.
Social and behavioral change communication (SBCC)	Refers to a systematic approach that utilizes communication strategies and techniques to influence and promote positive changes in social norms, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors of individuals or communities. It is designed to address specific issues or challenges, such as health behaviors, environmental conservation, gender equality, education, or other social issues.
Value addition	The additions of time, place, and/or form utility to a commodity in order to meet the preferences or tastes of the consumer. Value-added food products are raw or pre-processed commodities whose value has been increased through the addition of ingredients or processes that make them more attractive.
Vulnerable groups	Refer to segments of the population that are more susceptible to experiencing harm, discrimination, or disadvantage due to various factors such as their social, economic, geographic location, or physical circumstances.

Purpose of the Strategy

Ethiopia introduced its National Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture (NSA) Strategy in November 2016 with the vision of unleashing the full potential of the agriculture sector for improving the nutritional status of Ethiopians including mothers and children. The rationale of the strategy was to give guidance on how to integrate nutrition objectives and indicators into the existing agriculture policy and program landscape. The strategy has been in effect at national level for five years (2017-2021). The NSA Strategy has effectively leveraged nutrition into the agriculture sector's agenda. Policies and strategies introduced since 2017 have incorporated bold strategic directions and objectives for integrating nutrition and building the organizational capacity for implementing NSA. After the endorsement of the strategy, nutrition structures at federal and regional levels (offices, directorates, case teams, focal persons, experts) have been created at different levels of the sector. The strategy also helped to boost the production and consumption of nutrient dense food commodities, although not at the required level

During the course of the strategy implementation, many initiatives and programs has been launched such as the national food and nutrition policy and strategy, revised agriculture and rural development policy, the Ethiopia food system transformation roadmap, sectoral ten year plan and other important programs that need the attention of the strategy.

Following these national policy and strategy documents, this Nutrition-Sensitive Agri-food System Strategy (2024–2030) has been revised considering the recommendations from the previous NSA Strategy (2016–2021) and emerging national and international food and nutrition priorities based on evidence in the local context. It clearly outlines sectors leadership and collaborative roles, strategic actions, and key performance indicators.

This strategy document serves as a binding guideline for actors and stakeholders to tackle malnutrition and improve the livelihood of households through boosting production of nutrient dense commodities, improving income generation activities, empowering women and adolescents, fostering collaboration and coordination with accountability among stakeholders and improving economy of the households.

Acknowledgment

The development of the Nutrition-Sensitive Agri-Food Systems Strategy involved the collaboration and contributions of numerous stakeholders who have expertise in agriculture, nutrition, health, education, gender, and social science. We extend our heartfelt appreciation to the technical team members composed of the following organizations and individuals who played a vital role in the development of this strategy and for their invaluable support and expertise: Government organizations (Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Education (MoE), Bahir Dar University, Jimma University, Haramaya University, Hawassa University, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research Institute (EIAR), non-governmental organizations (Save the Children and Alive and Thrive), and United Nations (UN) organizations, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). We would like to express our sincere gratitude to Mrs. Alemtsehay Sergawi, the head of the Food and Nutrition Office under the Ministry of Agriculture, and her team for initiating the preparation of this national strategic document. We extend our gratitude to the core team members, comprising representatives from the Crop Development Lead Executive, Horticulture Development Lead Executive, Livestock and Fishery Development Lead Executive, Food and Nutrition Office, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, Save the Children, FAO, and Ministry of Health (Seqota Declaration representative), for their valuable technical guidance and shaping this strategy throughout the development process. We would also like to acknowledge Save the Children for their exceptional support, both in terms of technical expertise and financial assistance. Lastly, we extend our sincere thanks to all the individuals and organizations who actively participated in the formulation exercise and provided support in various capacities. Your contributions have been instrumental in shaping this strategy and will play a crucial role in advancing the nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems in our country. The Ministry of Agriculture expresses deepest appreciation and gratitude to every one of you for your commitment and dedication to this important endeavor.

Chapter 1. Introduction

Background

Despite multi-sectoral interventions in the country, ensuring food and nutrition security has been a challenge. Every year, about 8 million Ethiopians depend on productive safety net programs (PSNP) for their food baskets; the prevalence of stunting and wasting remains stunningly high at 39% and 11% respectively; more than 19% of women of reproductive age are under-weight; micronutrient deficiencies, such as iron, zinc, vitamin A, vitamin D, folate, and vitamin B12 are common .

The recent active transition in dietary practice has made the nutrition transition evident in the country adding up to the already struggling nutrition security initiatives. Obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease are at their all-time high. Rapidly growing population, rain-fed agriculture which is prone to adverse climatic conditions, widespread environmental degradation, migratory and chronic crop pests, low productivity of the agricultural sector, and limited market access were the underlying causes for food insecurity and malnutrition. Additionally, gender inequality, inadequate infant feeding practices, high childhood and maternal illnesses, poor sanitation and hygiene, and high poverty rates contributed to increased malnutrition¹.

The Ethiopian government is actively seeking investments to improve the socio-economic well-being of its people. To overcome obstacles to development, the government is prioritizing human capital development by focusing on improving nutrition and health. In this regard, the government has implemented a range of policies and programs targeted at early childhood development to leading high-impact national programs directed at improving the food and nutrition security of the country. Addressing the food and nutrition security challenges of the country falls under the domain of the agriculture sector, one of the key sectors in this endeavor. MOA is responsible for finding solutions and implementing strategies to improve the nutritional status of the population. .

Agriculture needs to be nutrition-sensitive to improve nutritious food availability and access and attain global nutrition targets. Nutrition-sensitivity of agricultural

investments maximizes agricultural contribution to nutrition mounting nutrition lenses to the investments. To guide the agriculture sector's strategies and working documents from a nutrition perspective, the MoA has designed and implemented the national nutrition-sensitive agricultural (NNSA) strategy from 2016 to 2021. The strategy has been assessed for its impact and it was found that helped to leveraged nutrition to the agriculture sector. Most of the agriculture policies and strategies initiated since 2016 have integrated nutrition-related strategic objectives and indicators. Nutrition activities are being mainstreamed into the day-to-day activity of the sector than before.

The assessment also highlighted a strong contribution of the late NSA strategy for improved availability and accessibility of nutritious food and strengthening the system-level capacity of the sector⁴. The end-line evaluation made recommendations to be considered in the revised strategy such as : emerging themes (Ethiopia food systems transformation, food and nutrition policy strategy, sector ten plan, food systems resilience program and climate-smart agriculture), evolving problems (obesity and other diet-related NCDs), When the NSA is to be revised, the required resources and detailed implementation plans have to be developed, by specifying the contributions from the agricultural sector and partners. Variability in terms of agro-ecologies, farming systems, and other regional differences should be considered during the revision of the NSA strategy. A separate and adequate budget should be allocated by the MOA to implement nutrition interventions and support coordination efforts. Additional resources should also be mobilized by development partners

The Nutrition-Sensitive Agri-food Systems Strategy (2024–2030) has been developed considering the recommendations from the previous NSA Strategy (2016–2021) and emerging national and international nutrition priorities based on evidence in the local context.

1.1. Policy and strategy analysis of Nutrition in the agri-food systems

Ensuring the food and nutrition security of the country is a top priority of the Ethiopian government. Ethiopia stands out as one of the countries with robust policies and strategies aimed at improving food and nutrition security. It has actively participated in international initiatives and commitments to address local and global challenges. In this regard, line ministries with the mandate to address food and nutrition security

have created sound policy and strategy frameworks for actors to transform the food system and tackle malnutrition.

The NSA strategy (2016-2021) of the country has effectively leveraged nutrition into the agriculture sector's agenda. Policies and strategies introduced since 2017 have incorporated bold strategic directions and objectives for integrating nutrition and building the organizational capacity for implementing the NSA. The revised Agriculture and Rural Development Policy (2021) provided strategic directions for mainstreaming nutrition, reducing food and nutrient loss, assuring food safety, and establishing enabling institutional structure and coordination. The MoA's ten-year Perspective Plan (2020) recognized that beyond productivity, the agriculture sector must work towards advancing production and dietary diversity both in agrarian and pastoral settings. The Horticulture Policy (2021), Horticulture Roadmap (2021), and Agricultural Extension Strategy (2017) also considered the same.

The GoE has expressed its dedication to food and nutrition security through the implementation of both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions, as stated in the National Food and Nutrition Policy (FNP) (2018) and Food and Nutrition Strategy (FNS) (2021). The FNP focuses on ensuring the availability, accessibility, and utilization of diverse, safe, and nutritious food, as well as improving food safety and quality throughout the entire food supply chain. Additionally, it aims to address post-harvest losses and establish effective food and nutrition governance. The Seqota Declaration (SD), initiated in 2015, aims to eradicate all forms of malnutrition in children under the age of 2 by 2030.

Ethiopia is fully committed to achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). In alignment with the UN Food Systems initiative, the GoE launched the Ethiopian Food Systems transformation agenda to define Ethiopia's vision and pathway for national food systems transformation. It has recently published EFS Transformation Vision 2030.

The plan emphasizes the integration of nutrition into the agriculture sector, establishment of structure, fulfillment of standard meal frequency, highlighting the importance of promoting production diversity and enhancing nutrition literacy. Ambitious production targets for crops, such as fruits and vegetables, are outlined in

the plan. The MoA's ten-year Strategic Plan (2020-2030) focuses on promoting the commercialization of farming practices both in the medium and small-scale producers. Additionally, the Livestock Master Plan (2015-2020) outlines investment priorities for poultry development, as well as increasing milk, red meat, and feed production. The Agricultural Growth Project (AGP) was introduced to realize the national vision of becoming a lower-middle-income country by 2025. The program implemented in two phases had the goal of increasing agricultural productivity and commercialization of key crop and livestock products in selected woredas of the country. Responding to the calls to improve the availability, accessibility, and utilization of nutritious foods, the second phase had a household dietary diversification objective.

The NS AFS enters the realm of rich food and nutrition policy with a strong alignment with existing strategies. Ensuring its successful implementation requires strong leadership from all relevant ministries and private sector to foster collaboration and achieve meaningful results. The Nutrition-Sensitive Agri-Food System Strategy is a crucial addition to the country's and sectors' working documents, providing a comprehensive and focused strategic direction to help achieve the country commitment to the SDG plan.

Chapter 2. Scope, Rationale, Theory of Change and Guiding Principles

2.1. Scope

National Nutrition Sensitive Agri-Food Systems Strategy (NS-AFSS) designed for MoA at all levels and its affiliated institutions, collaborating line ministries, academia, civil society organizations (CSOs), and private sectors. This strategy will serve as a guiding document for the next seven years (2024–2030).

2.2. Rationale

The National Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Strategy (NNSAS; 2017-2021) has been updated and revised to align with the current national priorities and address identified gaps through the NNSAS end-term evaluation. The national priorities include Food and Nutrition Policy (2018), Food and Nutrition Strategy (2021), the Ministry of Agriculture Ten-year Perspective Plan, the Seqota Declaration Program, the Ethiopian Food Systems Roadmap, and 'Yelemat Turufat'.

The current National Nutrition Sensitive Agri-Food Systems Strategy (NS-AFSS; 2024-2030) provides guidance to the agriculture sector on addressing national and international priorities in agri-food systems and nutrition. It focuses on enhancing food and nutrition governance and institutional arrangements, addressing programming and investment needs, establishing monitoring and evaluation systems, and ensuring accountability at all levels. The strategy incorporates emerging demands, such as food safety and quality, postharvest management, climate-smart agriculture, urban agriculture, social inclusion, and livelihood improvement.

2.3. Theory of Change

The Theory of Change (ToC) for Nutrition-Sensitive Agri-food Systems provides a logical framework to understand how the system can lead to improved food and nutrition security as the ultimate impact. The ToC highlights the interconnectedness and progression of various elements within the system. The desired outcomes of the system include improved access to diverse, safe, and nutritious food, improved resilience of vulnerable communities, reduced nutrient-dense food loss and waste, increased consumption of diversified nutritious food, improved capacity of the agriculture sector and empowerment of women.

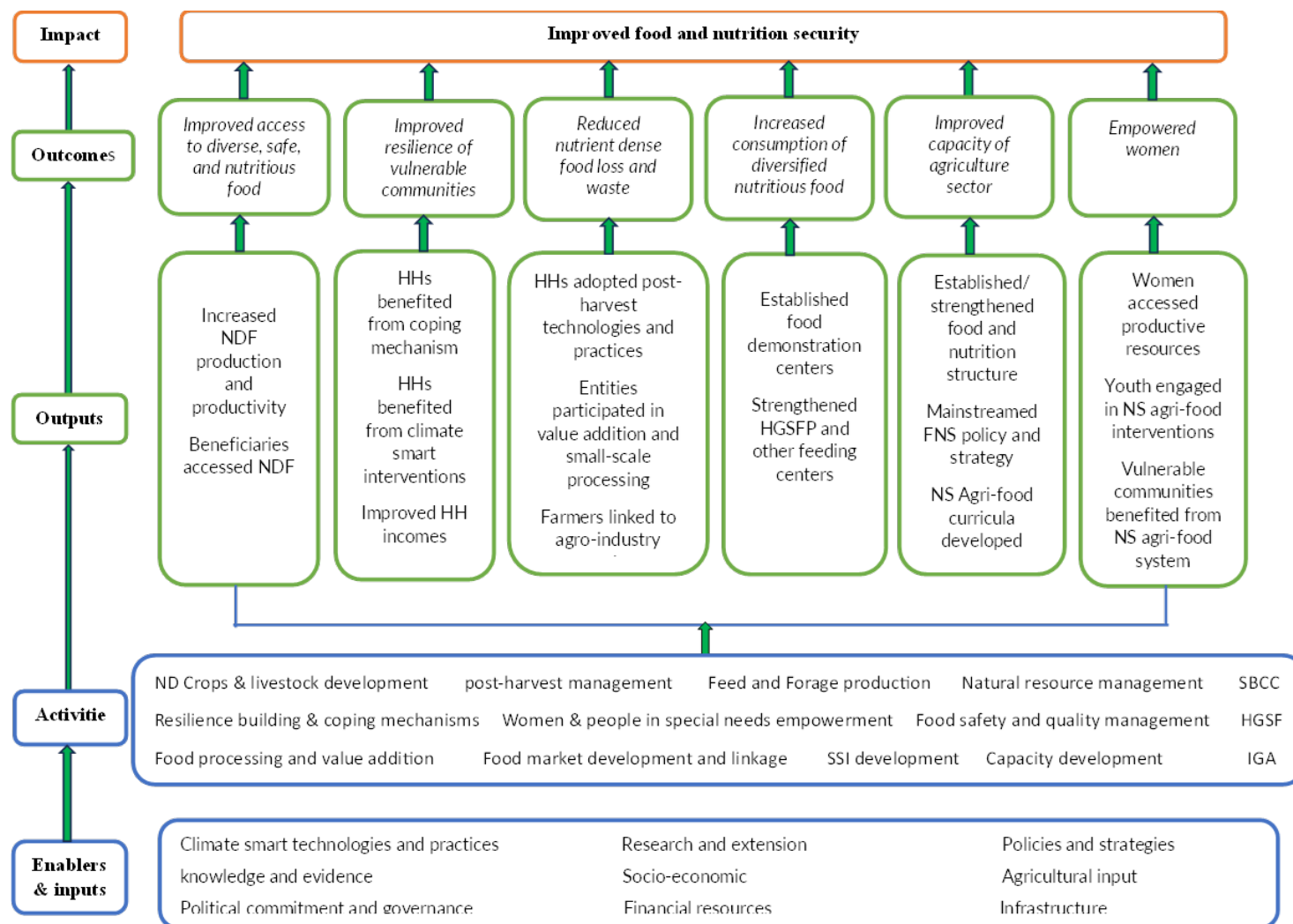
To achieve these outcomes, the ToC identifies a range of outputs. These outputs encompass increased production and productivity of nutrient-dense food, ensuring beneficiaries can access this food, providing households with coping mechanisms and climate-smart interventions, improving household incomes, promoting the adoption of post-harvest technologies and practices, involving entities in value addition and small-scale processing, linking farmers to agro-industry parks, establishing food demonstration centers, strengthening Home-Grown School Feeding Programs (HGSFP) and other feeding centers, developing and strengthening food and nutrition structures, mainstreaming food and nutrition policies and strategies, developing nutrition-sensitive Agri-food curricula, facilitating women's access to productive resources, engaging youth in nutrition-sensitive Agri-food interventions, and ensuring vulnerable communities benefit from the system.

The activities within the nutrition-sensitive Agri-food systems that contribute to these outputs include the development of nutrient-dense crops and livestock, effective post-harvest management, production of feed and forage, sustainable natural resource management, social and behavior change communication, resilience building and coping mechanisms, empowerment of women and individuals with special needs, food safety and quality management, and implementation of Home-Grown School Feeding programs.

To enable and support the successful implementation of these activities, the ToC identifies various enablers and inputs. These include the utilization of climate-smart technologies and practices, conducting research and extension activities, implementing relevant policies and strategies, utilizing knowledge and evidence, considering socio-economic factors, providing necessary agricultural inputs, ensuring political commitment and governance, allocating financial resources, and establishing the required infrastructure.

Overall, the ToC provides a structured representation of the logical flow from enablers and inputs to activities, outputs, outcomes, and ultimately the impact of improved food and nutrition security in Nutrition-Sensitive Agri-food Systems. It demonstrates how different components of the system are interconnected and contribute to achieving the desired impact.

National Nutrition Sensitive Agri-Food Systems Theory of Change



2.4. Guiding Principles

The following are the key guiding principles of the NS-AFSS:

- Participatory approach and community centered
- Food based approach
- Need and evidence-based program planning and implementation
- Sense of ownership
- Inclusiveness (women, children, youth, and people's with special needs)
- Innovative and indigenous knowledge-based
- Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration and coordination
- Transparency and accountability
- Building competency-based capacity of front-line service providers
- Environmental friendliness and sustainability

Chapter 3. Goal and strategic objectives

3.1. Goal

The overall goal of the NS-AFSS is to contribute to the improvement of food and nutrition security of all Ethiopians through improving the availability, accessibility, affordability, and quality of food, while promoting the consumption of diverse, safe, and nutritious foods at all times.

3.2. Strategic Objectives

The NS-AFSS has the following six strategic objectives (SOs):

SO 1: Ensure the availability and accessibility of diverse, safe, and nutritious food

SO 2: Enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities in agrarian, agro-pastoral, and pastoral settings

SO 3: Enhance post-harvest technology, value-addition, quality, and safety management of food and feed

SO 4: Enhance the consumption of diversified, nutritious, safe, and healthy diet

SO 5: Establish and strengthen food and nutrition organizational structure and implementation capacity in the agriculture sector and its affiliate organizations

SO 6: Ensure empowerment and engagement of women, youth and peoples with special need in the nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems

3.2.1. SO 1: Ensure the availability and accessibility of diverse, safe, and nutritious food

Outcome indicator: *Number of households who have access to diverse, safe, and nutritious food (million)*

Ethiopia is a country with a large population and significant food and nutrition insecurity challenges¹. The prevalence of severe malnutrition and chronic malnutrition is high, particularly among women and children under five years of age¹. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach to improve access to nutrient-rich food crops and animal production through agro-ecology-based diversified, sustainable, and climate-smart agriculture.

The production and productivity of safe and nutritious foods can be significantly enhanced through the adoption of improved agricultural technologies and practices². Promoting nutrient-dense production in commercial farming, urban, peri-urban, and homestead agriculture, and the production of underutilized and nutritious indigenous foods can enhance access to nutritious food, improve dietary diversity, and ultimately address malnutrition and food insecurity³. These efforts play a vital role in addressing malnutrition and ensuring the overall well-being of the population.

Strategic Initiative 1: Enhance production and productivity of nutrient-rich food crops

Output indicator 1: *Volume of increment of nutrient-rich food crop production (tons)*

Output indicator 2: *Number of beneficiaries increased nutrient-dense crop production (in million)*

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Production of diversified nutrient-dense food	% of production increment (ton)	2.4 million	35 % increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: ARI, EAA, ECC, HLI, DP, ATI
	# of diversified nutrient dense crops	8	12	
	Nutrient dense crop types and productivity (q/ha), Haricot bean (17.4), Soybean (24), Mung bean (10.2), cow pea (24.4), QPM (42), OFSP (228.3), Leafy vegetables (50.56) & Fruit (82.7), High Fe chickpea, High Fe & Zn Potato, High Zn Rice, Pigeon pea)	Refer KPI	10% increment	
Develop and promote the production of bio-fortified crops	# of bio-fortified crops promoted (QPM, OFSP, Fe & Zn Haricot bean, Fe & Zn Chickpea)	4	4	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EAA, ECC, HLI, DP, ATI
	# of bio-fortified crops developed (Fe & Zn Potato & Zn Rice, Soybean & Mung bean)	4	4	
	% Increase in the areas of bio-fortified crops	74,416.3 hectare)	35 % increment	

Improve production and productivity of bio fortified staple food crops through promotion and demonstration	Increment in yield of bio-fortified staple food crops in quintals	7,552,822	10 % increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EAA, ECC, HLI, DP, ATI
	# of demonstrations conducted at HH level	50,000	100%	
Promote the production of nutrient-dense crops using improved irrigation technologies	# of nutrient-dense crops promoted using irrigation	8	12	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EAA, ECC, HLI, DP, ATI, MILL
	% Increase in irrigated areas covered with nutrient-dense crops from the baseline	38,069	5% increment	
	# of irrigation technologies demonstrated to produce nutrient-dense crops (Motor pump, Solar pump, drip, & Sprinkler, Pivot & rain gun sprinkler)	4	6	
Promote integrated pest management (IPM) and good agricultural practice (GAP) in nutrient-dense crops production	# of GAP & IPM production documents updated (Haricot bean, soybean, mung bean, chickpea, cowpea, quinoa) and prepared (OFSP, Leafy vegetable, & fruits)	9	10	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EAA, ECC, HLI, DP
	# of beneficiaries of GAPs & IPM introduced	578,165	70% increment	

Establish/ strengthen horticultural nursery and demonstration sites	# of horticulture nursery sites established	200	300	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EAA, ECC, HLI, DP, ATI
	# of demonstration sites established	200	300	
Support Establishment/ strengthen crop biotechnology/ tissue culture centers for nutrient-dense crops	# of biotechnology centers established	15	20	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EAA, ECC, HLI, DP
	# of biotechnology centers strengthened	8	8	
	# of tissue culture centers strengthened	11	11	
Promote integrated soil fertility management practices for enhanced productivity of nutrient-dense crops	# of beneficiaries	NA	9.5 million	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EAA, HLI, DP
Promote organic fertilizers utilization culture in the crop farming systems	Area coverage in organic fertilizer	106,751	21% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EAA, ECC, HLI, DP

Build the capacity of farmers/pastoralist training centers to promote and disseminate improved nutrient-dense crops technologies	# of FTC/PTC capacitated	13,267	50% FTC capacitated	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, ECC, HLI, DP
	# of farmers/pastoralists adopt technologies	17.5 million	21% increment	

Strategic Initiative 2: Enhance livestock and fishery production and productivity

Output indicator 1 Yield increment of animal products in (tons/liters/numbers)

Output indicator 2: Yield increment in feed/forage in million tons

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Promote high-yielding and nutritious forage varieties	# of high yielding nutritious forage varieties	5	9	Lead: MoA Collaborating: HLI, LDI, ILRI, VDFCA, EIAR, EAFIA, DP
	Forage yield ton/ha	6	8	
Promote feed processing machineries utilization and introduce feed treatment practices at the household & community level	# of feed processing machineries introduced	3	5	Lead: MoA Collaborating: HLI, LDI, ILRI, VDFCA, EIAR, EAFIA, DP
	# of feed treatment practices demonstrated at FTC/PTC	48	96	

Support and promote the production and utilization of concentrate feeds by farmers, cooperatives, private sector	Concentrate feed produced in tons	61,416	30% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: HLI, LDI, ILRI, VDFCA, EIAR, EAFIA, DP
	# of concentrate feed processors supported	81	15% increment	
Strengthen the production and productivity of animal and animal products (dairy, beef, small ruminants, poultry, fish etc.)	Eggs produced in numbers	2.9 billion	3.5 billion	Lead: MoA Collaborating: HLI, LDI, ILRI, VDFCA, EIAR, EAFIA, DP, EIC, NVI, ECC, MoI, MoTRI, ELAA
	Red meat in tons	607,000	1 billion	
	Poultry meat in tons	112,000	114,000	
	Milk produced in liters	8.6 billion	10 billions	
Promote/support private sector extension / advisory services on animal production, health & breeding	Fish produced in tons	100,000 ton	110,000 ton	
	# of private sectors supported	NA	1,350	Lead: MoA Collaborating: HLI, LDI, ILRI, VDFCA, EIAR, EAFIA, DP
	# of farmers supported	NA	35,000	
Promote the capacity of animal health facilities	# of health facilities capacitated (two each region)	NA	26	Lead: MoA Collaborating: HLI, LDI, ILRI, VDFCA, EIAR, EAFIA, DP
Support animal health care, veterinary, and extension services	% of household's access veterinary extension services	18.67 million	21% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: VDFCA, NVI, DP
Promote good animal husbandry practices (GAHP)	% of households practiced GAHP	3.7 million	20% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: HLI, LDI, ILRI, VDFCA, EIAR, DP

Promote/strengthen the private sector engagement in red meat, poultry, dairy, and fish production, processing, marketing, and distribution	# of private sectors engaged in livestock production	NA	15% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: HLI, LDI, ILRI, VDFCA, EIAR, EAFIA,
	% of private sectors engaged in livestock product marketing	NA	15 % increment	
	% of private sectors engaged in livestock product processing	NA	5 % increment	
Support community-initiated aquaculture and fishery in small and large reservoirs and rivers	# of beneficiaries supported	1 million	1.2 million	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIC, DP, Coop, RI, MoW, ISA, EAL, MoR,
	# of inputs provided for aquaculture and fishery	NA	1.2 million	
	# of ponds utilized	NA	1200	
	# of lakes utilized	20	20	
	# of rivers and reservoirs utilized	25	25	

Strategic Initiative 3: Enhance agro-ecology-based sustainable and climate-smart agriculture

Output indicator 1: % increment in agro-ecology-based crop cultivation

Output indicator 2: Proportion of climate-smart agricultural practices introduced

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Promote cultivation of agro-ecology-based nutrient-dense crops and forage in hectare	Area covered by nutrient-dense crops	744,416.3	15% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating:
	Area covered by forage production (million)	NA	1.5	EIAR, ECC, HLI, DP
Promote sustainable farmland, wetland, and buffer zone management practices for nutrient-dense crops	# of management practices promoted (farmland, wetland, buffer zone, agro-forestry & dry land farming)	1	5	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, ECC, HLI, DP
Capacitate and use technologies for natural resource management	# of technologies implemented/ utilized (soil & water conservation, agro-forestry practice, range land management, wetland & buffer zone)	3	5	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, ECC, HLI, DP
Protect & use natural resources to produce vegetables, fruits, and feed, and fodder through improved management practices	Hectare of land protected	13,267	15% increase	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, ECC, HLI, DP

Promote cut and carry practices and protection of pastureland	# of HH apply cut & carry practices	398,932	20% increase	Lead: MoA Collaborating: VDFCA, EIAR, DP
Promote agroforestry, area closure, and integration of bee-keeping and multi-purpose tree species planting	land used for agro-forestry in hectares	135,042	20% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI, DP
	# of HHs/youths engaged in beekeeping	33,071	22% increment	
	# of multi-purpose tree species planted	63.11 million	15 % increment	
Promote one water point and fruit trees for each household	# of water points developed	1.5 million	Increase by 60 %	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI, DP
	# of fruit trees planted	63.11 million	10 % increment	

Strategic Initiative 4: Encourage nutrient-dense commercial farming

Output indicator: Proportion of nutrient-dense crops and forage production from commercial farming

Core activities)	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Intensify/encourage commercial farms to produce nutrient-dense food and forage	# of commercial farmers engaged in nutrient-dense food production	50	100	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, ECC, HLI, DP, ILRI, Private sector
	# of commercial farmers engaged in forage production	10	20	
	Amount of nutrient-dense food produced in tons by commercial farms	377,641	35 % increase	
	Amount of forage produced in tons by commercial farmers	10	100 % increase	
Link commercial farmers with seed producer companies/ enterprises to improve access to new nutrient-dense varieties/ improve breeds	# of commercial farmers linked with seed producer companies.	10	100%	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, ECC, HLI, DP, ILRI, Private sector
	# of commercial farmers accessed to new nutrient-dense varieties	10	20	
	# of commercial farmers accessed to improve breeds	40	80	

Capacitate commercial farmers in nutrition-sensitive agriculture	# of commercial farmers capacitated	50	100	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EIC, ECC, HLI, DP
Encourage commercial farms in the production of nutrient-dense seed / improved breed production	# of commercial farms engaged in nutrient-dense production of seed	30	60	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EIC, ECC, HLI, DP,
	# of commercial farms engaged in production of breeds	20	40	ILRI, Private sector
Encourage contract farming in the production of nutrient-dense seed/ improved breed production	Land cultivated in hectares by contract farming to produce nutrient-dense seed	37,220 hectares	60% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EIC, ECC, HLI, DP,
	Land cultivated in hectares by contract farming to produce animal breeds	NA	40	ILRI, Private sector
Promote improved cropping system in commercial farms	# of demonstrations conducted	36	100%	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI, DP
Encourage commercial farms to employ food and nutrition professionals	# of commercial farms recruited nutrition professionals	3	300%	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EIC, DP
	# of nutrition professionals employed by commercial farms,	3	15	
Provide crop & animal insurance services nationally	# of insurance companies engaged in agri-food products insurance services.	2	20	Lead: MoA

Provide access to finance for the agribusiness sector	# of agri-business sectors accessed to the finance	10	14	Lead: MoA
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Strategic Initiative 5: Promote urban, peri-urban, and homestead agriculture production

Output indicator: Proportion of HH engaged in urban, peri-urban and homestead agriculture practices

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline	2030 target	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Produce improved poultry and poultry products at the household level	# of HH engaged in poultry production	0.5million	20% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: HLI, ILRI, EIAR, EAFIA, DP, City Administration
	Poultry meat produced in tons	11,200	25% increment	
	Eggs produced in number	290 million	40% increment	
Provide support for intensive rearing of small ruminants, dairy, apiculture, and aquaculture activities	# of HHs supported	150000	40% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: HLI, ILRI, EIAR, EAFIA, DP
Promote improved horticultural gardening including mushrooms and vertical farming in urban areas	# of HHs benefited	200,000	100%	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI, DP
Introduce/strengthen greenhouse technologies	# of greenhouse technologies introduced (plastic tunnels)	255	35%	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI, DP

Strategic Initiative 6: Promote the production of nutritious underutilized indigenous foods

Output indicator: Yield increment of under-utilized and nutritious indigenous foods in million tons

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Assess and promote edible plant and animal sources as a nutritious food	# of edible plants and animal spp. Identified	15	25	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI, DP
Promote the production and utilization of neglected and underutilized plant/animal source foods	# of neglected and under-utilized plant/ animal source foods promoted	15	25	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI, DP
	Yield increment of nutritious and under-utilized foods in million tons	1.5	20% increment	
Develop production package for underutilized and neglected foods	# of production packages developed	1	10	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI, DP

Strategic Initiative 7: Strengthen research & extensions to ensure the accessibility of technologies and practices for healthy and nutritious foods

Output indicator 1: Number of research institutes capacitated

Output indicator 2: Number of research outputs & innovation technologies introduced

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Develop and promote food and nutrition sensitive agriculture technologies	# of technologies released and promoted (pulse, oil, cereals, vegetables, fruits, root & tuber, poultry, fishery & dairy)	9	7	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI
Capacitate agricultural research institutes with facilities and human resources	# of food and nutrition-related research institutes capacitated	1	7	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI
Conduct nutrition-sensitive research in the agricultural research institute	# of research institutes engaged	10	15	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI
Foster linkage of research institutes with out-growers' for nutrient-dense seed multiplication	# of out growers' schemes linked with research	2	5	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EIC, ECC, HLI

Support and promote environmentally friendly improved agricultural technologies	Types of environmentally friendly improved agricultural technologies promoted (solar energy, biogas, grid energy sources & wind energy)	3	4	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI, Ethiopia Electric corporation
Strengthen animal breed improvement research (dairy, beef, small ruminant, poultry, fish and apiculture, etc.,)	# of animal breed improvement program strengthened (dairy, small & large ruminant fishery & poultry)	3	5	Lead: MoA Collaborating: ELRI, LDI, HLI, DP, ILRI

Strategic Initiative 8: Strengthen agricultural inputs and services for nutrition-sensitive agriculture

Output indicator1: Proportion of increment in input supplied

Output indicator 2: % increment of input use by beneficiaries'

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Support mass production and distribution of improved fruits & vegetable seeds/ planting materials	Kilogram of seeds produced (vegetables)	10000	100% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI, DP
	# of planting materials distributed (seedlings) in millions	1	100% increment	
	# of planting materials distributed (cuttings) in millions	5	100% increment	
	# of beneficiaries in millions	1	2	
Establish / strengthen farmers' groups and cooperatives in the production and distribution of improved seed and bio-fortified seed	Improved seeds produced in quintals produced and distributed (QPM, yellow maize & Pulses)	33,374	200% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EAA, HLI, ECC, EABC
	# of farmers' groups/ cooperatives engaged in production and distribution	40	100% increment	
	# of beneficiaries in million	0.4	100% increment	
Train youth groups on the rental and maintenance of agricultural machinery	# of youth groups trained	NA	120	Lead: MoA Collaborating: ECC, EIC, MoWSA, EABC,
	# of youth engaged in rental and maintenance (20 youth per group)	NA	2400	

Training on mass production and distribution of improved animal breeds	# of producers trained	30	50	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, ELRI, DP,
Enhance market linkages for agriculture input supply	# of market linkages created	30	100% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: ECC, EIC, DP, MoTRI, AISCO
Support/establish youth and women groups to engage in agricultural input supply and services	# of youth & women groups supported / established	210	100% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: ECC, MoWSA, DP, EABC
Promote small-scale improved agricultural machinery	# of small-scale improved agriculture machinery promoted (thresher, planter, harvester, processors, chopper, etc.)	60	100% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, CC, ECC, EABC
Strengthen the agricultural machinery lease scheme	# of machineries provided through lease scheme	NA	2,450	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EMoR, ECC, EABC
Establish/strengthen an input supply multi-stakeholder platform	# Stakeholders Platforms established/strengthened	12	12	Lead: MoA Collaborating: DP

Establish/ strengthen one- stop shop for agri-inputs & service	# of one-stop shop established/strengthened	300	50% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: ATI, DP, Producers Associations
Promote the private sector in the provision of inputs for fish production	# of private sectors engaged in fishery inputs supply	10	100% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: DP, Producers Associations
Link agricultural input suppliers with nutrient dense crop producers	# of supplier & farmers linked	39	100% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, ECC, HLI

3.2.2. SO 2: Enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities in agrarian, agro-pastoral, and pastoral settings

Outcome indicator 1: % of vulnerable HHs improved their resilience

Outcome indicator 2: % of HHs diversified their livelihood options

Enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities in agrarian, agro-pastoral, and pastoral settings is vital for ensuring food and nutrition security in Ethiopia. These communities are vulnerable to various challenges, including climate change, natural disasters, and limited access to services and infrastructure⁴. Through implementing targeted strategies and interventions, their resilience can be strengthened to enable them better cope with shocks and stresses. These efforts enhance access to nutritious foods, improving dietary diversity, and ultimately addressing food insecurity and malnutrition⁵.

Strengthening the resilience of agricultural production systems requires strategic risk management, implementing efficient water management, applying soil conservation measures, making appropriate crop selection and management, adopting agroforestry systems, and practicing climate-smart agriculture⁶.

acuity building, knowledge-sharing, and integrating indigenous knowledge contribute to effective risk management⁷. Fostering social capital and strengthening local institutions, including farmer cooperatives and community-based organizations, are essential tools for effective risk management⁸. Additionally, enhancing early warning systems, crop and livestock insurance programs, livelihood diversification, and social protection programs plays a significant role in enhancing community resilience¹².

4 FAO 2013 Supporting Communities in Building Resilience through Agro pastoral Field Schools

5 Daniel et al. 2023 Pastoralists' and agro-pastoralists livelihood resilience to climate change-induced risks in the Borana zone, south Ethiopia: Using resilience index measurement approach

6 Patle, G. T., Kumar, M., & Khanna, M. (2020). Climate-smart water technologies for sustainable agriculture: a review. *Journal of Water and Climate Change*, 11(4), 1455-]

7 World Bank. (2018). Strengthening Agricultural Extension Services: An Overview of World Bank Support. Retrieved from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/agriculture/brief/strengthening-agricultural-extension-services>

8 Esther Carmen et.al 2022 Building Community Resilience in Context of climate change: The Role of Social Capital

Strategic Initiative 1: Strengthen risk management in agricultural production for vulnerable communities

Output indicator: Number of community members reduced the agricultural risks

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Strengthen/ establish food reserves and community fodder banks and seed banks	# of food reserve banks established/ strengthened	12	24	Lead: MoA Collaborating: ILRI, EIAR, HLI, DP, EDRMC
	# of fodder reserve banks established/ strengthened	6	200 % increment	
Promote production diversification	# of different types of crops grown	6	10	Lead: MoA Collaborating: ILRI, EIAR, HLI, DP
	# of livestock species raised	4	6	
Promote the rangeland restoration practices	# of rangeland restoration practices promoted	6	6	Lead: MoA Collaborating: ILRI, EIAR, HLI, DP, EDRMC,
	Rangelands restored in Hectares	NA	2000	
Restocking of livestock for the vulnerable group	# of livestock restocked in million	NA	2.5	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EDRMC
	# of HHs benefited	NA	1.2	
Support the provision of animal health and veterinary services	# of HHs benefited in million	1.8	100% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: VDFCA, NVI, ILRI, DP

Enhance the rural credit and insurance system for resilience building	# of HHs benefited from crop and livestock insurance in million	NA	2	Lead: MoA Collaborating: DP, Insurance and financial institutions, NBE, CC, MFI, Coops
	# of insurance companies engaged in crop and livestock insurances	2	10	
	# of financial institutions engaged in provision of credit	9	18	
Conduct nutrition education for vulnerable communities	# of HHs received nutrition education	NA	2.4 million	Lead: MoA Collaborating: HLI, EIAR, EDRMC
Promote a nutrition-sensitive intervention in the productive and social safety net programs	# of HHs trained on nutrition-sensitive social safety net programs	200	1400	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EDRMC, MoWSA, DP
	# of HHs afford to purchase input	200	12000	

Strategic Initiative 2: Build resilience of communities through climate-smart nutritive sensitive agri-food systems

Output indicator: Proportion of beneficiaries-built resilience through climate-smart nutrition sensitive agri-food systems

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Strengthen / establish small-scale irrigation for year-round nutrition-sensitive food & forage production	# small scale irrigation schemes developed/ strengthen for food and feed production	24	Increase in 100%	Lead: MoA Collaborating: DP
Promoting agroforestry practices, GAP, water management practices, improving livestock management practices, & the use of renewable energy sources	# of agro-forestry practices promoted (Silvo pastoral, Wind break, riparian forest, multipurpose trees and dry-land afforestation)	3	5	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EFD, EEPA, MoWE
	# of water management practices promoted (hand dug wells, water harvesting, water spreading weirs, borehole and river diversion)	3	5	
	# of improved livestock management practices promoted (crop-livestock integration, good animal husbandry, feeding, housing and health)	4	4	
	# of renewable energy sources promoted (solar, wind, geothermal and biogas)	1	4	

Promote improved productivity of indigenous livestock and fish species	# of indigenous livestock improved breeds promoted (Borena, Afar, Somali Black head, Sheko)	5	8	Lead: MoA Collaborating: LDI, EIAR, ILRI, HLI, DP
	# of fish spp. promoted	3	4	
Promote access to one water point at the household level	# of HH accessed water points	NA	300,000	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI
Promote water and soil conservation practices/ conservation agriculture	# of water and soil conservation practices promoted	3	5	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI, EEA
Promote the conservation of local livestock breeds and crop landrace	# of local livestock breeds conserved	3	5	Lead: MoA Collaborating: ILRI, EIAR, HLI, LDI, DP
Introduce varieties resistant to moisture stress	# of moisture stress resistance crop varieties introduced	75	150	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, EAA, ECC, ESE

Strategic Initiative 3: Integrate indigenous knowledge with modern agricultural practices

Output indicator: Proportion of indigenous knowledge Integrated with modern agricultural practices

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Capitalize and modernize indigenous knowledge as a means of nutrition-sensitive resilience building	# of indigenous knowledges promoted (milk processing, meat processing indigenous fruit, indigenous food preparation)	4	4	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI, EDRMC, DP,
	# of indigenous knowledges integrated with modern knowledge	4	4	
Promote and utilize agro-ecological biodiversity as a source of sustainable diversified food	# of agroforestry practices implemented	3	5	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, BDI, DP
	# of indigenous crop varieties utilized	6	10	
Identification and promotion of best indigenous knowledge practices in nutritious food production	# of best practices identified, compiled and disseminated	6	18	Lead: MoA Collaborating: Medias, MoH, EHA
	# of indigenous foods promoted	6	18	
Promote and integrate indigenous food & food recipe	# of indigenous food recipe integrated	24	38	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI, Medias, EHA
	# of indigenous private food processors supported	NA	180	

Strategic Initiative 4: Strengthen income-generating activities for livelihood improvement

Output indicator 1: Number of alternative income-generating activities promoted

Output indicator 2: Number of vulnerable beneficiaries improved their livelihood (million)

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Promote job creation programs for vulnerable groups	# of vulnerable beneficiaries benefited from job creation programs in million	2.4	20% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: MoLS EDRMC, MoWSA, Urban municipality, DP
Promote the production of high-value crops and multi-purpose trees to the vulnerable household	# vulnerable HHs benefited in million	2.1	25% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI, MoLS, EFD, DP
Facilitate improved livestock-based income generating activities to the vulnerable at the household	# of vulnerable HHs benefited in million	1.2	25 % increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: MoLS, EDRMC
Promote on and off-farm businesses for vulnerable groups	# of vulnerable beneficiaries engaged in on and off-farm businesses (million)	1.2	40% increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: MoLS, MoWSA

Promote simple and effective transportation trailers (animal-drawn wheel systems and small power tractors)	# of technologies promoted	2	5	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, MoLS, DP
Promote NSA in Livelihood improvement programs for the vulnerable community	# vulnerable HHs benefited in million	6000	1.2	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EDRMC, MoWSA, Urban Municipality DP, MoLS
	# of livelihood programs implemented NSA	1	4	
Establish/ strengthen improved seed and/ seedling multiplication nursery site	# of nursery sites established/ strengthened	6	60	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, HLI, DP

Strategic Initiative 5: Improve coping mechanisms for shocks & climate changes

Output indicator 1: # of coping mechanisms introduced

Output indicator 2: # of beneficiaries supported

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Promote Destocking of livestock during drought /shocks	# of livestock destocked	NA	10 % increment	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EDRMC, ILRI, EIAR

Strengthen social cohesiveness and networking	# of traditional networking strengthened (Busa Gonofa, Dagu, Zeka etc.)	15	15	Lead: MoA Collaborating: MoWSA, HLI, ECC, EDRMC
Introduce new production practices and improve input supplies	# of production practices with input supplies introduced (multipurpose tree, agroforestry, intercropping)	3	6	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, DP
	# of beneficiaries benefited	215,258	513,133	
Establish agricultural market information systems for mitigation and resilience	# of agricultural market information systems established	NA	6	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EMI, ECX, EDRMC, ATI, MoTRI
Strengthen early warning system for mitigation and resilience	# early warning information systems strengthened	6	6	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EMI, EDRMC, DP
Capacitate venerable communities with knowledge and skills to cope shocks	# of HHs trained in million	NA	1.8	Lead: MoA Collaborating: EDRMC, EEA, HLI, EIAR, DP

3.2.3. SO 3: Enhance post-harvest technology, value-addition, quality, and Safety management of food and feed

Outcome indicator: % decrease in nutrient dense post-harvest food loss

Agricultural commodities are susceptible to huge postharvest losses starting from the field to consumption. Postharvest losses are exceptionally high in developing countries due to inadequate harvesting, handling, processing, and storage techniques and practices⁹. In Ethiopia, the extent of postharvest loss in grains is 20-30%, in horticultural products 30-50%, in milk 30%, and in meat 40%. This has become the priority of governments agenda as a pathway for addressing food security, food and feed safety, poverty, and nutrition challenges¹⁰. The critical points where significant losses occur should be addressed with proven technologies, considering the objectives of the various food system actors.

Value-addition and small-scale agro-processing plays an important role in the food systems by providing smallholder farmers and pastoralist with opportunities to add values to their products and create jobs, particular for women and youth. This might be supported by using rural electrification and renewable energy.

Food safety and quality is crucial in the food value-chain. Most food supply-chain actors and consumers in Ethiopia have insufficient knowledge, practice, and attitude on food safety and quality management. Addressing food safety and quality is recognized as the foundation of reducing public health burden, chronic malnutrition, trade barriers, and improving economic development. The agricultural markets in Ethiopia are challenged with poor aggregation and transportation, inadequate infrastructure, high transaction costs, lack of market information, and lack of feasible partners, among others^{11,12}. Furthermore, input supply and service required incentives including financial credit, tax exemption, and startup fund, for value-chain actors involved in postharvest technology manufacturing, importing, distribution, and marketing¹³. Therefore, it is important to enhance post-harvest technology, value-addition, quality, and safety management of food and feed.

Strategic Initiative1: Introduce and strengthen post-harvest technologies and management practices for food and feed

Outcome indicator 1: Number of HHs participated in post-harvest management practices

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Introduce and promote post-harvest technologies for nutrient-dense/bio-fortified food and feed (harvesting, handling, transportation, storage, and packaging)	# of new technologies introduced (harvesting, handling, transportation, storage, and packaging) [55/year * 7 years based the PHL strategy]	NA	385	Leading: MoA, EIAR, TVET Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, Ministry of Industry (MoI), Ministry of Trade Regional Integration and (MTRI), Federal Cooperative Commission (FCC), DPs, and CSOs
	# of new technologies utilized (harvesting, handling, transportation, storage, and packaging) [80% of the introduced technology]	NA	308	
	# of new technology users (harvesting, handling, transportation, storage, and packaging)	3,456,208	16,480,484	
	Tones of products harvested, handled, stored, transported, and packaged using improved technologies [Pulse, Oil seeds, and Vegetables production from CSA 2022]	NA	8,239,876	

Support the development and improvement of post-harvest technologies and practices for food and feed	# of improved post-harvest technologies and practices supported	NA	100	Leading: MoA/ EIAR/HLI-TVET Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, MoI, MTRI, FCC, DPs, EIAR, MLS
Provide capacity-building and extension services for application of post-harvest technology and practices	# of trainings conducted (one training per woreda)	NA	1000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, MoI, MTRI, FCC, DPs, EIAR, MLS
	# of trained beneficiaries and key actors (DAs, experts, and enterprises)	NA	16,375	
	# of post-harvest technology beneficiaries	NA	3,428,879	
	# of experiences sharing conducted (one experience sharing per woreda)	NA	1000	

Scale-up best practices and technologies for nutrient-dense/bio-fortified food and feed (harvesting, handling, transportation, storage, and packaging)	# of scalable best practices identified (harvesting, handling, transportation, storage, and packaging) [55 (per year) * 7 (years) based the PHL strategy]	NA	385	Leading: MoA, EIAR Collaborating: ARI, HLI, ATI, DPs, and CSOs
	# of scaled-up technologies (harvesting, handling, transportation, storage, and packaging) [75% of the identified technology]	NA	289	
	# of users of the scaled-up technologies (harvesting, handling, transportation, storage, and packaging)	3,456,208	16,480,484	
	Percent of loss reduced using the scaled-up technologies	25 durable crops 40% perishable crops, 30% animal source products	12.5% 20% 17.5%	

Strategic Initiative 2: Introduce and enhance nutrient-dense/bio-fortified food and feed value-addition and small-scale processing

Output indicator 1: Number of coops/groups/ individuals/enterprises participated in nutrient dense/bio-fortified food small-scale processing and value addition.

Output indicator 2: Number of coops/groups/ individuals/enterprises participated in feed small-scale processing and value addition

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Introduce and promote value-addition and small-scale processing technologies for nutrient-dense/ bio-fortified food and feed	# of introduced different value-addition practices /technologies (50 per year)	NA	350	Leading: MoA/ Rural Enterprise Bureau Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, MoI, DPs, EIAR, MLS, Investment Commission, IPDC, EFBPI, Private sector/ associations
	# of introduced small-scale processing technologies (5 per year)	NA	35	
	# of coops/groups/ enterprise applied value-addition practices and/ technologies (5 groups/ woreda: plus 70 coops)	NA	5,070	
	# of coops/groups/ enterprise applied small-scale processing technologies (5 groups/ woreda: plus 70 coops)	NA	5,070	

Support the development of value-added nutrient-dense complementary and supplementary foods and feed for target vulnerable groups	# of incubation centers supported (391 advanced, 368 intermediates, and 344 pre-basic FTCs)	NA	1103	Leading: MoA/ EIAR/HLI-TVET
	# of nutrient-dense complementary foods developed (10 per year)	NA	70	Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, MoI, FCC, DPs, EIAR, MLS
	# of nutrient-dense supplementary (alternative) foods developed (2 per year)	NA	14	
Promote value-added underutilized and indigenous nutritious food and feed products	# of value-added products promoted (5 per year)	NA	35	Leading: MoA Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, MoI, FCC, DPs, EIAR, MLS
	# of underutilized or indigenous product developed (1 per year)	NA	7	
	# of value-added feed products promoted (5 per year)	NA	35	
	# of underutilized or indigenous feed product developed (1 per year)	NA	7	
Strengthen extension services on value-addition and small-scale processing of nutrient-dense/ bio-fortified food and feed	# of trained beneficiaries and actors (coop members, individuals and enterprise)	NA	16,375	Leading: MoA Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, MoI, MTRI, FCC, DPs, EIAR, MLS
	# of farmers received extension services on value-addition and small-scale processing	NA	3,428,879	
	# of experience sharing's organized (1 per woreda)	NA	1000	

Strategic Initiative 3: Strengthen nutrient-dense/bio-fortified food and feed aggregation and market-linkage

Output indicator 1: Number of farmers/cooperatives/groups/enterprises linked to agro-processing industries

Output indicator 2: Number of aggregate market centers established/strengthened

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Establish/strengthen market linkage and promotion of nutrient-dense/bio-fortified value-added and processed food and feed	# of market linkages with the agro-industry parks (5 per woreda)	NA	5000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, MoI, MTRI, FCC, DPs, EIAR, MLS
	# of promotions conducted (10 per woreda)	NA	10,000	
Encourage private sectors to be involved in the production and promotion of nutrient-dense/bio-fortified value-added food and feed	# of private sectors involved in production (10 per year)	NA	70	Leading: MoA Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, MoI, MTRI, FCC, DPs, EIAR, MLS
	# of private sectors involved in promotion (2 per woreda)	NA	2000	
Establish/strengthen safe and quality food and feed product aggregation for bulk market supply	# of aggregation centers established /strengthen (1 per woreda)	NA	1000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, MoI, MTRI, FCC, DPs, EIAR, MLS
	# of pack house / warehouse established (based of PHL strategy; 5 per year)	NA	35	
	# of products granted quality grading (2 per year)	NA	14	

Support the establishment/ strengthening of marketing infrastructure	# of standard market and sheds constructed (5 per year)	NA	35	Leading: MoA Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, MoI, MTRI, FCC, DPs, EIAR, MLS
	# of market information systems established/ strengthened (based of the PHL strategy; 5 per year)	NA	35	
	# of introduced cold chain facilities ((based of the PHL strategy; 5 per year)	NA	35	

Strategic Initiative 4: Enhance post-harvest technology input supply and services for nutrient-dense/bio-fortified food and feed source

Output indicator 1: Number of service providers engaged in nutrient dense bio-fortified food

Output indicator 2: Number of service providers engaged in feed

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Introduce and promote post-harvest input technologies (harvesting, handling, transportation, storage, and packaging of food and feed)	# of post-harvest input technologies introduced (15 per year)	NA	105	Leading: MoA Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, MoI, MTRI, FCC, DPs, EIAR, MLS
	# of post-harvest input technologies promoted	NA	105	

Facilitate the use of policy and other incentives for post-harvest technology input supply of food and feed	# of incentives packages promoted	1	5	Leading: MoA Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, MoI, MTRI, FCC, DPs, EIAR, MLS
	# of target beneficiaries and actors accessed the incentives (391 advanced, 368 intermediates, and 344 pre-basic FTCs)	NA	1103	
Encourage public and private sectors to be involved in the supply and mass production of innovative post-harvest technologies for food and feed	# of public sectors sensitized/ supported to produce technologies (2 per year)	NA	14	Leading: MoA Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, MoI, MTRI, FCC, DPs, EIAR, MLS
	# of private sectors sensitized/ supported produce technologies (5 per year)	NA	35	
Provide capacity-building for post-harvest technology input applications for suppliers and service providers of food and feed	# of training session conducted (2 per year)	NA	14	Leading: MoA Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, MoI, MTRI, FCC, DPs, EIAR, MLS
	# suppliers and service provider trained (100 trainees /per year)	NA	700	
	# of experience sharing organized (1 per year)	NA	7	

Strategic Initiative 5: Strengthen food safety and quality management of food and feeds

Output indicator 1: Number of food safety and quality management control system strengthened

Output indicator 2: Number of feed safety and quality management control system strengthened

Output indicator 3: Proportion of industries, small-scale producers that met national food quality standards

Output indicator 4: Proportion of industries, small-scale producers that met national feed quality standards

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Enhance food and feed safety and quality management control system	# of developed/ strengthened food safety standards for food and feeds	NA	2	Leading: MoA, Agri. Research institutes, HLI, ATI Collaborating: MoI, MoH, EFDA, EAA, ECAE, Development partners, CSOs
	Percent of small-scale processors implemented good handling/hygienic practices	NA	90%	
	Percentage compliance with national/international safety standards	NA	90%	

Strengthen advocacy, public awareness, and communication on food and feed safety and quality management systems	# of advocacy sessions/ workshops conducted (10 per year)	NA	70	Leading: MoA Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, MoI, MTRI, FCC, DPs, EIAR, MLS
	# of communication platforms established (media outlets, communication materials, etc.,)	NA	70	
Capacity-building for food and feed safety and quality management control systems	# of qualified food quality and safety experts hired (1 per woreda)	NA	1000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: ARI, HLI/TVET, ATI, MoI, MTRI, FCC, DPs, EIAR, MLS
	# of food safety and quality manuals and standard operating procedures (SOPs) developed	NA	2	
	# of SBCC materials developed	NA	2	
	# of agricultural/food safety and quality experts, development agents, and business operators trained	NA	16,375	

3.2.4. SO 4: Enhance the consumption of diversified, nutritious, safe, and healthy diet

Outcome indicator: Proportion of HHs that met minimum dietary diversity score

The majorities of communities in Ethiopia primarily grows and consume grain crops, leading to grain-based food which is monotonous diet¹⁴. However, the nutrient content of grain-based foods is insufficient to meet the nutritional needs of individuals across all age groups. As a result, households that rely on grains as their main food source suffer from malnutrition and related illnesses. Factors, such as feeding habits, cultural influences, food availability/accessibility and affordability, improper cooking and preparation methods, unhygienic practices, and lack of nutritional knowledge and skills contribute to these problems^{15,16}. To address these issues, it is essential to promote the consumption of diverse, nutritious, safe, and healthy diets that align with people's preferences. Therefore, it is important to identify various strategic interventions that can improve food and nutrition knowledge and encourage the consumption of diversified, nutritious, safe, and healthy diet.

Strategic Initiative 1.Promote the consumption of diversified healthy diet

Output indicator: % of HHs consumed diversified healthy diet

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/Collaborating sectors
Assess the diversified healthy diet consumption practice	# of assessments conducted	1	2	Leading: MoA Collaborating: HLI, BOA, NGOs, CSA, MOH
Promote the implementation of Food-based dietary guideline at HH level	% of HHs implement the Food-based dietary guideline	10	80	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOH, MOE, HLI, NGOs, CSOs, Research centers

Promote the consumption of homestead products in urban, peri-urban and rural areas	# of events organized	150	900	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOH, Academia, NGOs, CSOs, Research centers
	% of HH consume homestead products	10	80	
Establish diversified healthy diet and good food hygienic practices counseling center at TVETS, Farmer field school, FTC	# of established nutrition counseling centers at FTCs and NDCs	30	555	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOH, Academia, FAO, NGOs, CSOs,
Promote utilization of underutilized/ new nutrient-dense food sources	# of underutilized nutrient-dense food sources promoted	7	14	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Academia, Research Centers, NGOs,
Standardize cooking demonstration guideline with local context	# of standardized cooking guideline	1	5	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Academia, Research Centers, NGOs, MOH
Capacity building on diversified healthy diet preparation and consumption at all levels	# of capacity building events organized	150	900	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Academia, Research Centers, MOH, NGOs,
Awareness creation on diversified healthy diet preparation and consumption	% of HH consume diversified healthy diet	20	80	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOH, Academia, Research Centers, NGOs,

Organize diversified healthy diet consumption promotion events	# of events organized	300	1800	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Academia, Research Centers, MOH, NGOs,
Promote diversified healthy diet consumption through national and regional medias (broadcasts) with different language	# of mass medias (TV, Radios) broadcast used	30	30	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Broadcast agency RBOA

Strategic Initiative 2. Establish/strengthen nutrition-demonstration center for diversified healthy diet

Output indicator: Number of established nutrition demonstration centers

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Establish nutrition-demonstration center for diversified healthy diet	# of established nutrition demonstration centers	2	15	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BOA, FAO, NGOs, SD, FSRP,
Standardize nutrition demonstration guidelines with local context	# of standardize nutrition demonstration centers guidelines	1	5	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOH, BOA, FAO, NGOs, SD, FSRP
Standardize diversified and healthy diet recipes manual with local context-base for the demonstration centers	# of recipes standardize	1	5	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Academia, Research centers, FAO, SCI
Equip the nutrition-demonstration centers with the necessary materials and tools	# of equipped demonstration centers	2	15	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOH, Regional BOA, FAO, NGOs, SD, FSRP,

Strategic Initiative3: Strengthen consumption of diversified healthy diet on public and private feeding institutions

Output indicator: *Number of feeding centers provides a diversified healthy diet*

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/Collaborating sectors
Conducting need assessment on the consumption of diversified healthy diet at public and private feeding institutes	# of assessments conducted	1	2	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Academia, Research Centers, NGOs, MOH, DRM, IOM, OCHA, MOE, MOWSA, MODF, Private sectors, MOTRI, MOI, MOCT,
Develop context base diversified healthy diet recipes	# of recipes developed with context base	1	4	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Academia, Research Centers, NGOs, MOH, DRM, IOM, OCHA, MOE, MOWSA, MODF, Private sectors, MOTRI, MOI, WFP, UNICEF, MOCT,
Capacity Building on the benefits of diversified healthy diet consumption	# of capacity building event conducted	15	30	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Academia, Research Centers, NGOs, MOH, DRM, IOM, OCHA, MOE, MOWSA, MODF, Private sectors, MOTRI, MOI, MOCT,

Conduct practical ToT on proper preparation and handling of diversified healthy diet	# of ToT conducted	10	20	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Academia, Research Centers, NGOs, MOH, DRM, IOM, OCHA, MOE, MOWSA, MODF, Private sectors, MOTRI, MOI, MOCT,
Promote preservation/ storage technologies for a diversified healthy diet	# of technologies promoted	4	8	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Academia, Research Centers, NGOs, MOH, DRM, IOM, OCHA, MOE, MOWSA, MODF, Private sectors, MOTRI, MOI
Promote proper food hygienic practices at feeding institutes	# of promotion events organized	150	900	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Academia, Research Centers, NGOs, MOH, DRM, IOM, OCHA, MOE, MOWSA, MODF, Private sectors, MOTRI, MOI, UNICEF

Creating market linkage of local smallholder farmer and producers with the feeding centers	# of market linkage created	300	1800	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MoLS, Academia, Research Centers, NGOs, MOH, DRM, IOM, OCHA, MOE, MOWSA, MODF, Private sectors, MOTRI, MOL, MOCT
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Strategic Initiative 4: Promote Market Supply of Diversified Healthy Diet

Output indicator: # of diversified healthy diet supplier

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/Collaborating sectors
Conducting need assessment on market supply of diversified healthy diet	# of assessments conducted	1	2	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOTRI, MOLS, Unions, cooperative, NGOs SME, Private sectors. Agro-industry, CSA, Ethiopian standard authority, FDA, MOCT
Capacitate diversified healthy diet suppliers	# of suppliers capacitated	100	600	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOTRI, MOLS Unions, cooperative SME, Private sectors. Agro-industry MOCT

Conduct a market campaign on diversified healthy diet supply and consumption	# of the market campaign conducted	100	600	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOTRI, MOLS Unions, cooperatives, SME, Private sectors, Agro-industry MOCT
Create market linkage of healthy diet food producers, suppliers, processors and consumers	# of linkages created	60	110	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOTRI, MOLS, Unions, cooperatives, SME, Private sectors, Agro-industry MOCT
Capacitate producers and suppliers on the preparation and processing of diversified healthy diets	# of trainings conducted	10	20	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOTRI, MOLS, Academia, research centers, Unions, cooperatives, SME, Private sectors, Agro-industry MOCT
Promote preservation/storage technologies for diversified healthy diet producers, processors and suppliers	# of technologies promoted	4	8	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOTRI, Academia, research centers, Unions, cooperatives, SME, Private sectors, Agro-industry MOCT

Strategic Initiative 5: Promote Appropriate Food Hygienic Practices

Output indicator 1: % of HH practiced appropriate food hygienic practices

Output indicator 2: % of value chain actors applied appropriate food hygienic practices

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/Collaborating sectors
Conduct assessment on food hygienic practices	# of assessments conducted	1	2	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOH, Academia, research centers, NGOs, CSA, ESA, FDA, MOTRI
Conduct training on food hygienic practices for value chain actor	# of trainings conducted for producers, processors and suppliers	10	40	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOH, Academia, research centers, NGOs, CSA, ESA, FDA, MOTRI, MOCT,
	# of trainings conducted for consumers	30	60	
Capacitate food hygienic practitioners	# of trainings provided for food hygienic practitioner	5	20	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOH, Academia, research centers, NGOs, CSA, ESA, FDA, MOTRI MOCT,
Promote food waste management and treatment	# of promotion events organized	150	900	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOH, Academia, research centers, NGOs, CSA, ESA, FDA, MOTRI MOCT,

Promote food hygienic practices through different approaches	# of promotion events organized	60	150	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOH, Academia, research centers, NGOs, CSA, ESA, FDA, MOTRI, MOCT
	# of social media used	30	30	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOH, Academia, research centers, NGOs, CSA, ESA, FDA, MOTRI, MOCT

Strategic Initiative 6: Strengthen the implementation of Social behavioral change communication (SBCC)

Output indicator: % of HHs habited the consumption of diversified nutritious and healthy diet

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/Collaborating sectors
Conduct assessment on diversified healthy diet consumption social behavior	# of assessments conducted	1	2	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOH, Academia, research centers, NGOs, UN, Religious institution
Standardize context base SBCC tools	# of SBCC tools standardized	1	5	Leading: MoA Collaborating MOH, Academia, research centers, NGOs, UN, Religious institution, MOCT,

Capacitate religious and community organization leaders, elders, and influential persons to preach the consumption of diversified healthy diets	# of trainings conducted for religious leaders, elders, and community influential persons	30	60	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Religious institution Forum, Local NGOs, MOCT, Academia, research centers
Establish community dialogue platform on diversified healthy diet and nutrition	# of community dialogue platform established	4	8	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Religious institution Forum, Local NGOs, MOH, MOE, MOCT, Academia, research centers
Conduct awareness creation and information dissemination on the benefits of a diversified, nutritious, and healthy diet for the HH with targeting children, pregnant and lactating women through different approaches	# of awareness creation events conducted	150	300	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Religious institution Forum, Local NGOs, MOH, MOE MOCT, Academia, research centers
	% of Households access to nutrition information	20	80	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Religious institution Forum, Local NGOs, MOH, MOE MOCT, Academia, research

Establish nutrition clubs to provide food and nutrition education in schools	# of established nutrition clubs at schools	150	300	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOE, NGOs Regional BOE
	% of students trained in food & nutrition education	10	50	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOE, NGOs Regional BOE
Conduct advocacy for decision makers including parliament members to integrate and support the implementation of diversified nutritious and healthy diet in their strategy, policy, and other documents	# of advocacies conducted	1	7	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MoH, Regional BoA, MoE, Academia, Religious institution Forum, Federal and regional Government
Support school gardening	# of schools participated in school gardening	30	150	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOE, Wash, MoWE Community water committee, MOCT,
Capacitate women development army on diversified health diet consumption	# of capacitated women development army	150	900	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOWSA, Regional BOA, MOH, Local NGOs
Assigning and follow up food and nutrition ambassador / champion	# of ambassadors assigned	15	15	Leading: MoA Collaborating: MOWSA, Regional BOA, MOH, Local NGOs

3.2.5. SO 5: Establish/ strengthen food and nutrition organizational structure and implementation capacity in the agriculture sector and its affiliate organizations

Outcome indicator 5: Improved capacity of NS-Agri-food systems implementing agriculture sector and affiliate institutions

Establishing and strengthening the food and nutrition structure and implementation capacity in the agriculture sector and its affiliate organizations is fundamental for addressing food security and promoting better nutrition outcomes in Ethiopia. However, the existing food and nutrition structure in Ethiopia has several challenges these includes weak alignment and inconsistent structural arrangements across regions, irregular compositions and capacity gaps of professionals, limited resource allocation, and insufficient leadership outlook. These challenges call for establishing or enhancing institutions responsible for food and nutrition governance, coordination, and implementation. Conducting organizational capacity (human, financial, infrastructure) scanning, advocacy, lobbying, and follow-up and support are required to create a food and nutrition structure and fill it with appropriate experts.

The food and nutrition structure should be robust and encompass key aspects such as food security, sustainable agriculture, dietary diversity, post-harvest management, food safety and quality, and other nutrition-sensitive interventions. Therefore, this strategic objective is developed to establish and strengthen food and nutrition structure and implementation capacity in the agriculture sector and its affiliate organizations to improve food and nutrition security.

Strategic Initiative 1: Establish/strengthen food and nutrition organizational structures in the agricultural sector including affiliated institutions at all administrative levels

Output indicator: Number of regions and affiliated institutions that established/strengthened food and nutrition organizational structure

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Conduct a base line survey of organizational structure and human resource	# of baseline assessment conducted	NA	1	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Regional government, Civil Service Commission, HLI
Conduct advocacy and lobbying to create/strengthen a food and nutrition structure	# of advocacy forums conducted	NA	15	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Regional government and Civil Service Commission
	# of food and nutrition structures created/strengthened	5	15	
Establish/strengthen food and nutrition structure at all levels	# of regions established/strengthened food and nutrition structure	4	13	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Regional government and Civil Service Commission
Support food and nutrition structure to be filled with appropriate experts at all levels	# of positions filled with appropriate experts	NA	3,471	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Regional government and Civil Service Commission

Establish/ strengthen food and nutrition structure at affiliate institutions	# of affiliate institutions established/ strengthened food and nutrition structure	2	9	Leading: MoA Collaborating: Regional government and Civil Service Commission
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Strategic Initiative 2: Capacitate the agriculture sector to implement a nutrition- sensitive agri-food systems strategy

Output indicator: Number of capacitated agriculture sector to implement NS-AFSS at all levels

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Develop implementation manual, guidelines and brochure, for the nutrition- sensitive agri-food systems strategy	# of documents produced (two in each year)	NA	One manual, one guideline, and 1000 brochures	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, EIAR, HLI
Conduct baseline survey for agri-food systems training need	# of baseline survey conducted	NA	One	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, EIAR, HLI
Conduct needs- based training on nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems strategy at all levels	# of trainings conducted (at federal and at 14 regions)	NA	15	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, EIAR, HLI

Strategic Initiative 3: Support/facilitate to revise and incorporate nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems in the primary & high schools, and higher learning institution curricula

Output indicator: Number of NNS-Agri-food contents incorporated in the national curriculum

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Conduct gap assessment on the existing curricula	# of gap assessment conducted (one at schools, one at ATVET, and one at universities)	NA	3	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoE, BoE, HLI
Develop/revise the existing curricula based on the identified gaps	# of curricula developed and revised	1	5	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoE, BoE, HLI, MoLS
Advocate/lobby the education sector to incorporate agri-food systems into the curricula	# of advocacy/ lobbying forums conducted	NA	6	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoE, BoE, HLI
Build capacity of teachers/lecturers, and researchers on the developed curricula	# of teachers/ lecturers, and researchers took training	NA	200	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoE, BoE, HLI
Provide technical support to school gardening, and nutrition clubs	# school supported	50	240	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoE, BoE, HLI

Support research institutions and universities to conduct operational research on nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems	# of universities and research centers conducted operational research on NS-AFS	15	35	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoE, BoE, HLI
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Strategic Initiative 4: Leverage nutrition sensitive agri-food systems interventions into existing and emerging agriculture policy, strategies, programs and projects

Output indicator 1: Number of sub-sectors and affiliated institutions of MoA that mainstreamed and implemented food and nutrition policy and strategy into their strategies, programs, and plans

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Review and update agricultural policy, strategies, program and project documents to incorporate NS-AFS	# of updated documents	7	14	Leading: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, ATI, EAA, ECC, ECTA, ADI, EFD, EBDI, EAEIA, EWLA, LDI
Conduct advocacy and sensitization on revised policy and strategies at all levels	# of advocacy or sensitization conducted	1	15	Leading: MoA Collaborating: EIAR and ATI
Enhance the implementation capacity of decision-makers in the agricultural sector on NS-AFS	Organize exposure visit on implantation of NS-AFS	3	4	Leading: MoA Collaborating: ATI

Strategic Initiative 5: Ensure intra- and inter nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems coordination at all levels

Output indicator: Number of functional coordination platforms established

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Strengthen coordination of NS-AFS within the agriculture sectors (PSNP V, FSRP, drought resilience sustainable livelihood program, etc.)	# of coordination forums conducted (every quarter)	NA	28	Leading: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, ATI, EAA, ECC, ECTA, EFD, EBDI, EAEIA, EWLA, LDI,
Strengthen a NS-AFS forum/task force to strengthen linkages with donors, UN agencies, NGOs, academia, ATVETC, researchers, and private sectors	# of coordination forums conducted (once every year)	NA	7	Leading: MoA Collaborating: FNS Signatories, RE&DFS
Chair the national and regional Food System and Nutrition Steering and Technical Committees when the issue is about Food System	# of review meetings conducted	NA	42	Leading: MoA Collaborating: FN Signatories
Strengthen institutional linkages between agriculture and other sectors at all levels.	# of consultation forum conducted	NA	7	Leading: MoA Collaborating: FN Signatories

Strengthen the linkage among agri-food systems value chain actors	# of PPP forums conducted	NA	7	Leading: MoA Collaborating: EIAR, ATI, ECC, Academia, private, DP
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3.2.6. SO 6: Ensure empowerment and engagement of women, youth and vulnerable groups in the nutrition sensitive agri-food systems

Outcome indicator 6.1: proportion of women empowered in agriculture

Promoting women's empowerment and youth engagement in the nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems is essential for achieving sustainable development, reducing poverty, and improving food security and nutrition outcomes. The government has taken steps to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the agriculture sector through various policies and programs and demonstrated its commitment by accepting major international and regional initiatives. However, the involvement of women and youth in access and control over resources, technology use, and decision-making roles are still limited.

The strategic objective aims to ensure employment opportunities for women, youth, and peoples with special need in the agricultural sector, enhance their skills and entrepreneurship, improve access to productive resources, enhance their decision-making roles, and promote their active participation in transforming the nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems.

Strategic Initiative 1: Ensure women's access to productive resources in the nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems

Output indicator: Percent of women accessed productive resources

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Improve women's access to agricultural inputs	# of women supplied with agricultural inputs	NA	3,400,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA
Improve women's access to agriculture extension services	# of women benefited from agri-extension services	NA	3,400,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA
Improve women's access to credit and financial services	# of women accessed credit and finance services	NA	3,400,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA, Banks, MFI
Support/promote income-generating activities (IGAs) and facilitate market access	# of women supported by IGAs	NA	3,400,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA, MoTRI, BoTRI
	# of women accessed market opportunities	NA	3,400,000	
Promote labor and time-saving technologies	# of technologies promoted	NA	Based on findings	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA, MoWE, BoWE

Create access to labor and time-saving technologies for women	# of women benefited from technologies	NA	3,400,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA, MoWE, BoWE, Technology and innovation institutes, EIAR/ RARIs, HLIs, privet sectors
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Strategic Initiative 2: Improve women's decision-making power at household and community level

Output indicator: Percent of women empowered in decision making at household and community level

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Create awareness of women on access and control of household and community assets	# awareness creation forums conducted (40% of 3,400,000 women headed HHs participated in agricultural production)	NA	1,360,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA
Create awareness for women on leadership and decision-making roles	Proportion of women in leadership positions in farmers' groups (40% of 3,400,000 women headed HHs participated in agricultural production)	NA	1,360,000	

Increase women's membership and leadership in farmers' groups (cooperatives, rural enterprises, Irrigation water users' association (IWUA), etc.)	Proportion of women's membership in farmers' groups	NA	3,400,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA
	Proportion of women's leadership in farmers' groups	NA	28500	
Organize women's credit and saving groups	# women benefited from credit and saving (40% of 3400000 women headed HHs)	NA	1,360,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA, Banks, MFI
Promote women involvement in value addition and small-scale processing of agricultural commodities	# of women involved in value addition and small-scale processing (40% of 3400000 women headed HHs participated in agricultural production)	NA	1,360,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA, Banks, MFI
Brand and promote income-generating nutrient-dense food products to attract markets and increase income	# of products branded and promoted	NA	Based on identified brands	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA, MoTRI, BoTRI

Promote male involvement in productive, reproductive, and caring practices	# of recognized model husbands (50% of 13,600,000 males headed HHs)	NA	6,800,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA, MoH
Awareness creation for women headed HHs on nutrition-sensitive agricultural production and consumption	# of awareness creation training conducted for women headed HHs (40% of 340000 participated in agricultural production)	NA	1,360,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA
Develop and disseminate SBCC materials and tools to address socio-cultural barriers	# SBCC documents produced and disseminated	NA	20	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA, MoH

Strategic Initiative 3: Improve youth engagement and enhance their role in the nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems

Output indicator: Number of youths benefited from nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems interventions

Core activities	Key performance indicators	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Improve youth's access to agricultural inputs	# youth accessed to agricultural inputs (10% of 40 million youths)	NA	4,000,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoLS, BoLS

Improve youth's access to agriculture extension services	# Youth accessed to agri-extension services (10% of 40 million youths)	NA	4,000,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoLS, BoLS
Facilitate credit linkages with microfinance institutions	# of youths accessed to credit and finance services (10% of 40 million youths)	NA	4,000,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoLS, BoLS, Banks, MFI
Organize youth groups and create linkage to agro-processing technologies	# of youth groups linked (10% of 40 million youths)	NA	400,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoLS, BoLS, Banks, MFI
Support youth groups' engagement in IGAs from agriculture.	# of youths benefited from IGAs (10% of 40 million youths)	NA	4,000,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoLS, BoLS, Banks, MFI
Awareness creation on nutrition-sensitive production & consumption for youth	# of youths benefited from awareness creation forums (10% of 40 million youths)	NA	4,000,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoLS, BoLS,

Strategic Initiative 4: Ensure vulnerable groups' access to productive resources and improve their nutritional status

Output indicator: Number of vulnerable groups benefited from the nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems

Core activities	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline (2023)	Target (2030)	Lead/ Collaborating sectors
Improve elderly, disabled and other vulnerable groups access to agricultural inputs	# of elderlies, people with disability and other vulnerable groups accessed to agricultural inputs (elderly 3,500,000, disabled 17,000,000 and vulnerable=20,500,000). Out of this 20%.	NA	4,000,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA
Improve elderly, people with disability and other vulnerable groups access to agriculture extension services	# of elderlies, people with disability and other vulnerable groups benefited from agri-extension services	NA	70,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA
Improve elderly, people with disability and other vulnerable groups access to credit and other financial services	# of elderlies, people with disability and other vulnerable groups accessed credit and finance services (elderly 3500000, disabled 17,000,000 and vulnerable=20,500,000). Out of this 20% will be benefited.	NA	4,100,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA, Banks, MFI

Facilitate access to productive resources, technologies, and systems for people with disability	# of people with disability benefited from productive resources, technologies and the systems established (Disabled=17,000,000) 20% of 17 million peoples with disability)	NA	3,400,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA, Banks, MFI
Support elderly, people with disability and other vulnerable groups engagement in IGA from agriculture.	# elderly, people with disability and other vulnerable groups benefited from IGA	NA	3,400,000	Leading: MoA Collaborating: BoA, MoWSA, BoWSA, MoWE, BoWE

Chapter 4. Implementation arrangement

4.1. Key implementing actors and their role

This strategy will be endorsed at the national level and serve as a roadmap for National Nutrition Sensitive Agri-Food Systems strategy interventions to be carried out between 2024 and 2030. The roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders to be engaged in the implementation of this strategy have been clustered based on their role outlined below.

Ministry of Agriculture (MoA): plays a critical role in the successful implementation of the Agri-Food Systems Strategy, requiring active involvement and coordination among multiple sectors and stakeholders. The MoA assumes the pivotal role of the lead sector and undertakes various responsibilities to ensure the effective execution of the strategy.

- Resource mobilization and management: The ministry is responsible for mobilizing resources, managing budgets, formulating expenditure plans, overseeing procurement processes, and conducting monitoring and evaluation activities. This responsibility includes project development and fundraising raising.
- Collaboration and coordination: The ministry engage in collaborations and coordination with key stakeholders (private sectors, CSOs, and community-based organizations). By fostering these partnerships, the ministry aims to enhance synergies and promote collective efforts towards strategy implementation.
- Oversight and guidance: The ministry engage in monitoring progress, ensuring adherence to established guidelines and frameworks, and identify areas that require improvement.
- Planning and resource deployment: The ministry develops detailed implementation plans and strategically deploys resources to support the achievement of the strategy's goals.
- Legal framework: The ministry supports and promotes legal frameworks, guidelines, directives, and other legal instruments relevant to the implementation of the strategy.

In general, by fulfilling these responsibilities, the ministry aims to drive transformative change and achieve the strategic objectives outlined in the Nutrition-Sensitive Agri-Food Systems Strategy.

Regional Bureaus of Agricultural (BoA): will facilitate coordination among key stakeholders in collaboration with the ministry. Additionally, the bureaus will oversee the implementation of strategy activities at all levels through assigned experts in food and nutrition and other relevant departments.

Agricultural Research Institutes or Centers: will play a crucial role in the implementation of the strategy by generating, introducing, adapting, and adopting nutrition-sensitive technologies and practices. They will promote agri-food systems technologies using various approaches, engage in capacity-building programs, provide technical backstopping support and guidance to facilitate the successful implementation of the strategy.

Higher Learning Institutions: involve in the promotion and implementation of the strategy through generating knowledge, facilitating innovation, and providing community services at various scales. The higher institutes offer both short- and long-term training programs, including specialized and tailor-made programs to address the challenges and opportunities within nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems.

Multi-sectoral Government Ministries: the implementation of the strategy requires the active involvement of multiple government ministries. These ministries participate in service delivery, recognizing the importance of efficient transport and logistics systems, ensuring the availability of skilled labor, promoting health and nutrition interventions, supporting industrial development, facilitating trade and regional integration, empowering women and promoting social inclusion, and addressing water and energy needs, among others. Their participation ensures that the strategy is effectively integrated into various sectors, policies, and programs, maximizing its impact and fostering sustainable development.

Development Partners (NGO, UN): play a vital role in the promotion and implementation of the strategy in collaboration with the MoA. These partners provide technical and financial support to ensure the effective execution of the strategy.

Private Sectors: engage in technology innovation and adoption, investment, infrastructure development, value-chain development, and market-oriented approaches to implement and promote the strategy. In addition, they promote environmentally friendly farming practices, fair trade, ensuring food safety standards, and supporting social responsibility efforts. Collaboration between the public and private sectors is essential to harness their potential.

Financial Institutes and Insurance: are instrumental in implementing the strategy. They provide access to finance through credit facilities, investment schemes tailored to the needs of agriculture, and risk management associated with climate hazards, financial vulnerability, price volatility, and uncertainties. Financial institutions also drive innovation and digital solutions in agriculture by adopting technologies, such as mobile banking, digital payment systems, mobile-based lending platforms, through capacity-building programs and financial literacy.

4.2. Assumptions and Risks

Effective implementation of the Nutrition-Sensitive Agri-Food systems strategy requires strong commitments from collaborating sectors and all stakeholders. As a result, the strategy's implementation process will involve close monitoring and addressing various assumptions and risks. Key factors influencing the implementation of the agri-food systems strategy are as follows:

- **Political/government commitment and ownership:** It is crucial to ensure government ownership and commitment to implement the NS agri-food systems strategy effectively. It is important to continuously review, streamline, advocate, and strengthen the awareness, communication, and consultative processes among collaborating actors and stakeholders.
- **Insecurity Challenges:** Agricultural inputs and products' production, distribution, and marketing are significantly impacted by insecurity fueled by political instability and conflicts. These cause disruptions in supply chains and impede agricultural productivity as a whole.
- **Climate Change:** The agricultural systems can be significantly influenced by the unpredictability linked to climate patterns and the enduring consequences of climate change. Crop growth can be disrupted, pest and disease dynamics can

be altered, and agricultural productivity can be impacted by extreme weather events driven by climate change. On the other hand, agriculture, particularly livestock, is the major contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It generates 19–29% of total GHG emissions (WB, 2021). This calls for designing and implementing proper strategy and mitigation measures, such as the Climate Resilience Green Economy strategy and Green Legacy.

- **Technology and Input Supply:** The efficiency and productivity of agricultural practices can be hindered by using outdated technologies. Moreover, insufficient access to high-quality agricultural inputs, improved seeds, animal feeds, fertilizers, agro-chemicals, veterinary drugs and modern machinery can restrict the potential for achieving optimal yields and implementing sustainable agricultural practices.
- **Undeveloped Marketing Systems:** Traditional marketing systems, characterized by limited market access, inadequate infrastructure, and information gaps, can impede the efficient movement of agricultural products from farmers to consumers. These systems often lack transparency and fail to provide fair prices to farmers, hindering their economic viability, and less access to consumers.
- **Inadequate Infrastructure:** Limited investment in agricultural infrastructure, including transportation networks, storage facilities, and irrigation systems, can constrain the agri-food system's performance. Inadequate infrastructure hampers the timely movement of agricultural inputs and products, leading to post-harvest losses, reduced market access, and increased transaction costs, affecting farmers and consumers.
- **Capacity Limitations in Implementation:** Effective implementation of NS agri-food systems strategies depends on technical expertise, institutional capacity, and stakeholder coordination. However, capacity constraints within governmental organizations, research institutions, and farmer associations can impede the execution of strategies, such as policy formulation, resource allocation, and monitoring and evaluation processes.
- **Insufficient funding:** Insufficient funding can hinder the development and execution of comprehensive programs to improve food security, enhance nutrition, and promote sustainable agricultural practices. It impedes the

adoption of innovative technologies and practices that can increase agricultural productivity, improve post-harvest handling and processing, and enhance value chains. Limited financial investment can hamper efforts to address systemic issues, such as food waste and loss, inadequate storage and transportation facilities, and gaps in market information systems. These require financial resources to develop and maintain infrastructure, establish efficient supply chains, and implement effective market information systems that connect farmers with consumers and reduce inefficiencies in the food system.

4.3 Monitoring, evaluation, and learning Framework

The monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework describe the strategic objectives, initiatives, and indicators of the Nutrition-Sensitive Agri-food systems strategy of 2024-2030. The objectives of the M&E framework are to provide feedback on the progress toward achieving the strategy and inform decision-makers to allocate resources accordingly. The Ministry of Agriculture, as the lead implementing sector, strengthens the M&E system and coordinates all the relevant collaborating sectors, including CSOs, to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the strategy.

The Ministry of Agriculture will develop an annual operation plan to monitor the progress toward achieving the strategy. The strategy will be monitored through a review of administrative data and reports and joint review meetings with collaborating sectors. The Food and Nutrition office will follow up on the progress toward achieving the Nutrition-Sensitive Agri-Food system strategy.

The already established Agricultural Management Information System (AGMIS), in the ministry of agriculture and other web based and administrative data reporting systems will be used to capture, compile, and analyze nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems data. Monitoring performances using a scorecard will be part of the data management system. This will help facilitate the data visualization and review of the annual and biannual plan performances.

The strategy will be evaluated by mid-term during the three and half years of the implementation and end-line evaluation after the completion of the plan. The evaluation process will assess and document progress toward outcomes and impact associated with strategic objectives. It also examines effectiveness, efficiencies, relevancy, impact lessons learned, and best practices.

Results Framework

Results Framework Code	Indicators	Baseline	Targets							MOV	Responsible Body	Collaborators
			2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030			
Strategic Objective (SO) 1: Ensure the availability and accessibility of diverse, safe, and nutritious food												
SO1	Outcome indicator 1: # of households who have access to diverse, safe, and nutritious food (in million)	1.6	4.9	8.2	11.5	14.8	18.1	21.4	24.7	Survey	MOA, Research institutes	EIAR, EFD, EEA, BDI, MoWE
Strategic Initiative 1: Enhance production and productivity of nutrient-rich food crops												
SI1	Output indicator 1.1: Volume of increment of nutrient-rich food crop production (million tons)	2.4	2.52	2.65	2.78	2.92	3.07	3.22	3.24		MoA	EIAR, EFD, EEA, BDI, MoWE
	Output indicator 1.2 # of beneficiaries improved their nutrient-dense crop production (in million)	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.6		MoA	EIAR, EAA, HLI, DP
Strategic Initiative 2: Enhance livestock and fishery production and productivity												
SI2	Output indicator 2.1 Yield increment of animal products in million tons	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	10	10.1	10.2		MoA	HLI, LDI, ILRI, EIAR, EAFIA, DP
	Output indicator 2.2: Yield increment of feed/forage in million tons	125	127.6	128.8	130.1	132.6	133.8	136.3	137.6	Administrative data	MoA	HLI, LDI, ILRI, EIAR, EAFIA, DP

Strategic Initiative 3: Enhance Agro-ecology-based sustainable and climate-smart agriculture												
SI/3	Output indicator 3.1: Percent increment in agroecology-based crop cultivation	29.2	33.5	38.5	44.3	50.9	58.5	67.3	77.4		MoA	EIAR, ECC, HLI, DP
	Output indicator 3.2: Proportion of climate-smart agricultural practices introduced	29.2	33.5	38.5	44.3	50.9	58.5	67.3	77.4	Administrative data	MoA	EIAR, ECC, HLI, DP
Strategic Initiative 4: Encourage nutrient-dense commercial farming												
SI4	Output indicator 4.1: Proportion of nutrient-dense crops and forage production from commercial farming	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	6		MoA	EIAR, ECC, HLI, DP
Strategic Initiative 5: Promote urban, peri-urban, and homestead agriculture production												
SI-5	Output indicator: Proportion of HH engaged in urban, Peri-urban & homestead agriculture practices	14.3	14.9	15.3	15.9	16.5	17.2	17.9	18.6	Administrative data	MoA	HLI, ILRI, EIAR, EAFIA, DP, City Administration
Strategic Initiative 6: Promote the production of nutritious, underutilized indigenous foods												
SI-6	Output indicator: 6.1 Yield increment of under-utilized and nutritious indigenous foods in million tons	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.3	Administrative report	MoA	
Strategic Initiative 7: Strengthen research & extensions to ensure the accessibility of technologies and practices for healthy and nutritious foods												
SI-7	Output indicator 7.1: # of research institutes capacitated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Administrative data	MoA	EIAR, EIC, ECC, HLI,
	Output indicator 7.2: # of research outputs & innovation technologies introduced	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Administrative data	MoA	EIAR, EIC, ECC, HLI,

Strategic Initiative 8: Strengthen agricultural inputs and services for nutrition-sensitive agriculture												
SI-8	Output indicator 8.1: Proportion of increment in input supplied	10	14	16.2	18.6	21.4	24.6	28.3	32.5	Administrative data	MoA	EIAR, EAA, HLI, ECC, EABC
	Output indicator 8.2: % increment of input beneficiaries'	8	9.1	10.4	11.9	13.6	15.5	17.7	20.2	Administrative data	MoA	EIAR, EAA, HLI, ECC, EABC
Strategic Objective (SO) 2: Enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities in agrarian, agro-pastoral, and pastoral settings												
SO-2	Outcome indicator 1: % of HHs improved their resilience /Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) score	4.5	5	6	10	12	13	14	15	Survey	MoA, Research institutes	HLI, EIAR, EDRMC
	Outcome indicator 2: % of HHs diversify their livelihood options	17	17.5	18	18.5	19	19.5	20	21	Survey	MoA, Research institutes	ILRI, EIAR, HLI, DP, EDRMC,
Strategic Initiative 1: Strengthen risk management in agricultural production for vulnerable communities												
SI-1	Output indicator 1.1: # of community members reduced the agricultural risks	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.5	4	4.6	Survey	MoA, Research institutes	ILRI, EIAR, HLI, DP, EDRMC,
Strategic Initiative 2: Build resilience of communities through climate-smart nutritive sensitive agri-food systems												
SI-2	Output indicator 2.1: Proportion of beneficiaries-built resilience through climate-smart nutrition sensitive agri-food systems	1.7	2	2.3	2.6	3	3.4	3.9	4.5	Survey	MoA, Research institutes	EIAR, HLI
Strategic Initiative 3: Integrate indigenous knowledge with modern agricultural practices												

SI-3	Output indicator 3.1: Proportion of indigenous knowledge integrated with modern agricultural practices	3	3.5	4	4.6	5.2	5.8	6.3	7	Survey	MoA, Research institutes	EIAR, HLI, EDRMC, DP,
Strategic Initiative 4: Strengthen income-generating activities for livelihood improvement												
SI-4	Output indicator 4.1: # of alternative income-generating activities promoted	2		1	1	1		1	1	Admin data	MoA	MoLS, EDRMC, MoWSA, Urban municipality, DP
	Output indicator 4.2: # of vulnerable beneficiaries improved their livelihood (million)	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.9	5.6	Admin data	MoA, Research institutes	MoLS, EDRMC
Strategic Initiative 5: Improve coping mechanisms for shocks & climate changes												
SI-5	Output indicator 5.1: # of coping mechanisms introduced	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Admin report	MoA	EDRMC, ILRI, EIAR, NVI, DP, LDI, EAA
	Output indicator 5.2: # of beneficiaries supported	215,258	69,028	72,458	73,201	73,696	74,254	74,953	75,453	Admin report	MoA	EDRMC, ILRI, EIAR, NVI, DP, LDI, EAA
Strategic Objective (SO) 3: Enhance post-harvest technology, value-addition, quality, and safety management of food and feed												

SO-3	Outcome indicator 3.1: % decrease in nutrient-dense post-harvest food loss - Durable crops - Perishables - Animal source products	25	25	23	21	19	17	15	12.5	Survey and admin reports	Agri. Research institutes, HLI, ATI	Agri. Authority, Development partners, CSOs
		40	40	38	35	32	28	24	20.0			
		35	35	33	30	27	23	20	17.5			
	Outcome indicator 3.2: % decrease in feed loss	50	50	47	43	38	33	28	25	Survey and admin reports	Agri. Research institutes, HLI, ATI	Agri. Authority, Development partners, CSOs
Strategic Initiative 3.1: Introduce and strengthen post-harvest technologies and management practices for food and feed												
SI-1	Output indicator 3.1: # of HHs participated in post-harvest management practices	3,456,208	4,320,260	5,400,325	6,750,406	8,438,008	10,547,510	13,184,387	16,480,484	Admin report	MoA, Agri. Research institutes, HLI, ATI	

Strategic Initiative 3.2: Introduce and enhance nutrient-dense/bio-fortified food and feed value-addition and small-scale processing												
SI2	Output indicator 3.2.1: # of cooperatives /groups/ individuals/ enterprises participated in nutrient-dense/ bio-fortified food small-scale processing and value addition	NA	1000	2000	2500	2500	1000	500	500	Admin report	MoA, Agri. Research institutes, HLI, ATI	
	Output indicator 3.2.2: # of cooperatives/ groups/ individuals/ enterprises participated in nutrient-dense/ bio-fortified small-scale processing and value addition of feed	NA	500	1000	1250	1250	500	250	250	Admin report	MoA, Agri. Research institutes, HLI, ATI	
Strategic Initiative 3.3: Strengthen nutrient-dense/bio-fortified food and feed aggregation and market-linkage												
SI-3	Output indicator 3.3.1: # of farmers/ coops/ groups enterprise linked to Agro-processing industries	NA	500	1000	1250	1250	500	250	250	Admin report	MoA, Agri. Research institutes, HLI, ATI	
	Output indicator 3.3.2: # of aggregate market centers established/ strengthened	NA	100	200	250	250	100	50	50	Admin report	MoA, Agri. Research institutes, HLI, ATI	

Strategic Initiative 3.4: Enhance post-harvest technology input supply and services for nutrient-dense/bio-fortified food and feed source

SI-5	Output indicator 3.5.1: # of food safety and quality management control system strengthened	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Admin report	MoA, Agri. Research institutes, HLI, ATI	Mol, MoH, EFDA, Agri. Authority, ECAE, CSOs
	Output indicator 3.5.2: # of feed safety and quality management control system strengthened	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Admin reports	MoA	Mol, MoH, EFDA, Agri. Authority, ECAE, CSOs, ATI, Agri. Research institutes, HLI
	Output indicator 3.5.3: % of industries, small-scale producers that met national food quality standards	10,000	500	800	1000	1200	1500	2000	500	Survey and admin reports	MoA	Agri. Research institutes, HLI, ATI
	Output indicator 3.5.4: % of industries, small-scale producers that met national feed quality standards	5,000	250	400	500	600	750	1000	250	Survey and admin reports	MoA	Agri. Research institutes, HLI, ATI

Strategic Initiative 3.5: Strengthen food safety and quality management of food and feeds												
SI-5	Output indicator 3.5.1: # of food safety and quality management control system strengthened	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Admin report	MoA, Agri. Research institutes, HLI, ATI	Mol, MoH, EFDA, Agri. Authority, ECAE, CSOs
	Output indicator 3.5.2: # of feed safety and quality management control system strengthened	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Admin reports	MoA	Mol, MoH, EFDA, Agri. Authority, ECAE, CSOs, ATI, Agri. Research institutes, HLI
	Output indicator 3.5.3: % of industries, small-scale producers that met national food quality standards	10,000	500	800	1000	1200	1500	2000	500	Survey and admin reports	MoA	Agri. Research institutes, HLI, ATI
	Output indicator 3.5.4: % of industries, small-scale producers that met national feed quality standards	5,000	250	400	500	600	750	1000	250	Survey and admin reports	MoA	Agri. Research institutes, HLI, ATI
Strategic Objective (SO) 4: Enhance the consumption of diversified, nutritious, safe, and healthy diet												
SO-4	Outcome indicator 4: Proportion of HHs that met minimum dietary diversity score	8	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	Survey report	MoA	
Strategic Initiative 4.1: Promote the consumption of a diversified healthy diet												
SI-1	Output indicator 4.1: % of Households fulfill minimum diversified diet score	8	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	Survey report	MoA	MOH, MOE, Academia, NGOs, CSOs, MOCT,

Strategic Initiative 4.2: Establish nutrition demonstration centers for diversified healthy diet												
SI-1	Output indicator 4.2: # of established nutrition demonstration centers	NA	2	3	3	3	4			Survey report	MOA,	Regional BOA, FAO, NGOs, SD, FSRP
Strategic Initiative 4.3: Strengthen consumption of diversified healthy diet at public and private feeding institutions												
SI-2	Output indicator 4.3: # of feeding centers provide a diversified healthy diet (minimum diversified diet score)	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	40	Survey report	MOA,	
Strategic Initiative 4.4: Promote Market Supply of Diversified Healthy Diet												
SI-3	Output indicator 4.4: # of diversified healthy diet supplier engaged	NA	60	70	80	90	100	110		Survey report	MoA,	MOTRI, Unions, cooperatives, NGOs, SMEs, Private sectors. Agro-industry, CSA, ESA FDA, MOCT
Strategic Initiative 4.5: Promote Food Hygienic Practices												
SI-4	Output indicator 4.5.1: % of HH applied food hygienic practices	NA	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	Survey report	MOA	MOH, Academia, research centers, NGOs, CSA, ESA, FDA, MOTRI
	Output indicator 4.5.2: % of value chain actors applied food hygienic practices	NA	10	20	30	40	50	60	80	Survey report	MoA,	MOTRI, Unions, cooperative, NGOs, SME, Private sectors. Agro-industry, CSA, ESA, FDA, MOCT
Strategic Initiative 4.6: Strengthen the implementation of Social behavioral change communication (SBCC)												

SI-5	Output indicator 6.1: % of households habited the consumption of diversified healthy diet	NA	10	20	30	40	50	60	80	Survey report	MOA	MOH, Academia, research centers, NGOs, UN, Religious institution
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Strategic Objective (SO): 5 Establish/strengthen food and nutrition organizational structure and implementation capacity in the agriculture sector and its affiliate organizations

SO-5	Outcome indicator 5: Improved capacity of NS-Agri-food system implementing agriculture sector and affiliate institutions									Admin report	MoA	Civil Service Commission (CSC), BoA
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Strategic Initiative 5.1: Establish/strengthen/support food and nutrition organizational structures in the agricultural sector, including affiliated institutions at all administrative levels

SI-1	Output indicator 5.1: # of regions and affiliated institutions that established/strengthened food and nutrition organizational structure (1 Federal, 14 regions, 68 zone, 832 woredas and 9 affiliated institutions=92)	5	153	153	153	153	153	1 54		Admin report	MoA	CSC, BoA
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Strategic Initiative 5.2: Capacitate the agriculture sector to implement a nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems strategy

SI-2	Output indicator 5.2: # of capacitated agriculture sector to implement NS-AFSS at all levels	NA	153	153	153	153	153	1 54		Survey	MoA	Agri. Research institutes, HLI
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Strategic Initiative 5.3: Support the education sector to incorporate nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems in the primary & high schools and higher learning institution curricula

SI-3	Output indicator 5.3: # of NS-Agri-food contents incorporated in the national curriculum (1 at schools, 1 at ATVET and 1 at university)	NA			1	1	1			Admin report	MoA, MoE	BoA, BoE
Strategic Initiative 5.4: Leverage nutrition sensitive agri-food systems interventions into existing and emerging agriculture policies, strategies, and programs												
SI-4	Output indicator 5.4: # of sub-sectors and affiliated institutions that mainstreamed and implemented food and nutrition policy and strategy into their strategies, programs, and plans (5 MoA sub-sectors and 9 affiliated institutes)	NA		3	4	5	2			Admin report	MoA	Affiliated institutes

Strategic Initiative 5.5: Ensure intra- and inter nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems coordination at all levels												
SI-5	Output indicator 5.5: # of functional coordination platforms established (steering committee and technical committee at 2 at federal, 2 at regional, 2 at Zone and 2 at woredas)	NA		2	6					Admin report		MoA BoA
Strategic Objective (SO) 6: Ensure empowerment and engagement of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in the nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems												
SO-6	Outcome indicator 6: proportion of women empowered (3,400,000 female-headed HHs in agriculture)	NA	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	Survey	MoA,	MoWSA, Research Institutes
Strategic Initiative 6.1: Ensure women's access to productive resources in the nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems												
SI-1	Output indicator 6.1: % of women accessed productive resources	NA	14	14	14	14	14	15	15		MoA	MoWSA, Research Institutes
Strategic Initiative 6.2: Improve women's decision-making power at the household and community level												
SI-2	Output indicator 6.2: Percent of women empowered in decision making at household and community level	NA	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	Survey	MoA,	MoWSA, Research Institutes

Strategic Initiative 6.3: Improve youth engagement and enhance their role in the nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems												
SI-3	Output indicator 6.3: # of youths benefited in the nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems interventions (10% of 40 million youths)	NA		571,428	571,428	571,428	571,428	571,428	571,428	Admin report	MoA,	MoWSA, Research Institutes
Strategic Initiative 6.4: Ensure vulnerable groups' access to productive resources and improve their nutritional status												
SI-4	Output indicator 6.4: # of vulnerable groups benefited from the nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems (elderly + other vulnerable=3,500,000, disabled 17,000,000 = 20,500,000). Out of this, 20% will be benefited)	NA	-	585,714	585,714	585,714	585,714	585,714	585,714	Admin report	MoA,	MoWSA, Research Institutes
Strategic Initiative 6.4: Ensure vulnerable groups' access to productive resources and improve their nutritional status												
SI-4	Output indicator 6.4: # of vulnerable groups benefited from the nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems (elderly + other vulnerable=3,500,000, disabled 17,000,000 = 20,500,000). Out of this, 20% will be benefited)	NA	-	585,714	585,714	585,714	585,714	585,714	585,714	Admin report	MoA,	MoWSA, Research Institutes

4.4. Costing of the National Nutrition Sensitive Agri-Food Systems Strategy

Strategic Objective (SO)	Budget Break Down (2024-2030)							Total Budget (USD)
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
SO 1: Ensure the availability & accessibility of diverse, safe, and nutritious food	189,857	9,180,893	10,391,947	7,079,715	6,392,513	5,950,102	5,541,566	44,726,593
SO 2: Enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities in agrarian, agro-pastoral, and pastoral settings	241,625	9,625,367	10,892,492	7,458,206	6,738,057	6,215,620	5,807,905	46,979,272
SO 3: Enhance post-harvest technology, value-addition, quality, and safety management of food and feed	5,819,824	6,401,806	6,983,788	7,565,771	8,147,753	8,729,735	9,311,718	52,960,395
SO 4: Enhance the consumption of diversified, nutritious, safe, and healthy diet	7,081,266	7,851,883	13,607,451	2,371,696	2,352,199	1,889,531	2,280,671	37,434,697
SO 5: Establish/strengthen food and nutrition organizational structure and implementation capacity in the agriculture sector and its affiliate organizations	785,640	668,434	717,316	814,907	763,065	794,859	826,653	5,370,874
SO 6: Ensure empowerment and engagement of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in the nutrition-sensitive agri-food systems	5,790,667	6,172,038	6,465,945	6,759,851	7,053,758	7,347,665	7,641,571	47,231,495
Grand Total (USD)	19,908,879	39,900,421	49,058,939	32,050,146	31,447,345	30,927,512	31,410,084	234,703,326

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4.4. Costing of the National Nutrition Sensitive Agri-Food Systems Strategy

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