



Ethiopian
Food Systems
Transformation
and Nutrition

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

**Ethiopian Food Systems Transformation
and Nutrition**

ROADMAP (2026-2030)

March 2026

**Implementing a national pathway for an inclusive, resilient,
and sustainable food system**



FORWARD

Ethiopia, as one of the largest countries in Africa with a rapidly growing population, has placed food and nutrition security at the centre of its national policies, recognising malnutrition as a critical barrier to growth and development. The National Food and Nutrition Policy (2018), implemented through the National Food and Nutrition Strategy since 2021, seeks to ensure optimal nutrition by improving access to diverse, safe, and nutritious foods.

Over the years, Ethiopia has made significant progress through the implementation of various agricultural and social programs. Initiatives such as the Wheat Initiative, the Green Legacy campaign for environmental restoration, and *Yelemat Turufat* (Bounty of the Basket) reinforce Ethiopia's commitment to sustainable food systems and improved livelihoods. In addition, the government has introduced the Productive Safety Net Programme, which has strengthened household resilience against shocks; the Seqota Declaration, a high-level pledge launched in 2015 to end stunting in children under two by 2030; and nationwide school feeding programs that enhance child nutrition and educational outcomes.

Building on this strong foundation and aligned with the outcomes of the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, Ethiopia launched the Ethiopian Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition (EFSTN) Pathway—a visionary roadmap to achieve transformation by 2030. This pathway introduces ambitious, game-changing solutions to ensure access to safe and nutrient-dense foods, promote sustainable consumption patterns, advance nature-positive production, foster equitable livelihoods, build resilience to shocks, and strengthen rural-urban linkages, rural electrification, and skill development. It aligns national priorities such as the Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda and the Ten-Year Development Plan, while contributing to the global Sustainable Development Goals. Recent milestones, including Ethiopia's leadership in co-hosting the UN Food Systems Summit Stocktake (UNFSS+4) in 2025, Climate Action Blueprint (CAB), the establishment of a national Science-Policy-Society Interface for youth-led innovation in December 2025, and renewed commitments at the Nutrition for Growth Summit, underscore Ethiopia's proactive, evidence-informed, and inclusive approach to transformation.

The revised EFSTN roadmap reaffirms the government's dedication, offering a nationally owned and practical framework to translate shared vision into action. It unites government institutions, development partners, civil society, the private sector, and communities around prioritised, time-bound, and accountable interventions.

The Government of Ethiopia calls upon all stakeholders to align their efforts, resources, and innovations behind this transformative agenda. Through collective action and sustained collaboration, Ethiopia can build resilient, inclusive, and nutrition-sensitive food systems that deliver healthy diets and sustainable livelihoods for all citizens by 2030.

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The Secretariat acknowledges the collective technical inputs, analytical contributions, and constructive engagement provided throughout the roadmap development process, including during stakeholder consultations, thematic and cluster working groups sessions, dialogues, and validation forums.

These contributions reflect a shared national commitment to advancing food systems transformation and nutrition outcomes in Ethiopia. The Secretariat looks forward to continued partnership, coordination, and collective action among all stakeholders in implementing the EFSTN Roadmap and achieving inclusive, resilient, and sustainable food systems for the benefit of all Ethiopians.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Full Name
A/TVET	Agricultural Technical Vocational Education and Training
AAFDRMC	Addis Ababa Fire Disaster Risk Management Commission
AAFUADC	Addis Ababa Farmers and Urban Agriculture Development Commission
AASTU	Addis Ababa Science and Technology University
AAU	Addis Ababa University
ACC	Agricultural Commercialization Cluster
ACPZ	Agro-Commodity Procurement Zone
AI	Artificial Intelligence / Artificial Insemination
AII	Artificial Intelligence Institute
ARC	African Risk Capacity
ASTU	Adama Science and Technology University
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Institute
ATI	Agricultural Transformation Institute
AU	African Union
BCC	Behavioral Change Communication
BDU	Bahir Dar University
BoE	Bureau of Education
BoH	Bureau of Health
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
CLP	Comprehensive Land Policy
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
CTD	Coffee and Tea Development
DBE	Development Bank of Ethiopia
DP	Development Partners
EAA	Ethiopian Agricultural Authority
EABC	Ethiopian Agricultural Business Corporation
ECC	Ethiopian Cooperative Commission
ECSU	Ethiopian Civil Service University
EDHS	Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey
EDRMC	Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission
EFDA	Ethiopian Food and Drug Administration
EFD	Ethiopian Forestry Development
EFSTN	Ethiopian Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition
EFS	Ethiopian Food Systems
EIAR	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
EMI	Ethiopian Management Institute
ERA	Ethiopian Road Administration

Ethio Telecom	Ethiopian Telecommunications
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAST	Streamlined Financial Services
FCC	Federal Cooperative Commission
FBD	Food-Borne Disease
FI	Financial Institutions
FPC	Farmer Production Cluster
GC	Game-Changing Solution
GHI	Global Hunger Index
HaU	Haramaya University
HLPE	High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition
HU	Hawassa University
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
FI	Financial Institutions
FPC	Farmer Production Cluster
GC	Game-Changing Solution
GHI	Global Hunger Index
HaU	Haramaya University
HLPE	High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition
HU	Hawassa University
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFDC	International Fertiliser Development Centre
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
IMSC	Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee
IRM	Innovation Recommendation Mapping
IT	Information Technology
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
JU	Jimma University
LAUD	Land Administration and Use Directorate
LDI	Livestock Development Institute
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MELA	Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Accountability
MILL	Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands
MinT	Ministry of Innovation and Technology
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture

MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
Mol	Ministry of Industry
MoLS	Ministry of Labour and Skills
MoPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MoTRI	Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration
MoUI	Ministry of Urban and Infrastructure
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Energy
MoWSA	Ministry of Women and Social Affairs
MOENCO	Motors Engineering Company
NAFIR	National Agricultural Finance Implementation Roadmap
NAFA	National Agricultural Finance Accelerator
NBE	National Bank of Ethiopia
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NILUP	National Integrated Land Use Policy
NMIS	National Market Information System
NR	Natural Resources
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PDS	Public Direct Support
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
PW	Public Works
PWLM	Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers
R&D	Research and Development
RuSACCO	Rural Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SACCO	Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SACCOS	Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SBCC	Social Behavioral Change Communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SSGI	Space Science and Geospatial Institute
SSC	Shared Service Centre
SUN	Scale Up Nutrition
TBD	To Be Decided
ToC	Theory of Change
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNDO	United Nations Development Organization
UNFSS	United Nations Food Systems Summit
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPSNJP	Urban Productive Safety Net Job Creation Program

VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the past two decades, Ethiopia has achieved remarkable strides in agricultural productivity, food security and nutrition. Cereal production has more than tripled, yields for major crops have risen steadily, and rates of undernourishment and child stunting have declined substantially. This is because of sustained public investments, policy reforms, and implementation of initiatives such as the Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda, National Food and Nutrition Policy and Strategy, and the Ten-Year Development Plan (2021–2030) Productive Safety Net Programme, Seqota Declaration. Diversified value chains in pulses, livestock, and industrial agro-processing are emerging, laying a foundation for a more productive, inclusive, and resilient food system.

Despite these gains, Ethiopia's food system grapples with deep structural challenges that hinder access to healthy diets, equitable livelihoods, and scale-level resilience. Productivity growth is slowing, diversification into nutrient-dense foods lags, post-harvest losses remain high, food safety mechanisms are nascent, and agro-processing capacity falls short of rising domestic needs. These problems are worsened by rapid population growth, urbanisation, climate shocks, land degradation, and socio-economic inequalities. A triple nutrition challenge persists (i.e., undernutrition, overnutrition, and non-communicable diseases), requiring a holistic transformation beyond isolated interventions.

The Ethiopian Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition (EFSTN) Roadmap directly addresses this call. Stemming from Ethiopia's nationally owned Food Systems Transformation Pathway—forged through the UN Food Systems Summit—it offers a practical, time-bound framework to convert high-level commitments into coordinated action by 2030. Anchored in a robust Theory of Change, the roadmap connects strong government stewardship, multisectoral governance, and mobilized financing to high-impact "Game-Changing Solutions" organized into seven integrated thematic clusters that span the entire food system: ensuring availability and access to safe, nutrient-dense foods; promoting sustainable, equitable consumption across life stages; strengthening policy, land, and financial enablers for agricultural transformation; accelerating mechanization, digital tools, and innovation; enhancing market access, infrastructure, and commercialization corridors; managing risks, safeguarding the vulnerable, and boosting shock responsiveness; and advancing sustainable urbanization, skills, and rural electrification.

This roadmap document provides a nationally led framework to advance sustainable, resilient, and inclusive food systems. It situates current efforts within national development priorities and global agendas, clarifies the vision, mission, and objectives, and outlines government leadership and multisectoral engagement. The roadmap reviews the state of Ethiopia's food systems—highlighting progress, challenges, and opportunities across production, processing, distribution, and consumption—while also describing the analytical and consultative processes that shaped its

design. It aligns with global food systems action tracks and the EFSTN Theory of Change, presenting thematic clusters and game-changing solutions to guide transformation.

The document further details governance, coordination, stakeholder engagement, resource mobilisation, and cross-cutting priorities such as youth, women, and climate change. Serving as a practical reference for policymakers and partners, it aims to align planning and investment, strengthen accountability, and promote learning. A monitoring and evaluation framework, supported by annexes of detailed interventions, ensures adaptive implementation and coordinated action across government, private sector, civil society, and communities, ultimately driving Ethiopia toward its food systems and nutrition objectives.

SECTION ONE:

1. INTRODUCTION

The introduction section presents the background and rationale, the Ethiopian Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition's vision, mission, and values, and the roadmap's objectives and scope.

1.1 Background and Rationale

Food and nutrition security has been central to the Ethiopian government's policy and investment priorities, serving as a cornerstone for human capital development, economic growth, and the pursuit of middle-income status. During the last two decades, Ethiopia has advanced food security, nutrition, and overall food-system performance through major national policies, strategies, and reform agendas. These include successive development frameworks culminating in the Ten-Year Development Plan (2021–2030); agricultural transformation policies focused on productivity, commercialisation, and value-chain development; large-scale social protection instruments such as the Productive Safety Net Programme; and flagship nutrition commitments, including the Seqota Declaration and the National Nutrition Program. Complementary strategies addressing climate resilience, livestock, irrigation, agro-processing, food safety, trade, and private-sector engagement, alongside reforms under the Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda, have strengthened livelihoods, reduced poverty, and improved human development outcomes (Government of Ethiopia, 2020; 2021; World Bank, 2023).

Moreover, Government initiatives such as the Homegrown School Feeding Programme, the Urban Corridor Development Programme for improved urbanization and environment, the national food fortification programme, the promotion of electric vehicles to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance environmental protection, establishment of Ethiopian Disaster Risk Response Fund, and the Sunday Market initiative to improve access to food markets are among the notable flagship programmes contributing to food systems transformation. Collectively, these efforts have improved the well-being of millions of Ethiopians and established important foundations for a more productive, inclusive, and resilient food system.

Despite notable progress, Ethiopia's food system continues to face uneven performance driven by interlinked structural, economic, environmental, and institutional challenges. Agricultural productivity remains constrained by limited access to improved inputs, technology, finance, and markets, while diversification toward higher-value and nutrient-dense foods—such as fruits, vegetables, pulses, and animal-source products—has advanced slowly. Weak value-chain integration, high post-harvest losses, food safety risks, and inadequate agro-processing capacity further limit efficiency, resilience, and competitiveness across the system. These constraints interact with rapid population growth, urbanization, climate variability, environmental degradation, and persistent rural–urban and socio-economic disparities. Within this broader context, Ethiopia faces a complex nutrition landscape characterized by continuing undernutrition

and micronutrient deficiencies alongside a nutrition transition marked by rising overweight, obesity, and diet-related non-communicable diseases, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas—underscoring the need for a holistic food systems transformation approach (FAO et al., 2021; World Bank, 2023).

Collectively, these challenges point to structural weaknesses that cannot be effectively addressed through fragmented, sector-specific interventions. They underscore the need for a systemic shift toward an integrated food systems approach—one that links production, processing, distribution, consumption, and waste management with nutrition, health, environmental sustainability, and social equity outcomes. Without such a transformation, progress toward healthy diets, resilience, and inclusive growth risks being constrained, with implications for Ethiopia’s ability to meet national development priorities and global commitments by 2030 (FAO et al., 2021; UN, 2021).

Globally, similar challenges have prompted a paradigm shift toward food systems transformation, culminating in the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) of 2021. The UNFSS emphasised the need for country-led, evidence-based, and inclusive solutions to deliver safe and nutritious food for all, promote sustainable consumption, support nature-positive production, advance equitable livelihoods, and build resilience to shocks and stresses (UN, 2021). Ethiopia actively engaged in this global process, aligning its national priorities with broader commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals, global nutrition targets, and climate action agendas (UN, 2015; FAO et al., 2021).

In response, the EFSTN process in 2021 was conducted through a nationally led, multisectoral effort jointly convened by the ministries responsible for agriculture and health. Through a combination of technical analyses, national dialogues, and broad stakeholder engagement, the country articulated a long-term vision for transforming its food systems by 2030. This process identified systemic bottlenecks and prioritised a set of mutually reinforcing game-changing solutions designed to address productivity, health-diet, equity, sustainability, and resilience in an integrated manner. The resulting synthesis and pathway documents provided the analytical and conceptual foundation for subsequent implementation efforts, including this roadmap (Government of Ethiopia, 2021).

The development of the EFSTN roadmap itself followed a highly consultative and evidence-driven process. A comprehensive background analysis of Ethiopia’s food system was undertaken, drawing on inputs from government institutions, development partners, researchers, civil society organisations, and private-sector actors. These analyses were complemented by structured dialogues conducted both in person and virtually, enabling stakeholders to assess progress, identify gaps, and agree on priority actions. The open call, designed to invite stakeholders to actively participate in the formulation of game-changing solutions, strengthened national ownership and inclusiveness. It reinforced the principle that food systems transformation is a whole-of-society endeavour requiring coordinated, multi-sectoral action across all levels” (FAO, 2021).

Firmly anchored within Ethiopia’s national development architecture, the EFSTN roadmap aligns with the Ten-Year Perspective Development Plan and the Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda, translating their strategic ambitions into sequenced, time-bound, and implementable food systems actions (Government of Ethiopia, 2020; 2021). By adopting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach—engaging federal and regional institutions, development partners, civil society, academia, and the private sector—the roadmap seeks to move beyond fragmented interventions toward coordinated, results-oriented transformation. It positions food systems as a central driver of human capital development, economic transformation, climate resilience, and social inclusion (World Bank, 2023).

Ultimately, the EFSTN roadmap serves as both a strategic framework and an implementation-oriented instrument to accelerate Ethiopia’s transition toward food systems that are productive, inclusive, resilient, and capable of delivering healthy diets for all. Through strengthened coordination, accountability, learning, and resource alignment, it provides a practical pathway for sustaining progress and translating national ambition into measurable results (FAO et al., 2021; UN, 2021).

1.2 EFSTN Vision, Mission, And Values

The EFSTN Vision, Mission, and Values define Ethiopia’s shared ambition and guiding principles for transforming food systems. They clarify the purpose and direction of collective action while anchoring the roadmap in national ownership, inclusivity, and sustainability. Together, they provide a common reference for coordinated engagement across all food systems actors.

Vision: To see a food sovereign Ethiopia and transformed food systems by 2030

Mission: To catalyze Ethiopia’s food systems transformation through facilitating policy reforms, innovation, and collaboration while strengthening mutual understanding and coordinated action of all actors towards food sovereignty and climate resilience

Values: We strive to ensure meaningful participation of all the relevant actors and stakeholders of the food systems in our decision-making process.



Figure -1: EFSTN Vision, Mission, & Values

1.3 Objectives and Scope of the Roadmap

1.3.1 Key Roadmap Objectives

General objective

The general objective of the EFSTN Roadmap is to translate Ethiopia's food systems transformation commitments into coordinated, accountable, and results-oriented action.

Specific objectives

The specific objectives of the roadmap are to:

- Operationalise Ethiopia's food systems transformation agenda by translating nationally endorsed game-changing solutions into sequenced, time-bound, and implementable actions.
- Clarify roles and responsibilities across sectors and levels to ensure coordinated implementation, accountability, and effective delivery of food systems and nutrition interventions.
- Strengthen multisectoral governance and coordination across federal, regional, and local levels to enable coherent planning and implementation of food systems and nutrition interventions.
- Enable robust monitoring, learning, accountability and adaptive management mechanisms.

1.3.2 Scope of the EFSTN Roadmap

The EFSTN Roadmap defines the scope and boundaries for implementing Ethiopia's food systems transformation and nutrition agenda up to 2030. It provides a national framework that clarifies the geographic reach, implementation approach, timeframe, and institutional responsibilities required for coordinated and coherent action.

Geographic coverage: The roadmap is implemented nationwide across federal, regional, and local levels, covering Ethiopia's diverse agro-ecological zones and livelihood systems. While it has a national scope, it allows for regional contextualization and prioritisation based on local needs, capacities, and implementation realities.

Key focus areas: The roadmap focuses on ensuring availability of safe and nutrient-dense foods; promoting sustainable, equitable consumption across life stages; strengthening policy, land, natural resources management, and financial enablers for agricultural transformation; accelerating mechanization, digital tools, and innovation; enhancing market access, infrastructure, and commercialization; managing risks, safeguarding the vulnerable, and boosting shock responsiveness; and advancing rural-urban linkage, skills development, and rural electrification specifically related to food systems transformation.

Implementation approach: Implementation is guided by a whole-of-society and a whole-of-government approach that engages government institutions, development partners, civil society organisations, academia, and the private sector across the entire food system. This inclusive engagement is essential for strengthening coherence, shared ownership, and collective accountability for food systems and nutrition outcomes.

Timeframe: Covering the period up to 2030, the roadmap aligns Ethiopia’s long-term food systems transformation vision with national development priorities and planning frameworks, including sectoral strategies and annual planning and budgeting processes, to ensure that strategic commitments are translated into implementable actions.

Ownership and leadership of the roadmap: The roadmap is led and owned by the Government of Ethiopia, which provides strategic direction, coordination, and oversight. Government leadership ensures policy coherence, alignment with national development priorities, and effective mobilisation and coordination of partners and resources.

SECTION TWO:

2. THE PREVAILING STATE OF THE ETHIOPIAN FOOD SYSTEMS

This chapter provides a brief highlight of the Ethiopian food systems' overall landscape, its recent progress and achievements, key challenges, and opportunities to drive food system transformation in Ethiopia

2.1. Landscape of the Ethiopian Food Systems

The Ethiopian food system transformation is a multi-sectoral, government-led agenda aimed at addressing food security, nutrition, sustainability, and resilience amid challenges like climate shocks, population growth, and urbanisation. In terms of governance and implementation, the Federal ministries play central roles in policy formulation and coordination, and regional bureaus, zones and weredas implement the food system transformation plans.

Ethiopia's food system is predominantly rural and smallholder-based, relying on traditional rain-fed agriculture integrated with livestock in mixed farming, pastoral and agro-pastoral farming systems. Smallholders produce over 95% of agricultural output, focusing on staple cereals (teff, maize, wheat, sorghum), pulses, oilseeds, and coffee, while livestock contributes significantly to livelihoods and roughly 25-40% of agricultural GDP (FAO, 2024; World Bank, 2023). The sector is characterised by low adoption of modern inputs—such as improved seeds and suboptimal fertiliser use—limited irrigation, and vulnerability to climate risks, despite the gradual expansion of climate-smart practices (Tesfaye et al., 2024).

Value chains remain underdeveloped, with high post-harvest losses (15-45% for crops) due to inadequate storage, infrastructure, and handling, and most exports occurring as raw commodities (Hodges et al., 2011; Teshome & Mosa, 2024). Processing is limited, though policies promote value addition and improved techniques. Distribution depends on fragmented traditional chains with inefficiencies in transport and roads, while challenges persist from infrastructure gaps and informal trader dominance (Minten et al., 2020).

Diets are heavily cereal-dominant with low diversity, resulting in persistent malnutrition, including around 37% stunting in children under 5 and widespread micronutrient deficiencies alongside a rising burden of non-communicable diseases from nutrition transition (Central Statistical Agency & UNICEF, 2021; Global Nutrition Report, 2023). Overall, the food system grapples with productivity constraints, value chain inefficiencies, and malnutrition challenges, but holds potential for improvement through intensification, processing investments, and policy reforms (FAO, 2021; IFPRI, 2020).

Ethiopia's food systems are undergoing rapid transformation, driven by population growth, rising incomes, accelerating urbanisation, expanding agro-processing industries, and the increasing impacts of climate change.

This transformation must be guided to enhance food availability and choice, promote equitable incomes, and support the adoption of healthy diets. However, achieving these outcomes requires addressing the underlying systemic challenges within the food system.

2.2. Recent Progress and Achievements of the Ethiopian Food Systems

Over the last two decades, Ethiopia has made significant progress in increasing staple cereal production to reduce hunger and undernutrition. Total cereal production increased more than 3 times from 9.3 million metric tons (mt) in 2000/01 to 51.9 million metric tons in 2024/25. As shown in Figure 1, aggregate cereal crop productivity increased from 12.2 qt to 33.9 qt/ha, increasing by more than double in two decades. Wheat accounts for 29.3 % of total cereal production and 27.5 % of total area under cereal, followed by maize, 30.1 % of cereal production and 22.2% area, and tef, 7.5% of total cereal production and 13.7% % of area. It is important to note that maize is the most dominant crop in total production, whereas teff dominates the area cultivated. Yield has increased significantly for all major cereal crops since 2000/01, which has helped increase production (CSA, 2000/01-2021/22; MoA, 2024/25).

Consequently, total annual food consumption in Ethiopia increased substantially over recent decades, with per adult equivalent quantities rising alongside calorie availability (Worku et al., 2017). National prevalence of undernourishment declined from around 53% in 2000 to approximately 19.7% in 2025 (GHI, 2025).

Similarly, the production of pulses and oilseed crops has expanded significantly over the past two decades (Figure 2). Pulse production rose from 10.7 million quintals in 2000/01 to 45.3 million quintals in 2024/25, increasing by more than fourfold during this period. Pulses serve as an essential source of protein

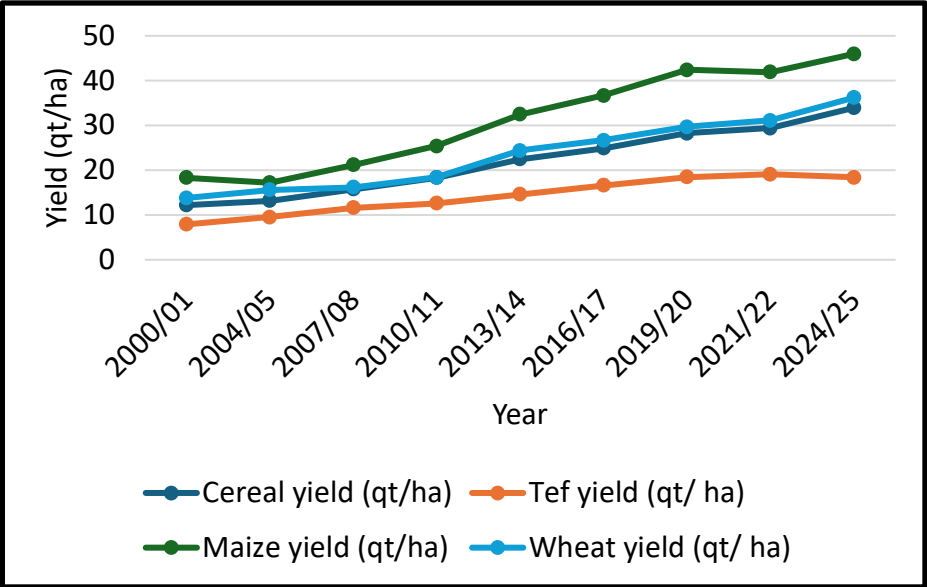


Figure 3: Cereal crop yield

and provide vital minerals, including iron, zinc, selenium, phosphorus, and potassium (CSA, 2000/01-2021/22; MoA, 2024/25).

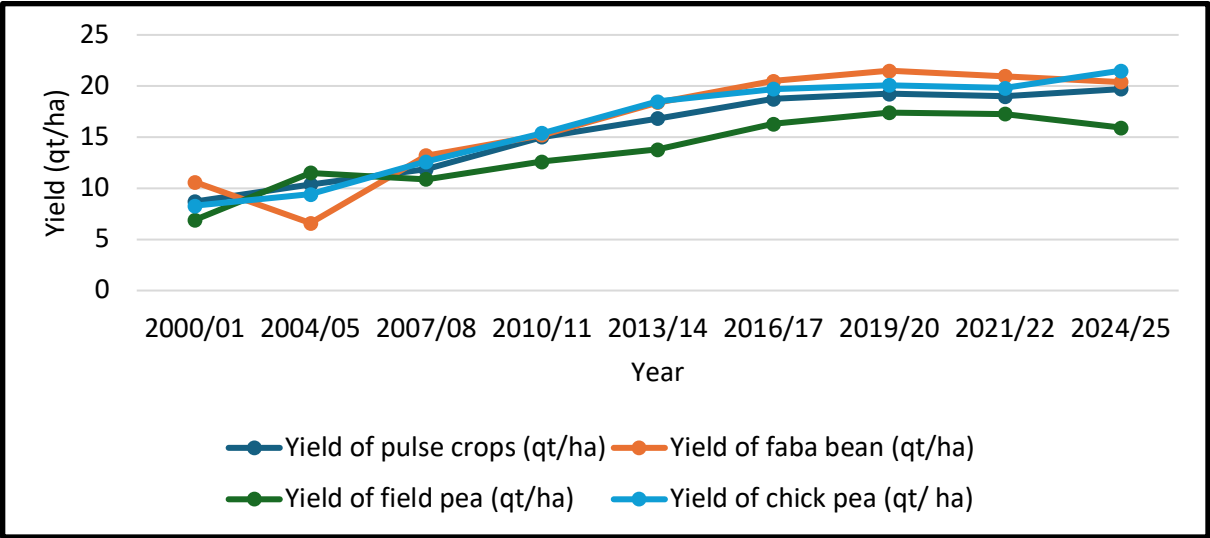


Figure 3: Pulse crops yield

Oilseeds play a vital role in sustainable food and nutrition, serving as key sources of oils, protein, fat, and carbohydrates. They are important dietary complements, often consumed alongside Ethiopia’s staple foods. Oilseeds crops Production has risen from 2.4 million quintals to 38.9 million quintals, while yields have improved from 4.2 quintals per hectare to 13.9 quintals per hectare between 2000/01 to 2024/25 (Figure 3) (CSA, 2000/01-2021/22; MoA, 2024/25). Despite these gains in output and productivity, Ethiopia’s oilseed production remains far below national demand.

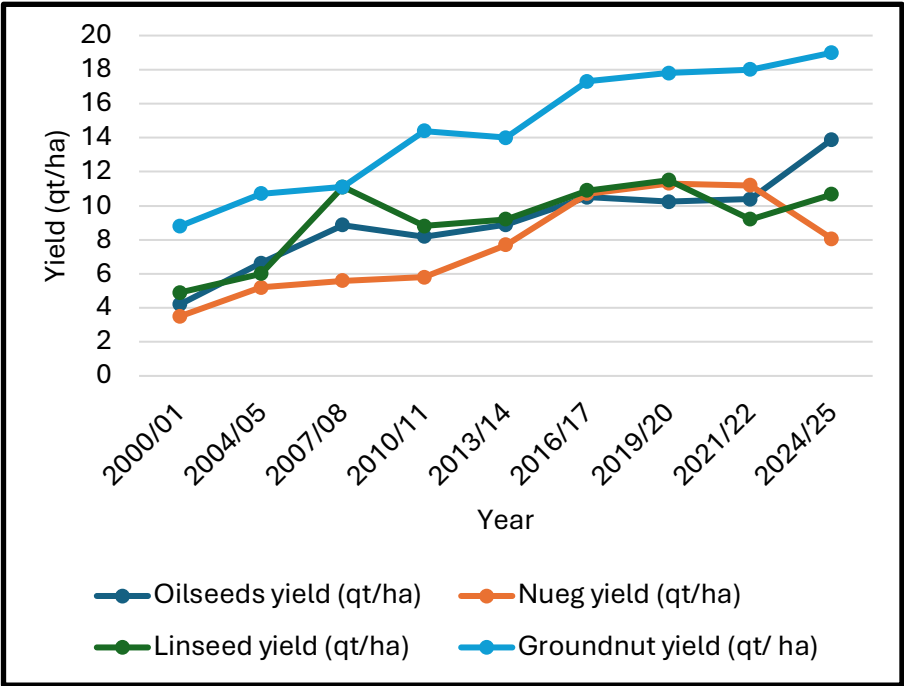


Figure 4: Oilseed Crops

Domestic oil processing factories continue to operate at low capacity due to limited availability of oil crops and the fact that most vegetable oils are not processed within the country.

Over the period from 2012/13 to 2024/25, livestock product outputs in Ethiopia demonstrated consistent upward trends. Cattle milk production rose steadily from 3.2 billion litres in 2012/13 to 13.1 billion litres by 2024/25, reflecting a significant increase driven largely by growth in the dairy herd population rather than substantial per-animal yield gains. Egg production exhibited the most rapid expansion, growing from 0.12 billion eggs to 9.3 billion eggs, highlighting the dynamic development of the poultry sector through both smallholder and emerging commercial operations (CSA, 2012/13-2021/22; MoA, 2024/25).

Meat production, primarily from cattle, sheep, and goats, increased more gradually from 900 thousand tonnes to 3,429 thousand tonnes, mainly due to higher livestock numbers and modest improvements in off-take rates. Honey production also showed moderate but steady progress, climbing from 45 thousand tonnes to 326.5 thousand tonnes, supported by the adoption of improved beehives alongside traditional practices (CSA, 2012/13-2021/22; MoA, 2024/25). Overall, these trends indicate significant improvements over the decade, with milk and egg production leading due to targeted investments and rising demand, while gains in meat and honey remained constrained by traditional production systems, feed limitations, and disease challenges.

As the overall agricultural production and household income increase, dietary diversity has increased. Cereals' share of total household food expenditure declined from 47% in 2000 to 33% in 2017, expenditure on fruit and vegetables increased from 4.5% to 7.9%, and expenditure on animal-sourced foods increased from 7.9% to 11.3% over the same period (Worku et al., 2017).

Increased consumption, dietary diversity, and significant governmental and civil society focus on improved nutrition have delivered significant health advancements. The percentage of families that are food and energy-deficient has decreased from 46.1% in 2000 to 19.7% in 2025, and the proportion of stunted children under 5 years of age declined from 56.9% to 35.5% in the same period (GHI, 2025).

Despite the rapid progress across the Ethiopian Food Systems in the last decade, significant challenges remain at each stage, from production to retail and consumption. These challenges need to be addressed to accelerate food systems transformation and development and improve outcomes from production through consumption to ensure the availability of safe and nutrition-rich foods.

2.3. Key Challenges of The Ethiopian Food Systems

Despite notable progress over the past two decades, Ethiopia's food systems continue to face significant challenges that require urgent attention in the years ahead. During the first national dialogue on the Ethiopian Food Systems Transformation Pathway design process, 18 critical

challenges were identified. These challenges were systematically aligned with the United Nations Food Systems Action Tracks, ensuring consistency with global priorities while reflecting Ethiopia's unique context. These challenges are outlined below according to the five UN Action Tracks.

Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all

1. Low availability and affordability of dense foods

Ethiopia continues to face major challenges in achieving food security amid a rapidly growing population, as agricultural production struggles to keep pace with demand. Over the past two decades, growth in crop output has been driven largely by the expansion of cultivated land and improvements in yields, particularly for staple cereals such as teff, maize, wheat, sorghum, and barley (Bachewe et al., 2018; Dorosh & Minten, 2020). However, recent evidence suggests that yield growth is slowing, thereby constraining overall production gains. Several structural issues contribute to this slowdown, including poor soil quality, limited access to high-quality seeds, low adoption of modern agricultural technologies, and significant post-harvest losses.

In Ethiopia, agricultural production remains heavily dominated by cereals, which account for approximately 80% of cultivated land and more than 65% of agricultural outputs, limiting the availability of nutrient-dense crops such as fruits, vegetables, pulses, and beans (Central Statistical Agency, various years; FAO, 2023). Seasonal fluctuations further restrict fruit and vegetable supply, particularly during lean periods, contributing to low year-round consumption. Average household intake of fruits and vegetables is notably low, often falling well below recommended levels (e.g., <50-65 kg per person annually in some estimates, far short of the WHO/FAO guideline of 146 kg/year) (WFP, 2019).

Access to animal-sourced foods is constrained despite Ethiopia's large livestock population, due to low productivity stemming from inadequate feed, limited veterinary services, and less productive breeds (Shapiro et al., 2017). Per capita consumption remains very low by sub-Saharan African standards, with milk at 20-40 L/year and meat at 5-9 kg/year (FAO, various years; WFP, 2019). An estimated 20–25% of Ethiopia's population is unable to meet minimum dietary energy requirements, highlighting persistent structural challenges in food access despite improvements in production, and a similar proportion experiences food insecurity, leading to heavy reliance on inexpensive starchy staples that provide 71% of dietary energy (WFP, 2019).

Overall, the food environment faces a multitude of challenges, including significant local disparities that limit access to diverse diets, constraints in household-level food availability, and consumer behaviours shaped by cultural practices that require targeted nutrition education to address

2. Lack of food safety management structures

Food safety is a critical challenge, as is the low availability and affordability of nutrient-dense foods. Weak food safety conditions pose a significant public health risk, contributing to a high prevalence of food-borne diseases (FBDs). Diarrheal illnesses alone account for approximately 93% of FBD cases, resulting in substantial medical and non-medical costs for affected households and placing additional pressure on the health system.

At the operational level, food safety risks are widespread along the value chain. In many markets, restaurants, and street food outlets, food is often handled and prepared under poor hygienic conditions. Inadequate storage and weak cold chain systems further exacerbate risks, particularly for perishable products such as milk, meat, and fresh produce. Contamination by aflatoxins and other mycotoxins—especially in staple crops like maize and groundnuts—remains a persistent concern. Additionally, the improper use of pesticides, including the application of unapproved chemicals and incorrect dosages or timing, poses serious health and environmental risks. The predominance of informal food markets also creates significant traceability challenges, limiting the ability to track and manage food safety incidents. Furthermore, both consumers and small-scale food businesses often have limited awareness and knowledge of safe food handling practices, further increasing exposure to food safety hazards.

These challenges are largely driven by the lack of robust food safety management structures across the food system. This includes weak institutional coordination, limited regulatory enforcement, inadequate infrastructure and laboratory capacity, underdeveloped surveillance systems, and low technical capacity among value chain actors to ensure compliance with food safety standards. As a result, Ethiopia's ability to effectively monitor, regulate, and enforce food safety remains constrained.

Although key institutions such as the Ethiopian Agricultural Authority (EAA) and the Ethiopian Food and Drug Administration (EFDA) are mandated to oversee food safety, they require strengthened technical, institutional, and resource support to effectively fulfil their roles and improve food safety standards nationwide (Havelaar et al., 2015).

3. Lack of food fortification, processing and packaging

Ethiopia's food system transformation is significantly constrained by limited food fortification, agro-processing, and modern packaging, despite recent progress such as the 2024 launch of the National Food Fortification Program mandating enrichment of oil, wheat flour, and salt, aimed at addressing micronutrient deficiencies, though implementation faces constraints in processing, packaging, and post-harvest loss reduction (EFDA, 2022). Around 50–75 processors, specifically

51 wheat millers and 25 edible oil refineries as of mid-2025, are now producing fortified products, with dozens more working toward compliance (Techno Serve, 2025).

Agro processing remains underdeveloped, with most agricultural outputs exported raw and minimal value addition in key sectors like dairy, meat, and grains. Packaging infrastructure is rudimentary and largely import-dependent, contributing to high post-harvest losses of 15–45% for perishables - particularly fruits and vegetables- (MoA, 2024).

Action Track 2: Shift to Sustainable Consumption Patterns

4. Low dietary diversity, especially among infants, children & mothers

In terms of consumption, although significant advances have been made in increasing overall nutrient intake, dietary diversity remains low, particularly among infants, children, and mothers (CSA and ICF, 2016). According to the 2016 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS), only about 14% of children aged 6–23 months met the minimum dietary diversity (consumption of at least five out of eight food groups) (CSA and ICF, 2016). Very low proportions of the population meet the WHO recommendation of at least 400 grams (approximately five servings) of fruits and vegetables per day, with national estimates indicating inadequate intake far below this threshold (Ethiopian Public Health Institute, 2016). The 2016 national micronutrient survey indicated that deficiencies in zinc, vitamin A, folate, and vitamin B12 are of public health concern, alongside high rates of anaemia: 57% among children aged 6–59 months and 24% among women aged 15–49 years (Ethiopian Public Health Institute, 2016).

5. Shift towards unhealthy diets, especially in urban areas

Another major challenge is the shift in consumption patterns toward unhealthy diets. Overconsumption of non-nutritious foods is becoming increasingly common, particularly in urban areas. Nationally, average salt intake exceeds the WHO-recommended threshold of 5 grams per day, reaching approximately 8.3 g/day (Ethiopian Public Health Institute, 2016). Low dietary diversity, food safety concerns, and excessive intake of salt and sugar are key contributors to the rising burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), which place a significant strain on the health system (Melaku et al., 2016). Recent estimates indicate that diabetes prevalence among adults is around 4–5%, while hypertension affects approximately 20–25% of the population (International Diabetes Federation, 2024; Gebreyes et al., 2021). Dietary risk factors continue to play a substantial role in the NCD burden, with trends showing persistent impacts on mortality and disability (Melaku et al., 2016).

6. Limited dietary guidelines and education

The other factor in unhealthy and unsustainable consumption patterns is. Food-based dietary guidelines were developed and launched in 2022, with ongoing distribution and implementation

efforts (Ethiopian Public Health Institute, 2022). Additional investments in training, community education, and promotion of balanced diets aligned with these guidelines are essential to provide limited nutrition education and access to guidelines to improve recommended consumption patterns.

Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production

7. Soil depletion

Ethiopia possesses one of Africa's most biodiverse agroecological systems, yet intensive agriculture has rendered it highly degraded, with ongoing deforestation, soil erosion, nutrient depletion, salinisation, biodiversity loss, and water scarcity threatening sustainable food production (Hurni, 1998; Haregeweyn et al., 2015). Major drivers include agricultural intensification, overgrazing, low vegetative cover, and unbalanced crop-livestock systems, resulting in severe land degradation across diverse agroecological zones (Gebreselassie, 2006). To achieve nature-positive production, urgent improvements in land use planning, watershed management, and soil conservation are essential to preserve arable land for future generations (World Bank, 2023).

8. Lack of access to agricultural inputs and technologies

Ethiopia faces shortages in agricultural inputs and technologies needed for productivity gains alongside land restoration. Access to high-quality, drought-tolerant seed varieties remains limited, particularly for major crops like teff and sorghum (Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture, 2022). Fertiliser application in Ethiopia is estimated at approximately 45 kg per hectare, which places it above the traditional average for Sub-Saharan Africa—typically ranging between 20 and 40 kg/ha—but still significantly below the global average of about 135–146 kg/ha. This indicates that while Ethiopia has made relative progress in increasing input use compared to many countries in the region, it continues to face substantial gaps in agricultural intensification and productivity. The disparity highlights ongoing constraints in access, affordability, and efficient use of inputs, which remain critical challenges for enhancing food production and achieving food systems transformation (World Bank, 2023; African Development Bank, 2019; IFDC, 2024).

Mechanisation levels are low, with tractor use covering <1% of plots in many areas and limited access to equipment like combine harvesters or irrigation systems (Berhane et al., 2017; MoA, 2023). Irrigation access, critical for productivity and soil health, remains constrained (Trade.gov, 2023).

9. Lack of adoption of agro-ecological practices

In addition to productivity enhancement and nature-positive inputs and technologies, the adoption of innovative agroecological practices is low. Existing extension services primarily focus

on techniques that boost yield rather than strategies that support environmental protection. Existing extension often takes a ‘one size fits all’ approach, and it is necessary to ensure that extension and the production practices they encourage are appropriate to a specific region and its agroecology (Davis et al., 2018; ATA, 2023).

10. Lack of access to agricultural and rural financial services

Access to agricultural and rural financial services is key to increasing access to inputs and technologies and improving land management and agroecological practices. Farmers lack access to financing, which is essential to facilitate investment in productive technologies and equipment. This lack of financial institutions explicitly serving Ethiopia’s vast smallholder farmer population has prevented households from capitalising on their farms, preventing them from increasing incomes. The Agricultural Transformation Agency’s annual survey showed that only 28% of smallholder farmers reported access to financial services (ATA, 2021 FPC Farmer Survey, 2021)

11. Weak land ownership management infrastructure

Boosting nature-positive production requires tackling land scarcity and management challenges. Persistently low yields drive cropland expansion to meet population demands, with 66% of potential arable land already under cultivation (FAO, 2023). Rising land scarcity, coupled with population growth, has reduced average farm size; smallholder farms now cover only about 0.65 hectares on average (FAO, 2015). This forces farmers to rely heavily on agricultural intensification, posing significant challenges to land conservation and the pursuit of sustainable, nature-positive production. Moreover, such small landholdings are insufficient to ensure food security, leaving farmers in a perpetual crisis. Limited farm size constrains their ability to produce adequate food, adopt mechanisation technologies, and capitalise on their farms (Diriba, 2018).

Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods

12. Weak institutional support for the vulnerable actors in the food systems

Advancing equitable livelihoods while delivering nutrition, health, and environmental outcomes requires strengthening an enabling environment and institutional settings for the vulnerable actors in the food systems in the different livelihood and agroecology zones in Ethiopia. To achieve this, the lack of production diversity and cultivation of nutrient-dense foods needs to be addressed, along with activities across the food system (postharvest handling, value addition, processing, formal and informal markets). Women, youth, smallholder farmers, and enterprises dominate these diversified activities. Women are the primary workers in small-scale horticulture production and processing.

These vulnerable actors face entrenched institutional and social norms and practices that limit their access to inputs, land, finance, technologies, and innovations to enhance their sustainable livelihoods. Thus, transformation means revitalising pathways of their access to, use of, and

control of resources (land, distribution corridors, division of labour, decision-making power); their access to stable markets (including fair and consistent prices); strengthening sustainable consumers, processors, retailers' choice patterns; and resilient working environments. In addition to these challenges, driving equity requires balancing agency within Ethiopia, specifically supporting women, young landless households, and other groups through skills development and urbanisation strategy. Rural-to-urban migration will rise further, fuelled by the food systems transformation.

13. Weak market linkages

To ensure safe and nutritious foods for all at affordable prices and improve nutritional and health outcomes, Ethiopia will need to develop not only its production capability but also its food market infrastructure and address the challenge of weak market linkages throughout the country. In addition to limiting production losses, farmers require simple access to fair markets so that goods can be sold at a fair and cost-recovery price. This, in turn, will help increase incomes for those who depend on the food system for their income. Agribusiness and food retail have developed significantly over the last decade. However, only a small minority of farmers are fully commercial. Given the size of Ethiopia, commercialisation is hindered by long value chains typically comprised of large numbers of private traders. Long chains between farmers in rural areas and processors in urban and peri-urban locations limit income potential, driving high post-harvest losses and increasing agricultural prices (UNDO, 2018).

14. Limited value addition and processing capacity

Value addition and agro-processing are pivotal to Ethiopia's food system transformation. They help reduce significant post-harvest losses (15–45% of crops), extend shelf life, and convert raw commodities into higher-value products for domestic and export markets. Yet, agricultural processing and value addition remain underdeveloped, with most exports leaving as raw goods. Losses largely stem from poor storage, infrastructure, and handling. Processing and value addition are limited to dairy, meat, and wheat, though modest growth has occurred (e.g., dairy processors rose from 8 to 25 between 2007 and 2017).

15. High post-harvest losses

An effective food system must deliver nutrition, health, and environmental benefits while ensuring equitable livelihoods for those dependent on food markets. To achieve this, challenges in production and post-harvest agricultural losses must be addressed. Postharvest losses in grains are estimated at 20–30%, though the exact extent varies by commodity. Losses typically occur during harvesting, drying, threshing/winnowing, and storage. For horticultural crops, losses are even higher, ranging from 30–50% (FAO, 2023). Similarly, about 40% of red meat and milk is lost during handling, transportation, and marketing (CSA, 2021). Reducing these losses requires more efficient distribution networks and greater access to affordable storage technologies, which remain out of reach for many farmers.

Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks, and stress

16. Limited climate adaptation and resilience

Ethiopia is experiencing increasing global warming and a growing frequency of climatic shocks and events, heightening Ethiopia's already high vulnerability to drought and food shortage. Twice in the last fifty years, widespread drought and crop failures have led to famine (1972-4 and 1984-5). Ethiopia will need to enhance its adaptation efforts to cope with the effects of climate change and related natural hazards. Climate scientists predict that the country will experience higher temperatures, changes in the duration of seasons, shifts in seasonal precipitation, and an increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. The scale of these challenges may be exacerbated by the ongoing degradation of rural environments through deforestation and land degradation, and limited structures exist to restore agricultural land. To drive adaptation and resilience, the current shortage of climate-resilient inputs and technologies will need to be addressed. Access to drought - tolerant crop varieties and seeds will need to be expanded, whilst increased research into climate-smart techniques and technologies will be required, as well as a significant extension to raise awareness and uptake of new practices.

17. Need for integrated risk and crisis management

Integrated risk and crisis management is crucial for Ethiopia's food system transformation because the country's agriculture and food security are highly vulnerable to shocks such as drought, conflict, inflation, and global market disruptions. Improved disaster risk management is hence essential to mitigate shocks, including better early warning systems, insurance mechanisms, and coordinated responses, avoiding siloed approaches (EDRMC, 2023; FAO, 2022).

18. Need for universal food access, vulnerable areas

Post-crisis access to social security in vulnerable areas is a critical pillar of Ethiopia's food system transformation. Because shocks such as drought, conflict, inflation, and displacement frequently disrupt livelihoods, social security mechanisms ensure that households can recover and re-engage in food production and consumption without falling. Post-disaster food access requires nutrition-sensitive interventions and enhanced social protection, particularly through evolving the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP), which provides cash/food transfers and public works to better target vulnerable groups like infants, children, and mothers (Berhane et al., 2014; Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia, 2020).

2.4. Key Enabling Environments and Opportunities to Drive Food System Transformation in Ethiopia

1. The existence of large arable lands, water resources and diversified agro-ecologies for agricultural production: Ethiopia's vast arable lands, abundant water resources, and diverse agro-ecologies are among its greatest assets for food system transformation, offering the potential to boost productivity, ensure food security, and build climate resilience. These natural endowments create opportunities for sustainable intensification, crop diversification, and regional specialisation.

2. Supportive national policy frameworks: Ethiopia launched a national food system transformation pathway in 2021 that integrates multisector goals from production to nutrition, resilience and environmental sustainability with 24 interconnected “gamechanger” actions structured into seven clusters. The transformation pathway is closely tied to Ethiopia's Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda and the Ten-Year Development Plan (2021–2030), ensuring food systems priorities are embedded in broader economic and social policy. Moreover, the revised Agriculture and Rural Development Policy, the new rural land administration and use proclamation and the National Agricultural Finance Implementation Roadmap (NAFIR) will enhance Ethiopia's food system transformation.

3. The presence of a large labour force and youth population: The large labour force and youth population in Ethiopia are central to the country's food system transformation. With one of the youngest populations in Africa, Ethiopia's demographic profile provides both the manpower and the innovative drive needed to modernise agriculture and strengthen food security.

4. Institutional Coordination & Governance Mechanisms: The Ethiopian Food System Transformation and Nutrition Program is supported by a robust governance structure built on four pillars: the federal, sub-national, private sector, and development partners governance pillars. Key coordination mechanisms include the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC), the joint forum of the IMSC and regional councils, multi-sectoral cluster working groups, the national private sector platform, regional food system and nutrition councils, and regional food system and nutrition coordination units. Together, these structures ensure effective collaboration, alignment of priorities, and accountability across all levels of implementation.

5. Technological Innovation & Infrastructure: Public investments in irrigation, cluster farming, and mechanisation increase productivity and reduce reliance on rain-fed agriculture. The National Agricultural Digitalisation Strategy supports mobile advisory services, real-time market information, precision farming, and weather forecasting, key tools for improved production and risk management. Improving physical infrastructure (roads, storage, market access) and initiatives such as trade zones support integration of rural producers into value chains and domestic & export markets.

6. Private Sector Engagement: Increasing private sector engagement in agriculture is emerging as one of the most promising opportunities for Ethiopia's food system transformation. It brings investment, innovation, and efficiency into a sector historically dominated by smallholder subsistence farming and limited state-led initiatives.

7. The agro-processing sector: The expansion of the agro-processing sector presents an opportunity to transform Ethiopia's food systems by enhancing value addition, creating jobs, and diversifying food availability, particularly for nutrient-dense foods.

8. Research & partnerships: Partnerships with universities, research institutions, and global initiatives help generate locally relevant evidence for policy, scaling innovations, and tracking progress.

SECTION THREE

3. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND TRANSFORMATIVE ACTIONS

This chapter of the roadmap presents the EFSTN pathway design process, Theory of Change, thematic clusters, and Game-Changing Solutions designed to accelerate the envisioned transformative change.

3.1. EFSTN Pathway Design Processes

Ethiopia is strongly committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and actively engaged in the UN Food Systems Summit process. In this context, the Government of Ethiopia launched the Ethiopian Food Systems (EFS) process in December 2020 (formally initiated in January 2021) to define a national vision and pathway for food systems transformation. The process was convened by the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Health and structured around a high-level roundtable, a background paper, two sequential national dialogues, and a formal launch.

The first dialogue assessed current and future trends and identified key challenges across the UNFSS Action Tracks, while the second focused on evaluating and prioritising game-changing solutions to address these challenges. The third dialogue, which marked the official launch, affirmed government commitment and mobilised stakeholders and partners. Overall, the EFS process brought together over 120 stakeholders, including government institutions, private sector actors, academia, research institutes, civil society organisations, and development partners. The resulting pathway is closely aligned with Ethiopia's national development frameworks, including the Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda, the Ten-Year Development Plan, the Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Strategy, the Multisectoral Food and Nutrition Policy, the Disaster Risk Management Policy, PSNP5, and the Seqota Declaration.

Following the completion of the EFS technical design in July 2021, focus shifted toward implementation of the identified game-changing solutions—an undertaking requiring innovative, coordinated, and system-wide approaches. Between mid-2021 and early 2023, substantial efforts were made to develop and refine the implementation roadmap, design communication and socialisation strategies, and establish a governance architecture to strengthen coordination among stakeholders. The governance structure, built on three pillars (federal, regional, and development partners), was approved in March 2023, demonstrating high-level political commitment. This was followed by the launch of the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) in June 2023 to provide strategic oversight and drive implementation.

To further strengthen implementation, a Country Diagnostics study was conducted between October and December 2023 to map existing interventions, identify overlaps, and assess resource needs. The findings revealed strong alignment with national priorities, with 97% of interventions (160 out of 165) and 80% of activities (481 out of 605) already reflected in existing efforts. However, only a small proportion of proposed activities were new, highlighting significant duplication and inefficiencies. The study also identified a resource gap of approximately 2 billion birr, alongside additional needs for coordination and technical support.

These findings underscore the need for improved coordination, particularly at regional and local levels, to enhance complementarity, reduce duplication, and ensure efficient use of resources. They also highlighted the importance of assigning unallocated activities and enabling region-specific prioritisation of game-changing solutions. Furthermore, the diagnostics recommended the introduction of two additional game-changing solutions: one focusing on decentralised urbanisation and sustainable cities, and another on fostering innovation, technology incubation, and vocational skills development. This led to the expansion and reorganisation of the framework into seven clusters, with improved alignment across interventions (90%) and activities (96.1%).

Overall, the diagnostics confirmed strong national ownership and strategic alignment of the EFS pathway, while emphasising the need for continuous coordination, adaptive management, and periodic diagnostic assessments to track progress, optimise resource allocation, and strengthen system-wide impact.

3.3. EFSTN Theory of Change (Toc)

The Theory of Change for the Ethiopian Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition (EFSTN) Pathway begins with foundational inputs and activities. If strong government leadership, cross-sectoral coordination, adequate resource mobilization, and broad multi-stakeholder commitment are sustained, then specific, actionable interventions and activities—such as strengthening national food safety systems, supporting diversified production, upgrading market infrastructure, adopting climate-smart technologies, integrating early warning systems, expanding school feeding programs, and building youth skills—will be implemented effectively across the country.

Building on these efforts, if targeted interventions and activities are implemented effectively at scale with strong coordination and resource allocation, then the high-leverage, nationally selected Game-Changing Solutions (e.g., strengthening food safety management, land reform, digital agriculture promotion, mechanisation acceleration, and sustainable urbanisation) will be achieved.

These Game-Changing Solutions, in turn, drive broader progress. If the prioritized Game-Changing Solutions are successfully delivered through coordinated implementation, then they will lead to improved access to safe, nutritious, and diverse foods along with reduced malnutrition and stunting for health and nutrition; greater equity across gender, age, and regions, empowerment of women and adolescents, inclusive livelihoods, and increased youth employment for social progress; higher agricultural productivity, farmer incomes, reduced post-

harvest losses, and strengthened value chains for economic growth; and adoption of nature-positive practices, enhanced climate resilience, and sustainable resource use for environmental sustainability.

Ultimately, these interconnected sectoral outcomes lead to transformative impact. If the outcomes in health & nutrition, social equity, economic growth, and environmental sustainability are achieved at scale, then Ethiopia will make substantial progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals—particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 15 (Life on Land)—resulting in systemic, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable food systems transformation by 2030.

This Theory of Change relies on key assumptions, including sustained political will and supportive governance structures, mobilisation of sufficient financial, technical, and human resources to address gaps, mitigation of external risks such as climate shocks or conflicts through resilient design, and the use of evidence from monitoring and diagnostics to inform adaptive management.



IMAPCT (2030 VISION)

Improved nutrition, health, & well-being of all Ethiopians through a resilient, inclusive, & sustainable food systems



LONG - TERM OUTCOMES (what we change)

- Increased Availability and Access to Nutritious Foods
- Inclusive and Equitable Economic Growth
- Resilient and Sustainable Food Systems
- Efficient, Competitive, and Integrated Markets
- Strengthened Governance and Institutional Coordination
- Enhanced Human Capital and System Capacity
- Reduced Vulnerability and Improved Food Security



EFSTN OUTPUTS (what we deliver)

- Strengthened Food Production and Supply Systems (C-1)
- Improved Food Consumption and Nutrition Services (C-2)
- Strengthened Policy, Institutional, and Regulatory Frameworks (C-3)
- Enhanced Innovation, Technology, and Digital Systems (C- 4)
- Improved Market Systems and Infrastructure (C- 5)
- Strengthened Risk Management and Resilience Systems (C-6)
- Enhanced Urban Food Systems and Enabling Services (C- 7)



INPUTS (what we invest)

- Coordinated public, donor, and private financing
- Skilled multi-sector workforce, supported by training and expertise from institutions and partners
- Aligned policies, regulations, standards, and coordinated institutional structures
- Establishing integrated infrastructure systems
- Robust data, digital, and knowledge systems enabling evidence-based planning, monitoring, learning, and decision-making.
- Inclusive Partnerships and Stakeholder Engagement
- Access to technology, Innovation, and digital solutions
- Sustainable management of natural resources and environmental assets
- Strong social and institutional capital enabling participation, ownership, and positive behavioural change.

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

- Sustained political commitment and leadership will support coordinated, long-term implementation.
- Adequate and timely financing will be mobilized from public, private, and development partners.
- Effective multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms will function across all levels of government.
- Private sector actors will actively engage and invest in food system transformation.
- Communities will adopt improved practices and behaviors supporting nutrition and sustainable food systems.

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

1. Political commitment & conducive policy environment
2. Ongoing initiatives & programs
3. Partnership & collaboration
4. Private sector engagement
5. Suitable agro-ecology
6. Young population

Key Challenges

Population growth, rise of demand for food, rising middle class population, climate change, youth bulge, environmental degradation, and science, technology & innovation

3.4 Thematic Clusters (Key priority areas) and Game Changing Solutions

At the heart of the EFSTN roadmap, there are **24 Game Changing Solutions**, which are innovative, high-impact solutions designed to address systemic challenges across production, processing, distribution, consumption, and environmental sustainability. These Game Changing Solutions are broken down into 184 interventions and over 690 activities, ensuring actionable and scalable implementation. To facilitate effective coordination, monitoring, and multi-stakeholder engagement, the 24 Game Changing Solutions are organised into seven thematic clusters as elaborated below:

Cluster 1: Ensure availability and accessibility of safe and nutrient-dense foods



Cluster 1 of the EFSTN focuses on increasing crop, livestock, and fish production and productivity to improve the availability of safe, affordable, and nutrient-dense foods. The cluster promotes diversified food production, biofortification of staple crops with essential micronutrients, and industrial food fortification to address malnutrition. It also prioritises climate-smart livestock value chains to build resilient and sustainable systems that can withstand vulnerabilities, shocks, and stress. In addition, the cluster supports the upgrading

and scaling of indigenous food production and processing knowledge and skills within similar agro-ecological contexts, while strengthening food safety and quality across value chains. This cluster comprises five game-changing solutions identified to deliver on Action Track 1 (ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all and the corresponding Action Areas. These are:

1. **EFS GC 1:** Strengthen the national food safety management and control system of Ethiopia.
2. **EFS GC 2:** Support diversified food production to increase the supply of nutrient-dense foods (animal-sourced and plant-based foods) through promoting smallholder, greenhouse, and garden-level production.
3. **EFS GC3:** Promote and enhance the production and consumption of fortified nutrient-dense staple foods through using industrial food fortification and biofortification.
4. **EFS GC 6:** Strengthen climate-smart livestock value chains.
5. **EFS GC 19:** Modernise and upscale indigenous food production and processing for the general population (See annex 1 for details).

Cluster 2: Sustainable and equitable consumption of healthy, safe, and nutrient-dense diets throughout the life cycle

Cluster 2 focuses on improving sustainable consumption patterns of safe and nutritious food through strengthening systematic analysis and systems approach, promoting innovation and government commitments, issuing national dietary guidelines and sustained awareness creation among the population, and indigenous food production and processing. This cluster consists of four game-changing solutions and is linked to UNFSS Action Track 2, which shifts to a sustainable and healthy consumption pattern:



- 1. EFS GC5:** Improve young children's, adolescents', and mothers' nutrition and dietary diversity through systematic analysis and a systems approach.
- 2. EFS GC 7:** Promote innovations, government commitment, and local ownership, as expressed in the Seqota Declaration.
- 3. EFS GC 9:** Sustained awareness creation and food and nutrition literacy to change consumers' behaviour on the consumption of nutrient-dense and safe food through women empowerment and leadership in food systems and
- 4. EFS GC 10:** National food-based Dietary Guidelines are to provide dietary recommendations for the Ethiopian population two years and older for increased diet quality and safety, including dietary diversity and food safety for optimal health (See annex 2 for details).

Cluster 3: Integrated policy and System to promote Agricultural transformation



The third cluster aims to implement an integrated and coherent policymaking infrastructure to facilitate rapid food systems transformation by addressing land availability and ownership restrictions, access to financial services, and other critical priorities. Too often, policies are developed in government department silos with little interaction between departments. Food Systems thinking offers a platform to acknowledge that societal transformation requires mutually beneficial action across different policy areas. Only a joint approach will enable policymakers to design a robust and integrated policy that addresses today's policy challenges and pre-empts likely future challenges and opportunities.

To address these challenges and drive the transformation of Ethiopia's food system, this cluster comprises four game-changing solutions that align with UNFSS Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production.

1. **EFS GC 11:** Implement land reform and land administration that will ensure the right to lease and use it for collateral to facilitate land consolidation, adoption of innovation, and reduce environmental degradation.
2. **EFS GC 12:** Introduce land use planning, including resource planning, integrated landscape & watershed management with a nature-inclusive and climate-smart approach.
3. **EFS GC 13:** Address deforestation and environmental degradation through implementing the Green Legacy initiative, the prominent tree planting undertakings, and
4. **EFS GC 14:** Establish a finance system for farmers to access credit, get insurance services, and offer farmers financial literacy to help enhance rural and agricultural investment, and support primary investment on farms and capitalise the farm, including a guaranteed scheme throughout the whole food system (See annex 3 for details).

Cluster 4: Accelerated Mechanisation, Enhanced Digital Technology, and Innovation Throughout the Food System



Cluster 4 of the EFSTN focuses on the adoption of agricultural inputs (improved seed varieties, enhanced livestock breeds, fertiliser, agro-chemicals and microorganisms to support decomposition and soil conservation), innovation (improved agricultural and food processing practices), and technologies (farm machinery and information technology services). It aligns with UNFSS Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production.

To drive increased access to and adoption of agricultural technologies and inputs, the cluster consists of two game-changing solutions as listed below:

1. **EFS GC 15:** Selection and timely supply of agricultural inputs and technologies to boost production and productivity using agricultural mechanisation, digital technologies, and innovation; and
2. **EFS GC 16:** Advanced forecasting system for variables affecting agriculture-based activities on exemplary spatiotemporal weather models in Ethiopia (See annex 4 for details).

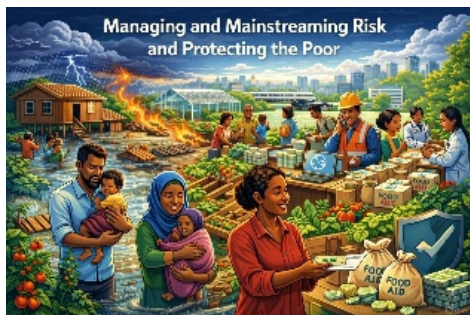
Cluster 5: Access to Markets, Market Information, Infrastructure and Specialisation



Cluster 5 focuses on supply chain management, access to markets, and market information systems, including promoting agricultural commercialisation using crop specialisation, corridor, production specialisation, and agro-commodity procurement zones. Increased agricultural specialisation will support agricultural corridor development and drive broadened market participation. The Agricultural commercialization/corridor specialisation approach integrates the efforts of various actors in agriculture to commercialise smallholder farmers through market-driven value chain development. This cluster comprises two game-changing solutions and contributes to UNFSS Action Track 4, i.e. Advance Equitable Livelihoods.

1. **EFS GC 8:** Strengthen innovative strategies and private sector engagement mechanisms for supply chain management and handling systems, particularly for nutrient-dense crops (for example, fruit, vegetables, and animal-sourced foods).
2. **EFS GC 17:** Upgrade and strengthen national market information systems and related digital approaches for mapping to support evidence-based agricultural development planning; and
3. **EFS GC 18:** Promote and facilitate the implementation of agricultural commercialisation by creating production-specific specialisation corridors for nutrient-dense commodities and strengthening market linkages (e.g., agro-industrial parks) (See annex 5 for details).

Cluster 6: Managing and Mainstreaming Risk and Protecting the Poor



Effectively managing and mainstreaming risk within the Ethiopian food system is a critical enabler in ensuring food security across the country. Ethiopia's economy and food system participants, especially smallholder farmers, are highly vulnerable to shocks and stresses. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic threatens the incomes of millions of people nationwide who depend on the food system for their livelihoods. In addition, locust infestation also had a significant impact on the incomes of smallholder farmers. This is made worse by a series of internal conflicts, leading to a significant displacement resulting in food and nutritional insecurity. It has also exposed the fragility of Ethiopia's food system and everyone who lives and works around it. Challenges due to the disruption of the tourist industry have affected the service industry, adversely impacting millions of workers. The ensuing crisis has highlighted the need to reshape food systems to build back more resilient and inclusive, environmentally sustainable, and economically vibrant communities. Robust and inclusive social protection schemes will be essential to building greater resilience in the future. This cluster contributes to and aligns with UNFSS Action Track 5, i.e., Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress. The three game-changing solutions included in this cluster are:

1. **EFS GC 20:** Formalise integrated and mainstream disaster risk management, including index-based crop and livestock insurance
2. **EFS GC 21:** Inclusive and sustainable social protection transfer, including linkage with the school feeding program and the use of digital fresh food vouchers among PSNP households with pregnant and lactating women and children under two years of age in woredas with the highest prevalence of stunting; and
3. **EFS GC 22:** Strengthen the system for timely and effective shock response, including preventing and treating wasting and micronutrient deficiencies (See annex 6 for details).

Cluster 7: Facilitate sustainable urbanisation, skills development, and rural electrification



Cluster 7 focuses on addressing the structural and enabling conditions required for a modern, inclusive, and resilient food system by integrating sustainable urbanisation, human capital development, and access to reliable energy. The cluster recognises that food systems transformation goes beyond production and markets and depends heavily on urban–rural linkages, skilled labour, and infrastructure, particularly electricity.

This cluster consists of three Game Changing Solutions as follows.

1. **EFS GC4:** Rural electrification to promote environmentally friendly and climate-smart.
2. **EFS GC 23:** Put in place a strategy for decentralised urbanisation, resilient and thriving urban centres, balanced land use planning, and sustainable cities
3. **EFS GC 24:** Foster innovation, incubate technologies and vocational training centres that nurture multifaceted skills development (See annex 7 for details).

The Critical Priorities/ Enablers of the EFSTN

The EFS has identified six critical priorities (critical enablers) among the 24 game-changing solutions. The six critical enablers are selected based on their economy-wide impacts and help accelerate the implementation of the remaining game-changing solutions. The six critical enablers require strong, unified, and prioritised policy commitments, and implementing them will require evidence-based analysis of each of them. It also makes the private sector a principal player in transforming food systems. Acting on the critical enablers calls on strong cooperation among government departments, research bodies, the private sector, civil society and non-governmental organisations, development partners, and, ultimately, the public. What is needed is rigorous analytical work to back up policy choices and mobilise political commitments to act on each of the critical enablers. The implementation of the remaining 18 GCs will depend on the six critical enablers.

- **EFS GC 14** - Establish a finance system for farmers to access credit, get insurance services, and offer farmers financial literacy to help enhance rural and agricultural investment.

- **EFS GC 15** - Selection and timely supply of inputs and technologies to boost production and productivity.
- **EFS GC 4** - Rural electrification to promote environmentally friendly and climate-smart technologies
- **EFS GC 20** - Index-based crop and livestock insurance as disaster risk mitigation measures.
- **EFS GC 11** - Implement land reform and land administration that will ensure the right to lease and use it for collateral.
- **EFS GC 12** - Introduce land use planning, resource planning, integrated landscape & watershed management.

3.5 EFSTN Interventions and Activities

The EFSTN Roadmap identifies 184 interventions and 690 activities as critical to achieving its long-term vision of improved health and nutrition, as well as social, economic, and environmental outcomes. These interventions and activities are systematically organised under each Game-Changing Solution to ensure coherent and coordinated implementation.

Table 1 below summarises the total number of interventions and activities across the seven clusters. Details of interventions and activities, targets, accountable body, and estimated budget under each cluster are annexed (Annex 7).

Table 1: summary of the EFSTN interventions and activities

List of Clusters	# of GCS	# of interventions	# of activities
Cluster 1	5	25	125
Cluster 2	4	40	141
Cluster 3	4	32	142
Cluster 4	2	21	80
Cluster 5	3	16	72
Cluster 6	3	30	100
Cluster 7	3	20	102
Total	24	184	690

SECTION FOUR

4. EFSTN ROADMAP IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES AND FRAMEWORK

This section outlines the guiding principles and implementation frameworks that underpin the implementation of the Ethiopian Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition Roadmap.

4.1 Guiding Principles

Ethiopia's Food Systems Transformation Roadmap is anchored in a set of guiding principles that align global commitments with national priorities. Inspired by the United Nations Food Systems agenda and Ethiopia's national policy landscape, including the Ten-Year Development Plan, Home Grown Economic Reform, the National Food and Nutrition Policy, and other similar frameworks, these principles ensure desirable food systems transformation outcomes for all Ethiopians by 2030.

The Whole-of-Society Approach

Transformation requires the active participation and ownership of all Ethiopians. This foundational principle mandates the structured engagement of government at all levels, the private sector, farmer organisations, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, women, youth, academia, and development partners in co-designing and implementing solutions, ensuring decisions reflect the nation's diversity and build shared accountability.

Leave No One Behind: Commitment to Equity

This is a central, non-negotiable pledge of Ethiopia's transformation. It means proactively identifying and removing the systemic barriers that exclude vulnerable and marginalised populations—including smallholder farmers, women, youth, pastoralists, and displaced communities—from accessing nutritious food, resources, markets, and decision-making power. Progress will be measured by the improvements in the lives of those who are furthest behind.

Act with Urgency and Bold Ambition

Confronted by the interconnected challenges of malnutrition, climate vulnerability, and economic pressure, Ethiopia commits to decisive and accelerated action. This principle drives the rapid identification, scaling, and resourcing of game-changing solutions to achieve measurable progress within the Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals.

Embrace Systemic Thinking and Integration

Food systems are complex webs connecting agriculture, health, environment, economy, and culture. Interventions must therefore adopt a holistic lens, proactively managing synergies and trade-offs across production, processing, consumption, and waste management to replace fragmented, siloed approaches with integrated strategies.

Uphold Rights, Dignity, and Accountability	Grounded in the human right to adequate food, this principle emphasises equity, non-discrimination, and empowerment. It ensures that the transformation process is fair and transparent, supported by robust accountability mechanisms that hold all stakeholders responsible for their commitments to people and the planet.
Transparency and Mutual Accountability	Trust and effectiveness are built on clarity of roles and open sharing of information. This principle requires clear public reporting on progress, finances, and decisions, and establishes mutual accountability mechanisms not only upward to authorities but also downward to citizens and across stakeholders.
Partnership and Resource Leveraging	No single entity can finance or implement this transformation alone. This principle commits to building strategic, equitable partnerships that leverage the unique resources, expertise, and networks of the private sector, development partners, and civil society to complement and scale public investment and action.
Results-Oriented and Impact-Focused	All structures and processes must be designed to deliver tangible improvements in life and systems. This principle focuses the entire governance framework on achieving the 2030 Ethiopian Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition targets, using a clear results framework to track progress and drive action.
Putting in place an effective governance structure	The implementation of Ethiopia's food systems transformation and nutrition roadmap requires the establishment of robust governance and coordination mechanisms. These mechanisms ensure alignment and synergy among all implementing stakeholders. The EFSTN governance is structured across four complementary pillars: the Federal, regional, the private sectors, and development partners, each with distinct leadership roles and mandates.

4.2 EFSTN Governance Structure

Pillar I: Federal Governance

This pillar ensures national strategic oversight and whole-of-government alignment. The Federal governance pillar involves the interministerial steering committee (IMSC) and EFSTN secretariat

Joint IMSC & Regional FSN Councils Forum	The Joint IMSC & Regional FSN Councils Forum is an apex decision-making body led by the Deputy Prime Minister. It serves as the supreme platform for the formation of national-regional policy alignments, sharing best practices, and reinforcing collective accountability for transformative outcomes.
Interministerial Steering Committee (IMSC)	The apex decision-making body is jointly chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health. It provides high-level policy direction, resolves cross-sectoral trade-offs, and ensures alignment with national development plans. The IMSC convenes biannually.

EFSTN Secretariat	Hosted by the Agricultural Transformation Institute (ATI), the Secretariat acts as the central orchestrator, managing high-level stakeholder relations, preparing IMSC deliberations, and ensuring overall strategic coherence.
Cluster Working groups (CWGs)	Cluster Working Groups (CWGs) are multi-stakeholder platforms composed of government organisations, non-governmental organisations, development partners, private sector actors, and civil society organisations. They serve as critical mechanisms for ensuring effective collaboration and synergy among the stakeholders. CWGs play a central role in coordinating interventions, providing technical and operational support, and monitoring and evaluating progress. By bringing diverse stakeholders together, CWGs strengthen alignment, avoid duplication of efforts, and ensure that interventions are delivered efficiently and sustainably.

Pillar II: Regional Governance

This pillar ensures contextualization, sub-national ownership, and implementation tailored to Ethiopia's diverse regions.

Regional Food Systems and Nutrition Councils:	Chaired by Regional Presidents, these councils provide political leadership at the sub-national level. They adapt the national roadmap to regional contexts, align regional budgets and plans, and mobilise local resources.
Regional FS Coordination Units:	Operational bodies established within or across relevant regional bureaus. They are responsible for the day-to-day coordination, implementation, and monitoring of regional food systems activities, acting as the primary liaison with the federal TSU.
Regional Cluster Working groups (CWGs)	Like the Federal level, regions will also establish multi-stakeholder cluster working groups or similar arrangements that coordinate the operational implementation of interventions and activities across thematic clusters.

Pillar III: Private Sector Governance

This pillar strategically engages business and investment as drivers of innovation, market development, and inclusive growth.

National Private Sector Platform:	A dedicated high-level forum comprised of private sector associations. It addresses systemic barriers, shapes enabling policies, and fosters large-scale investment and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).
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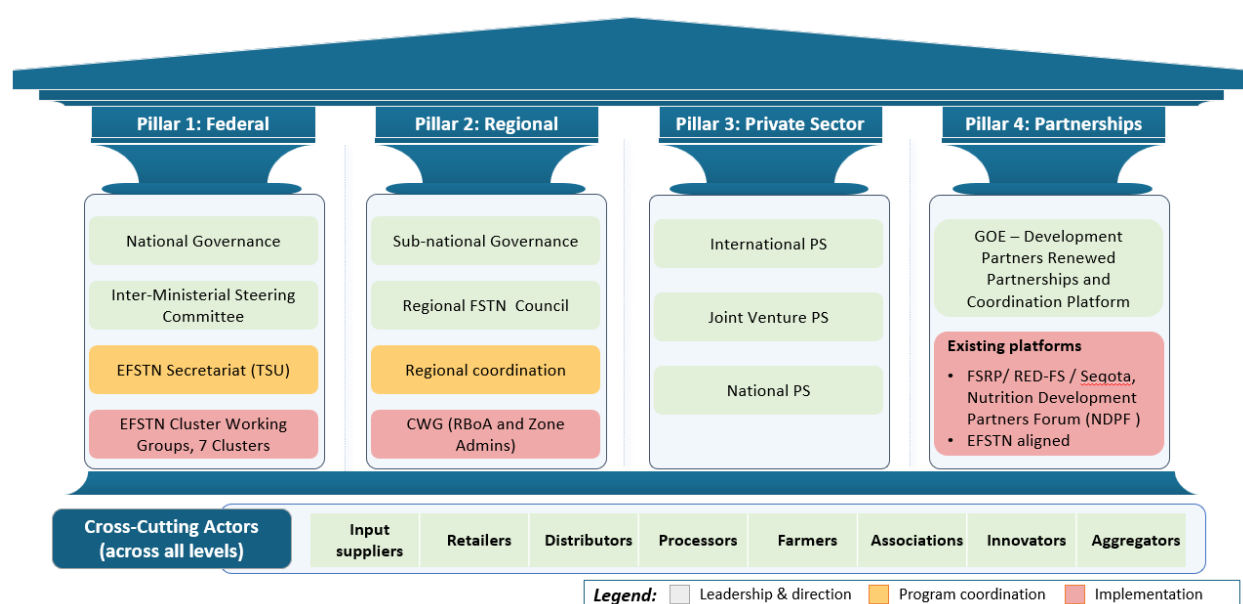
Embedded Cluster Engagement:	Private sector representatives are formally embedded in the seven thematic Cluster Working Groups to ensure market realities, entrepreneurial innovation, and investment perspectives directly inform technical planning and programming.
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Pillar IV: EFSTN Partnership Platform

This partnership will facilitate coordination between the government and development partners, ensuring effective use of their capacities and avoiding resource duplication.

Partnership platform	A structured platform for Development Partners, International NGOs, and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). Co-chaired by the government and a rotating partner representative, it aligns external support with national priorities, coordinates financing, and ensures programs are complementary and avoid duplication.
Embedded Technical Participation	Like the private sector, development partners and CSOs hold dedicated seats in the Cluster Working Groups and other technical bodies, contributing specialist knowledge and community-level perspectives.

Figure 5. Ethiopian food systems governance pillars



4.3 Creating multi-sectoral Coordination Mechanisms

The governance pillars are operationalised through the following interconnected coordination structures, managed and facilitated by the EFSTN Secretariat/TSU.

Thematic Coordination: Cluster	The seven CWGs are the primary technical coordination hubs, organised around thematic areas along the food supply chains. Each CWG is led by a relevant Lead Ministry, supported by Co-Leads and a Secretariat.
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Working Groups (CWGs)	• They comprise technical experts drawn from all four governance pillars: government, private sector, development partners, civil society organizations (CSOs), and academia. • CWGs convene biannually to develop detailed work plans, review progress, and address implementation bottlenecks.
Horizontal Integration: The Inter-Cluster Core Team	Chaired by the Head of the EFSTN Secretariat, this team comprises CWG Leads from the seven clusters, along with distinguished scientists and experts from research institutions, academia, and international organizations. It meets biannually to resolve cross-cluster technical and policy issues, integrate thematic plans into coherent cross-cutting programs, and support the transformation of strategic priorities into bankable, multi-sectoral project proposals.
Vertical Integration: The TSU and Multi-Level Linkages	The Technical Support Unit (TSU) serves as the central hub of the coordination system, with dedicated coordinators for each cluster and cross-cutting themes (Climate Change and Private Sector). Its core functions include: • Facilitating all CWG and Inter-Cluster Core Team processes • Providing continuous technical backstopping to Regional Food Systems Coordination Units • Managing the integrated Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) system • Ensuring seamless flow of information and evidence across governance structures and operational levels
Integrated Review Cycles and Accountability	The framework operates on a synchronised cycle to ensure accountability: • CWGs and the Inter-Cluster Core Team conduct technical reviews biannually • The federal IMSC convenes biannually for strategic decision-making • The Joint Leadership Forum (IMSC and Regional Councils), led by the Deputy Prime Minister, meets annually to ensure high-level alignment • The TSU and Regional Coordination Units continuously coordinate, monitor, and facilitate implementation and adaptive management • Capacity building is ongoing, with the TSU supporting and facilitating refresher training on food systems at all levels

4.4 Socialisation and communication

The Ethiopian Food System Transformation and Nutrition (EFSTN) constitute a nationally owned, multi-sectoral framework anchored in Ethiopia's cultural heritage. Grounded in the country's

diverse agro-ecologies and aligned with national priorities for food sovereignty, climate resilience, and inclusive development, EFSTN is operationalised through a multi-stakeholder National Roadmap. Central to this roadmap are the 24 Game-Changing Solutions, systematically structured across seven thematic clusters to achieve transformative, scalable, and sustainable outcomes by 2030.

Food systems transformation is a whole-of-society endeavour. Without deliberate, structured, and culturally resonant socialisation, the complexity of multi-sectoral action risks fragmentation, misaligned priorities, and diluted ownership. Coordinated by the Technical Support Unit (TSU) within the EFSTN Secretariat at the Agricultural Transformation Institute (ATI), this outcome area begins at the core of the 16 ministries forming the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) and their affiliated institutions and extends outward in a strategic, phased cascade. It first equips federal implementers with a unified understanding of the EFSTN roadmap, then engages development partners, NGOs, and CSOs to align their food systems programming with national priorities. The private sector, the primary engine of food system transformation, is mobilised next to drive investment, innovation, and market linkages. Academia and research institutes are positioned as strategic think tanks, aligning their agendas to generate evidence and solutions over the five-year lifecycle.

The sensitisation wave then reaches regional government bodies, councils, development partners, private sector actors, NGOs/CSOs, and local communities, ensuring context-specific ownership while maintaining national coherence. Delivery will be multimodal, including workshops, policy dialogues, mass media, social media, and digital platforms tailored to the audience and geography, amplifying reach and impact.

Parallel to this, communication coordination will be institutionalised within the Secretariat, harmonising messaging across the 16 ministries and their affiliated institutions. This architecture extends seamlessly to Regional Food Systems and Nutrition Councils, creating a two-way flow of information, feedback, and accountability. This unified communication backbone ensures that progress, challenges, and innovations are visible, shared, and acted upon in real time, feeding directly into EFSTN monitoring, learning, and adaptive management.

This activity is integral to the coherence and efficacy of EFSTN transformation. It ensures that a technically robust, multi-sectoral roadmap is translated into coordinated, context-responsive action. Without systematic socialisation and communication, institutional alignment, stakeholder synergy, and implementation momentum cannot be sustained. With it, Ethiopia advances a unified, evidence-driven, and inclusive food systems transformation, fully aligned with national development objectives and global sustainability commitments.

4.5 Strengthen interventions and investment in EFSTN critical enablers

Strengthening interventions in the key enablers of Ethiopia's food system transformation is vital for boosting productivity, resilience, and equity. Expanding rural financing provides farmers with access to credit for improved inputs and technologies, while a reliable supply of quality seeds, fertilisers, and mechanisation reduces losses and raises yields. Climate-smart practices safeguard

resources against climate shocks, and rural electrification enables storage, processing, and digital services that connect farmers to markets. Insurance schemes protect against droughts, floods, and disease outbreaks, while secure land tenure and effective land use planning encourage long-term investment in sustainable farming.

Priority investments further accelerate transformation: local fertiliser manufacturing and acid soil treatment improve soil health and reduce import dependence; mechanisation and agro-processing enhance efficiency and add value; livestock development increases agricultural output; and stronger supply chain management ensures food reaches markets in good condition. Emphasising these enablers and scaling investments in priority areas is therefore essential to drive Ethiopia's food system transformation.

4.6 Enhancing Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement

Implementing EFS entails the participation of the whole society and national and international partnerships. Engaging government sectoral ministries, NGOs, development partners, and civil society organizations (CSOs) is vital for Ethiopia's food system transformation, as outlined in the Ethiopian Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition Pathway developed. This multi-stakeholder approach addresses the complex, cross-sectoral nature of food systems spanning agriculture, health, environment, trade, and nutrition while tackling persistent challenges like malnutrition, climate vulnerability, and food insecurity. It ensures policy coherence, inclusivity for marginalised groups such as smallholder farmers, women, and youth, resource mobilisation, expertise sharing, and alignment with national goals like the Ten-Year Development Plan, Seqota Declaration, and SDGs, ultimately fostering resilient, equitable, and sustainable outcomes.

These stakeholders play a key role in implementing the Ethiopian food system transformation and nutrition roadmap. Sectoral ministries provide policy leadership and budgeting, NGOs and CSOs deliver community-level interventions and advocacy, development partners offer funding and technical support, and inclusive forums amplify voices from youth and the private sector. The key roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders are indicated in a table below.

No	Institution	Roles and responsibilities
1	Government Sectoral Ministries and affiliated institutions	Lead policy development, coordinate the implementation of key game-changing solutions in the roadmap, providing budget, regulatory frameworks, and overall governance of the EFSTN roadmap
2	Development partners	Provide financial support, technical assistance, knowledge sharing, and alignment with global commitments like SDGs and climate agendas.
3	NGOS and civic society organizations	Implement on-the-ground programs, advocate for marginalised groups, raise awareness, build

		community capacity, and contribute to monitoring and accountability
4	Civic society organizations	• Engage in multi-stakeholder platforms and dialogues • Provide advocacy and awareness-raising, amplifying the voices of marginalised groups

4.7 Enhancing private sector engagement

Engaging the private sector is essential for implementing Ethiopia's Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition (EFSTN) roadmap. The private sector brings critical innovation, investment, and efficiency to the entire food value chain—from inputs and production to processing, distribution, and retail. It addresses major challenges like low productivity, post-harvest losses, limited market access, and the shift toward sustainable, nutrition-sensitive practices, while mobilizing capital and technology to scale agroecological transitions, build climate-resilient supply chains, create youth jobs, and make nutritious foods more affordable, agro-industrial development.

Key private sector roles include driving sustainable production innovations (e.g., agroecology and climate-smart technologies), investing in value addition and processing to reduce losses and increase exports, strengthening market linkages for equitable livelihoods, adopting environmentally sustainable practices through incentives, and partnering in workforce skill development.

4.8 Strengthening resource mobilisation and partnership

Partnerships play a critical role in the successful implementation of Ethiopia's food system transformation because the challenges involved, ranging from nutrition and climate resilience to market access and governance, are too complex for any single actor to address alone. Strong partnerships foster shared responsibility across sectors such as agriculture, health, trade, environment, and education, ensuring that policies and programs are coordinated rather than fragmented. They also enable resource mobilisation by pooling financial, technical, and human capacities from government, donors, civil society, and the private sector. In addition, partnerships encourage innovation and knowledge exchange, as universities, research institutions, and businesses contribute to new technologies and practices that strengthen resilience and sustainability. Inclusive participation is another key benefit, as partnerships give farmers, women, and youth a voice in shaping decisions, making solutions more equitable and responsive to community needs.

To strengthen these partnerships, Ethiopia can institutionalise multi-sectoral platforms with clear mandates and accountability mechanisms, promote inclusive stakeholder engagement, align donor and government priorities to reduce duplication, and leverage public-private partnerships to expand investment in value chains, storage, and processing. Knowledge-sharing networks and digital platforms can further enhance collaboration, while joint monitoring and transparent

reporting build trust and accountability among all actors. By reinforcing these mechanisms, Ethiopia can ensure that its food system transformation is both sustainable and inclusive, delivering long-term benefits for nutrition, resilience, and economic growth.

4.9 Capacity building

Capacity building training is central to Ethiopia's Food Systems Transformation Roadmap implementation, equipping policymakers, extension officers, farmers, youth, and women with the skills and tools needed to drive systemic change. By promoting climate-smart agriculture, digital technologies, and localised solutions, it addresses critical gaps in human capital and enables professionals to adapt global best practices to Ethiopia's unique agroecological and socioeconomic conditions. International programs on food safety governance and system transformation further strengthen this process by encouraging actionable plans and knowledge dissemination across federal and regional levels. At the same time, capacity building enhances policy coherence and governance, reduces fragmentation, and aligns agricultural, nutritional, and environmental policies through evidence-based decision-making and stakeholder collaboration, supporting integration into national reforms such as the Homegrown Economic Policy Agenda.

Equally important, capacity building empowers vulnerable groups by prioritising financial literacy, business development, gender equity, and nutrition education, ensuring women, youth, and smallholder farmers can actively participate in supply chains, market linkages, and risk management. This inclusivity fosters equitable livelihoods, dietary diversity, and stronger social protection while preparing communities to withstand shocks and urbanisation-driven labour shifts. By retraining extension officers, technicians, and machine operators, it boosts technical skills in mechanisation, input supply, and value addition, leading to higher productivity and reduced post-harvest losses. Long-term sustainability is reinforced through awareness creation, integration of food systems thinking into schools and community programs, and strengthened coordination among technical working groups, making capacity building a cornerstone for achieving Ethiopia's ambitious food system transformation goals.

SECTION 5:

5. MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND LEARNING (MEAL)

A robust Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) system is the cornerstone of accountable and adaptive food systems transformation. This chapter outlines Ethiopia's integrated MEAL framework, designed to track progress, measure change, and foster continuous learning across the entire Food Systems Transformation Roadmap. Grounded in the governance principle of Evidence-Based Action, the system ensures transparency, informs strategic decisions, and holds all stakeholders accountable to the goal of delivering nutritious, sustainable, and equitable food systems by 2030.

5.1. MEAL guiding principles

The MEAL framework is built on four guiding principles. It is result-oriented, tracking outputs and outcomes through a validated indicator framework. It is integrated and multi-source, harmonising data across sectors and governance levels from kebele to federal. It is adaptive and learning-focused, generating timely evidence to guide course corrections and inform policy. Finally, it is inclusive and transparent, ensuring data accessibility and openly sharing findings to build trust and collective ownership.

5.2. EFSTN MEAL Framework

5.2.1 MEAL Governance and Coordination Mechanisms

Effective MEL requires clear institutional roles and coordinated action. The framework establishes a dedicated MEL Coordination Unit within the Technical Support Unit (TSU) as the system's operational core, with the TSU providing comprehensive technical support across all MEL functions.

The Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) Coordination Unit will be established as an integral function of the EFSTN Technical Support Unit (TSU) to provide centralised oversight and coordination of monitoring and evaluation activities across the transformation agenda. The Unit will serve as the national technical and operational hub for food systems MEAL.

Mandate: To serve as the central manager, curator, and operational hub for all monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) activities, including the management of National Food Systems Dashboard, standardizing, and overseeing the systematic collection, analysis, reporting, and use of MEAL data across Ethiopia's food systems transformation agenda, ensuring consistency, quality, and accountability.

Key Tasks	Core Functions
National Dashboard Management	• Serve as the technical and administrative owner of the National Food Systems Transformation Dashboard • Ensure real-time data integration, system integrity, and user accessibility
MEAL Framework Administration	• Maintain and periodically update the validated national indicator framework comprising: ○ 399 Output Indicators ○ 99 Immediate Outcome Indicators ○ 50 High-Level Outcome Indicators Framework developed by ILRI in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture
Direct Data Flow Coordination	• Design and operationalise standardised data aggregation protocols • Establish direct reporting linkages from sub-national food systems coordination units to the national level
Technical Support and Capacity Building	• Provide continuous technical guidance to all data-producing institutions • Strengthen MEAL capacities at federal, regional, and local levels
Synthesis and Reporting	1. Integrate data across clusters and sectors 2. Produce consolidated progress reports for EFSTN governance and decision-making bodies
Evaluation Management and Quality Assurance	• Commission independent, third-party evaluations • Ensure methodological rigour, data credibility, and alignment with national standards

5.2.2 EFSTN M&E Result Framework

The EFSTN Results Framework presents the results chain linking clusters to outputs, outcomes, and impacts, along with data sources and key assumptions. It serves as a tool for tracking progress, ensuring accountability, and aligning interventions with national food systems transformation goals.

Table 2: EFSTN M&E Result Framework

Thematic clusters	Key Outputs (Immediate Results)	Key Outcomes	Key impacts	Data sources and means of verification	Key Assumptions
Cluster 1: Ensure availability and accessibility of safe and nutrient-dense food	- Strengthened national food safety management and control systems - Increased production and supply of nutrient-dense foods - Expanded production and distribution of fortified and bio-fortified foods - Improved post-harvest handling and food quality assurance	- Improved availability of safe and nutritious foods - Improved physical and economic access to nutrient-dense foods - Reduced food safety risks and contamination	- Increased dietary diversity - Improved population nutrition and health outcomes - Reduced diet-related disease burden	- National food system transformation dashboard - Survey results - Sector annual reports - Cluster working group progress reports - M&E reports	- Sustained political will and policy support - Availability of budget - Appropriate mitigation mechanisms will be in place to mitigate external shocks such as climate and conflicts
Cluster 2: Sustainable and equitable consumption of healthy, safe and nutrient-dense diets throughout the life cycle	- Scaled social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) - Strengthened nutrition-sensitive food environments - Improved consumer awareness, labelling, and	- Improved dietary diversity across age and gender groups - Increased consumption of healthy and nutritious foods - Reduced inequities in diet quality	- Reduced malnutrition in all its forms - Improved lifelong nutrition, cognition, and productivity - Strengthened human capital	- National food system transformation dashboard - Survey results - Sector annual reports - Cluster working group progress reports - M&E reports	- Sustained political will and policy support - Availability of budget - Appropriate mitigation mechanisms will be in place to mitigate external

Thematic clusters	Key Outputs (Immediate Results)	Key Outcomes	Key impacts	Data sources and means of verification	Key Assumptions
	dietary guidance				shocks such as climate and conflicts
Cluster 3: Integrated policy and system to promote agricultural and rural transformation	- Coherent agricultural and rural transformation policies implemented - Rural and agricultural finance system established - Integrated land use policy developed and popularised - Improved and sustained national greening program	- Coherent agricultural and rural transformation policies implemented - Improved access to agricultural credit and insurance services - Improved land administration and land use planning - Improved natural resource management and use	- Inclusive and sustainable agricultural growth - Increased rural incomes and employment - Reduced poverty and inequality	- National food system transformation dashboard - Survey results - Sector annual reports - Cluster working group progress reports - M&E reports	- Sustained political will and policy support - Availability of budget - Appropriate mitigation mechanisms will be in place to mitigate external shocks such as climate and conflicts
Cluster 4: Enhance digital technologies and innovation throughout the food system	- Expanded digital agriculture platforms and tools - Increased access to technologies, mechanisation, and innovation - Operational weather, climate, and geospatial forecasting systems	- Improved productivity and efficiency along the food value chain - Enhanced adaptive capacity to climate and market variability - Reduced production and investment risks	- Improved food supply stability - Accelerated food system modernisation - Increased competitiveness of the food system	- National food system transformation dashboard - Survey results - Sector annual reports - Cluster working group progress reports - M&E reports	- Sustained political will and policy support - Availability of budget - Appropriate mitigation mechanisms will be in place to mitigate external shocks such as climate and conflicts
Cluster 5: Access to markets, market information, infrastructure	- Strengthened market infrastructure, logistics, and cold chains - Improved access to market and	- Reduced post-harvest losses - Improved market participation and commercialisation - Reduced food price volatility	- Increased food availability and affordability - Higher incomes for farmers and agri-businesses	- National food system transformation dashboard - Survey results - Sector annual reports	- Sustained political will and policy support - Availability of budget - Appropriate mitigation

Thematic clusters	Key Outputs (Immediate Results)	Key Outcomes	Key impacts	Data sources and means of verification	Key Assumptions
and specialisation	- price information - Expanded agro-processing, value addition, and specialisation	and improved affordability	Job creation along food value chains	- Cluster working group progress reports - M&E reports	mechanisms will be in place to mitigate external shocks such as climate and conflicts
Cluster 6: Managing and mainstreaming risk and protecting the poor	- Strengthened early warning and risk monitoring systems - Improved food, feed, and nutrition reserves - Shock-responsive food and nutrition interventions operational	- Improved preparedness and response to shocks - Reduced vulnerability of poor and food-insecure households - Improved coping strategies during crises	- Reduced malnutrition during shocks and emergencies - Enhanced resilience of food systems and livelihoods - Reduced dependence on humanitarian assistance	- National food system transformation dashboard - Survey results - Sector annual reports - Cluster working group progress reports - M&E reports	- Sustained political will and policy support - Availability of budget - Appropriate mitigation mechanisms will be in place to mitigate external shocks such as climate and conflicts
Cluster 7: Facilitate and ensure sustainable urbanization, skills development, and rural electrification	- Urban food system planning frameworks developed - Expanded rural electrification and renewable energy for food systems - Strengthened skills development, innovation hubs, and vocational training	- Improved urban food environments - Increased employment and skills along food systems - Improved energy efficiency and sustainability	- Reduced unemployment, especially among youth and women - Sustainable and resilient urban food systems - Improved environmental and energy performance	- National food system transformation dashboard - Survey results - Sector annual reports - Cluster working group progress reports - M&E reports	- Sustained political will and policy support - Availability of budget - Appropriate mitigation mechanisms will be in place to mitigate external shocks such as climate and conflicts

5.2.3 M&E Indicators

The roadmap is guided by a pre-validated set of 548 indicators, categorised as follows:

Three-Tier Indicator Framework

Indicator Tier	Purpose & What Is Measured	Data Source & Measurement Approach
Output Indicators (399)	Track implementation progress and the direct products, services, and reach of interventions (e.g. number of farmers trained, infrastructure constructed, inputs distributed).	Routinely collected administrative data generated by implementing institutions and programs.
Immediate Outcome Indicators (99)	Measure short-term changes in knowledge, practices, and access resulting from interventions (e.g. adoption of improved practices, changes in market participation).	Dedicated surveys and targeted field assessments are designed to capture behavioural and access-related changes.
High-Level Outcome Indicators (50)	Assess system-level changes in resilience, nutrition, and economic well-being (e.g. dietary diversity, reduction in food loss, increased food-system income).	Periodic in-depth surveys, studies, and evaluations are conducted at defined intervals.

5.2.4 The M&E central data platform and national food systems dashboard

An interoperable central digital data platform will be established at the Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Institute (ATI). Managed by the TSU/ATI MEAL Unit, the digital platform and food system dashboard functions as the centralised visualisation and decision-support system supporting EFSTN monitoring and implementation. Its core purpose is to serve as the single destination for all food systems data, providing real-time visibility into progress against all 548 indicators, highlighting disparities, and driving accountability.

5.2.5 Data Flow and Exchange

Data flows into the central data pool through two distinct streams aligned with the indicator types, with the TSU providing technical support throughout the entire process.

Stream 1: Routine Output Data (Direct, Bottom-Up Aggregation)

This stream handles the 399 output indicators through the dedicated food systems coordination structure at each administrative level.

Step	Process Stage	Responsible Entity	Description of Data Flow
A	Origin & Initial Capture	Kebele and Woreda-level frontline implementers	Data for the 399 output indicators is generated and recorded at kebele and woreda levels by frontline implementers across sectors.
B	First Aggregation	Woreda Food Systems and Nutrition Coordination or Wereda M&E units	Multi-sectoral data is aggregated and validated against the standardised output indicator list, with TSU technical support on validation protocols.

Step	Process Stage	Responsible Entity	Description of Data Flow
C	Zonal & Regional Consolidation	Zonal and Regional Food Systems and Nutrition Coordination or Zone and regional M&E units	Validated data flows to zonal units (where applicable) and then to regional units for final cross-sectoral validation and consolidation, supported by TSU technical guidance.
D	Federal Validation	16 Federal Sector Ministries	Regionally validated datasets are validated by the respective ministries
E	National Submission	Federal Sector Ministries	Endorsed consolidated datasets are directly submitted to the central data pool
F	Technical Support	Technical Support Unit (TSU)	Continuous technical support is provided across all stages, including capacity building, tool development, data quality audits, and troubleshooting.

Stream 2: Outcome Data

This stream handles the 149 outcome indicators (99 Immediate + 50 High-Level). The outcome and impact data will be gathered through surveys by a designated government institution or an independent consultant. The designated institution will design and conduct assessments to collect data for the 142 outcome indicators (99 Immediate Outcome and 50 High-Level Outcome indicators), with TSU technical support on survey design and data integration protocols. This institution will also directly upload the final validated outcome datasets and analytical reports to the central data platform.

5.2.6 MEAL Cycle: From Data to Decision-Making

The MEL framework operates through a synchronised and iterative cycle that links data generation, analysis, review, and adaptive decision-making, with continuous technical support provided by the TSU. The cycle consists of 4 main, interconnected, and iterative phases:

learning (Design):	Defining what to measure (indicators), setting targets, and determining how to collect data (methodologies and tools).
Data Collection (Monitoring):	Routine, ongoing, and systematic gathering of information on activities and outputs to track progress.
Data Analysis & Reporting:	Cleaning, analysing, and transforming raw data into meaningful information for stakeholders.

Learning & Decision-Making (Evaluation):

- Using evidence to review progress, evaluate impact, and make necessary adjustments (e.g., reallocating resources, changing strategies)
-

The collection, analysis, and evidence generation of data are conducted periodically to inform decision-making.

- **Output data:** Output-level data are aggregated biannually, validated, and visualised through the EFSTN Dashboard, with analytical support provided by the TSU MEL Unit.
- **Outcome indicators:** Outcome-level proxy indicators and early performance signals are reviewed biannually by Cluster Working Groups to assess progress and inform corrective actions.
- **Impact evaluation:** Comprehensive outcome and impact data generated in **mid-term and terminal** through EIAR-led surveys feed into strategic reviews by the Inter-Cluster Core Team and the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC), with the TSU synthesising evidence to inform high-level decisions.
- The TSU MEL Unit supports adaptive management by issuing alerts, analytical briefs, and evidence-based recommendations derived from integrated, multi-source data analysis.

5.2.7 Learning System: Closing the Feedback Loop

The MEL framework is not merely a measurement tool but a dynamic learning engine. It transforms data into actionable insights through systematic feedback loops that connect analysis to action at every level.

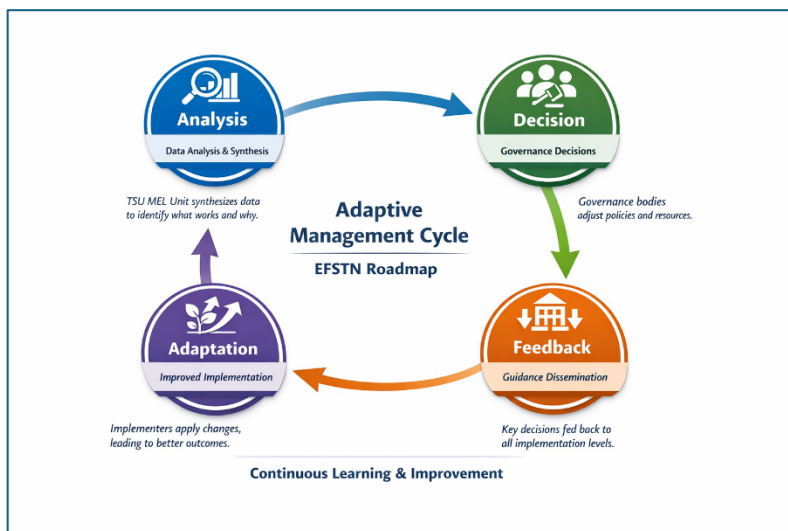
The Learning Cycle Operates as Follows:

- Analysis:** The TSU MEL Unit synthesises data from both data streams to generate evidence of what is working, what is not, and why.
- Decision:** This evidence informs decisions within governance bodies (CWGs, IMSC) to adjust policies, reallocate resources, scale successes, or redesign interventions.
- Feedback:** Key decisions, adapted guidelines, and lessons learned are systematically pushed back to all implementation levels:
 - To Federal Ministries for sectoral program adjustment.
 - To the Regional, Zonal, and Woreda Coordination Units for strategy refinement.

- To Kebele Implementers for immediate application of improved practices.

D. Adaptation: Implementers apply the feedback, leading to improved outcomes, which are then captured in the next round of data collection, closing the loop.

This continuous cycle ensures the roadmap remains agile, responsive to evidence, and focused on achieving impact, embedding a culture of adaptive management across the food system.



5.2.8 Capacity Building and Resourcing

- **Capacity Building:** The TSU MEL Unit will provide direct technical support and training to designated M&E officers within Regional and Woreda Food Systems and Nutrition Coordination Units on the specific 548 output indicators and digital reporting protocols.
- **Technical Assistance:** TSU will offer ongoing technical support to EIAR and other research partners on survey methodology, data management, and analysis for the 149 outcome indicators.
- **Funding:** A dedicated MEL budget will support the TSU MEL Unit's coordination and technical support functions, along with EIAR's comprehensive outcome assessment work for the 149 indicators.

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7. ANNEXES

This section presents the EFSTN roadmap interventions, activity implementation plan, and results framework. The implementation plan outlines the planned interventions, activities, milestones, timelines, responsible institutions, and costed budgets across the seven clusters of the Ethiopian Food Systems Transformation and Nutrition (EFSTN) roadmap. It summarizes priority interventions and detailed activities derived from 24 game-changing solutions, further broken down into 184 interventions and 690 activities.

The comprehensive interventions, activities, targets, and cost estimates outlined in annexes 1 to 7 serve as the primary operational reference for implementing the EFSTN Roadmap. All implementing institutions, development partners, and private-sector actors are required to align their planning, budgeting, financing, implementation, monitoring, and reporting with the specified interventions, targets, responsibilities, and timelines. This framework supports coherent planning, financing, implementation, monitoring, and reporting across all levels.

The Ethiopian Food Systems Transformation results framework defines key outputs, outcomes, and impacts, while also identifying data sources and underlying assumptions.

Anex 1: Cluster 1 Game-changing solutions, interventions, activities and targets

EFS GC 1: Strengthen the national food safety management and control systems of Ethiopia

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
1.1. Strengthen the pre-harvest food quality and safety management systems	1.1.1 Promote Integrated Pest Management and control methods	MoA	Area of land under IPM (Mil Ha)	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	40.4
	1.1.2. Develop/revise and implement enforcement systems to ensure the safety of crops, livestock & fishery, and forestry inputs	EAA	# of enforcement documents	15	8	3	2	1	1	15.0
	1.1.3 Develop/revise and promote guidelines for the appropriate use of crops, livestock & fishery, and forestry inputs	EAA	# of guidelines	22	8	5	3	2	4	9.0
	1.1.4 Develop/revise safe storage and disposal of agro chemicals & drugs guidelines	EPA, EAA, MoA	# of guidelines	5	1	1	1	1	1	7.0
	1.1.5 Develop/revise implementation strategies for sustainable management and mitigation of affected water bodies for the sustainable and safe production of fish and other agricultural products	MoA	# of strategies developed	1	1					1.5
	1.1.6 Develop/revise good agricultural practices, good animal husbandry and health care practices	MoA, EAA	# of guidelines	7	1	4	2			7.0
	1.1.7 Develop/revise food safety and quality standards and procedures for the use of agricultural inputs	EAA, ESI, MoA	# of standards	40	8	8	8	8	8	10.0
	1.1.8 Develop/revise the national inputs traceability system for crop, livestock, fishery, forestry and mechanisation	EAA, MoA	# of systems in place	5	2	3				20.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	1.1.9 Strengthen & enforce environmental policy to safeguard food production	EPA, MoA, EAA	# of multi-stakeholder forums strengthened	5	1	1	1	1	1	10.0
1.2. Strengthen the post-harvest food safety and quality assurance system	1.2.1 Develop primary agricultural produce safe food handling operational manuals (horticultural crops, grain crops, livestock and forage)	MoA, EIAR, EAA	# of manuals	3	3					9.0
	1.2.2 Provide training to relevant value chain actors on the safe food handling operational manual	MoA, EIAR, EAA	# of training participants (Mil)	15.0	5.0	5.0	5.0			40.0
	1.2.3 Develop and implement quality-based grading guidelines for ensuring the safety and quality of agricultural products	EAA, IES, MoA	# of guidelines	10	3	3	2	1	1	8.0
1.3. Strengthen a regulatory and monitoring system for crop, livestock, fishery & forestry of produce safety and quality	1.3.1 Develop/revise food safety & quality legal frameworks for primary agricultural produces	EAA, MoA	# of legal frameworks (proclamations, regulations & directives)	8	2	3	1	1	1	25.0
	1.3.2 Establish/strengthen laboratory testing, inspection and certification capacity (in terms of facility)	EAA, MoA	# of laboratories established/strengthened	5	1	1	3			250.0
	1.3.3 Build the human capacity to ensure food safety and quality for agricultural input & produces	EAA, MoA	# of trained manpower	300	60	60	180			15.0
	1.3.4. Harmonise legal framework for the implementation of regional and international standards by regulatory bodies, actors, and partners	EAA	# of standards harmonised	10	4	4	1	1		20.0
	1.3.5. Develop national food law	EAA, EFDA, MoA, MoH	# of law	1		1				2.0
	1.3.6. Increase the number of accredited laboratories testing food	EAA, EAS	# of accredited labs	5	1	1	3			5.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	safety and quality for primary agricultural products									
	1.3.7. Conduct capacity building training to selected food processing companies to implement Alpha Safe certifications	EAA, EFDA, MoA	# of processing companies	5		5				5.0
	1.3.8. Ensure laboratories are testing mycotoxin for primary agricultural products	EAA, MoA	# of laboratories	5	1	1	3			2.0
	1.3.9. Implement routine inspection and sampling for imported inputs (seeds, fertilisers, pesticides) and plant products in markets and at border points	EAA	# of inspection conducted	10,000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	40.0
	1.3.10. Strengthen certification systems for seeds, agro-chemicals, and plant products through issuance of Certificates of Competence (CoC) and compliance audits	EAA	# of CoCs Provided	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	5.0
	1.3.11. Conduct capacity-building programs for inspectors, laboratory staff, and industry stakeholders on quality control, risk analysis, and standard compliance for both livestock and plants.	EAA	# of trained inspectors and stakeholders	4000	900	700	800	900	700	20.0
	1.3.12. Establish digital traceability systems for primary agricultural products (for exports, industry and domestic market)	EAA, MoA	# of digital systems established	2	1	1				15.0
	1.3.13. Strengthen phytosanitary control systems, including permit issuance, border inspections, and pest surveillance	EAA	# of Phytosanitary issued, border inspection and pest surveillance	100,000	20000	25000	25000	15000	15000	90.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	1.3.14. Implement Pre- and Post-Market Surveillance for livestock and livestock and plant products, and agricultural inputs	EAA	# of registered business operators, test and number of inputs	100	30	30	20	10	10	30.0
	1.3.15. Conduct Risk-Based Compliance Inspections and Enforcement for livestock & livestock product importers and exporters	EAA	# of inspected importer and exporters, processors	1000	200	200	200	200	200	10.0
	1.3.16. Conduct Inspection, Certification, Compliance Monitoring for both livestock & crop producers, exporters and importers	EAA, EFDA	# of inspected producers, importers and exporters	1000	200	300	300	100	100	50.0
	1.3.17. Promote and support companies to apply the Food Safety Management System (FSMS)	EAA	#of company	500	100	100	100	100	100	60.0
1.4. Ensure the safety and quality of raw materials used for food processing	1.4.1 Prepare specifications and guidelines for safety and quality compliance of raw products/raw materials/used in food processing	EAA, MoA	# of guidelines	15	4	3	4	2	2	20.0
	1.4.2 Implement and certify food safety and quality management systems (GAP, GMP, GHP, etc.) for production	EAA, MoA	# of guidelines	7	2	5				5.0
	1.4.3. Establish Local GAP certification	EAA	# of certified farms	1000	300	300	200	200		25.0
	1.4.4 Ensure supply of safe raw materials for agro processing	MoA, EAA	% of raw materials	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	5.0
1.5. Strengthen/establish food safety and quality data systems	1.5.1. Develop and implement a user-friendly food safety and quality data system	EAA, MoA, ESS, EFDA	# of data systems established	1	1					30.0
	1.5.2. Conduct a baseline study on food safety on primary produce in collaboration with FAO and MOA	MoA, EAA, FAO	# of studies	1	1					6.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
1.6. Create and implement a system to ensure the safety and quality of food service establishments	1.6.1 Develop food safety guidelines/protocols for food system actors	EAA, EFDA, MoA	# of protocols	10	1	2	3	3	1	15.0
	1.6. 2 Conduct food safety management capacity building training	EAA, MoA (FNO)	# of trainee	3154	1172	1292	200	320	200	81.5
	1.6.3. Monitor compliance of business operators with standards and procedures of the regulatory bodies	EAA	# of business operators	500	100	100	100	100	100	20.0
1.7. Establish/Strengthen food waste disposal and management systems	1.7.1 Develop and promote food waste management and treatment using mainstream media	EPA, MoA, EAA	# of programs	10	2	2	2	2	2	10.0
	1.7.2. Develop/revise food waste management and disposal guidelines	MoA, EAA, EPA	# of guidelines	1		1				2.0
	1.7.3 Organise youth and women groups engaged in food waste management businesses	MoA, EAA, MoLS	# of business firms	100	20	40	30	10		50.0
1.8. Strengthen the promotion and advocacy strategies to ensure food safety and quality	1.8.1 Conduct awareness creation and advocacy on food safety and quality	MoA, EAA	# of participants	2300	1200	650	200	150	100	31.0
	1.8.2 Integrate and implement food safety and quality issues in extension packages	MoA	# of packages revised	2	2					1.9
1.9 Strengthen and implement a mitigation system on food adulteration, misbranding, and sub-standardisation	1.9.1. Conduct a successful surveillance-led operation on illegal adulterated foods	EFDA, EAA	# surveillance-led operations conducted	20	4	4	4	4	4	40.0
	1.9.2 Conduct food safety post-market surveillance	EFDA, EAA	# of market survey	100	15	20	25	25	15	30.0
	1.9.3 Prepare/update food safety risk management strategy	EFDA, EAA	# of strategy/guideline updated	3	2	1				11.0
	1.9.4 Conduct/strengthen collaboration on the implementation of the food safety strategy	EFDA, EAA	# of regular platform meetings conducted	20	4	4	4	4	4	20.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
1.10. Ensure the safety and quality of processed foods, both locally produced and imported	1.10.1. Increase inspection coverage	EFDA, MoTRI	% inspection coverage	100	100	100	100	100	100	200.0
	1.10.2. Increase Implementation of food safety and quality management systems (GMP, HACCP, FSMS, etc.) on food manufacturing facilities	EFDA, MoTRI	# of manufacturers implement GMP, HACCP, FSMS....	300	300	300	300	300	300	20.0
	1.10.3 Conduct a food safety post-market surveillance (PMS) and intervention	EAA, EFDA	# of PMS conducted	60	12	12	12	12	12	150.0
1.11. Ensure the biosafety and food defence system	1.11.1 Create awareness on bio safety (GMOs, Allergies) for processors and consumers	EAA, EFDA	# of processors and consumers reached	5	1	1	1	1	1	20.0
	1.11.2 Enforce declaration on GMO foods labelling	EAA, EFDA	# of companies	5	1	1	1	1	1	15.0
	1.11.3 Conduct surveillance operations to protect citizens from food defence hazards	EAA	# surveillance operation conducted	10	2	2	1	2	1	25.0
11	53									1,655.0

EFS GC 2: Support diversified food production to increase the supply of nutrient-dense foods (animal-sourced and plant-based foods) through promoting smallholder, greenhouse and garden-level production

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
2.1. Enhance nutrition, climate-resilient and multi-purpose crops, livestock, fishery and forest technologies	2.1.1. Develop and deliver crop varieties (cereals, pulses, oil seeds, veg & fruits) that are nutritious, climate resilient and suitable for different uses	EIAR, RARI, CGIAR	# crop varieties	59	245	62	61	45	43	34	245.0
	2.1.2. Develop and promote environmentally friendly, economically feasible, climate-smart crop management technologies	EIAR, RARI, CGIAR	# technologies		268	51	50	56	54	57	67.0
	2.1.3. Develop and deliver livestock technologies with high productivity, climate-resilient and low GHG emissions	EIAR, RARI, CGIAR	# of livestock technologies		162	30	31	28	35	38	81.0
	2.1.4. Develop and promote environmentally friendly, economically, climate-smart livestock husbandry technologies and practices	EIAR, RARI, CGIAR	# of husbandry practices		280	57	53	54	54	62	56.0
2.2. Strengthen the national seed system to improve availability of seeds (planting materials) of nutritious, climate-resilient and suitable for different uses (crop, forage & tree)	2.2.1. Evaluate, release and register new varieties of crops, forage and trees	MoA, EAA, EIAR, ATI, CGIAR	# of varieties	60	261	66	64	47	45	39	10.0
	2.2.2. Inspect and certify different classes of seeds	EAA	# of inspections conducted		105	21	21	21	21	21	21.0
	2.2.3 Conduct awareness creation on the seed proclamation, regulations, directives, standards, etc.	MoA, EAA	# of trainees		340	30	50	70	90	100	6.8
	2.2.4. Demonstrate new/improve seed varieties	EIAR, MoA	# of demos		60	12	12	12	12	12	12.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	2.2.5. Expand access to quality seed through community-based seed multiplication groups.	MoA, ECC, seed enterprises	# of groups		100	40	30	30			50.0
	2.2.6. Promote commercial farms in the production of nutrient-dense seeds	MoA	# of farms	30	60	12	12	12	12	12	5.0
2.3 Strengthen biotechnology/tissue culture public and private investments to ensure accessibility of quality planting materials	2.3.1 Strengthen existing biotechnology/tissue culture centres	MoA, EIAR	# of centres capacitated	8	8						10.0
	2.3.2. Establish new biotechnology/tissue culture centres	MoA, EIAR	# of centres established	15	20	4	4	4	4	4	100.0
2.4 Strengthen/establish input supply and market systems for crops, livestock, fisheries, and forests	2.4.1 Design and implement an effective agricultural input supply system	MoA, ATI	# of farmers reached (Mil)		14.1	5.1	2.0	2.0	2.5	2,5	2,820.0
2.5. Increase diversified production of nutrient-dense crops using context-specific climate-smart agronomic practices	2.5.1. Expand modern and sustainable irrigation infrastructure to increase agricultural production and productivity	MILL, MoA	Irrigated land (ha)		547,800	12,000	122,800	136,600	138,400	138,000	155,790.0
	2.5.2. Promote integrated soil fertility management practices for enhanced productivity of nutrient-dense crops	MoA	# of beneficiaries (million)		9.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	225.0
	2.5.3. Promote the adoption of full-package best practices in crop (grains & Horti) production to enhance productivity, sustainability, and profitability	MoA	# of HHs trained (Mil)	9.6	50.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	100.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	2.5.4. Promote production of diversified nutrient-dense food crops (Haricot bean, Soybean, Mung bean, cowpea, Leafy vegetables & fruits, High Fe chickpea, High Fe & Zn Potato, High Zn Rice, Pigeon pea, etc.	MoA	Volume (million tons)	2.4	15.23	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	57.6
	2.5.5. Promote homestead agricultural production (poultry/ small ruminant/dairy/Api, aqua, and horti cultures	MoA	Proportion of HHs (%)	14.3	17.2	15.9	16.5	17.2	17.9	18.6	41.9
	2.5.6. Promote nutrient-dense food crops commercial farming (fruits, vegetables, pulses, root & tubers)	MoA, ATI	Proportion of ND foods production (%)	4.3	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.4	.7	6	40.9
	2.5.7. Establish/strengthen horticultural nursery and demonstration sites	MoA	# of sites	200	300	60	60	60	60	60	300.0
	2.5.8. Promote agroforestry, area closure, and integration of beekeeping and multipurpose tree species planting	MoA	# increment in multi-purpose tree species planted (million)	63.11	15	3	3	3	3	3	946.6
2.6. Enhance livestock and fishery production and productivity through context-specific climate-smart practices	2.6.1. Enhance/strengthen poultry multiplication and distribution centres	MoA	# of centres		11	4	4	3			550.0
	2.6.2. Enhance/strengthen breed multiplication and distribution centres (ranches)	MoA	# of centres	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	550.0
	2.6.3. Enhance/strengthen fish fingerling multiplication and distribution centres	MoA	# of centres		7	2	2	1	1	1	245.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	2.6.4. Improve year-round feed availability through diversified fodder production options (forage development, crop residues)	MoA	Volume of feed/fodder (million ton)	218.90	1550	250	280	315	340	365	10.0
	2.6.5. Organise national experience sharing among regions on safe and quality animal feed	MoA	# of experience sharing		10	2	2	2	2	2	4.0
	2.6.6. Support animal health care, veterinary, and extension services	MoA	% increment in the household's access to veterinary extension services (Mil)	18.67	21	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	100.0
	2.6.7. Promote good animal husbandry practices (GAHP)	MoA	% increment in households that practised GAHP	3.7 million	20	4	4	4	4	4	5.0
	2.6.8 Improve private sector investment (youth group/private sector/coop/) in the production and utilisation of concentrate	MoA	% of households practised GAHP	84	96	3	3	2	2	14	30.0
	2.6.9. Support community-initiated aquaculture and fisheries in small and large reservoirs and rivers	MoA	# of ponds/lakes /rivers utilized	45	1245	249	249	249	249	249	20.0
2.7. Promote proven postharvest technologies, practices and approaches	2.7.1 Promote and demonstrate crops (grain, horti) post-harvest management technologies (harvesting, threshing,	MoA	# of PMH technologies	3,657,836	8,300	1,660	1,660	1,660	1,660	1,660	197.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	transportation, storage technologies)										
	2.7.2. Promote and demonstrate post-harvest management technologies for livestock products (harvesting, transportation, storage technologies)	MoA	# of PHM technologies		275	55	55	55	55	55	275.0
	2.7.3 Establish/strengthen cold storage and produce collection centres to improve post-harvest handling and marketing linkages for horticultural produces	MoA	# of facility centres		8	1	2	2	2	1	320.0
	2.7.4. Establish/strengthen chilling store to improve post-harvest handling and marketing linkages for livestock products	MoA	# of chilling stores		8	1	2	2	2	1	320.0
	2.7.5. Conduct awareness creation on postharvest management for both crop and livestock produce for experts at all levels and Development Agents	MoA	# of trainees		5074	2537	2537				30.0
2.8. Enhance crop and livestock insurance and financing services	2.8.1 Provide crop & animal insurance services nationally	MoA	# of insurance companies	2	20	4	4	4	4	4	5.0
	2.8.2 Provide access to finance for the agribusiness sector	MoA	# of agri-businesses	10	14	4	4	4	3		5.0
	Total										163,642.5

EFS GC 3: Promote and enhance the production and consumption of fortified nutrient-dense staple foods through industrial food fortification and biofortification

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-year target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
3.1. Develop and promote the production of biofortified crops (high iron and Zn common beans, vitamin A orange flesh sweet potato/OFSP, Potato, iron pearl millet, vitamin A yellow cassava, vitamin A orange maize, zinc rice, zinc wheat, etc.)	3.1.1 Develop biofortified crop varieties with desirable agronomic (high yielding, tolerant to major disease and insect pests) and consumer (acceptance test and colour) traits, as well as high content of multiple micronutrients	EIAR, CGIAR, RARI	# of biofortified varieties	4	4	2	2				20.0
	3.1.2 Strengthen the biofortified crop seeds system for the production, distribution and marketing	MoA, EAA, EIAR, ATI	Volume of seeds (tons)		1000	300	300	300	100		49.5
	3.1.3. Improve production and productivity of bio-fortified staple food crops through promotion and demonstration	MoA	Increment (000'tons)	755.3	830.8	166.1	33.2	6.6	1.3	0.265	20.0
	3.1.3 Enhance the development and promotion of biofortified-based food products (recipe development to be used at homestead and industrial scale)	MoA, EIAR, CGIAR	# of products/recipes		4	4					5.0
	3.1.4 Support the commercialisation of the production and marketing of the biofortified crops/varieties	MoA, ATI, private companies	Area of land (ha)		1500	300	400	400	400		45.0
	3.1.6 Design and implement enabling incentives mechanisms for private sector involvement in production, distribution, processing and marketing of biofortified crops	MoA, EAA, Investment, MoTRI	# business operators supported		20	5	6	5	4		1.21
	3.1.7 Enhance awareness on bio-fortified crops and their products	MoA	# of people become aware ('000')		729.0	250.0	329.0	150.0			8.75

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-year target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
3.2. Improve access to industrially fortified staple foods (wheat flour and edible oil)	3.2.1. Provide technical assistance and ensure production of fortified foods	Mol	# of Industries		350	70	70	70	70	70	0.825
	3.2.2. Strengthen National Food Fortification Programme Management and Coordination	Mol & MoA	# of review meetings		20	5	5	5	5	5	16.9
	Total										167.2

EFS GC 6: Strengthen climate-smart livestock value chains

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-year target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mill ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
6.1. Improve climate-smart livestock production and productivity	6.1.1. Strengthen/establish food reserves and community fodder banks	MoA	# of food reserve banks established/strengthened	12	24	5	5	5	5	4	10.0
	6.1.2 Strengthen/establish small-scale irrigation for year-round food & forage production	MoWE, MoIL, MOA	# small-scale irrigation schemes	24	35	7	7	7	7	7	200.0
	6.1.3. Promote agroforestry practices, GAP, water management practices, improve livestock management practices, & the use of renewable energy sources	MoA	# of practices promoted (agroforestry, water mgt/Ls mgt/energy/)	11	18	6	6	6			54.0
	6.1.4. Improve climate-smart livestock productivity through optimal herd size and breed	MoA, LDI, ICARDA	# of cross-breeds (Mil)	3.8	10.08	3.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.2	1,680.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-year target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mill ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	improvement (AI, Bull service breeding)										
	6.1.5. Strengthen and promote small ruminant productivity through Community-Based Breeding Programs (CBBP)	MoA,LDI, ICARDA	# of CBBP centres		500	100	100	100	100	100	100.0
	6.1.6. Facilitate provision of forage seeds	MoA	Volume of forage seed (tone)		200	40	40	40	40	40	240.0
	6.1.7. Establish livestock identification and traceability systems	MoA	# of centres established		1	1					300.0
6.2. Strengthen multi-sectoral integration of livestock and fishery value chain actors	6.2.1. Strengthen linkages among compound feed input suppliers and producers	MoA	# consultative workshops		5	1	1	1	1	1	5.0
	6.2.2 Support climate-smart Livestock Farming for prioritised livestock commodities (poultry, dairy, fishery, red meat and animal feed) and their value chains based on the ten-year Agriculture Plan/training	MoA	# of HHs (Mil)		1.0	0.3	0.4	0.3			5.0
	6.2.3 Support climate-smart for prioritised Feed development in value chains based on the ten-year Agriculture Plan/training	MoA	# of HHs		2000	400	400	400	400	400	40.0
6.3. Strengthen pastoral livestock production and productivity system	6.3.1 Establish/strengthen Pastoral Decision-Making on pasture improvement support system	MoA	# of tools developed		1			1			25.0
	6.3.2. Support community Ranches through the provision of Animal Health tools, equipment and revolving funds by linking with PVP	MoA	# of ranches		2	2					0.53

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-year target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mill ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	6.3.3 Support organised groups/cooperatives operating in fish production (small, motorised fishing boats, deep refrigerators, fishing materials) that are suited for fishing activities.	MoA	# of groups		4	4					21.0
	6.3.4 Develop infrastructures for livestock and fishery markets (collection, transportation, storage, cold chain facilities/chillers and live animal market centres)	MoA	# of infrastructures constructed/supplied by type		20	5	5	5	10	10	100.0
	6.3.5 Support livestock and fishery production inputs (effective micro-organisms, improved seeds, AI kits, synchronisation hormone, sexed semen, milk cans, milk quality test kits, burdizo, hoof trimmer, fishing gears)	MoA	Quantity of inputs by type provided		50	10	10	10	10	10	20.0
	6.3.6. Establish a national animal identification, registration and traceability system	MoA	# of systems developed		1						1.0
	6.3.7. Promote rainwater harvesting technologies for drought-prone areas	MoA	# of water harvesting technologies		15	3	3	3	3	3	150.0
	6.3.8 Develop forage seed, Hydroponic, Ration formulation guidelines	MoA	# of docs revised/developed	3	3	3					3.0
	Total										2,933.53

EFS GC 19: Modernise and upscale indigenous food production and processing for consumption

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-year target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mill ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
19.1. Identify indigenous, climate-resilient and nutrient-dense plant and animal source foods	19.1.1. Assess and promote edible plant and animal sources as a nutritious food	MoA, EBI, EIAR	# of edible plants and animal spp. Identified	15	8	2	2	2	2	2	20.0
	19.1.2. Characterise the nutritional content of the identified foods	MoA, EBI, EIAR	# of reports		8	2	2	2	2	2	40.0
	19.1.3. Promote the production and utilisation of neglected and underutilised plant/animal source foods	MoA	# of neglected and underutilised plant/ animal source foods promoted	15	8	2	2	2	2	2	10.0
	19.1.4. Develop a production package for underutilised and neglected foods	MoA, EIAR	# of production packages developed	1	10	2	2	2	2	2	20.0
	19.1.5. Identify indigenous food production and processing techniques	MoA, EBI	# of indigenous techniques identified		4	1	1	1	1	1	10.0
	19.1.6. Promote the identified indigenous production and processing techniques	MoA, EBI	# of technics promoted		10	2	2	2	2	2	20.0
	19.1.7. Collect, conserve, and sustainably utilise the genetic resources of crop, livestock & forest	EBI, EIAR, CGIAR, RARI	# of germplasm/species conserved and utilised		395,333	78,395	78,805	79,215	79,525	80,035	9,883.0
	Total										10,003.33

Annex 2: Cluster 2 Game-changing solutions, interventions, activities and targets

EFS GC 5: Improve young children's, adolescents' and mothers' nutrition and dietary diversity through a systematic analysis and a systems approach

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mn ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
5.1. Conduct Systemic Analysis: policies landscape, leadership and governance, financing and markets, information and communications, infrastructure, capability, workforce, logistics and supplies, consumer behaviour, service delivery and sociocultural environment...to identify enablers and barriers	5.1.1. Define, identify and prioritise data requirements, evidence needs, and decide who should conduct the situation analysis	EPHI, HEIs, EIAR, MoA, MoH, MOE, FoNSE	# of workshop	1	1					1.5
	5.1.2. Design and develop study protocols, procedures and tools	EPHI, EIAR, MoA, MoH, CGIAR (Alliance Bioversity-CIAT, ILRI, IFPRI, WUR etc...)	# of docs	1	1					0.5
	5.1.3. Gather detailed information, analyse the data and summarise the findings	EPHI, EIAR, CGIAR (Alliance Bioversity-CIAT, ILRI, IFPRI, WUR etc...)	# of docs	1		1				4.4
	5.1.4. Plan and conduct user-interface/stakeholder dialogues/consultative workshops	MoA, MoA, MOE, DPs	# of workshops	1		1				0.5
	5.1.5. Ensure assessment findings and consultative discussion outputs are incorporated into the Food systems and nutrition implementing sectors' plans	MoA, MoA, DPs	# of docs	1		1				13.3
5.2. Review existing food and nutrition systemic approaches, such as the life cycle approach, the food as a human right approach, the food-based approach, multi-sectoral integration, coordination and linkage, nutrition	5.2.1 Define, identify and prioritize data requirements, evidence needs, and decide on who should conduct the desk review	EPHI, EIAR, CGIAR (IFPRI, CIAT, ILRI...), FoNSE, MoA, MoH	# of workshops	1		1				1.5
	5.2.2 Design and develop review protocols and procedures	EPHI, EIAR, FoNSE, CGIAR (IFPRI, CIAT, ILRI...), MoA, MoH, Nutrition DPs	# of workshops	1		1				0.5

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mn ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
specific and sensitive approach, farm to table approach and suggest suitable recommendations.	5.2.3 Gather detailed information, analyse the data and summarize the findings	HEIs, EPHI, EIAR, FoNSE, IFPRI, CIAT, MoA, MoH, Nutrition DPs	# of docs	1		1				4.4
	5.2.4 Plan and conduct user-interface/stakeholder dialogues/consultative workshops	MoH, MoA, Development partners	# of workshops			1				0.5
	5.2.4. Ensure the desk review findings are mainstreamed across food and nutrition policies, strategies and programs	MoA, MoH, ATI, Food Systems Secretariat	#sectors mainstreamed	1			1			13.3
5.3. Support the establishment of food systems and nutrition coordination platforms at the regional level	5.3.1. Identify/update the food systems and nutrition implementing sectors and actors	MoH, MOA, MoWSA, MOI, MoTRI, MoE, MoF, UN agencies (UNICEF, WFP, WHO)	Period of updating	5	1	1	1	1	1	2.8
	5.3.2. Establish functional FSNC at all levels	MOH, ATI, DP	# functional structures established	2	2					2.8
	5.3.3. Develop/update and implement the TOR for FSNC for all levels	MoH, Signatory sectors	# ToR developed	5	1	1	1	1	1	
	5.3.4. Develop and implement the FSNC Annual workplan at the levels.	MoH, MoA, ATI, DPs	# of annual plans developed	5	1	1	1	1	1	24.3
	5.3.6. Conduct regular FSNC/CWG performance review meetings	FNC and FNTC, Development partners	# of workshops	20	4	4	4	4	4	5.5
	5.3.7. Develop and Implement Multisectoral score card for performance monitoring;	MoH, MoA, ATI, DPs								

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mn ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
5.4 Ensure food and nutrition interventions are mainstreamed across sectors as per food and nutrition policy and strategy	5.4.1. Identify food and nutrition interventions from the FNP/FNS to be mainstreamed across sectors	MoH, MoA, EPHI, EIAR,	# of sectoral plans reviewed	11	11					1.0
	5.4.2 Mainstream food and nutrition intervention with other sectors' strategic and annual plans	MoA, MoA, Development Partners	# sectors mainstreamed	11		11				0.5
	5.4.3. Implement joint planning and evaluation across actors	MoA, MoA, MOE, MOI, MOTRI, MOWSA, MoPD, EPHI, Nutrition DPs	# of joint plans	5	1	1	1	1	1	0.5
	5.4.4. Supportive supervision and field performance review	MoA, MoA (all FNS signatory Ministries)	# supervisions conducted	5	1	1	1	1	1	13.5
	5.4.5. Establish and strengthen breastfeeding support systems across workplaces, communities, and private daycare centres.	MoWSA, Private sectors, DP	# of workplaces supported	15	5	5	5			7.6
	5.4.6. Promote male engagement in household nutrition and exercise planning	MoWSA, MoH, MoA, DP	# advocacy programs	5	1	1	1	1	1	12.9
	5.4.7. Ensure allocation of budget for food and nutrition interventions and activities that are mainstreamed across sectors' plans	MoA, MoA (all FNS signatory Ministries), Nutrition DPs	#of sectors allocated	13		13				6.8
5.5. Enhance evidence-informed decision-making, learning and accountability at the national and subnational levels	5.5.1 Establish food systems dashboard at national and subnational levels	MoA, EPHI, MoH, DPs	# of dashboards developed	4		2	2			51.2
	5.5.2 Develop and implement national data/information sharing guidelines	MoPD, ESS, MoA, MoH, EIAR, EPHI, DPs	# of Guideline developed	1		1				11.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mn ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	5.5.3 Conduct capacity building ToT for federal and regional food systems and nutrition practitioners in generating and utilising evidence during planning, implementation and evaluation	EIAR, EPHI, MoPD, ESS, MoA, MoH, Academia, DPs	# ToT	15		1	14			5.9
	5.5.4. Advocate evidence utilisation for decision-making for Food systems and Nutrition implementation at all levels	EPHI, EIAR, CGIAR, Academia, DPs, implementing sectors	# advocacy sessions	10	2	2	2	2	2	5.0
	5.5.5 Conduct awareness creation on food and nutrition information collection/reporting and utilisation by the private sector and partners	MoH, MoA, Development partners	# sessions	10	2	2	2	2	2	15.0
5.6 Establish a sustainable resource mobilisation and utilisation mechanism for food and nutrition through innovative and local resource mobilisation schemes	5.6.1. Conduct periodical National and regional resource mapping and tracking to identify resource gaps and utilizations	MoH, EPHI, MoF, MoPD, MoA, ATI	# mapping	5	1	1	1	1	1	13.2
	5.6.2. Identify and develop innovative and local resource mobilisation strategies, including a cost-sharing budget allocation mechanism	MoA, MoH, MoF, ATI, DPs	# studies	2	1		1			4.1
	5.6.3. Mobilise resources for food systems and nutrition	MoA, MoH, MoF, ATI, DPs	Birr							1.8
	5.6.4. Build capacity for resource mobilisation and proper utilisation among FSN implementing sectors (ToT)	ATI, MoF, MoA, MoH, DPs	# trainings	2	1		1			2.0
	5.6.5. Establish/customise a database for regular resource mapping and tracking system/mechanism	MoA, MoH, EPHI, MoF, ATI, DPs	# database	1		1				22.0
	5.6.6. Ensure appropriate budget is allocated from the government treasury by sectors and regions	MoA, ATI, MoF, MoH, DPs	# of sectors and regions allocated	5	1	1	1	1	1	

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mn ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
5.7 Create appropriate food systems and nutrition implementation structure and career path among FSN implementing sectors at all levels	5.7.1. Conduct food systems and nutrition structure and career path progression needs assessment and identify gaps at all levels.	EPHI, EIAR, Academia, MoA, MoH, DPs	# of assessments	1	1					2.6
	5.7.2. Organise a consultative discussion on the need assessment findings among FSN implementing sectors and Civil services.	EPHI, EIAR, Academia, MoA, MoH, DPs	# workshop	1	1					1.9
	5.7.3. Establish and strengthen appropriate FSN structure and career at all levels.	MoA, MoH, all implementing sectors and regions	# of sectors and subnational	30	15	15				
5.8. Build the institutional capacities of implementing FSN sectors with research and technological development.	5.8.1. Conduct a review on food systems and nutrition common course availability in all schools, TVTE and higher education curricula for advocacy	Ministry of Education, Academia, MoH, MoA, MoLS	# meetings	3	3					15.0
	5.8.2. Provide capacity building on the national food composition table (FCT)	MoH, EPHI, EAIL, EIAR, MoA, DPs	# trainings	450	200	250				20.5
	5.8.3. Strengthening the capacity of national and regional food and nutrition research units in research institutions	MoH, MoA, MoE, Academia, EPHI, EIAR, DPs	# main research institutions	14	7	7				6.4
	5.8.4. Provide continuous professional training on FS and nutrition for the relevant implementing sector	MoA, ATI, MoH, EPHI, Development Partners	# ToT trainings	15	5	5	5			
	5.8.5. Capacitate regulatory bodies to accredit food systems and nutrition courses/programmes provided in the higher education system	Ethiopia Training Authority, MoE, MoH, MoA	# trainings	3	1	1	1			9.0
	5.9.1. Conduct joint planning and budgeting	MoH, MoA, ATI	# Number of plannings	5	1	1	1	1	1	3.4

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mn ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
5.9. Strengthen intra- and inter-sectoral integration and coordination	5.9.2. Conduct regular review meetings	MoH, MOE, MoA, ATI	# Number of review meetings	5	1	1	1	1	1	3.4
	5.9.3. Conduct Joint implementation, JSS, PRMs, Experience sharing	MoH, MoA, ATI	# supervisions	5	1	1	1	1	1	40.0
5.10. Establish/strengthen the dissemination of food and nutrition information through digital technologies/systems	5.10.1. Assess and identify digital technologies accessible by the general population and have a bigger impact for Behavioural change; Example 8028, 952, farmers' hotline services	ATI, MoH, MinT, Ministry of Innovation, EIAR, Academia, Development partners	# identified digital platforms	1	1					36.0
5.11. Ensure Food and Nutrition supplies and logistics are available at all levels	5.11.1. Identify food and nutrition supplies and logistics at all levels	MoH	# of documents	5	1	1	1	1	1	
	5.11.2. Conduct food and nutrition supplies and logistic forecasting and estimation	MoH	# of documents	5	1	1	1	1	1	
	5.11.3. Allocate adequate budget	MoH, Donor, DPs	Birr							
	5.11.4. Procure the required amount	MoH	Birr							
5.12. Build the capacity of Nutrition leaders at all levels using the Nutrition leadership, management and governance training manuals	5.12.1. Conduct nutrition leadership capacity	MoH, SUN network, Development Partners		10	2	2	2	2	2	7.6
	5.12.2. Organise national, regional and woreda-level capacity building trainings	MoH, MoA, Development Partners	# of trainings	5	1	1	1	1	1	
5.13. Promote food and nutrition as a human right	5.13.1. Conduct an assessment on global and Nation policies that describe food and nutrition as a human right	Human Rights Commission, MoH, MoA, Development Partners	# promotion	5	1	1	1	1	1	5.2

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mn ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	5.13.2. Prepare policy brief and ASBCC materials	MoH, MoA, Development Partners	Policy briefs produced	1		1				
	5.13.3. Conduct national and regional-level advocacy	MoH, MoA, Development Partners	# of advocacy workshops conducted	14		1				0.7
13	55									404.3

EFS GC 7: Promote innovations, government commitment and local ownership, as expressed in the Seqota Declaration

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
7.1 Promote effective multi-sectoral food and nutrition coordination, structure and governance at all levels	7.1.1 Conduct a high-level Interministerial Steering Coordination Meeting	MOH, MoA, ATI	# of meetings	10	2	2	2	2	2	40.0
	7.1.2 Conduct joint FSNC meeting	MOH, MoA, ATI	# of meetings	75	15	15	15	15	15	48.8
7.2 Conduct high-level evidence-based advocacy for increased government and development partners' investment for food systems and nutrition	7.2.1 Conduct a high-level advocacy event with government administrative leaders and the House of Representatives	MOH, MoA, ATI	# meetings	3	1		1		1	0.9
	7.2.2 Conduct evidence-based advocacy for increased financial investment for food and nutrition events at federal and regional	MOH, MoA, ATI, MoF	# events	5	1	1	1	1	1	48.8
	7.2.3 Conduct training to woredas, regions and sectors on resource tracking and partnership management	MOH	# of Woredas	600	100	250	200			23.4
	7.2.4 Develop and produce evidence-based advocacy brief	EPHI, EIAR, CGIAR, DPs	# of briefs	5	1	1	1	1	1	1.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
7.3 Expand use of innovative Unified Nutrition Information System for Ethiopia (UNISE) technology/ AGMIS2 for real-time multi-sectoral food and nutrition data generation, Performance management, accountability and decision making at all levels	7.3.1 Provision of desktop UNISE users at Woreda level	MOH, MoA, Development Partners	# of Woredas	830	300	200	330			249.0
	7.3.2 TOT training and refresher training	MOH, Development Partners	# of experts	2400	1600	1980				77.7
7.4 Conduct food and nutrition costed woreda-based planning, budget allocation, performance monitoring and decision making to ensure local ownership	7.4.1 Conduct a planning workshop and prepare a costed plan at the woreda level	MOH	# of workshops	530	180	350				36.1
	7.4.2 Conduct a regional performance monitoring workshop	MOH	# of regional workshops	140	28	28	28			182.0
7.5 Implement Community Lab approaches to enhance community participation, ownership and promote community-driven problem-solving approaches	7.5.1 Conduct Community lab training and establish	MOH	# community labs established	200	40	40	40	40	40	208.0
7.7 Conduct Learning Journeys (in-country and International)	7.7.1 Conduct an international Learning Journey	MOH, MoA	# of journeys	2	1		1			12.0
	7.7.2 Conduct in-country Learning Journey	MOH, MoA	# of journeys	5	1	1	1	1	1	75.0
7	13									1,002.7

EFS GC 9: Sustained awareness creation and food and nutrition literacy to change consumers' behaviour on the consumption of nutrient-dense and safe food through women empowerment and leadership in food systems

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
9.1 Conduct a landscape analysis on food and nutrition awareness and literacy	9.1.1. Review the literature and develop terms of reference for the landscape analysis	MoA, MoH	# TOR prepared	1	1					0.5
	9.1.2. Conduct landscape analysis by teams of experts/consultants	MOH & MOA, Development Partners	# reports	1	1					3.6
	9.1.3. Document and disseminate the landscape analysis results for implementors	MOH & MOA, EPHI, EIAR, Development Partners	# participants	1	1					9.2
9.2 Strengthen the capacity of stakeholders to engage in food and nutrition awareness creation and education	9.2.1. Conduct stakeholder mapping analysis and updating	MoH, MoA, MoE, Development Partners	# of stakeholders mapped	2	1		1			6.0
	9.2.2. Identify and Prioritise areas of food and nutrition awareness creation and education needs	MoH & MoA, Development Partners	# of nutrition areas identified for awareness creation	1	1					0.8
	9.2.3. Advocate institutions/organisations to strengthen their nutrition awareness and literacy through training, workshops and other relevant means	MOH & MOA, DPs	# of advocacy workshops conducted	15	3	3	3	3	3	0.5
	9.2.4. Avail necessary documents for relevant stakeholders to be used for awareness creation	MoH, MoA, MoE, Development Partners	# of documents provided	5	1	1	1	1		3.0
	9.2.5. Revise the food and nutrition courses to be delivered at the primary, middle, and high school levels.	MoE, MoH, MoA, Development Partners	# of school curricula reviewed and mainstreamed	3			3			1.5
	9.2.6. Revise the food and nutrition basic components into relevant	MOE, MoH, MoA,	# of elementary courses	6	3	3				1.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	existing courses of elementary school	Development Partners	incorporated basic courses							
9.3. Develop food and Nutrition pre-service and in-service training curriculum to train HEWs, AEWs, and other relevant experts	9.3.1. Develop terms of reference for evaluating the existing pre-in-service training curriculum for HEW, AEW and other related experts	MoH, MoA, DPs	# TOR prepared	1	1					0.05
	9.3.2. Build a team of experts or hire a consultant to develop an integrated pre-in-service training curriculum	MoH, MoA	# training curriculum	2	2					3.6
	9.3.3. Launch the integrated food and Nutrition pre-in-service training curriculum for HEWs, AEWs and other relevant experts	MoH, MoA	# workshop	1			1			1.9
	9.3.4. Deliver TOT training for relevant stakeholders	MoH, MoA, MoE, ATVET	# of trainers	360		180	180			1.0
9.4 Establish and strengthen cooking demonstration corners at Farmers Training Centres and Pastoralist Training Centre (PTC)	9.4.1. Advocate the importance of the establishment and strengthening of cooking demonstration centres at woreda and corners at FTC/PTC and NSA -MV	MoA, DP, MoH, MoE	# of advocacy workshops conducted	1	1					0.6
	9.4.2. Update the existing standard guideline for cooking demonstration based on contexts with special emphasis on early childhood development	MoA, MoH, DP, MoE	# of cooking demonstration guidelines updated	1	1					0.6
	9.4.3. Evaluate the existing FTC/PTCs with the stated standard to identify specific needs to meet the standard	MoA, MoH, DP	# of FTC/PTC standards evaluated	150	30	30	30	30	30	0.1
	9.4.4. Strengthen the existing FTC/PTC based on the evaluation result	MoA, MoH, Partners		50	10	10	10	10	10	100.0
	9.4.5. Identify the need for establishing a new cooking	MoA, MoH, DP	# of new FTC/PTC cooking	1	1					0.1

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	demonstration centre at the woreda or corners at the FTC/PTC		demonstrations established							
	9.4.6. Establish cooking demonstration corners/centres in the identified FTC/PTC based on need.	MoA, MoH, DP	# of cooking demonstration corners established	75	15	15	15	15	15	375.0
9.5 Conduct community-based cooking demonstration sessions on diversified, safe and nutritious food preparation in consideration of the crop calendar	9.5.1. Identify and compile locally available food varieties, dietary habits, cooking methods, and cooking utensils in consideration of seasonal availability	MoA, MoH, EIAR, EPHI, Partners	# of documents produced	5	1	1	1	1	1	1.0
	9.5.2. Develop context-specific food recipes based on locally available food resources	MoA, EIAR, MoH, Partners	# of food recipe documents developed	1			1			3.7
	9.5.3. Conduct community-based cooking demonstration based on local context, locally available foods, and with special emphasis on complementary feeding	MoA, MoH, EIAR, EPHI, MoE	# of cooking demonstrations	42200	8400	8400	8400	8400	8400	3.7
9.6 Capacitate schools, health facilities, FTC/PTC, and religious institutions to practice homestead gardens	9.6.1. Develop terms of reference for the establishment of homestead gardens at schools, health facilities, FTC/PTC, and religious institutions	MoH, MoA, MoE, Partners	#ToR developed	4	2	2				0.6
	9.6.2. Identify and avail relevant inputs for the homestead gardening establishment practice	MoA, FAO and partners	#Workshops and field visits conducted	5	1	1	1	1	1	20.0
	9.6.3. Organise a training session on the establishment of homestead gardens	MoA	# trainings	5	2	2	1			7.5
	9.6.4. Avail relevant training manuals, packages and job aids on homestead gardening practices to be used by implementing parties	MoA	# manuals/guidelines offered to schools/FTC	3	3					3.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	9.6.5. Avail seeds and inputs for gardening schools, health facilities, FTC/PTC, and religious institutions	MoA, MoE, MoH and Partners	L.S							0.8
	9.6.6. Avail relevant manuals, guidelines, packages, and appropriate technologies on homestead gardening practices to be used by implementing parties	MoA	# manuals/guidelines offered to schools/FTC	1	1					3.0
	9.6.7. Organise a training session on the establishment of the school/ gardens	MoA	# training sessions	5	2	2	1			7.5
9.7 Conduct advocacy and social mobilisation on food and nutrition-related harmful traditional practices (HTPs) that affect women, adolescents, and children	9.7.1. Identify HTPs that affect women, adolescents and children and design SBCC strategy	MoH, MoA, MoE	L.S							3.0
	9.7.2. Conduct periodic advocacy and social mobilisation on the HTP that affect women, adolescents and children with the use of the SBC strategy	MoH, MoA, MoE	# of Trainees	4200		2100	2100			36.0
9.8 Create awareness for groups of women on local income-generating potentials and available financial means	9.8.1. Identify local potential business opportunities.	MoA	# of document produced	1	1					4.5
	9.8.2. Identify and train women who would be willing to engage in different income generation activities (IGA)	MoA	# of Trainees in NSA villages	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	7.5
	9.8.3. Link the trained women groups with local microfinance institutions	MoA	# women groups linked to the microfinance institute	250	50	50	50	50	50	7.5

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	9.8.4. Identify and create market linkages for producers from the IGA	MoA	# of Women groups	250	50	50	50	50	50	3.7
	9.8.5. Conduct follow-up technical support for women engaged on IGA	MoA	# of visits	10	2	2	2	2	2	2.3
9.9 Support women to access and utilise appropriate time and labour-saving technologies (TLST)	9.9.1. Identify appropriate TLST according to the local context	MoA, MOWSA, MoE, MoT, MoH, MoWE	# TLST identified	15	3	3	3	3	3	7.5
	9.9.2. Train frontline workers	MoA, MOWSA, MoE, MoT	# of frontline workers trained	1050	500	550				15.0
	9.9.3. Connect women to access the identified TLST through different approaches	MoA, MOWSA, MoE, MoT	# of women connected	250000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	1.9
9.10 Conduct food and nutrition awareness creation and education using media and community-based networks (school clubs, women development army teams, community TV/radios, religious leaders, community elders, etc..)	9.10.1. Transmit food and nutrition messages through different mass media channels	MoH, MoA, GCS, MoE	# of Spots	30	6	6	6	6	6	3.0
	9.10.2. Train and mobilize community support groups on SBC (M2M, WDA, religious leaders etc.) to support PLWs.	MoA, MoH	# of groups trained	85000	17000	17000	17000	17000	17000	3.5
	9.10.3. Establish and strengthen food and nutrition clubs in schools	MoE, MoA, MoH	# of school nutrition clubs formed	43000	14333	14333	14333			0.5
	9.10.4. Delivering training on food and nutrition SBC messaging for media	MoA, MoH	# of trainings	28	14	14				1.0
	9.10.5. Use digital extension service to create awareness on food and nutrition information dissemination	MoE, MoA, MoH	# of digital platforms created	1		1				1.0
9.11 Strengthen nutrition assessment and counselling capabilities of front-line workers	9.11.1. Develop a standard guideline for nutrition assessment and counselling for frontline workers	MoH, MoA, DPs	# of Guideline developed	1	1					0.3
	9.11.2. Train the frontline workers on the developed standard guideline for nutrition assessment and counselling	MoH, MoA	# of ToT trained on nutrition assessment in	100	50	50				5.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
(health workers, social workers, women development army and others)			regions and city administration							
	9.11.3. Deliver follow-up support and refresher training based on need	MoH, MoA	# of support provided	70	14	14	14	14	14	1.0
9.12. Introduce evidence-based and successful models and approaches to increase the leadership and decision-making power of women at the household and community level for improved HH nutrition	9.12.1. Conduct community mobilisation with community elders, religious leaders, schools, and other relevant organisations on the importance of women empowerment for improved HH nutrition	MoWSA, MoA, MoH, MoE	Number of community mobilisation sessions	60	12	12	12	12	12	
	9.12.2. Organise men and women's dialogue on the importance of women in decision-making, and economic opportunity	MoWSA, MoA, MoH, MoE	# of dialogue forums conducted	420000	8400	8400	8400	8400	8400	20.0
9.13. Promote the utilisation of underutilised and indigenous foods	9.13.1. Identify and characterise locally available underutilised and indigenous nutritious foods	MoA, MoE	# of underutilised and neglected crops identified per region	14	14					2.0
	9.13.2. Develop recipe and utilisation guide for the indigenous and underutilised foods	MoA, EIAR, EPHI, MoE	# of recipe guide	1	1					1.0
	9.13.3. Promote consumption of the identified underutilised and indigenous foods through different approaches	MoA, MoE, MoH and Partners	# trainees	700		700				7.0
9.14. Integrate gender-responsive and inclusive livelihood and nutrition initiatives that	9.14.1 Promote women's economic empowerment and income-generating activities (IGA)."	MOWSA, MOA, MoH, MOLS	# of women engaged in economic generation	150	38		44	48	50	8.9
	9.14.2. Integrate/Mainstream food and nutrition priorities for women,	MOWSA, MOA, MoH	# of sectors mainstreamed	13	1	3	7	3		

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
empower women and vulnerable groups through income-generating opportunities	children, youth, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups across all program interventions									
14	53									699.35

EFS GC 10: National food-based Dietary Guidelines are to provide dietary recommendations for the Ethiopian population two years and older for increased diet quality and safety, including dietary diversity and food safety for optimal health.

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
10.1. Develop National Food-Based Dietary Guidelines for Pastoral communities	10.1.1 Develop Food-Based Dietary Guidelines technical recommendation	EPHI, EIAR, academia, MoH, MoA, MOE, DP	# of technical report	1	1					3.6
	10.1.2. Pilot testing of the technical recommendations	EPHI, EIAR, Academia, MoH, MoA, MOE, DP	# of pilot regions	3	3					1.8
	10.1.3. Conduct a dissemination workshop to disseminate the final FBDG to national and sub-national (Regions) stakeholders	EPHI, MOA, MoH, MoE, Partners	# workshops	5	5					1.3
	10.1.4. Pilot implementation and roll-out of FBDG to the regions	EPHI, EIAR, Academia, DP	# of toolkit	1	1					13.0
10.2 Educate the public on safe, quality, and diversified food consumption using FBDG	10.2.1 Conduct public education on safe, quality, and diversified food consumption using FBDG, using the media	MOA, MoH, MoE, GCS, Partners	# of programs	240	48	48	48	48	48	10.0
	10.2.2 Conduct public education on safe, quality, and diversified food consumption, regional nutrition focal	MOA, MoH, MoE, DP	# of trained nutrition focal points in rounds	112	90	32				105.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	10.2.3. Develop a digital platform/tool (e.g., games and songs...) for FBDG literacy	EPHI, EIAR, MoH, MoA, DPs	# of digital tools developed	1	1					1.6
	10.2.4. Develop a short message hotline with Ethio-telecom	EPHI, EIAR, MoH, MoA, Ethiotecom, DPs	# of hotlines developed	1	1					90.0
	10.2.5. Conduct training to regional media to engage on food systems and nutrition	MOH, MoA, MoE, GCS, DPs	# of Federal and regional media focal points trained	150	30	30	30	30	30	6.8
	10.2.6. Conduct training to engage the regional communication service on food systems and nutrition	MOH, MoA, MoE, GCS, DPs	# of Federal and regional High-level leaders trained	150	30	30	30	30	30	6.8
10.3. Implement the National FBDG through aligning with existing SBCC and the development of new SBCC for different target populations	10.3.1. Review of the existing SBCC strategy for the alignment of FBDG	MOH, MoA, MoE, EPHI, EIAR DPs	# of SBCC documents reviewed	1	1					9.1
	10.3.2. Revise existing SBCC with FBDG and align it with the existing government programs (PSNP, School feeding...)	MOH, MoA, MoE, EPHI, EIAR, DPs	# of SBCC documents reviewed	1	1					0.6
	10.3.3. Conduct training to different implementing actors (Regional focal, including the private sectors that engaged in nutrition activities on the SBCC materials of FBDGS)	MOH, MoA, MoE, EPHI, EIAR, DPs	# of focal points trained	112	112					5.9
10.4 Track the implementation of the FBDG across the country	10.4.1 Survey adherence of the FBDG	EPHI, EIAR, Academia, DPs	# of study	1		1				51.1
	10.4.2 Identify an implementation gap based on the survey findings for informed decision-making	MoH, MoA, MoE	# of policy brief	1		1				

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	10.4.3 Conduct annual meetings with regional representatives	MoH, MoA, MoE, DPs	# of review meetings	5	1	1	1	1	1	3.2
10.5 Revision of FBDGs when needed	10.5.1 Revise FBDG	EPHI, EIAR, MOA, MoH, MoE, DPs	# of revised FBDG	1		1				10.0
10.6. Promote healthy, safe, and nutritious food in public settings (hotels, restaurants, schools, industries...)	10.6.1. Review the existing menu of the public food service sectors	EPHI, EIAR, MOH, Hotels & Tourism Federation	# of menus reviewed	5	1	1	1	1	1	6.8
	10.6.2. Develop healthy Menu Guidelines for public food service sectors aligned with National Food-Based Dietary Guidelines (FBDGs).	EPHI, MOH, Hotels & Tourism Federation	Guideline developed	1		1				4.1
	10.6.3. Train chefs on FBDG	EPHI, MOH, Hotels & Tourism Federation	# of public food service provider sectors at the federal level	250	50	50	50	50	50	57.1
6	19									387.8

Annex 3: Cluster 3 Game-changing solutions, interventions, activities and targets

EFS GC 11: Implement land reform and land administration system

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
11.1. Baseline study and meta-analysis of existing research and reports on legal and institutional framework gaps and challenges and evaluate the existing land regime based on SDGs and VGGT towards EFS as a part of a decision support tool.	11.1.1. Conduct a review of related available research	MoA/MoPD/MoUI	# of docs	1	1					2,325,000
	11.1.2. Review of the operating legal landscape on land, related laws, institutional framework and reality assessment (reality verification)	MoA/MoPD/MoUI	# of docs	1	1					3,875,000
	11.1.3. Synthesise the research study and reality assessments to establish block-points for CLP	MoA/MoPD/MoUI	# of docs	1	1					1,085,000
	11.1.4. Engage, consult and lobby high-level policy makers and lawmakers to enhance support and reduce resistance	MoA/MoPD/MoUI	# of consultations	4	2	2				31,000,000
	11.1.5. Key stakeholders' workshops, feedback incorporation, and submitting for approval.	MoA/MoPD/MoUI	# of workshops	2	1	1				7,750,000
11. 2. Draft National Integrated Land Use Policy (NILUP)	11.2.1. Develop a draft NILUP based on the approved synthesis document and present the NILUP to different key actors and stakeholders.	MoPD	# of docs	1			1			7,750,000
	11.2.2. Incorporate feedback from the workshops	MoPD	# of refined docs	1			1			775,000
	11.2.3. Submit for approval to the concerned organ and	MoPD	# of docs	1			1			155,000
	11.2.4 Check and facilitate enactment of NILUP	MoPD	# of policy docs	1			1			155,000
	11.2.5. Following the approved NILUP, inform, disseminate and popularise the document among all stakeholders with the aim of reducing resistance	MoPD	# of workshops				2	2		4,650,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
11.3. Draft Comprehensive Land Policy (CLP)	11.3.1. Develop a draft Comprehensive Land Policy by establishing a Land Governance coordination platform based on the approved synthesis document and present the CLP to different key actors and stakeholders.	MoPD	# of draft docs	1		1				9,300,000
	11.3.2. Incorporate feedback from the workshops and refine the document	MoPD	# of refined docs	1		1				775,000
	11.3.3. Submit for approval to the concerned organ	MoPD	# of docs	1			1			155,000
	11.3.4 Check and facilitate enactment of the Comprehensive Land Policy	MoPD	# of docs	1			1			155,000
	11.3.5. Following the approved land policy, inform, disseminate and popularise the document among all stakeholders to reduce resistance	MoPD	# of docs	1				1		4,650,000
11.4. Design implementation strategy for CLP	11.4.1. Design implementation strategy	MoPD	# of docs	1					1	4,650,000
	11.4.2. High-level consultative workshops on the proposed strategy	MoPD	# of workshops	2					2	4,650,000
	11.4.3 Submit for approval	MoPD	# of docs	1					1	155,000
	11.3.4 Sensitisation of the strategy to relevant stakeholders	MoPD	# of workshops	3		1			3	7,750,000
11.5. Establish a robust, unified, independent Land governance institution	11.5.1. Conduct an assessment study for the rationale for independent institutional arrangements for land governance	MoPD/MoA	# of docs	1		3				4,650,000
	11.5.2. Conduct a consultation workshop with key stakeholders	MoPD/MoA	# of workshop	3		3				9,300,000
	11.5.3. Prepare organisational structure	MoPD/MoA	# of docs	1			1			3,100,000
	11.5.4. Prepare a consultation with key stakeholders	MoPD/MoA	# of workshop	4			4			7,750,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	11.5.5. Prepare a detailed mandate of the institution and submit for approval	MoPD/MoA	# of docs	1				1		1,550,000
11.6. Establish a national land administration and management training centre	11.6.1. Gap Review and Needs Assessment	MoA/MoPD/ATI	# of docs	1			1		1	7,750,000
	11.6.2. Establish training centre	MoA/MoPD/ATI	# of training centers	1				1		23,250,000
	11.6.3 Training module development	MoA/MoPD/ATI	# of docs	6					6	9,300,000
11.7. Drafting land and land use-related proclamation	11.7.1. Drafting federal land use planning proclamation	MoPD/MoA/MoUI	# of proclamations	2					2	7,750,000
	11.7.2. consultation with stakeholders on the draft land use planning proclamation	MoPD/MoA/MoUI	# of workshops	4			2	2		7,750,000
	11.7.3. Approval of the draft land use proclamation	MoPD/MoA/MoUI	# of proclamations	1				1		155,000
	11.7.4. Sensitisation of the approved land use planning proclamation	MoPD/MoA/MoUI	# of workshops	4				2	2	6,200,000
	11.7.5. Support regional customisation of land use planning proclamation	MoPD/MoA/MoUI	# of regions supported	2					12	4,650,000
11.8. M and E, Learning and Accountability	11.8.1. Developing the MELA system for land use planning	MoA/MoPD	# of framework	1			1			31,000,000
	11.8.2 Capacity building on the implementation of the MELA system	MoA/MoPD	# of trainings	4			2	2		6,200,000
11.9. Implementing the ideals of the land and land use policy.	11.9.1. Strengthen tenure security by providing land certification	MoA/LAUD	# of certificates (Mil)	10	2	2	2	2	2	15,500,000
	11.9.2. Enabling land transactions for the economic benefit of landholders	MoA/LAUD	# of Beneficiaries (Mil)	5	1	1	1	1	1	1,550,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	11.9.3. Develop an integrated land information system	, MoA/MoPD/MoUI	# of platforms	1				1		15,500,000
	11.9.4. Sensitise the platform with relevant stakeholders	MoA, and MoPD/EPA	# of workshops	4				2	2	6,200,000
	Total									260,865,000

EFS GC 12: Introduce land use planning; resource planning, integrated landscape & watershed management

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5 years target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
12.1 Develop a national integrated land use plan.	12.1.1 Review the existing plans and collect socioeconomic, biophysical data for land use planning (remote sensing, satellite image, aerial photograph, topo map, etc.)	MoPD	# of docs	4				4		7,750,000
	12.1.2. Prepare draft integrated land use plan	MoPD	# of docs	4					4	7,750,000
	12.1.3. Consultation with relevant stakeholders	MoPD	# of workshops	6				3	3	10,850,000
	12.1.4. Consolidate the feedback and approve to produce the national integrated land use master plan	MoPD	# of docs	1					1	775,000
	12.1.5. Sensitise the master land use plan with relevant stakeholders	MoPD	#of workshops	4				2	2	31,000,000
12.2 Implement an integrated national land use plan	12.2.1 Select a pilot from representative urban, rural and peri-urban land use and agro-ecological areas and apply the land use plan	MoPD (multisectoral)	# of piloting sites	6				3	3	155,000,000
	12.2.2 Conduct monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning	MoPD (multisectoral)	Frequency of monitoring	4				2	2	31,000,000
	12.2.3 Updating the land use plan based on the pilot experience	MoPD (multisectoral)	# of docs	6				2	4	9,300,000
12.3 Develop land use plan data and knowledge information system	12.3.1 Review the existing systems and prepare the database requirement document	MoPD/MoA/MoUI	# of docs	1				1		2,325,000
	12.3.2 Establish a central database for land use information	MoPD/MoA/MoUI	# of database	1					1	31,000,000
	12.3.3. develop data sharing policy/ guideline	MoPD/MoA/MoUI	# of docs	1				1		4,650,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5 years target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	12.3.4. Sensitise and capacity development on the central database	MoPD/MoA/MoUI	# of workshops	4				2	2	10,850,000
12.4 Develop participatory integrated watershed management plans (in alignment with the land use plan)	12.4.1 Conduct socioeconomic and biophysical survey and document review	MoA	# of micro watersheds	5000	5000					7,750,000
	12.4.2 Collect all legal certificates WSUA, ESMF and other certificates	MILLs, MoA, FCoC	# of micro watersheds	5000	5000					4,650,000
	12.4.4 Prepare watershed management plan document	MILLs, MoA	# of consultations	5000		5000				7,750,000
	12.4.5 Appraise the plan with the public	MoA/MILLs	# docs	5000		5000				4,650,000
	12.4.6. Update and develop watershed management guiding, bylaws, rules and procedures	MoA/MILLs	# of docs	3			2	1		7,750,000
12.5 Implementation of the participatory integrated watershed management plan	12.5.1 Select pilot watersheds from representative agro-ecological areas and apply the best bet watershed management practices.	MoA/MILLs/MoWE	# of pilot watersheds	13					13	46,500,000
	12.5.2 Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning	MoPD/MoA/MILLs/MoWE	# of frameworks	1					1	4,650,000
12.6 Develop a watershed management information system	12.6.1 Review the existing systems and prepare the database requirement document	MoPD/MoA/MILL	# docs	1					1	3,100,000
	12.6.2 Establish a central database for watershed management information	MoPD/MoA/MILL	# of database	1		1				31,000,000
	12.6.3. develop data sharing policy/guideline, water shade management information	MoPD/MoA/MILL	# docs	3			1	2		4,650,000
	12.6.4. Sensitise and capacity development on the central database	MoPD/MoA/MILL	# of workshops	3			1	2		7,750,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5 years target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
12.7 Build the capacity of federal and regional staff on Land use planning, GIS and RS, IT and watershed management	12.7.1 Review and identify capacity gaps on land use and watershed planning	MoPD/MoA/MILLs/MoWE	# of docs	1				1		3,100,000
	12.7.2 Develop a capacity building strategy and implement (training, material, equipment and infrastructures)	MoPD/MoA/MILLs/MoWE	# of institutions	16			6	10		155,000,000
	Total									590,550,000

EFS GC 13: Address deforestation and environmental degradation through implementing the Green Legacy, the massive tree planting initiatives

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
13.1: Develop a National Greening Program	13.1.1: Review and revise the National Greening roadmap, environmental programs, related laws and guidelines	MOA and EFD	# of Documents	15	1	14				112,500,000
	13.1.2 Create an institutional arrangement for the national greening program focused on area selection and property regime	MOA, and EFD	# of Institutions	1	1					200,000,000
13.2: Establish input supply & output market system for seedling, finance, other inputs & products from the process	13.2.1 Assess the existing input supply and output market system	MoA, and EFD	# of Studies	1	1					31,000,000
	13.2.2 Establish input supply & output market system	MoA and EFD	# of Market Places		14	14				7,000,000,000
	13.2.3 Popularise the new input supply & output market system and follow up the implementation	MoA, EFD and Gov't Communication service	# of Promotions through TV	16		4	4	4	4	28,000,000
13.3 Implement the national greening program	13.3.1. Identification of plantation site and prepare Georeferenced map	MoA, EFD and GS&SSI	Area (Mil Ha)	4.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	
	13.3.2. Establish New Multipurpose Tree Nursery Site, including materials, inputs and operational costs	MoA and EFD	# of nursery	40	40					2,000,000,000
	13.3.3. Upgrade Existing Nursery Site including Material, inputs and operational cost	MoA and EFD	# of nursery	40	40					2,000,000,000
	13.3.4. Conduct plantations in the selected sites	MoA and EFD	# of seedlings planted (Mil)	45	9	9	9	9	9	27,000,000,000
13.4 Post Plantation Management & Oversight	13.4.1 Care and Protection from disease, pest, encroachment, fire	MoA and EFD	Forest area (Mil ha)	12	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1,512,000,000
13.5. Capacity building and Monitoring	13.5.1 Monitoring, evaluation and learning	MoA and EFD	Frequency	4	4	4	4	4	4	112,000,0400

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	13.5.2 Community Capacity Building	MoA and EFD	# of capacity building trainings	5	1	1	1	1	1	84,000,000
	Total									40,079,500,000

EFS GC 14: Establish a finance system for farmers to access credit, get insurance services and offer farmers financial literacy to help enhance rural and agricultural investment

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
14.1. Conduct a comprehensive regulatory and policy gap assessment that affects credit and insurance access for farmers and strengthen legal and regulatory frameworks for improving inclusive access to finance & insurance	14.1.1. Conduct a comprehensive regulatory and policy gap assessment to identify legal, regulatory, and institutional gaps affecting credit and insurance access	MoA/NBE/ATI /ECC	# of Docs	1		1			40	12,678,640
	14.1.2. Conduct a policy reform forum to catalyse policy and regulatory improvements in agricultural finance and insurance.	MoA/NBE/ATI /ECC	# of forums	2		2				5,705,388
	14.1.3. Draft a legal and regulatory framework for agricultural finance and insurance.	MoA/NBE/ATI /ECC	# of Docs	2			2			3,803,592
	14.1.4. Stakeholder consultations and validation	MoA/NBE/ATI /ECC	# of workshops	2			2			6,339,320
	14.1.5. Finalisation and submission of the policy framework	MoA/NBE/ATI /ECC	# of Docs	1				1		3,169,660
14.2. Support the establishment of the legal, institutional, and operational foundations of an apex agricultural wholesale	14.2.1. Define NAFA mandate, scope, and positioning within NBE	NBE/MoA/ATI /ECC	# of Docs	1		1				7,815,600
	14.2.2 Conduct legal and regulatory assessment of NAFA	NBE/MoA/ATI /ECC	# of Docs	1		1				25,200,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
lending bank or National Agricultural Finance Accelerator (NAFA)	14.2.3. Design the NAFA institutional and governance structure	NBE/MoA/ATI /ECC	# of Docs	1		1				3,907,800
	14.2.4. Design NAFA financial instruments and risk-sharing mechanisms	NBE/MoA/ATI /ECC	# of Docs	1		1				500,000
	14.2.5. Develop operational policies and procedures	NBE/MoA/ATI /ECC	# of Docs	1			1			15,000,000
	14.2.6. Conduct stakeholder consultation and technical validation	NBE/MoA/ATI /ECC	# of workshops	4			4			30,000,000
	14.2.7. Initiate refinancing to participating FIs	NBE/MoA/ATI /ECC	Loan disbursed (% of total loan)	30	10	15	20	25	30	6,042,000
	14.2.8. Monitor use of funds and risk exposure	NBE/MoA/ATI /ECC	Frequency	10	2	2	2	2	2	500,000
14.3. Establish a cooperative bank to address the financing problems of a rural Society by the transformation of RuSACCOs	14.3.1. Conduct an assessment & feasibility study on the necessity of a cooperative bank	NBE, MOA/ATI/ FCC/MoF	# of Docs	1			1		1	5,250,000,000
	14.3.2. Generate a synthesis report of the assessment/feasibility Study and review with the cooperatives and stakeholders to reach a consensus on the necessity,	NBE, MOA/ATI/ FCC/MoF	# of Docs	1			1			27,000,000
	14.3.3. Submit final assessment/feasibility Study document for approval to the relevant high-level government bodies to ensure the cooperative bank receives legal recognition to establish,	NBE, MOA/ATI/ FCC/MoF	# of Docs	1			1			2,250,000
	14.3.4. Prepare the documents (draft act/directive), including the Legal Framework required for the establishment of the cooperative bank,	NBE, MOA/ATI/ FCC/MoF	# of Docs	1				1		40,500,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	14.3.5. Validate with stakeholders the draft act/directive,	NBE, MOA/ATI/ FCC/MoF	# of Docs	1				1		6,000,000
	14.3.6. Establish a cooperative bank	NBE, MOA/ATI/ FCC/MoF	# of banks	1					1	24,645,000,000
	14.3.7. M&E on the operations of a cooperative bank	NBE, MOA/ATI/ FCC/MoF	Frequency	4					4	7,500,000
14.4. Develop strategy for rural finance incentive schemes and premium subsidy	14.4.1. Assess existing incentive mechanisms and identify gaps and needs for rural finance incentives and insurance premium subsidies.	NBE/MOA/ATI/ ECC/MoF	# of Docs	1		1				6,500,000
	14.4.2. Develop a strategy for rural finance incentive schemes and premium subsidy	NBE/MOA/ATI/ ECC/MoF	# of Docs	1		1				18,000,000
	14.4.3. Implement strategy for rural finance incentive schemes and premium subsidy	NBE/MOA/ATI/ ECC/MoF	# of Docs	1			1			150,000,000
	14.4.4. M&E on the establishment and operations of the incentive mechanism	NBE/MOA/ATI/ ECC/MoF	Frequency	2				1	1	7,500,000
14.5. Develop a legal base for financial institutions to allocate a portion of their loan portfolio to the smallholder agricultural sector	14.5.1 Conduct a rapid assessment on the legal provision/framework	MOA/ATI/ ECC/NBE	# of Docs	1		1				5,250,000
	14.5.2 Validate and develop the legal provision/framework	NBE/ MOA/ATI/ ECC	# of Docs	1			1			3,000,000
	14.5.3 Implement/adopt the legal framework	NBE/ MOA/ATI/ ECC	Coverage in %	100		100				7,500,000
	14.5.4 M&E on the implementation of the legal framework	NBE/ MOA/ATI/ ECC	Rounds	3			1	1	1	1,500,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
14.6. Develop a financial literacy strategy, standard financial literacy modules	14.6.1. Conduct review and assessment of the current literacy programs	NBE/MOA/ATI/MOE/Ethio Tel	# of Docs	1		1				3,000,000
	14.6.2. Develop and adapt financial literacy modules tailored to agricultural finance and insurance.	NBE/MOA/ATI/MOE/Ethio Tel	# of Docs	1		1				4,500,000
	14.6.3. Validate with stakeholders on the financial literacy module	NBE/MOA/ATI/MOE/Ethio Tel	# of workshop	1		1				4,500,000
	14.6.4. Popularisation and implementation of literacy module through integrating into the existing agricultural extension system	NBE/MOA/ATI/MOE/Ethio Tel	Coverage (%)	100			30	50	100	7,500,000
	14.6.5. M&E implementation of financial literacy strategy	NBE/MOA/ATI/MOE/Ethio Tel	Frequency	6			2	2	2	3,750,000
14.7. Develop a national framework for scaling up and institutionalising agricultural insurance programs.	14.7.1 Assess industry capacity and agricultural risk landscape	AEI/MOA/ATI	# of Docs	1		1				3,000,000
	14.7.2. Develop a national framework and coordination mechanism to support the scale-up of agricultural insurance.	AEI/MOA/ATI/NBE	# of frameworks	1		1				10,000,000
	14.7.3. Develop an agricultural insurance operational guideline and manual	MOA/ATI/NBE/AIE	# of Docs	1		1				5,000,000
	14.7.4 Establish an agricultural insurance risk pooling mechanism	AEI/MOA/ATI	# of organisation	1			1			2,250,000
	14.7.5. Establish governance and operational arrangements for the risk pool	AEI/MOA/ATI	# of Docs	1			1			3,000,000
	14.7.6. Consultation and validation of the risk pooling mechanism	AEI/MOA/ATI	# of workshop	2			2			2,700,000
	14.7.7. Developing a national agricultural insurance curriculum	AEI/MOA/ATI	# of Docs	1		1				6,000,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	14.7.8. Build industry-wide technical capacity	AEI/MOA/ATI	# of institutions trained	40		10	10	10	10	300,000,000
14.8. Developing a linkage strategy for (among semi-formal/informal and formal) financial institutions	14.8.1 Conduct assessment on existing semi-formal/informal and formal financial institutions	MOA/ATI/EC C	# of docs	1	1					7,500,000
	14.8.2 Develop a draft linkage strategy & validate	MOA/ATI/EC C	# of docs	1		1				1,500,000
	14.8.3 Develop a final financial linkage strategy	MOA/ATI/EC C	# of docs	1		1				1,500,000
	14.8.4 Adopt the strategy	MOA/ATI/EC C	Coverage (%)	100			100			4,500,000
	14.8.5 Popularization & implementation	MOA/ATI/EC C	Coverage (%)	100			50	75	100	6,000,000
	14.8.6. M&E on linkage strategy and implementation	MOA/ATI/EC C	Frequency	3			1	1	1	1,500,000
14.9. Diversification of financial Products and services	14.9.1 Conduct assessment on the existing financial & insurance Products and services	NBE/MOA/ATI/ECC/FI	# of docs	1		1				4,500,000
	14.9.2 Develop financial & insurance products/services and validate	NBE/MOA/ATI/ECC/FI	# of products	4		4				1,500,000
	14.9.3. Develop tailored made financial & insurance products/services for Women and youth	NBE/MOA/ATI/ECC/FI	# of products	4		2	2			1,500,000
	14.9.4 Develop a final document of financial & insurance products/services	NBE/MOA/ATI/ECC/FI	# of docs	1		1				1,500,000
	14.9.5 Popularization & implementation	NBE/MOA/ATI/ECC/FI	Coverage (%)	100			50	75	100	6,000,000
14.10. Operationalise Farmer Access to Streamlined Financial Services (FAST) through a spatially enabled and digitally interoperable data ecosystem that expands inclusive access to	14.10.1 Develop an Integrated and Interoperable Farmer Profile Data Registry Framework	NBE/MOA/ATI/ECC/FI	# of frameworks	1		1				4,500,000
	14.10.2 Streamline and digitalise data-driven compliance and loan Workflow processes	NBE/MOA/ATI/ECC/FI	# of data drivers	3		2	1			5,250,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
credit, savings, payments, and agricultural insurance	14.10.3 Integrate digital payments, savings, and value-chain data traceability	NBE/MOA/ATI/ECC/FI	# of digital process	3		1	1	1		15,000,000
	14.10.4 Establish technical data strategy, operational procedures and interoperable system standards	NBE/MOA/ATI/ECC/FI	# of docs	2		2				5,600,000
	14.10.5 Pilot FAST solutions with partner institutions and strategically selected value chains	NBE/MOA/ATI/ECC/FI	# of FAST solutions	2			2			5,300,000
	14.10.6. Develop a secure, centralised data portal at MoA for integrated and interoperable management of Agro-Climatic, Yield, Satellite, and Farmer Datasets	MOA/ATI/EC C/FI/Metrology	# of data portals	1			1			25,000,000
	14.10.7. System Integration of Insurance, Digital Credit, and Input Supply Workflows	AIE/MOA/ATI/ECC/FI	# of systems	3		1	2			13,500,000
	14.10.8. Implement a phased rollout of a geo-referenced Shared Service Centre (SSC) for RuSACCOs to deliver digital, standardised back-office services for loans, savings, IT systems, compliance, accounting, and reporting	NBE/MOA/ATI/ECC/FI	# of service centres	6		3	1	2		10,500,000
	14.10.9. Conduct geo-enabled monitoring and evaluation of pilots	NBE/MOA/ATI/ECC/FI	Frequency	4		1	1	1	1	1,200,000
	14.10.10 Scale up the Shared Service Centre approach to additional SACCO unions and regions to enhance standardised, spatially informed back-office operations.	NBE/MOA/ATI/ECC/FI	# of SACCOs	20					20	4,500,000
14.11. Build the capacity of RuSACCOs/FI	14.11.1. Strengthen operational policies, documentation, financial & risk management, accounting & information systems of RuSACCOs	MOA/ATI/ECC	# of policies/sy stems	1		1				1,500,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable body	Unit	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total budget required (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	14.11.2. Strengthen skills of ECC at all levels (Federal, region and woreda), RuSACCO unions & NGOs to provide support to primary coops through capacity building trainings and technical support	MOA/ATI/ECC	# of organizations		20	20	20	20		4,500,000
	14.11.3. Strengthening governance, strategic planning & budgeting skills of RuSACCOs	MOA/ATI/ECC	# of RuSACCOs	660	220	220	220			34,950,000
	14.11.4 Designing a harmonised training module for the provision of training to RuSACCOs	MOA/ATI/ECC	# of Doc	1	1					750,000
	14.11.5 M&E on capacity building activities	MOA/ATI/ECC	Frequency	1			1			1,500,000
	Total									30,824,412,000
	Grand Total									71,755,327,000

Annex 4: Cluster 4 Game-changing solutions, interventions, activities and targets

EFS GC 15: Selection and timely supply of agricultural inputs and technologies to boost Production and productivity using digital technology and innovation

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body (specific to activity)	Unit/indicator	5-year target	Target by year					Estimated budget (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
15.1: Promote digitalised and ICT-based extension and advisory services	15.1.1 Enhance existing advisory platforms, develop and implement AI-based models for extension and advisory services (eg, 8028, Coffee Net, Wheat disease detection from AI)	MoA (All, ATI, MinT, EMI, EIAR, CGIAR, Digital Green, LERSHA), ASTU, AASTU, AAU, HU,	No. Apps	10						15,000,000.00
	15.1.2 Promote ICT-based technology and innovation promotion and dissemination: Using different ICTs (like mobile phones, IVR-8028, video-based extension approach, DIGISOFT, Digital Agriculture, farm radio, TVs, etc.)	MoA (livestock & agri extension, NR, Inv Input), ATI (digital agri), EIAR, CTD, FD, LDI, HaU, JU, HU, BDU	No. of Beneficiary (Mil)	19.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	100,000,000.00
	15.1.3 Creating awareness and providing training on the features and use of ICT applications for extension and advisory services	MoA(Extension and ICT), ATI, EIAR, MinT (Ethio coders and digital financial literacy training), MoH, MoLS,	number of trained extensions	40,000	10,200	13,600	17,000	20,400	6,800	510,000,000.00
	15.1.4 Develop an online National extension portal that links education, research, and extension organisations to ensure availability of up-to-date information to extension workers/SMSs. Link with the existing National AgData hub	MoA, MinT, ATI, EIAR, AASTU, ASTU, AAU	No.	1						7,000,000.00

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body (specific to activity)	Unit/indicator	5-year target	Target by year					Estimated budget (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
15.2: Develop a customised extension package and ICT-based extension services	15.2.1 Develop policy instruments for pluralistic extension service and modalities	MoA, ATI, EIAR, EAA	No. of documents	1	1					11,000,000.00
	15.2.2: Map potential extension service providing actors and characterise clients (types of services rendered, target groups and geographic coverage, level of ICT use and so on)	MoA, EIAR, ATI, Selected Universities, Development partners	# Workshops	70	14	14	14	14	14	100,000,000.00
	15.2.3: Identify the needs and socioeconomic context of different target groups for customising the various extension service options	ATI, MoA, EIAR, MinT	Target group profile documents	1	1					4,200,000.00
15.3: Develop customised extension services and packages	15.3.1 Develop customised extension advisory services	MoA, ATI, EIAR, EMI	No. of Customised Services	50	10	10	10	10	10	10,000,000.00
	15.3.2 Develop customised extension packages	MoA, ATI, EIAR, EMI	No. of customised extension packages	50	10	10	10	10	10	12,000,000.00
	15.3.3 Creating awareness and providing training about customised extension services and packages	MOA	# training workshop	40,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	240,000,000.00
15.4 Promotion of nutrient-dense food production technologies and value-added consumer products using different extension methods	15.4.1: Promote nutrient-dense foods, considering different target groups (demography/ socioeconomic status) through multiple outlets (field demo, media (mainstream and social), ICT applications, traditional platforms and so on	MoH, MoA, EIAR, ATI, MoTRI, FAO, MoI, UN agencies (UNICEF)	No of target groups (Mil)	100.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	500,000,000.00

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body (specific to activity)	Unit/indicator	5-year target	Target by year					Estimated budget (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	15.4.2: Cooking demonstrations (Demonstration of agri food processing practices) for preparation and consumption of value-added products for identified nutrient-dense foods for different target groups (demography/ socioeconomic status)	EIAR, MoA, HU, DP	No. of participants in the demonstration	3,000,000	300,000	600,000	600,000	750,000	750,000	300,000,000.00
	15.4.3: Demonstration of identified nutrient-dense crops (e.g. fruits, vegetables, so on), livestock (e.g., poultry, fish, etc.) and production technologies	MoA, EIAR, MoH, Private sectors, Mol, MoTRI	The number of households observed the demonstration	1,500,000	150,000	136,000	204,000	204,000	68,000	844,936,313.00
	15.4.3.1: Promote improved post-harvest technologies (harvesters, threshers, shellers, transportation, storage, and processing).	MoA, EIAR, HU, HaU, A/TVET	% of mean all crops loss reduced	20	30	25	20			337,974,525.20
	15.4.3.2: Expand access to improved solar-powered irrigation systems (e.g. Solar irrigation pumps, solar-powered drip, sprinkler, and pivot irrigation systems)	MoA, MoWE, MILLS, EIAR	% of increased solar irrigation	25	10	15	20	25		42,246,815.65
	15.4.3.3 Feed production and management technologies: (Demonstrate animal feed production and processing technologies (planter, mower, baller, chopper, silage maker, etc.))	MoA, EIAR, MILLS	No of technologies promoted	109	10	21	36	42		67,594,905.04
	15.4.3.4 Natural resource management technologies (e.g. lime spreaders, lime crushers, nature-based solutions, earth-	MoA, EIAR, Universities, TVET, Private	No of new technologies promoted	95	10	24	24	38		59,145,541.91

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body (specific to activity)	Unit/indicator	5-year target	Target by year					Estimated budget (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	moving machinery, ditchers, Broad bed									
	15.4.3.5 Mechanisation (pre- and post-harvest) technologies (15.4.3.5 Promote pre-harvest technologies (land preparation, planting, crop management, and irrigation technologies))	MoA, EIAR, PPP, EABC	Increased area of mechanised farm (Mil ha)	2.5	0.250	0.625	0.625	1.0		337,974,525.20
	15.4.3.6 Develop and promote nutrition-sensitive education and communication facilities	MoE, MoA, MoH, EIAR, ATI, Universities	No of teaching materials developed and disseminated	5	1	3	1			3,000,000.00
	15.4.3.7 Organise (participate in) public awareness creation events (fairs, shows, so on) for promotion of nutrient-dense products	MoH, MoE, MoA, EIAR, ATI, Universities, Media (mainstream and social)	Number of clients reached (Mil)	100.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100,000,000.00
15.5 Promote partnership and linkage among key actors in the food system	15.5.1 Organize sensitization workshops as well as tailored training to targeted actors in the food system	MOA, ATI, EIAR, NGOs, Universities, FAO, WFP	# Training workshop participants	15,000	2,250	3,000	5,250	4,500		75,000,000.00
	15.5.2: Strengthen Research-Development and Higher learning institute linkage and platform on nutrition-sensitive agriculture	MoA, MoH, MoE, ATI, EIAR, MinT	number of platforms created	80	16	16	16	16	16	200,000,000.00
	15.5.3 Develop a modus operandi (operational guideline) as well as an interactive web-based (mobile-based) platform for the food	MoA, ATI, EIAR, All, Mint	No of platforms	2	2					20,000,000.00

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body (specific to activity)	Unit/indicator	5-year target	Target by year					Estimated budget (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	system partners involved in the nutrition-sensitive agriculture									
15.6 Digitalise agricultural inputs (Seed, fertiliser, and pesticides) demand, supply and application for production, distribution and marketing of nutrient-dense products	15.6.1 Develop ICT applications for the identification of the demand and supply side actors along with their geographic location, quantities and timing of inputs demanded and supplied (Integrate with existing platforms: Ethio-Seed Hub Platform (MoA) and ATI's EDITS)	MoA, ATI, All, EIAR, SSGI, Ethiopian Agricultural Businesses Corporation	No.	1			1			30,000,000.00
	15.6.2. Enhance the infrastructure and integrate a user-friendly input/output market information system using NMIS and DMLP	MoA (ATI, All, EIAR, Ethiopian Agricultural Businesses Corporation)	No.	1						10,000,000.00
	15.6.3. Develop/ Adopt/Adapt and pilot an ICT system (Precision agriculture) to monitor the application of inputs	MoA, ATI, EIAR, SSGI, Universities	No of technology	4		2	2			100,000,000.00
15.7. Establish artificial intelligence for agricultural inputs demand, supply and application forecasts	15.7.1 Establish a modern database and data management system and link with the existing national Agdatahub for a modern database and data management	MoA (EIAR, ATI, CIAT)	No	1						32,000,000.00
	15.7.2 Develop forecasting algorithms using AI-based models for agricultural inputs (machine learning/DL)	MoA (All, EMI, SSGI, CIAT, ASTU)	No.	1						45,000,000.00
	15.7.3. ICT Capacity building (human and infrastructure) leveraging on the existing Digital Kiosks implementation project	MoA (All, ATI, MinT, EIAR, Ethio Telecom)	No.	10,000	2500	5000	2500			22,000,000.00

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body (specific to activity)	Unit/indicator	5-year target	Target by year					Estimated budget (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
15.8. Enhance private sector involvement in the inputs (seed, fertiliser, and pesticides) sector	15.8.1 Mapping actors in the private sector	MoA, ATI	No of actors document	5	1	4				8,750,000.00
	15.8.2 Establish and strengthen the platform	MoA, ATI, EAA, MoTRI, Private sector	No of platforms established	6	1	4	1			6,682,500.00
	15.8.3 Capacity building	MoA, ATI, EAA, MoTRI, Private sectors	number of participants trained	250	50	50	100	50		20,775,000.00
15.9 Develop and promote gender sensitivity in the food system to ensure fair access and benefit from nutrition-sensitive agriculture (considering the feminised agriculture)	15.9.1 Characterise existing food system with a gender lens	MoA(gender), ATI, EIAR(Gender), MoH, MoWSA,	Gender analysis document	1	1					25,000,000.00
	15.9.2 Design interventions to minimise gender gaps and mainstream gender sensitive food systems	MoA(gender), ATI, EIAR(Gender), MoH, MoWSA,	gender gap action plan document	1		1				2,737,500.00
	15.9.3 Design interventions to ensure fair access to nutrition-sensitive agriculture	MoA(gender), ATI, EIAR(Gender), MoH, MoWSA,	awareness creation events organised	10		2	4	4		10,350,000.00
15.10 Promote environmentally sustainable agricultural practices	15.10.1. Establish mechanisms and tools for environmentally sustainable extension service	MoA, MoPD	No. of tool kits developed	3	1	2				9,000,000.00
	15.10.2. Enhance environmentally sustainable-oriented extension service	MoA, MoPD	No of green extension services transformation programs/curriculum	3	1	2				3,000,000.00

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body (specific to activity)	Unit/indicator	5-year target	Target by year					Estimated budget (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	15.10.3. Promotion of climate-smart agriculture and agro-metrology information	EMI (MoA, ATI, EIAR)	% of increased awareness of users (%)	90		82	84	86	90	20,000,000.00
15.11 Develop special support schemes in the feed production, distribution and marketing systems	15.11.1: Assess and identify key challenges and opportunities in the feed value chain	MOA, ATI, EIAR, HU, HaU,	No of documents	1	1					21,000,000.00
	15.11.2: Identify and develop incentives for feed production and distribution	MOA, ATI	No policy briefing-based recommendation	1	1					21,000,000.00
15.12: Develop monitoring and evaluation (verification) frameworks to measure progress in the adoption of technologies and consumption practices in the food system for a nutrition-sensitive agriculture	15.12.1: Characterisation of local context (existing practices, challenges, opportunities, prioritisation) for generation, promotion and multiplication of nutrient-dense and environmentally safe agricultural technologies, innovations and inputs	MoA, ATI, EIAR, Universities	No. of baseline documents	1	1					40,000,000.00
	15.12.2. Monitor and measure the adoption of production technologies and consumption diversity related to nutrition-sensitive agriculture and associated ICT applications among key actors in the food system	MoA, ATI, EIAR, Universities	No. of adoption report	5	1	1	1	1	1	75,000,000.00
	15.12.3. Assess the impact of various interventions (production technologies, value-added products, ICT-related practices) on the performance of the food system and benefits to the consumers as well as the environment	MoA, ATI, EIAR, Universities	No. of impact report	1					1	22,000,000.00

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body (specific to activity)	Unit/indicator	5-year target	Target by year					Estimated budget (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
15.13 Identification, testing, validation, demonstration and scaling of mechanical power-driven mechanisation technologies	15.13.1 Conduct screening, testing and validation of farm machines (different size tractors and attached implements for optimum tillage, me application, row planting, spraying, irrigation practices and harvesting based on climate, soil, crop and culture of different areas	(MoA) (EAA, EIAR, ILRI, ATI& EABC)	# of machinery tested and validated,	4000		1000	1500	1500		342,900,000.00
	15.13.2 Promoting postharvest handling, storage and primary processing equipment for crops and animal products (grain crops, horticultural crops, animal products and feed)	MoA (EAA, EIAR, ILRI, ATI & EABC)	No. of technology users (Mil)	7.0	1.5	2.5	3.0			350,000,000.00
	15.13.3 Conducting a large-scale demonstration of pre- and post-harvest mechanisation technologies	MoA (EAA, EIAR, ILRI, ATI, Amiyo, Woreta, Selam, MOENCO,EABC)	No of technologies demonstrated	319		32	80	112	95	207,186,519.81
15.14 Promote the access and usage of suitable mechanical power-driven technologies	15.14.1: Establish/ strengthen training centres and introduce specialised vocational training for mechanised farm technology service providers	MoA, EIAR, MoLS, ATI	No of strengthened ceneters	14	3	5	6			840,140,000.00
	15.14.2: Establish decentralised agricultural machinery repair (including spare part supply, repair, fuel stations) and service centres	MoA, ATI, EABC	No established service cenetrs	16	1	5	5	5		1,904,800,000
	15.14.3: Facilitating financial access for usage and service provision of mechanisation technologies	MoA, MoF	No of documents	3	3					7,500,000.00

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body (specific to activity)	Unit/indicator	5-year target	Target by year					Estimated budget (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	15.14.4: Design incentive mechanisms for private services and mechanised technologies providers	MoA, MoF	No of documents	3	3					7,500,000.00
	15.14.5: Provide effective and hands-on training on farm machinery and technology to operators, field mechanics and service providers	MoA, EIAR, MoLS, ATI,	No. trainees	5455	455	1500	1500	2000		736,425,000.00
	15.14.6 Building Capacity of local manufacturers for fabrication of available and imported pre and post-harvest mechanisation technologies	Mol, MoA, MoLS, EIAR	No. of participants	628	78	150	200	200		23,550,000.00
	15.14.7: Facilitating business-to-business linkages between actors on the multiplication, supply and usage of mechanisation technologies	MoA, EIAR, Mol, MoLS	No of events	10	2	2	2	4		33,550,000.00
	15.14.8: Standardisation of locally innovated and imported mechanised technology	MoA, MoTRI, EAA, MoTL	No. of standards developed	21	21					21,000,000.00
	15.14.9: Testing and Certification of locally innovated and imported mechanised technology	MoA, MoTRI, EAA, MoTL	No. of certified technologies	4571	1071	1500	1500	500		12,000,000.00
15.15. Promote the innovation and practices of green energy sources	15.15.1: Promoting photovoltaic (PV/small hydro) energy systems for cooling horticultural and animal products	MoWE (MILLS, HU)	No. of Households reached	2,500,000.00	200000	600000	1000000	700000		30,000,000
	15.15.2: Promoting PV/small hydro energy for water pumping systems	MoWE (MoA, MILLS, HU)	No. of technologies	21	4	4	5	5	3	40,000,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body (specific to activity)	Unit/indicator	5-year target	Target by year					Estimated budget (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	15.15.3: Promoting installation of biogas digestion system for household energy demand, along with delivery of cooking stoves and home electrification utensils	MoWE, MoA	No. of biogas digesters (thousands)	121.022	20	35	35	31		7,000,000,000
	15.15.4: Increase participation and utilisation of research technologies in lowland and pastoral areas	MILLs	No of technologies supplied	50	35	40	45	50		121,000,000
	15.15.5. Build the capacity of pastoral research and extension teams to support and coordinate the implementation of appropriate technology for the lowland and pastoral areas	MILLs	No of institutions capacitated	6	2	2	2			98,000,000

EFS GC 16: Advanced climate and environmental information system and agro-advisory services for sustainable food system

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body	Unit/indicator	5-year target	Target by year					Estimated budget (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
16.1: Integration of weather forecast and environmental information with farming system simulation models to explore adaptation and mitigation options	16.1.1: Select improved seasonal and sub-seasonal forecast products	EMI, SSGI, University, All	% of increased forecast products	90	74	78	82	86	90	1,600,000.00
	16.1.2: Expanding modern weather and climate monitoring stations networks (AWS, AWOS/AVIMET, Wind shear, Radar, Lightning, Air quality, AMDAR, Satellite, Upper air, etc	EMI, DP	% of site system coverage	95	67	74	81	88	95	6,800,000.00
	16.1.3 provide high resolution satellite arial, terrestrial geospatial data	SSGI, MoA, MoWE	% of requested high-resolution data	90	70	75	85	88	90	3,978,000,000.00
	16.1.4. Monitoring soil moisture, fertility, and erosion susceptibility using satellite imagery	SSGI, MoA, MoWE	% increase in the use of monitoring soil moisture, fertility, and soil erosion susceptibility	85	70	75	80	83	85	50,000,000.00
	16.1.5 Assessment of Cropland Suitability.	SSGI, MoA, MoWE	% of increase in the assessed suitable area	100	70	80	85	90	100	150,000,000.00
	16.1.6. Monitor crop growth, health and estimate yield	SSGI, MoA, MoWE	% of increase in crop growth, health, and estimated yield	100	70	80	85	90	100	100,000,000.00
	16.1.7: Select, calibrate and validate crop simulation models (16.1.2)	EIAR, SSGI, HrU, EMI, CGIAR	No of models for the selected period CRPs	10	1	3	3	2	1	5,000,000.00
16.2: Develop site, time and farming system-specific agro-advisory solutions	16.2.1: Establish an agroclimatic data hub as a base for analysis of climate information and development of advisory solutions	MoA,EMI, EIAR, SSGI	No.	2		1	1			30,000,000.00

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body	Unit/indicator	5-year target	Target by year					Estimated budget (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	16.2.2: Analyse time and site-specific weather/climate information (historical, near real-time and projected)	EMI	% increased capacity to conduct weather information	95	67	74	81	88	95	225,000,000.00
	16.2.3: Identify potential climate-related production risks	EMI, EDRMC, EIAR, SSGI	% increase of capacity to identify production risks	90	82	84	86	88	90	150,000,000.00
	16.2.4: Design context-specific mitigation and adaptation measures/advisory solutions specific to farming systems, agroecology and seasons	MoA, EMI, EIAR, EPA								110,000,000.00
16.3: Facilitating the use of climate and environmental information across value chains	16.3.1: Piloting promising agro-advisory solutions	MoA, EMI, EIAR, ATI	No of advisory solutions	5	1	2	3			20,000,000.00
	16.3.2: Build the capacity of institutions and users of climate information at all levels	EMI, ATI	No of workshops	100	20	20	20	20	20	90,000,000.00
16.4: Develop and implement context-specific climate and environmental information communications mechanisms	16.4.1: Develop and implement a climate information communications platform	EMI,	No of (Web, App) developed	5	1	1	1	1	1	22,500,000.00
	16.4.2: Translate climate information into local languages	EMI, MoA	No of App, Models translated	2		2				6,000,000.00
	16.4.3: Broadcast timely climate information and advisories to the users relevant to various agricultural operations	EMI, MoA	% of improved broadcasting capacity	90	81	84	87	89	90	6,000,000.00
	16.4.4: Mainstream the use of climate information into development plans (activities from a sustainable and nutrient-dense basket of climate actions) for	MoPD; Climate Resilience and Green Economy	% of annual development plans	80	30	60	80			20,000,000.00

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body	Unit/indicator	5-year target	Target by year					Estimated budget (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	strategic, tactical and operational decisions	Directorate; MoA, MoWE								
16.5: Enhance policy, strategies and legal frameworks to facilitate the implementation of prioritised climate adaptation and mitigation actions	16.5.1: Review, revise or amend existing policy, strategy and legal instruments to support environmental as well as climate information and implementation actions	MoPD; Mol, EPA, EMI	Number of policy, strategy, and legal instruments revised	15 and 5	5 & 2	10 & 3				25,820,000.00
	16.5.2: Mainstream /institutionalise the generation of climate information, advisory solutions and communication strategies into national development plans and programs	EMI, MoA, MoH, EPA, EPHI, EDRMC, MoWE, MILLS	Climate Mainstreaming Maturity Level (%)	100	25	50	75	100		750,000,000.00
	16.5.3: Monitor and evaluate the implementation of mainstreamed interventions against the plans	MoPD,	Climate Mainstreaming Implementation Index (CMII)" – A weighted composite score (0-100) measuring actual implementation	100	25	40	65	100		25,000,000.00
	16.5.4: Identify and develop operationalising tools (guidelines and manuals)	EMI, MoA, MOH, EPA, EPHI, EDRMC, MoWE, MILLS	Number	2	1	1				200,000,000.00
16.6: Enhance stakeholders' engagement and partnership in the	16.6.1: Stakeholder mapping (Research institutions, academia, development partners, civic societies, private sectors and community etc.)	MoPD, ATI, MoA, MILL, HU, AAU	% of Dynamic Stakeholder Partnership Matrix	80	80					47,000,000.00

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body	Unit/indicator	5-year target	Target by year					Estimated budget (ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
implementation of climate actions	16.6.2: Establish mechanisms to guide coordinated actions among multi-stakeholders	MoPD, ATI, MoA, MILL, HU, AAU	Number of functional, institutionalised coordination mechanisms established	3	3					12,000,000.00
	Total									22,227,639,145.81

Annex 5: Cluster 5 Game-changing solutions, interventions, activities and targets

EFS GC 8: Strengthen innovative strategies/ mechanisms of supply chain management and handling systems, particularly for nutrient-dense crops

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
8.1. Establish a system to standardise and monitor the nutrient-dense market	8.1.1 Develop strategies/guidelines on post-harvest management of nutrient-dense food products	MoTRI, MoA	No. documents	Completed						
	8.1.2 Develop mandatory standard/s and guidelines for production, post-harvest handling, transportation, distribution, market structures/outlets for retailing (open local market, secondary market, Sunday market....)	IES, ECX, MoTRI, EPHI, MoTL	Number of documents	8	4	2	1	1		16.0
	8.1.3 Validate the developed mandatory standards/guidelines	IES								
	8.1.4 Demand and awareness-raising workshops on mandatory standards throughout the food value and supply chains	MoTRI, ECC, MoA, MoTLTL	# of workshops/trainings	10	2	2	2	2	2	10.0
	8.1.5 Adopt enforcing/monitoring protocols for mandatory standards and grades for different nutritious products	MoTRI, MoTL	#	52	10	10	10	10	12	5.0
	8.1.6. Rollout strategies/guidelines and mandatory standards to sub-nationals	MoTRI, MoTL	# of workshops/trainings	5	1	1	1	1	1	7.5

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	8.1.7 Build capacity of informal sector actors through targeted training (local vendors, rural transporters)	MoTRI, MoTL	# of workshops/trainings	5	1	1	1	1	1	10.0
8.2 Generate evidence on challenges and opportunities for public and private investments in nutritious foods businesses.	8.2.1 Conduct assessments on fruits, vegetables, livestock, dairy, poultry products, challenges, and opportunities of investment enabling environment	MoA, ATI, EIC	Document	1	1					5.0
	8.2.2. Capture best practices that can be replicated in the Ethiopian context	MoA, ATI, EIC	No. of practices	2		1	1			16.0
	8.2.3 Develop a private agricultural investment strategy	MoA, EIC, ATI	Document	1		1				6.0
	8.2.4 Develop a private agricultural investment roadmap	MoA, EIC, ATI	Document	1			1			6.0
	8.2.5 Create demand, sensitise, and raise awareness about investment opportunities	MoA, EIC, ATI	Workshops	2	1	1				5.0
	8.2.6 Adopt and rollout investment strategy/roadmap to sub-nationals	MoA, EIC	workshops in clusters	5		5				25.0
	8.2.7 Conduct a comprehensive study on the establishment of a Horticulture Auction Centre in a major market corridor in the country, and establish a Pilot Auction Centre	ATI	number	1			1			40.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	8.2.8 Identify and conduct investment cases for five impactful value chains in livestock, grain and horticulture and attract anchor investment into the sector and support IAIPs and RTCs in attracting and maintaining investors	ATI	number	5		2	2	1		7.0
	8.2.9 Organise and facilitate different domestic and international trade fairs and promote the participation of SHFs in different digital trading platforms both in the country and outside	ATI	number	7		2	3	2		22.5
8.3 Create/strengthen an enabling environment for public and private investment in nutrient-dense products	8.3.1 Develop business models to promote access to finance, tax holidays, including FOREX facilities for nutrition-sensitive investment	MoTRI, MoF, MoA, MoTL, NBE, EIC	No. documents	2		1	1			12.0
	8.3.2 Build capacities of nutrition-sensitive investment actors	MoTRI, MoF, MoA, MoTL, NBE, EIC	No. of trainings	5		5				25.0
8.4 Create/strengthen platforms for public-private partnership investment	8.4.1. Establish and facilitate National Nutrient-Dense Crops Supply Chain Investment Platform	MoA, MoTRI, ATI, EIC	No. of platform forums/year	5	1	1	1	1	1	12.5
8.5 Establish continuous transport and logistics regulations,	8.5.1 Improve Road Transport and Logistics Regulatory	MoTL	No. of documents	3	1		1		1	6.0
	8.5.2 Transport and Logistics Infrastructure Development	MoTL	Developed infrastructures	5	2	1		1	1	680.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
infrastructures, and service improvement	(cold chain (2) and freight track terminal (3)									
	8.5.3 Digitalise Transport and Logistics Service System	MoTL	Digital platforms	3		1	1	1		120.0
8.6 Establish a system to monitor and standardize Agricultural marketing, trade and infrastructure	8.6.1 Prepare and amend guidelines, regulations, and directives for modern market centres (Livestock, crops and animal products)	MoTRI, MoA	No. of documents	3	1	2				6.0
	8.6.2 Awareness creation on prepared legal frameworks for establishing a warehouse receipt system	MoTRI, MoA, ECC	Frequency of awareness creation events	5	1	1	1	1	1	22.5
	8.6.3 Facilitate the provision of inclusive finance for women and youth in the warehouse receipt system	MoTRI, ECX, ECC, ETBC, EIIDE	Frequency of awareness-raising events	5	1	1	1	1	1	2.5
	8.6.4 Construct a new train transfer station for livestock freight	MoTRI, MoA	No. Stations	3	1	1	1			120.0
8.7 Establish a modern market system for Agricultural commodities	87.1 Construct a modern primary and secondary market centre for Livestock, crops and animal products	MoTRI, MoA	No. of markets constructed	15	6	4	3	2		1,200.0
	8.7.2. Construct modern and standardised secondary market centres that directly link producers with consumers	MoTRI	No. of market centres	15	3	3	3	3	3	37,500.0
	8.7.3 Maintain existing primary and secondary market centres for livestock, crops and animal products	MoTRI, MoA	No. market centers	7	5	2				280.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	8.7.4 Provide the required support for the private sector and cooperatives to construct a product-specific warehouse	MoTRI, MoA, ECC, ATI	No. of warehouse	35	7	7	7	7	7	3,500.0
	8.7.5 Establish new and modernise existing Sunday markets for agricultural commodities	MoTRI, ECC	no. of shades and roadside	400	80	80	80	80	80	2,000.0
	8.7.6 Establish new and modernise existing roadside markets for agricultural commodities	MoTRI, ECC	# of modern shades established	100	20	20	20	20	20	1,500.0
	8.7.7 Modernise existing open local markets	MoTRI	# of open markets/local markets modernised	250	50	50	50	50	50	25,000.0
	8.7.8 Create and strengthen market linkages/platforms for producers integrated with Agro Industrial Parks and other processors.	MoTRI, MoA, ATI,m ECC, MoI	# platforms	20	4	4	4	4	4	40.0
	8.7.9 Organize national cooperative exhibition to facilitate B2B, C2C, dialogue and arrange a contract agreement	MoA, ECC	# of exhibitions	5	1	1	1	1	1	150.0
	8.7.10 Create national and international market access by facilitating B2B, G2G dialogue and arranging a contract agreement	EPOSPEA, MoTRI, MoF, NBE, ECC, MoA, EIC	# of forums organised	20	4	4	4	4	4	2,400.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	8.7.11 Conduct awareness creation workshops on the warehouse receipt system	MoTRI, MoA, ECC, ECX	# of workshops	10	2	2	2	2	2	50.0
	8.7.12 Provide training for warehouse operators, financial institutions and regulatory bodies	MoTRI, MoA, ECC, ECX	# of training/workshops	5	1	1	1	1	1	3.0
	8.7.13 Providing business development support to capacitate inclusive depositor participation in the National Warehouse system, ECX and Cooperative Warehouse Finance Program	, MoTRI, MoA, ECC, ECX	# of training/workshops	5	1	1	1	1	1	10.0
7	40									74,820.5

GC-17: Upgrading and strengthening National Market Information Systems (NMIS) and related digital approaches for mapping to strengthen evidence-based agricultural development planning

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
17.1 Develop/upgrade different technologies and infrastructure (soft and hard) for the acquisition and dissemination of comprehensive/diversified market information	17.1.1. Phase I: Develop/upgrade , implement a few features & key Food system performance indicators and labour market assessment (on/off farm), accommodate 30 more diversified commodities (in addition to 24 existing) along their value chains, geographic areas, market linkages; integrated data level (PHH, trade info...)	MoA/ATI/MoTRI	No. of commodities identified & selected	30		10	10	10		60.0
	17.1.2 Phase II: complete the upgrading process (accommodate more diversified commodities like livestock, other crops (10 more), geographic areas (all regions)	MoA/ATI/MoTRI	Round	3		1	1	1		25.4
	17.1.3 Phase III: Testing/ upgrading the implementation and institutionalisation of the platform in the trading space Q on custodian: public or private sector?	MoA/ATI/MoTRI	Round	4		1	1	1	1	1.2
	17.1.4 Establish new marketplaces to accommodate 30 more diversified commodities (Output and input) (in addition to 24 existing) along their value chains, geographic areas, market linkages, and at an integrated data level	MoA/ATI/MoTRI	number of marketplaces	300		100	100	100		2.1
	17.1.5 Identify and select to accommodate more diversified commodities like livestock, other crops, geographic areas (all regions)	MoA/ATI/MoTRI	number of commodities identified and selected	30		10	10	10		2.2
17.2 Strengthening effective and efficient delivery mechanisms of	17.2.1 Evaluation of delivery system - identify info gap in terms of adequacy and comprehensiveness of info provided and impact on different target actors	MoA/ATI/MoTRI	Number of evaluations conducted	5	1	1	1	1	1	6.7

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
diversified market information	17.2.2 Fine-tune existing tools and develop an alternative mechanism to address the info gap to collect, analyse, & disseminate marketing & relevant info (new features & key FS performance indicators)	MoA/ATI/MoTRI	No. of tools finetuned & developed	3					3	1.8
	17.2.3 Collect, analyse, & disseminate marketing & relevant info (new features & key FS performance indicators) and expand it in correspondence to phase II and beyond (remaining years)	MoA/ATI/MoTRI	Round of information processed & disseminated	3			1	1	1	183.6
	17.2.4 Conducting periodic evaluation of the impacts (mid and end term)	MoA/ATI/MoTRI	No. of evaluation round	2			1		1	11.2
17.3 Strengthen inter-sectoral partnership and coordination for effective delivery and use of market information	17.3.1 Establish a coordination mechanism for info sharing on one market information system	MoA/MoTRI/ECC/ATI	# of coordination mechanisms	1					1	0.7
	17.3.2 Promote the unified market information system	MoA/MoTRI/ECC/ATI	# of ads	540	540	540	540	540	540	18.9
	17.3.3 Ensure the effective functioning of the coordination mechanism	MoA/MoTRI/ECC/ATI	# of meetings	10	2	2	2	2	2	10.0
	17.3.4 Conduct regular joint meetings with the established inter-sectoral platform	MoA/MoTRI/ECC/ATI	# of meetings	20	4	4	4	4	4	1.1
17.4 Capacity building of all food system actors for effective delivery and use of market information with due focus on vulnerable actors (youth, women, SHF/E...)	17.4.1 Capacitary building of food system at sectorial levels and to all FS actors (training at the grassroots level) with expansions to new FS market info users	MoA/MoTRI/ECC/ATI	# of trainings	3250	650	650	650	650	650	32,500,000
	17.4.2 Conduct different promotional activities to enhance the use and delivery of the market information (vulnerable actors (youth, women, SHF/E...))	MoA/MoTRI/ECC/ATI	# of ads	500	100	100	100	100	100	1.8
	17.4.3 Conduct an awareness creation program to raise awareness among users on the DMLP	MoA/MoTRI/ECC/ATI	# of workshops	5	1	1	1	1	1	2.4

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-years target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
17.5 Regulatory and policy review regarding PPP, information sharing	17.5.1 Assess and update/develop regulatory policies for inter-agency data sharing	MoA/MoTRI/ECC/ATI	# of assessment	1			1			5.5
	17.5.2 Assess and update/develop regulatory policies for PPP	MoA/MoTRI/ECC/ATI	# of assessments	1			1			5.5
	17.5.3 Popularise the newly developed legal framework or guideline for implementing the DMLP	MoA/MoTRI/ECC/ATI	# of workshops	7	2	2	1	1	1	1.725
	17.5.4 Popularise the newly developed standard data collection, validation, processing and dissemination activities to create a unified market Information system at the national level.	MoA/MoTRI/ECC/ATI	# of workshops	7	2	2	1	1	1	1.725
5	20									376.0

GC 18: Promote and facilitate the implementation of Agricultural Commercialisation through creating specific specialisation corridors and/or production for nutrient-dense commodities and strengthening market linkages (e.g. agro-industrial park)

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
18.1 Capacity building for commercialisation (promoting a shift to a market-oriented production) with due focus on women, youth and marginalised populations	18.1.1 Identification and updating of value chain analysis- based on different agroecology (pastoralist, agropastoral, pre-urban/rural)	MoA,ATI, MoTRI, EIAR	# of assessments	7		2	1	2	2	24.5
	18.1.2 Assessment and updating of training system for farmers/pastoralists behaviours/ VC/ extension services: practices, business modalities; institutional level/ risk mitigation (strategies/ risk transfer mechanisms) (with 18.2.1)	MoA, ATI, ECC, MoTRI	# of documents	1			1			7.7
	18.1.3 Deliver training and refresher training throughout the project years	MoA, ATI, ECC, MoTRI	# of trainings	5	1	1	1	1	1	16.0
18.2 Promote specialisation of market surplus	18.2.1 Conduct market assessment (value chain analysis, on-farm/off-farm opportunities)	MoA, ESS, ATI, EIAR	# of document	5			2	2	1	18.0
	18.2.2 Roll out the upgraded Agricultural Commercialisation Cluster (ACC) to non-ACC regions	MoA/ATI	# of FPC established for new commodities	10000		2000	4000	4000		10.0
	18.2.3. Provide continued support to ACC regions over the project years,	MoA/ATI	# farmers registered under ACC-II (Mil)	5.0		3.0	4.0	5.0		5.0
	18.2.4 Support the transition of established clusters to Agribusiness Companies	ATI	# of companies established	50		10	25	10	5	200.0
	18.2.5 Incubation support for established farmer production and agribusiness companies	ATI	# of companies incubated	50		10	25	10	5	120.0

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit of measurement	5-year target	Planned target by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
18.3 Implement transformation of post-production and agro-processing activities	18.3.1 Identify and update enabling policy environment (constraints) for private sector investment in postharvest and agro-industries (e.g., SMLE needs, technologies tax exempt)	MoA, ATI, Mol, EIC	# of studies	1		1				7.0
	18.3.2 Improve availability and access to innovative technologies & information (incubation of agribusinesses)	MoA, ATI, EIAR, Mol, EIC	# of incubation centres	24		12	12			480.0
	18.3.3 Strengthen rural enterprises using common interest groups modality (range of activities, including finance, Capacity Development, and market physical structures)	MoA, ATI, DBE, MoLS, ECC	No of regions supported	13		4	4	4	1	72.0
18.4 Enhance the implementation capacity of Cooperatives and Enterprises	18.4.1 Develop and adopt a legal and institutional framework for cooperative societies reform	MoA, ECC, ATI	# of legal documents	3	3	3	3			30.0
	18.4.2 Promote and implement the adopted/endorsed legal and institutional framework of cooperative societies reform	MoA, ECC, ATI	# of workshops	8	1	4	3			48.0
	18.4.3 Provide the required technical support to strengthen the implementation capacity of cooperatives	MoA, ECC, ATI	Frequency of technical supports	70	14	14	14	14	14	28.0
	18.4.4 Conduct capacity building activities on reform agenda to cooperative experts (regions, zones and districts)	ECC, MoA, ATI	Frequency of training provided	12	6	6				600.0
4	17									78,589.2

Annex 6: Cluster 6 Game-changing solutions, interventions, activities and targets

EFS GC 20: Index-based crop and livestock insurance as disaster risk mitigation measures

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5 Years Target	Planned Target per year					Total budget (Million)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
GC20.1. Generate a policy/strategy supporting index-based livestock and crop insurance	20.1.1 Generate evidence to inform the policy and strategy preparation	MoA, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, MoI, MoTRI, MoF, MoUI and National Bank of Ethiopia, EDRMC, ECC, Insurance companies, EMI,	# documents		1		1				2.5
	20.1.2 Conduct a multi-stakeholder dialogue to validate findings	MoA, CSOs (TBD), Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, MoI, MoTRI, MoF, MOUI, MoWSA, ECC, and National Bank of Ethiopia, Regional Agriculture offices EDRMC, EMI, Insurance Companies	#dialogue		3		3				6.250
	20.1.3 Commission a multi-stakeholder expert group to draft the policy and strategy for inputs to the Council of Ministers and approval of the parliament.	MoA, House of Peoples Representatives, CSOs (TBD), Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, MoI, MoTRI, MoF, MOUI, MoWSA, and National Bank of Ethiopia, ECC, EDRMC, EMI, Insurance Companies, Regional Agriculture offices	#policy/strategy drafted		1		1				3.750
	20.1.4 Follow up on the issues of the policy and strategy document	MoA, and the Regional Agriculture Offices	% policy adoption rate		40%		10%	25%	35%	40%	2.084

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5 Years Target	Planned Target per year					Total budget (Million)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	20.1.5 Facilitate adaptation of the policy instruments for all regions using an overall guide document	Regional Agriculture Bureaus, MoA	#Regions		14		3	8	12	14	9.75
GC20.2. Enhance accessibility and usability of satellite-based Climate-information and climate relevant early warning systems across the country	20.2.1. Document and share existing and working innovations for effective climate information accessibility through digital and other means in the country	Ethiopian Meteorology Institute (EMI), EDRMC, MOA, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, MoI, MOTRI, MoF, Ethio Telecom, Private Players (TBD), Regional Agric. Bureaus, CSOs (TBD)	No innovations (digital)	2	5	1	1	1	2		1.875
	20.2.2: Equip government entities (e.g., Met Agency) for climate info collection /packaging/dissemination	EMI, EDRMC, MoA, MoI, MoTRI, MoF, Ethio Telecom, Private Players (TBD), consultants specialised in the sector, Regional Agric. Bureaus, CSOs (TBD)	% equipment entities	56%	92%	86%	89%	91%	92%		200.5
	20.2.3. Create, strengthen, and operationalise a specialised multi-stakeholder entity/institution for climate information collection, packaging, distribution and coordination with other climate-smart activities within the EFS	EMI, MoA, EDRMC, MoI, MoTRI, MoF, MOUI, MILLS, MOLS,	#Multistakeholder Platform		1	1					6.25
	20.2.4 Undertake integrated research to enhance meteorological data acquisition, detect climate change and improve early warning	EMI, EDRMC, MoA	#Research		5		2	2	1		10

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5 Years Target	Planned Target per year					Total budget (Million)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
GC20.3. Scale up index-based livestock and crop insurance uptake	20.3.1. Produce a working model for Index-based Livestock and Crop Insurance with its messages appropriate to the country's context	MoA, ILRI, EMI, MoI, MoTRI, MoF, MOUI, ECC, Ethio Telecom, Private Players (TBD), consultants specialised in the sector, EDRMC, Regional Agric. Bureaus, CSOs (TBD), National Bank of Ethiopia,	#Models Produced		5	1	2	2			12.5
	20.3.2. Issue implementation Rules & regulations based on the policy framework to institutionalise Index-based Livestock and Crop insurance within the countries' EDRMC legal instrument	MoA, EDRMC, MoI, MoTRI, MoF, Ethio Telecom, Private Players (TBD), consultants specialised in the sector, Regional Agric. Bureaus, CSOs (TBD), National Bank of Ethiopia, Meteorology Agency, Ethiopian Policy Study Institute, ILRI	#Rules and Regulation		1		1				1.5625
	20.3.3. Map out relevant players to implement and cascade the model to end users and adapt to the regions and various actors' context	MoA, EDRMC, ECC, Regional Agric Bureaus, CSOs (TBD)	#Players Mapped		30	5	15	25	30		4.6875
	20.3.4. Build the partners' implementation capacity through organisational (personnel, logistics, and system) and programmatic (training, technical backstopping, and operational materials) means.	MoA, EDRMC, Regional Agric Bureaus, MoF, CSOs (TBD), Financial Institutions, BDS providers (TBD)	#Trainings		6		2	2	2		150
	20.3.5. Increase awareness and create access to information for the insurance policyholders	MoA, NBE, MoF, MoF, Regional Agric. Bureaus, Financial Institutions, CSOs (TBD),	Training/A wareness		10		2	4	4		100

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5 Years Target	Planned Target per year					Total budget (Million)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
GC 20.4 Develop and introduce integrated digital solutions for extension services to develop their livelihoods, mitigate and share risks (market information, insurance payout, weather information, and health-related)	20.4.1. Design and develop integrated digital technologies that fit into the small holders, livestock and crop farmers	MoA, MINT Ethio Telecom, ECC, EDRMC, private actors and community-based	#Digital tools		5		2	2	1		12.5
	20.4.2. Disseminate and market the digital solutions for end users	MoA, MINT, Private digital companies, MoTI, ECC, MOLS, MoT, Media	%adoption rate		30%		10%	25%	30%		6.25
GC20.5 Facilitating access to financial services for pastoralist and small-holder farmers (design tailored financial products, credit guarantees, subsidised Premium)	20.5.1. Create access to finance through tailored financial products within the financial institutions suitable to the needs of pastoralists, small holder farmers	National Bank of Ethiopia, MOA ECC, financial institutions, banks, insurance, microfinance, economic collectives: enterprise, cooperatives, Unions, & SACCOS	#tailored products	5	7	1	3	5	7		12.5
	20.5.2. Embed a system for subsidised credit guarantee and insurance premiums and allocate funds for the same purpose in financial institutions	MoA, National Bank of Ethiopia, MoF, ECC, Regional Governments, multilateral and Bilateral Organizations (TBD) and CSOs (TBD)	Mobilised Fund (Millions)		1.750	437.5	875	1.3125	1.750		1,750
	20.5.3. Strengthen linkage and empower community-based economic collectives (enterprise, cooperatives, Unions, & SACCOS) for effective management and use of the resources accessed from financial institutions.	MoA, ECC, Regional Bureaus of Agriculture and Cooperatives Promotion Offices, multilateral and Bilateral Organizations (TBD) and CSOs (TBD)X, Banks (Financial Institutions), Ethio-telecom, Regional	#Workshop		12	2	4	8	12		125

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5 Years Target	Planned Target per year					Total budget (Million)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
		Information and Technology Bureaus,									
GC20.6. Implement market system development, including value chain, financial mediators (e.g. microfinance institutes), strengthening the capacity of cooperatives, and their access to credit	20.6.1 Conduct market assessment to identify opportunities, constraints, and key factors in the value chain	MoA, Banks, microfinance institutions, Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration, MOUI, MOLS, ECC, MoF,	#Assessment		2	1	1				4
	20.6.2 Provide training on financial management, record keeping, and bookkeeping	MoA, Banks, microfinance institutions, Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration, ECC, MoF,	#Round of Trainings		12		4	8	12		36
	20.6.3 Facilitate bank linkage for small holders, pastoralists, Micro and small enterprises, cooperatives, loans, and members' savings schemes	MoA, Banks, microfinance institutions, Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration, ECC, MOUI, MOLS, MoF,	#Linkage		2		10	15	25		50
	Grand Total										2,257.959

EFS GC 21: Inclusive & sustainable social protection transfer, including home-grown school feeding program and the use of digital fresh food vouchers among PSNP households with pregnant and lactating women & children under 2 yrs of age in woredas with the highest prevalence of stunting

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body	Unit	Baseline	5- yrs Target	Target per year					Estimated budget (ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
GC21.1. Reaching a consensus on the use of a voucher for nutrient-dense food among stakeholders and beneficiaries	21.1.1. Identify the gap between the cost of a nutrient-dense diet and the non-affordability of the nutrient-dense food by PSNP, and the Seqota Declaration target household	MoA, DPs MOUI, MOWSA	# of assessments	1	5	2	4	5			12,480,000
	21.1.2. Organise dialogues and discussions on the need to apply the transfer of the voucher-based payment for nutrient-dense food and collect more evidence on the gaps	MoA, DPs MOUI, MOWSA	# of workshops	0	5	2	4	5			10,249,200
GC21.2. Improve the use of vouchers by the beneficiaries (e.g. mothers and children of PSNP5 beneficiary households, HHs affected by desert locust, IDPs living close to a functional market)	21.2.1. Identify and register digitally the right beneficiaries, such as mothers and children of PSNP6 beneficiary households, HHs affected by multihazard, and IDPs living close to a functional market	MoA, DPs	# of beneficiaries registered (Mil)	0	2.2	0.660	1.98	2.2			75,000,000
	21.2.2 Training Manual Preparation	MoA, DPs	# of manuals	0	1						468,000
	21.2.3. Beneficiaries training on the use of vouchers	MoA, DPs	# of beneficiaries (Mil)	0	2.2	0.660	1.98	2.2			20,000,000
GC21.3 Implementing the transfer of the voucher based for nutrient-dense food to fill the gap between the cost of a nutritious diet and the unaffordability in a PSNP and Seqota	21.3.1. Assessment on food gaps for different groups of beneficiaries (pregnant women, lactating women and children, women, disabilities)	MoA, MOWS	# of assessments	0	3	1	2	3			468,000
	21.3.2. Identify the food need (quantity and quality) and estimate the voucher	MoA, MOWS	# of voucher values assessed	0	2	1		2			468,000
	21.3.3. Identify the area/stakeholder who can collaborate with PSNP to cover the	MoA, MOWS	# of partners identified	0	5	3	5				41,712,000 ,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body	Unit	Baseline	5- yrs Target	Target per year					Estimated budget (ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	gap of having a nutritious diet and affordability										
GC21.4. Enhance the efficiency of financial service providers to make them effective in digital transfer across the country	21.4.1. Identifying and mapping financial institutions that have better experience in providing a digital transfer system/service	MoA, MUI/MoWSA	# of providers mapped	0	5	2	4	5			12,480,000
	21.4.2. Introducing Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) campaigns for digital vouchers to promote acceptance and trust	MoA, MUI/MoWSA	# of campaigns	0	10	2	4	8	10		10,000,000
GC21.5. Map all the nutrient-dense food opportunities available - e.g. egg powder, fortified industrial processed foods, biofortified crops endorsed by MoA, etc. (sources: SUN Business Network, Fill the Nutrient Gap Analysis 2021)	21.5.1. Assessment of nutrient-dense food opportunities available	MoA, MoH, EPHI and EIAR	# of assessments	0	1		1				468,000
	21.5.2. Design how to get all these nutrient-dense foods	MoA, MoH, EPHI and EIAR	# of designs developed	0	4	1	2	1			468,000
21.6. Enhance the capacity of the market retailers to redeem the vouchers, make business plans, and pay for the vouchers.	21.6.1 Identify reliable market retailers	MoA & MoH, MUI, MOTRI, MoWSA, MINT	# of retailers identified	0	1	1					4,680,000
	21.6.2. Develop a vendor accreditation system for the retailers/vendors	MoA & MoH, MUI, MOTRI, MoWSA, MINT	% of accreditation	0	80%	10%	30%	60%	80%		5,000,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body	Unit	Baseline	5- yrs Target	Target per year					Estimated budget (ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	21.6.3 Train the market retailers on improving the digital voucher for nutrient-dense food	MoA & MoH, MUI, MOTRI, MoWSA, MINT, MoLS	# of training sessions	0	220	150	70				2,200,000
	21.6.4. Prepare joint business plans to enhance the efficiency of the payment of the voucher	MoA & MoH, MUI, MOTRI, MoWSA, MINT, MoLS	# of joint business plans developed	0	22,000	15,000	7000				2,566,000
GC21.7 Strengthen the interlinkages between local nutrient-dense food production and markets where the digital vouchers can be implemented	21.7.1. Assess the existing linkage between production and marketing for nutrient-dense food	MoA, MoTRI, MOL, MUI	# of assessments	0	1	1					3,000,000
	21.7.2. Identify the best digital voucher system for implementing nutrient-dense food	MoA, MoH,	# of digital systems identified	0	3	1	1	1			12,000,000
	21.7.3. create linkage and networking with stakeholders working on production, marketing and financial institutions with digital services	MoA, MoTRI, MoLS, MUI, MoWSA, MoH	# of stakeholders' linkage created	0	22,100	15100	7000				25,000,000
GC 21.8 Strengthen food access for UPSNJP beneficiary HHs	21.8.1 Provide non-voucher food assistance (cash and in-kind) to urban poor linked to food security outcomes	MUI	# of beneficiaries reached	271,932	1,425,355	835,423	1153423	844247	318000	318000	5,400,000
	21.8.2. Provide cash transfers to the urban poor to improve food access	MUI	Amount of cash transferred (Bil ETB)	6.30	30.50	8.10	9.70	8.20	3.00	1.50	37,067,458,992.0
	21.8.3. Increase household food availability by engaging and mobilising the urban poor in climate-friendly urban agriculture and other income-generating	MUI	# of HHs	70,176	335,378	196,570	271,394	198,646	74,824	74,824	1,117,925

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body	Unit	Baseline	5- yrs Target	Target per year					Estimated budget (ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	activities(more than 80% of the HHs).										
	21.8.4. Assess needs to identify critical UPSNJP HHs, and provide food, education materials, CBHI, and house maintenance support (includes women-headed families, HHS with large family size, HHs with disaster).	MUI	# of HHs supported	23,455	93,478	54,956	73,276	53,635	20,202	20,202	1,246,373
GC21.9. Strengthen, scale-up, modernise (e.g. satellite data), coordinate, and integrate the current Early Warning and Climate-information Systems - including the impact of regional diets on climate change	21.9.1. Identify the best experience and gaps on early warning and climate information related to nutrient-dense food for scaling up	EDRMC and MoA, Metrology	# of assessments	0	1	1					3,000,000
	21.9.2. Assess the impact of climate change on nutrient-dense food availability and utilisation	EDRMC and MoA, EMI	# of assessments	0	1		1				3,000,000
	21.9.3. Strengthen and modernise the integration of the current early warning system and climate change information system to inform nutrient-dense food availability and utilisation	EDRMC and MoA, EMI	# of systems integrated	0	50%	20%	30%	40%	50%		4,000,000
GC21.10: Scale up the national school feeding program	21.10.1. Provide safe and nutritious school meals with food mainly sourced from local purchases to pre-primary and primary school children.	MoE, MoH, MOA, MOUI, ECC, EDRMC	# of beneficiaries (Mil)	8.0	26.3	12.2	16.5	19.7	23.0	26.2	131,690,973,208
	21.10.2. Provide infrastructures necessary for school feeding implementation including a climate-friendly kitchen, storage, and feeding hall	MoE, MoH, MOA, MOUI, ECC, EDRMC	# of infrastructures	1000	5000	400	1500	1500	1000	600	400,000,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body	Unit	Baseline	5- yrs Target	Target per year					Estimated budget (ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	21.10.3. Creating strong institutional arrangement and capacity building	MoE	# of staff capacitate d	1160	5800	1000	2000	4000	500	500	96,860,000
	21.10.4. Introducing and strengthening school pond fishing, poultry and dairy farm in selected schools	MOE, MOA & MoH	# of schools	10	100	20	40	60	80	100	240,000,000
	21.10.5. Revise the national school feeding policy framework and strategy	MoE, MoA & MoH	# of policy docs revised	1	1		1				26,000,000
	21.10.6 Introduce and Implement Edible School Yard	MOE, MOA and MoLLI	# of schools	100	2800	200	600	700	800	500	175,000,000
	21.10.7 advocating, strengthening, and scaling up the mechanised school feeding farm	MOE, MOA and MoLLI	Size of farm in hectare	100	450	50	100	200	350	450	90,000,000
	21.10.8 Strengthening and institutionalising School Feeding Resource mobilisation and Funding	MOE	Amount of fund mobilized (Bil)	15.00	214.00	19.00	23.70	29.70	37.10	46.40	214,007,080,078
	21.10.9. Create awareness among regions and cooperatives to improve the efficiency of school feeding input supply procurement	MOE, ECC	# of awareness creation sessions conducted	0	5	1	1	1	1	1	25,000,000
GC21.11. Monitor social behavioral changes on diets	21.11.1. Identify indicators for social behavioral changes on diets	MoH, MoWSA, EDRMC, MoE,MUI,M oLS	# of indicators identified	0	5	3	2				1,000,000
	21.11.2. Set up measurement to track the changes	MoH, EDRMC, MoA,MoWS A,MUI,MoLS	# of Measurem ent tools deployed	0	5	3	2				1,248,000.00

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body	Unit	Baseline	5- yrs Target	Target per year					Estimated budget (ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	21.11.3. Monitor the social behavioral changes on diet	MoH, EDRMC, MoA, MoWSA, MUI, MoLS	% of Behavioural Change Rate	10	70	20	40	60	70		5,000,000
21.12 Women Lead Participation in decision-making	21.12.1 Women's participation and leadership in farmer cooperatives, food councils and nutrition committees	MoWSA, MoLLI, ECC, MoA	#of round/per year	2	10	2	2	2	2	2	2,000,000
	21.12.2 Develop a Food and nutrition M&E gender inclusive leveling tool	MoWSA	# of M&E tools	0	1	1					5000000
	21.12.3. Conduct training on Food and nutrition M&E gender inclusive tools to relevant stakeholders	MoWSA	# of participants	0	130		130				5000000
21.13 Access to productive resources for women in the Food System	21.13.1 Linkages to access credit, inputs, and labour-saving technology	MoA, MoWSA, MoLLI, ECC, Financial Institutions	% of Ensured resource ownership	0	50	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	3,000,000
	21.13.2 Empower women-led cooperatives, fair market access, and equal participation in food trade	MoA, MoWSA, MoTRI, ECC, MoLLI	# of women empowered	1500	10,000	3000	5000	7000	9000	10000	5,000,000
21.14. Services to improve the economic, educational and social reintegration of urban destitution support.	21.14 .1 Provide social services for vulnerable street children, the elderly, women, and the disabled	MoWSA, MUI, MOA, ECC	Number	100,000.00	250,000	50000	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000	25,000,000
	21.14.2 Number of beneficiaries/ who received cash for food/in kind from community care coalitions under difficult circumstances	MoWSA	Number	198,984	946,421	200,000	400,000	700,000	846,421	946,421	100,000,000
	21.14.3 Expand the Social Service Feeding Centre	MoWSA, MoTL, MUI, DPs	# of Urban Destitute	5	19	3	7	11	15	19	733,200,000

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Body	Unit	Baseline	5- yrs Target	Target per year					Estimated budget (ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
21.15. Ensure PW plans are nutrition-sensitive in PSNP-selected Woredas	21.15.1. Develop participatory PW plans with women/vulnerable groups	MoA	# of plans	0	500	100	200	300	400	500	15,000,000
	21.15.2. Earmark 3% PW capital budget for nutrition activities	MoF, MoA	% of budget	0	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	30,000,000
	21.15.3. Implement nutrition-sensitive activities (perma-gardening, seedlings, seed banks)	MoA	Hectares	0	1,000	200	400	600	800	1000	50,000,000
21.16. Facilitate effective PDS Cash Transfers in PSNP-selected Woredas	21.16.1. Follow the timeliness of cash transfer payments	MoA	# of payments	0	500,000	100,000	200,000	30,000	400,000	500,000	300,000,000
	21.16.2. Support targeting process in addressing the vulnerable HHs (age, gender, vulnerability)	MOA	# of HHs	0	50,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	10,000,000
	21.16.3. Facilitate and arrange delegated payments for mobility-impaired	MOA	# of delegates	0	10,000	2000	4000	6000	8000	10000	5,000,000
	Total										427,040,579,776

EFS GC 22: Strengthen system for timely and effective shock response, including the prevention and treatment of all forms of malnutrition – wasting, micronutrient deficiencies, and stunting

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institutions	Unit	Base line	5-Year Target	Planned Target Per Year					
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total budget (Million)
GC22.1 Strengthen, Modernize, Integrate and scale up current early warning climate information systems, including nutrition-responsive interventions	22.1.1. Strengthen and modernise the national government-led Early Warning and Climate Information Systems to monitor and predict multiple hazards - including nutrition-responsive interventions	EDRMC, MoA, MoH, MoWSA, MoF, and Nutrition Cluster stakeholders	% System Modernised	25	100	30	50	70	90	100	50
	22.1.2. Strengthen and revitalise the national and regional platform to enable improved coordination and participation of stakeholders for nutrition-responsive Early Warning and Climate Information System.	EDRMC, MoA, MoH, MoWSA MoF, and Nutrition Cluster stakeholders	#Platforms	4	14	4	8	12	15		30
	22.1.3. Scale up the modernised Early Warning and Climate Information System in areas where the system is not in place.	EDRMC, MoA, MoH, MoWSA MoF, and Nutrition Cluster stakeholders	% Scale up in New Areas	20	100	20	40	60	80	100	30
GC22.2. Strengthen the capacity of the SUN Business Network members to produce specialised nutritious foods for the prevention and treatment of wasting	22.2.1. Conduct the SUN Business network stakeholders' mapping.	MoA, EDRMC, MoH, MoWSA, MoF, and Nutrition Cluster stakeholders	#Stakeholders Mapped		1		1				3
	22.2.2. Identify gaps in the capacity of the SUN business members.	MoA, EDRMC, MoH, MoWSA, MoF, and Nutrition Cluster stakeholders	#Gaps Report Produced		1		1				3
	22.2.3. Improve/strengthen the capacity of the SUN Business Network to produce specialised nutritious foods for the prevention and treatment of wasting	MoA, EDRMC, MoH, MoWSA, MoF, and Nutrition Cluster stakeholders	#SUN members	10	100	20	50	90	100		5

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institutions	Unit	Base line	5-Year Target	Planned Target Per Year					
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total budget (Million)
GC22.3. Develop capacity for signatories of the Food / Nutrition Policy implementing sectors at the grassroots level - community health workers, Ag Extension Workers, Development Agents, Education workers, social workers	22.3.1. Conduct Need Assessment of signatories of the Food / Nutrition Policy implementing sectors	Signatories of the National Food and Nutrition Policy and DPs in the Cluster	#Assessment		1		1				3
	22.3.2. Develop a tailored and standard training manual that incorporates the roles and responsibilities of relevant sectors.	Signatories of the National Food and Nutrition Policy and DPs in the Cluster	# Manual Developed		3		3				10
	22.3.3. Roll out capacity building training for the sector signatories of the Food / Nutrition Policy, implementing at the grassroots level	Signatories of the National Food and Nutrition Policy and DPs in the Cluster	#Workers Trained		10,000		2000	5000	8000	10,000	100
	22.3.4. Monitor effectiveness and impact of the training	Signatories of the National Food and Nutrition Policy, MoLS, and DPs in the Cluster	% Training Impact		80		20	40	60	80	5
GC22.4. Strengthen the knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of the community on both diets and health-related aspects (care, wash, etc. included), including women empowerment	22.4.1. Develop tailored messages for Social Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) job-aid and community radios on both diets and health-related issues	MoA, MoH, EDRMC, MoWSA, MoF, and Nutrition Cluster stakeholders	#Messages Developed	5	20	4	10	15	20		10
	22.4.2. Conduct periodic Social Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) on both diets and health-related issues.	MoA, MoH, EDRMC, MoWSA, MoF, and Nutrition Cluster stakeholders	#SBCC Sessions	25	200	50	100	150	200		25
	22.4.3. Monitor the effectiveness of SBCC sessions and messaging through community radios, and all agreed communication channels, periodically	MoA, MoH, EDRMC, MoWSA, MoF, and	% KAP improvement	20	80	20	40	60	80		5

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institutions	Unit	Base line	5-Year Target	Planned Target Per Year					
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total budget (Million)
through various means, including Social Behavioural Change Communication		Nutrition Cluster stakeholders									
GC22.5. Strengthen the physical capacity of frontline implementors to identify MAM children	22.5.1. Conduct a physical need assessment on Non-food items among the frontline implementors that would help them to identify MAM children.	MoH, EDRMC, MoA, MoWSA, MoF, and DPs in the Nutrition Cluster stakeholders	#Assessment Completed		1	1					5
	22.5.2. Provide required non-food items that would help to identify MAM children- MUAC tapes, scales, registry books, beneficiaries' cards, etc.	MoH, EDRMC, MoA, MoWSA, MoF, and DPs in the Nutrition Cluster stakeholders	#Items ("000")	5,000	20,000	2	6	14	18	20	50
GC22.6. Develop/strengthen the monitoring system - with Moderate Acute Malnutrition indicators into the MOH IMAM and EPHI monitoring system	22.6.1. Develop/strengthen an automated monitoring system with Moderate Acute Malnutrition indicators integrated into the MOH IMAM and EPHI monitoring system for course correction.	MoH, EDRMC, MoA, MoWSA, MoF, and DPs in the Nutrition Cluster, Stakeholders	% MAM Integration in MOH IMAM Systems	10%	90%	20%	50%	80%	90%		5
	22.6.2. Review and analyse periodic reports through the MOH IMAM and EPHI monitoring system.	MoH, EDRMC, MoA, MoWSA, MoF, and DPs in the Nutrition Cluster stakeholders	#Reports Analysed	2	12	4	6	8	12		5

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institutions	Unit	Base line	5-Year Target	Planned Target Per Year					
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Total budget (Million)
GC 22.7. Generate and scale up evidence on the Simplified Approach for Wasting Management.	22.7.1. Generate evidence on Simplified Approach for Wasting Management.	MoH, EDRMC, MoA, MoWSA, MoF, and DPs in the Nutrition Cluster stakeholders	#Evidence Studies Document		1		1				5
	22.7.2. Scale up the evidence generated on the Simplified Approach for Wasting Management for subsequent implementation in new areas.	MoH, EDRMC, MoA, MoWSA, MoF, and DPs in the Nutrition Cluster stakeholders	#Implementing approach in Woredas	5%	80%	10%	30%	50%	70%	80%	15
GC 22.8. Strengthen Effective Shock Responsive Safety Net in PSNP Selected Woredas	22.8.1. Define coverage, targeting, and scale-up rules	MoA	# Rules/Woredas		200	40	80	120	160	200	20
	22.8.2. Develop an Annual Multi-Hazard Plan based on EDRMC DRP	EDRMC, MoA	#Woreda as Plan		200	40	80	120	160	200	15
	22.8.3. Harmonise transfer value/delivery, expand e-payment	MoA	% E-payments		80%	16%	32%	48%	64%	80%	40
	22.8.4. Integrate gender/nutrition in shock response planning	MoA	#Plans Integrated		200	40	80	120	160	200	10
	22.8.5. Facilitate referrals to health /nutrition/protection	MoA	#Referrals		100,000	20,000	40,000	60,000	80,000	100,000	12
	22.8.6. Train staff/partners on shock response	MoA	#Trainees		10,000	2000	4000	6000	8000	10000	18
	22.8.7. Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) after shock assistance	EDRMC	#PDMs		20	4	8	12	16	20	10
	Grand Total										406

Annex 7: Cluster 7 Game-changing solutions, interventions, activities and targets

EFS GC 4: Rural Electrification to Promote Environmentally Friendly and Climate Smart Technologies

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-year target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
4.1. Ensure access and utilisation of solar power	4.1.1 Conduct a feasibility and suitability study for solar energy technology	MoWE and EEU	Number	1	5	1	2	3		4	35
	4.1.2 System design and installation of solar power at households, social institutions and business enterprises, and productive uses of solar technologies.	MoWE, MoA, MoH	Number	415,132	2,660,660	400,000	900,000	1,436,380	2,036,380	2,660,660	137,428
	4.1.3 System design and install solar mini grids for households, enterprises and social institutions (pumping water for livestock, human and irrigation)	MoWE	Number	164,000	978,000	210,000	425,000	650,000	858,000	978,000	33,750
	4.1.4 Skill-based capacity building training for solar energy technicians on solar energy installation, maintenance and operation	MoWE and MoLS	Number	450	5,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	135
4.2. Ensure access and utilisation of Mini hydro power	4.2.1 Identify potential rivers and conduct a feasibility study, and design for mini-hydro power generation	MoWE	Number	3	65	10	20	30	50	65	30.88
	4.2.2 System design and install mini-hydro plants	MoWE and MoLS	Number	3	65	7	17	27	45	65	1,316.25
	4.2.3 Awareness creation training for mini hydro	MoWE and MoLS	Number	1,500	40,000	8,000	16,000	24,000	32,000	40,000	50.00

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-year target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	power beneficiary households										
	4.2.4 Capacity building training by selecting community representatives (5 per 200 hh)	MoWE	Number	100	1, 000	200	400	600	800	1,000	16.25
4.3. Ensure access to biogas technology for cooking and light sources	4.3.1 Existing biogas systems gap identification, rehabilitation and operationalisation	MoWE and MoA	Number		1						6.75
	4.3.2 Identify the proper site and biogas technology	MoWE	Number		1						6.75
	4.3.3 Construct biogas digesters at the selected sites (household, community and institutions)	MoWE	Number	2,433	25, 600	3,600	8,100	13,600	19,600	25,600	1,728.00
4. 4. Enhance energy efficient cooking technologies utilization	4.4.1 Promote fuel wood saving, solar stoves and other cooking technologies	MoWE, MoLS	million	2	10. 5	2	4	6	8	11	120.80
	4.4.2 Conduct research & development to enhance existing technology efficiency and adoption	MoWE, MinT	Number	1	5	1	2	3	4	5	5.40

EFS GC 23: Put in Place a Strategy for Decentralised Urbanisation, Resilient and Thriving Urban Centres, Balanced Land Use Planning, and Sustainable Cities

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
23.1. Expanding and Increasing	23. 1.1. Create temporary employment opportunities for	MoUI	Number (Mil)	13,579.0	1.4	0.940	0.835	0.526	0.318	0.318	13,579.04

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Urban Productive Safety Net and Food Security	low-income urban residents through climate-smart public works that enhance the urban environment and contribute to urban food systems.										
	23. 1.2. Provide skills training for representatives of low-income urban households to strengthen households' food security	MoUI	Number	90,644	482,890	183,187	183,187	103,059	106,000	106,000	386312
	23. 1.3. Provide livelihood support grants to household beneficiaries, enabling them to apply newly acquired skills during the UPSNJP livelihood support period to increase income and improve household food consumption.	MoUI	Number (Bil)	5.4	28.9	14.6	14.6	8.2	8.4	8.5	59,953.25
23.2. Strengthening urban solid waste management systems to reduce the environmental impacts associated with food system activities	23. 2.1: Increase solid waste collection and disposal coverage to 80% in cities with populations exceeding 20,000 through implementation of Integrated waste management system	MoUI	%	61	80	65	67	70	75	80	10,299.51
	23.2.2: Achieve a net reduction of 2.4 Mt CO2e in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, decreasing emissions from an estimated 3.7 Mt CO2e under the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario to 1.3 Mt CO2e, through the implementation of effective	MoUI	Mt	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1.15

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	solid waste management practices.										
23.3. Improving the living conditions of the urban population by expanding access to standardised housing	23. 3.1. Reduce the substandard and deteriorated urban houses	MoUI	percent	52	30	48	45	40	35	30	1,616,160
	23.3.2. Providing standardised houses in urban and rural development centres	MoUI	Number (Mil)	0.357	2.2	0.395	0.945	1.4	1.8	2.2	
		MoUI	Number	42,956	615,527	75,000	168,750	285,938	432,422	615,527	3,693.16
23.4. Guide infrastructure and service provision through spatial planning to strengthen economic linkage and support the food system	23. 4.1: Prepare and implement spatial plans to reduce deteriorated physical environment, enhance social and economic services and linkage	MoUI	Number	473	2,100	500	1,000	1,400	1,800	2,100	4675
		MoUI	percent	88.7	95.5	90.7	92	93.5	94.5	95.5	
		MoUI	Number	2,913	6,795	1,295	2,795	4,245	5,595	6,795	10192.5
		MoUI	percent	73	91	83	85	87	89	91	
	23. 4.2: Ensure the implementation of standardised market centres based on urban plans to strengthen urban-rural linkages	MoUI, MoTRI	Number	133	395	55	120	195	290	395	7650
	23. 4.3: Ensure that 30% of land in all newly prepared urban land use plans is allocated for open spaces, in accordance with the Urban Planning and Implementation Strategy.”	MoUI	percent	24	30	30	30	30	30	30	0
	23. 4.4: Undertake a land use plan audit focusing on the food system	MoUI	Number	18	90	18	36	54	72	90	1
	23. 5.1: Advocate for significant inclusion of urban	MoUI	Number		20	4	8	12	16	20	0.1

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
23.5. Socialisation of Urban Development Policy	agriculture that encompasses permanent allocation of land										
	Activity 5.2: Advocate for endorsement and implementation of Urban Development Policy.	MoUI	Number		20	4	8	12	16	20	5.416
23.6. Strengthen multi-sector and multi-stakeholder collaboration	23.6. 1: Establish and strengthen partnerships with stakeholders at all levels (PPP, Community, CSO, INGO, Sister cities...)	MoUI	Number		10	2	4	6	8	10	0.714
	23. 6.2: Strengthen urban agenda partners (donors and DP) platforms at the national level	MoUI	Number		10	2	4	6	8	10	0.714
23.7. Enhance physical infrastructure linkage (Road Sector)	Expanding the National Road Network Coverage	ERA, City Administrations	Km	171,176	243,253	197,367	211,830	222,528	232,993	243,289	1871971
	23.7.1: Build and enhance Federal Road network coverage	ERA	Km	30,824	39,027	31,946	35,947	36,983	37,970	39,027	877721
	23. 7.2: Build and enhance regional road network coverage	Regional Roads Authority	Km	34,174	63,542	51,396	54,372	57,387	60,443	63,542	881040
	23. 7.3: Build and enhance woreda road network coverage (URRAP/RCAP)	Woreda Road Desks	Km	66,288	95,380	73,047	79,444	85,002	90,335	95,380	32000
	23. 7.4: Build and enhance the municipality's road network coverage	City Administration Road Authorities	Km	39,890	45,340	40,978	42,067	43,156	44,245	45,340	81210
	Activity 7.5: Build sustainable transport for resilience	Municipalities and road Authorities	Km	175	1,065	180	380	605	835	1,065	15975

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	through enhanced access to mobility	Municipalities and road Authorities	Number	15	120	15	35	60	90	120	840
23.7. Enhance physical infrastructure linkage (Other Sectors)	23. 7.6: Increase access to water supply for total number of urban and rural population	MoWE, Regions, Stakeholders	%	73	100	83	87	91	96	100	
	23.7.7: Increase access to water supply for rural population	MoWE, Regions ,Stakeholders	%	69	100	82	87	91	96	100	
	23. 7.8: Increase access to water Supply for urban population	MoWE ,Regions, Stakeholders	%	84	100	84	88	92	96	100	
	23. 7.9: People who benefit from having clean toilets in their homes, workplaces and public areas	MoWE, Regions, Stakeholders	%	26	100	45	55	70	85	100	
	23. 7.10 Annual energy consumption	EEU	GWH	13,420	106,358	18,232	37,530	58,452	81,293	106,358	100000
	23. 7.11: Connect New Electric Customers through grid densification and extension	EEU	Number (Mil)	5.2	4.0	0.800	1.6	2.4	3.2	4.0	48000
	23. 7.12: Increase tele density	Ethio telecom	percent	72.6%	90.0%	79.6%	84.8%	90.0%			
	23. 7.13: Increase geographic coverage	Ethio telecom	percent	82.4%	90.0%	89.1%	94.1%	99.1%			
	23. 7.14: Increase population coverage	Ethio telecom	percent	99.1%	99.1%	99.1%	99.1%	99.1%			
	23. 7.15: Mobile Voice	Ethio telecom	number	78 m	90M	82.8M	86.4M	90M			
	Activity 7.16: Expand penetration of mobile broadband	Ethio telecom	number	43 m	60M	49.8M	54.9M	60M			
	23. 7.17: Expand penetration of fixed broadband	Ethio telecom	number	776.2k	2M	1.3M	1.6M	2M			
	23. 7.18: Expand penetration of Fixed voice	Ethio telecom	number	772.1k	800k	783.26K	791.63K	800K			

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	23. 7.19: Expand the number of service centres	Ethio telecom	number	937	1,218	1,049	1,134	1,218			
	23. 7.20: increase the number of Banks connected to financial transactions	Ethio telecom	number	28							
	23. 7. 21: increase the number of Merchants connected to financial transactions	Ethio telecom	number	252k	327.6K	282.24K	304.92K	327.6K			
	23. 7.22: increase the number of Customers using tele birr	Ethio telecom	number	51.5m	60M	54.9M	57.45M	60M			
	23. 7.23: Increase transaction value in tele birr	Ethio telecom	number	3.58T	10T	6.148T	8.074T	10T			
	23. 7.24: Increase transaction volume per day	Ethio telecom	number	1.32B	4B	2.392B	3.196B	4B			
	23. 7.25: Increase International Remittance	Ethio telecom	Mil USD	10.4	1B	406.24	703.12	1B			
23.8. Urban-based MSE enhancement along the food system (From input to food waste management)	23. 8.1. Training in Business development skills and entrepreneurship	MoLS	Number	131,000	874,613	143,260	300,846	474,190	664,868	874,613	32.5
	23. 8.2. Training in the development of technical skills	MoLS	Number	14,013	45,852	8,298	17,011	26,160	35,766	45,852	34
	23. 8.3. Creating market access for MSE	MoLS	Number (Mil)	0.305	1.75	0.340	0.685	1.03	1.292	1.75	12.56
	23. 8.4. Provision of working premises	MoLS	Number	5,748	37,516	6,003	13,204	21,007	29,012	37,516	10.65
	23. 8.5 Deliver effective extension support for new and established enterprises by TVT College	MoLS	Number	148,945	199,147	163,838	172,030	180,632	189,664	199,147	5.67
	23. 8.6 Deliver effective extension support for existing enterprises by TVT colleges	MoLS	Number	182,748	244,344	201,023	211,074	221,628	232,709	244,344	5.67

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
23.9. Reduce food loss and waste	23. 9.1: Conduct awareness-raising programs for farmers and households	AAFUDAC, NGOs	number	18,588	122,100	20,000	42,000	66,200	92,820	122,100	61.05
	23. 9.2: Employ appropriate technology to manage food loss,	AAFUDAC, NGOs	Number	580	5,227	856	1,797	2,833	3,973	5,227	0
		AAFUDAC, NGOs	Number	700	7,842	1,284	2,697	4,251	5,961	7,842	0
23.10. Improve access to nutrient-dense foods	23. 10.1: Deliver awareness creation training on nutrition	AAFUDAC ,BoH, BoE, Bureau of women and Children	Number	4,481	30,000	5,000	10,500	16,500	23,000	30,000	3
	23. 10.2: Increase the number of farmers producing nutrient-dense crops	AAFUDAC, BoH, BoE, Bureau of women and children,	Number	699	2,660	860	1,560	2,160	2,460	2,660	3
	23. 10. 3: Implement integrated urban agriculture practices in selected schools to supplement school feeding programs.	Schools, building permit, land administration	Number	171	591	253	591				10
	Activity10. 4: Promote urban agriculture	Land Administration, Media, Bureau of Water and Sanitation	Number (Mil)	1.28	7.8	1.4	2.9	4.4	6.0	7.8	15
	23. 10. 5: Create a model agricultural village to produce horticulture and the bounty of the basket	AAFUDAC, land administration bureau	Number		4	2		4			50
		AAFUDAC	Number	600	6,700	800	1,800	3,100	4,700	6,700	6

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	23. 10.6: Provide training to farmers on horticulture and animal husbandry.	AAFUADC	Number	100	5,200	500	1,200	2,200	3,500	5,200	5.5
	23. 10.7: Conduct cooking demonstrations for women and mothers	AAFUDAC, land administration bureau, MoH, Bureau of women and children	Number	300	3,100	500	1,200		2,100	3,100	10
23.11. Provide quality and safe products to the community	23. 11.1: Provide training to horticulture producers residing within the jurisdictional boundaries of Addis Ababa.	AAFDRMC, AA Environnemental protection Bureau	Number	46,768	359,052	64,830	134,646	206,955	281,757	359,052	394.9007
	23. 11.2: Conduct inspections of butcherries to ensure that only safe meat is sold to consumers	AAFDRMC, Law Enforcement Bureau, AA Trade Bureau	Number	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,820	2
23.12. Enhance urban-based risk and disaster management	23. 12.1: carry out disaster risk profiling for woredas	AAFDRMC, EDRMC, Gov't Academic institutions (AAU, ECSU, Management Academy)	Number	0	5	1	2	3	4	5	50
	23. 12.2: Undertake training programs on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response.	AAFDRMC	Number	7,617	63,867	18,867	30,117	41,367	52,617	63,867	20
	23. 12.3: Inform stakeholders about people and environments at risk based on risk and vulnerability analysis	AAFDRMC	NUMBER	170	548	246	322	398	473	548	1650

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	in hotspot areas and encourage them to take mitigation measures										
	23. 12.4: Set up temporary shelters for disaster victims in Addis Ababa	AAFDRMC & Mayor office	number		1		1				40
	23. 12.5Expand integrated emergency management centres, including upgrading and enlarging existing facilities	AAFDRMC & Mayor office	Number	1	5	1	2	3	4	5	5
	23.12.6: Establish a food reserve warehouse for emergency	AAFDRMC & Mayor office	Number	1	5	1	2	3	4	5	350
	23.12.7 Maintain food stocks in warehouses and ensure their quality, quantity, and nutritional balance during distribution.	AAFDRMC & Mayor office	Birr (Mil)	1.0	150	30	60	90	120	150	150
23.13. Integrate disaster risk reduction and strengthen disaster safety oversight and law enforcement	23. 13.1: Conduct inspections of organisations.	AAFDRMC	Number	21134	36,759	24,259	27,384	30,509	33,634	36,759	15
	23. 13.2: Issue certificates of competency to organisations.	AAFDRMC	Number	135	585	225	315	405	495	585	8
	23.13.3: Provide inspection and auditing services for fire extinguisher refilling and repair facilities.	AAFDRMC	Number	40	115	55	70	85	100	115	7
	23.13.4: Provide professional consulting services and feedback to institutions.	AAFDRMC	Number	21134	36,759	24,259	27,384	30,509	33,634	36,759	15.5

EFS GC 24: Foster Innovation; Incubate Technologies and Vocational Training Centres that Nurture Multifaceted Skills Development

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
24.1. Establish a targeted innovation hub for Ethiopian Food Systems Transformation (EFS).	24.1.1: Conduct Need Assessment with multi-stakeholder	MoLS	Number	0	1	1					1.5
	24.1.2: Revise the standards and guidelines for the establishment and implementation of the innovation hub	MoLS	Number	1	1		1				0.65
	24.1.3: Strengthen the existing incubation centres	MinT	Number	20	16	10	6				2
	24.1.4: Built new Incubation Centres in the regions	MinT	Number	20	6	6					12
	24.1.5: Establish new Incubation Centres under the Innovation Hub	MoLS	Number	147	325	15	50	110	200	325	54
	24.1.6: Registered and certified Intellectual Property Rights that enhance food systems	MinT	Number	50	250	50	100	150	200	250	
	24.1.7: Establish technical partnerships with various stakeholders.	MinT	Number	35	110	15	35	60	85	110	
	24.1.8: Establish technical partnerships with various stakeholders	MoLS	Number	8	30	7	13	18	24	30	12
	24.1.9: Establish technical partnerships with various stakeholders	MoLS	Number		30	7	13	18	24	30	15
	Activity 1.10: Provide capacity-building training for innovators	MinT	Number	1,898	2,000	300	650	1,050	1,500	2,000	40

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	24. 1.11: Number of polytechnic institutions meeting international standards	MoLS	Number	10	80	12	26	42	60	80	8156
	24. 1.12: Promote the products and services nurtured at the hub to the food systems actors (The actors in this case include: private sectors, international organisations, research institutions, civil society organisations, farmers and local communities)	MoLS	Number	1	15	1	2	3	4	5	8.5
24.2. Adopt digital literacy programs development for Food Systems main actors (farmers, agricultural cooperatives, agricultural extension	24. 2. 1: Provide training on digital skill gaps for the actors in the food system (The actors in this case include: farmers, agricultural cooperatives, agricultural extension workers, Agri-Tech startups, Research and academics, supply chain actors, policy makers)	MinT	Number	12	8	2	3	5	6	8	100
	24. 2. 2: Develop e-commerce platforms	MinT	Number	78	22	22					14
	24. 2.3: Develop a digital series of blended e-learning programs for technical and vocational training.	MoLS	Number	8	33	13	18	23	28	33	2

Interventions	Activities	Accountable Institution	Unit	Baseline	5-years target	Planned targets by year					Total Budget (Mil ETB)
						2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
	24. 2.4: Engage stakeholders to contribute to the digital learning platforms developed by	MinT	Number	0	10	2	4	6	8	10	4
24. 3. Capacitate/Strengthen Technical and Vocational Institutions (TVTI's) on skill development for food systems	24. 3.1: Skill-oriented infrastructure development (classrooms, laboratories, and workshops equipped with necessary tools and equipment for food systems training)	MoLS	Number	45	989	156	184	194	215	240	200.58
		MinT	Number	3	3	3					100
	24. 3.2: Develop and/or revise demand-driven Occupational Standards (OSs)	MoLS	Number	51	248	40	45	50	54	59	4.08
	24. 3.3: Provide skill-based training for smallholder farmers, unemployed youth, women and pastoralists	MoLS	Number	175201	1300000	220000	460000	720000	1000000	1300000	120
	24. 3.4: Technologies developed and fabricated by technical and vocational institutions	MoLS	Number	1670	3888	642	1348	2123	2958	3888	4.16
	24. 3.5: Engage industries that provide training in collaboration with technical and vocational institutions.	MoLS	Number	3728	29268	4878	10244	16098	22439	29268	1.91