



Federal Democratic
Republic of Ethiopia

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
**NATIONAL FOOD AND NUTRITION
STRATEGY**

MAY 2021



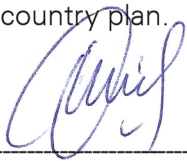
**Federal Democratic
Republic of Ethiopia**
National Food and Nutrition Strategy

May 2021

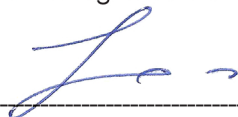
Declaration of Food and Nutrition Strategy implementing sectors

We the undersigned, representing the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, National Food and Nutrition Council members, fully recognize each ministry's mandate and pledge our commitment to support the achievement of the targets laid out in this National Food and Nutrition Strategy. We as a government, recognize that food insecurity, food safety and quality problems, as well as the high burden of malnutrition in Ethiopia are totally unacceptable. We will strive towards achieving optimal nutritional status for all Ethiopians via achieving the SDGs. To this end, the government is committed to end stunting by 2030, by ensuring equitable and sustainable multi-sectoral actions and coordinated implementation of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

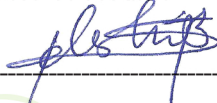
We hereby reinforce our commitment for enhanced coordination and strategic partnerships to execute the National Food and Nutrition Strategy at all levels contributing to the prospective ten-year country plan.



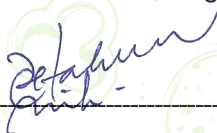
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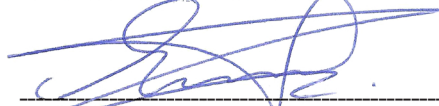
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Industry



H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa, Commissioner, National
Disaster Risk Management Commission



ACRONYMS

AISE	Agricultural Input Supply Enterprise
AMIYCN	Adolescent, Maternal, Infant and Young Child Nutrition
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agency
BFHI	Baby Friendly Health Facility Initiatives
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCA	Consumers Cooperatives Association
CSO	Civic Society Organization
CSW	Commercial Sex Workers
DP	Development Partner
EBA	Ethiopian Broadcast Agency
ECA	Ethiopian Conformity Assessment
ECFPC	Environment, Climate and Forest Protection Commission
EDHS	Ethiopian Demographic Health Survey
EDRI	Ethiopian Development Research Institute
EFDA	Ethiopian Food and Drug Administration
EIAR	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
EIC	Ethiopian Insurance Corporation
EMDDI	Ethiopian Meat and Dairy Development Institute ⁴⁴⁴⁰
ENBI	Ethiopian National Biotechnology Institute
EPHI	Ethiopian Public Health Institute
ERA	Ethiopian Road Authority
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FNGB	Food and Nutrition Governing Body
FNIMS	Food and Nutrition Information Management System
FNPP	Food and Nutrition Policy
FSS	Food Security Strategy
FTC	Farmer Training Centre
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GHP	Good Hygienic Practice
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion

GoE	Government of Ethiopia
HACCP	Hazard Analyses and Critical Control Point
HEI	Higher Education Institutions
ICIK	International Centre for Indigenous Knowledge
IDP	Internally Displaced People
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MINT	Ministry of Innovation and Technology
MIS	Management Information System
MDD	Minimum Dietary Diversity
MMF	Minimum Meal Frequency
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MoR	Ministry of Revenues
MoSHE	Ministry of Science and Higher Education
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MoWCY	Ministry of Women, Children and Youth
MoWIE	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy
MoWYC	Ministry of Women, Youth and Children
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NDRM	National Disaster Risk Management
NFNC	National Food and Nutrition Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNCB	National Nutrition Coordination Body
NNP	National Nutrition Programme
NNS	National Nutrition Strategy
NSA	Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
PCA	Producers Cooperatives Association
PFSa	Pharmaceutical Fund and Supply Agency
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women



PMS	Post Marketing Surveillance
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
PTC	Pastoral Training Centre
RASFF	Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed
RFNC	Regional Food and Nutrition Council
RI	Research Institute
RUSF	Ready to Use Supplementary Food
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic Food
SBCC	Social and Behaviour Change Communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHNS	School Health and Nutrition Strategy
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
US	United States
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFNCB	Woreda Food and Nutrition Coordination Body

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Purpose and Use of the Strategy

The national Food and Nutrition Policy (FNP), endorsed in November 2018, has comprehensively addressed food security, food safety, food quality and post-harvest management, as well as other systemic issues, including multi-sectoral approaches and institutional arrangements for food and nutrition governance. The overarching policy directions were first broken down into strategic objectives, strategic directions, and strategic initiatives. This is to help streamline policy directions and strategies to be pursued.

Therefore, this strategy serves as a binding national document for the implementing sectors, and defines their roles, strategic actions, and key performance indicators. The sectors incorporate their specific roles in the development of nutrition-specific and sensitive implementation programmes, guidelines, protocols, and operational plans.





1 Introduction

Food security is a state in which all people at all times have continuous physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and preferences for an active and healthy life. Agriculture and the market system are important drivers of individual and household food security. Raising agricultural productivity and preventing post-harvest losses remain powerful interventions for reducing food insecurity. Higher production and productivity on one's own farm, or from one's livestock, enhances household food security. However, poverty constrains the ability of pastoralist or farming households to invest in productive assets and agricultural technologies.

Nutrition security demands the utilisation of food to generate optimal nutritional status, wellbeing, productivity, and longevity. Nutrition security is achieved when the secure access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food is coupled with proper care and feeding practices, a sanitary environment and access to adequate health services, thereby ensuring a healthy life for all household members. Hence, food security alone is insufficient to ensure nutrition security. Several other complementary factors relating to how the food is utilized must also be in place if all are to enjoy a healthy and active life resulting from proper nutrition. Thus, access to clean water, a hygienic environment, and adequate health care services are central components of attaining nutrition security. Unhygienic environments, coupled with poor access to health services, impose a heavy

disease burden that makes it difficult for individuals to properly utilize and absorb the nutrients they consume, which in turn further increases their exposure to infectious disease.

Infectious diseases are some of the major factors behind child malnutrition, which in turn can also increase the risk of contracting infectious diseases like diarrhoea, respiratory infections, measles and malaria. Even though malnutrition and infections typically occur in children, their impacts reach well into adulthood, by reducing physical performance, work capacity and productivity in the long term, which can lead to serious household food insecurity.

Poor diets are the leading cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide, exceeding the impacts of many other major global health challenges. The resulting global malnutrition crisis includes hunger and undernutrition – mainly stunting, wasting, underweight and micronutrient deficiencies – as well as diet-related, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) (GNR, 2020).

This can be reverted through ensuring the availability, accessibility, safety and consumption of nutritious foods at all times and for all citizens. This is a prerequisite for creating a productive workforce, ensuring longevity, and improving livelihoods and innovation, all factors that support the economic, social and sustainable development of a nation.

This can be realized when citizens across all age groups enjoy a healthy life, have better knowledge of nutrient-rich foods, practice improved utilization of foods, ensure food safety and quality along the food value chain, avoid food and nutrient losses, are prepared for food and nutrition emergency situations, and increase their resilience.

2 Background

Globally, millions of people suffer from different forms of malnutrition. According to global malnutrition estimates, the prevalence of stunting for children under-five in 2019 was 21.3 per cent, equivalent to 144 million children worldwide. Although there has been some progress, rates of stunting reduction are far below the levels needed to reach the World Health Assembly (WHA) target for 2025 and the SDG target for 2030. As part of global commitments, nutrition is placed at the heart of SDGs and is vital for achieving 12 out of 17 SDGs, while the remaining 5 SDGs support improvements in nutrition.

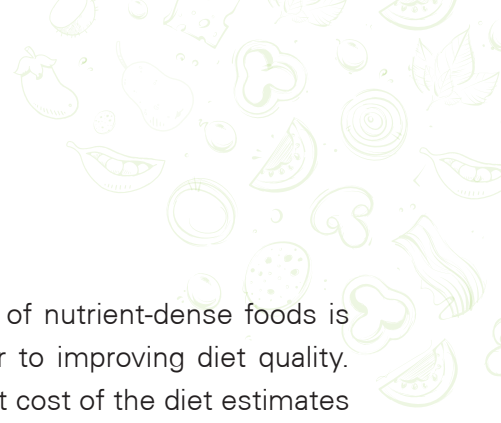
Malnutrition in all forms is highest in sub-Saharan countries. In Ethiopia, more than a third (37 per cent) of children under-five are stunted (i.e. too short for their age), 21 per cent are underweight (i.e. too thin for their age) and 7 per cent are wasted (i.e. too thin for their height) (EPHI 2019). The adult population also faces malnutrition challenges; 22 per cent of women aged 15-49 are thin (with a BMI less

The ultimate objective of food and nutrition security is improved welfare for individuals, so that they can live longer, healthier, and more productive lives. From this perspective, efforts to improve food and nutrition security share the same objective as those aimed at eradicating poverty.

than 18.5), while 8 per cent are overweight or obese (EDHS 2016).

Micronutrient deficiencies remain a major public health problem in the country. The prevalence of vitamin A deficiency (VAD) among children 6-59 months of age is 13.9 per cent. 57 percent of children aged 6-59 months, 24 per cent of women aged 15-49, and 29 per cent of pregnant women are anaemic (EDHS, 2016).

Ethiopia is also challenged by the emerging quadrupled burden of malnutrition, macro- and micronutrient deficiency, and obesity/overweight, which is also linked to diet-related, non-communicable diseases (NCDs). This is mainly due to changing lifestyles, overconsumption of energy-dense and processed foods, and insufficient exercise. NCDs lead to 39 per cent of all deaths in the country, of which the proportional mortality of communicable, maternal, prenatal, and nutritional conditions accounts for 49 per cent



In Ethiopia, the underlying causes of food insecurity include, among others, the unavailability inaccessibility, and insufficient consumption of diversified, nutritious, and safe food in a sustainable manner. Lack of access to food – the key factor behind food insecurity – remains a central concern. Many households with good access to sufficient food suffer from poor nutritional status because of poor dietary practices. They often consume a monotonous, undiversified diet, and so suffer from malnutrition.

One in four households in Ethiopia falls under the food poverty line, and 25.5 per cent of individuals are food insecure. The proportion of households with inadequate caloric consumption (<2550 Kcals per adult equivalent per day) is 31 per cent (24 per cent urban and 33 per cent rural). The share of starchy staples in total calorie consumption is very high at 71.4 percent, indicating a highly monotonous diet. Hence, the per capita consumption of nutritious foods of Ethiopian adults is far below that of their counterparts in surrounding sub-Saharan countries. The per capita milk consumption of Ethiopian adults is 16.6 kg per year (compared to the global average of 225 kg per year/person, WHO), 7.5 kg of meat per year (global average 20.4 kg per year/person, WHO) and 50.2 kg vegetable per year (global average 146 kg per year/person, WHO). As a result, approximately 54 per cent of households consume four or fewer food groups out of seven (CSA, 2019), with women and children consuming the least diversified diet. According to the EDHS 2016, the share of children aged 6-23 months fulfilling the criteria for a minimum acceptable diet stands at only 7 percent with minimum meal frequency 45 per cent and minimum diet diversity 14 per cent.

The unaffordability of nutrient-dense foods is a significant barrier to improving diet quality. According to recent cost of the diet estimates for Ethiopia, one out of four Ethiopians cannot afford the minimum cost of a nutritious diet. A nutritious diet costs more than four times the cost of an energy-only sufficient diet for a family of five, assuming two adults and three children (i.e. 4384 birr versus 1093 birr per month). This figure is even more striking for areas like the Somali and Afar regions, The change in prices by food groups seen in the last decade also illustrates that the prices of nutrient-dense foods have increased above general inflation figures, whereas the prices of cereals remained stable, and those of oils and sugar declined (Bachewe et al., 2017). This trend in prices is likely to continue favouring a predominantly starchy diet, but also could encourage the increased consumption of sugar and oils, moving Ethiopia further away from the necessary healthy diet.

The low production and consumption of diversified food, coupled with poor food safety and quality assurance systems lead to a wide range of problems, such as the deliberate addition of adulterants, contamination with heavy metals, poor hygienic and sanitation practices, or irrational use of agricultural inputs. Every year around the world, over 420,000 people die, and some 600 million people fall ill after eating contaminated food (WHO, 2020). Beyond this, the total productivity loss associated with food-borne disease in low and middle-income countries is estimated to cost \$110 billion per year

In developing countries, including Ethiopia, about 65% of food losses occur at the production and post-harvest stages. For instance, post-harvest grain losses in Ethiopia

are estimated to be 2.04 million tons, at a time when the country's imports stand at around 1.16 million tons.

In Ethiopia, the high level of qualitative and quantitative post-harvest food losses and insufficient value addition hamper food availability and marketing. About one third (1.3 billion tons) of food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted globally each year, amounting to nearly USD one trillion. Post-harvest loss is not just food waste; it is also a waste of land, water, energy, time and other agricultural inputs.

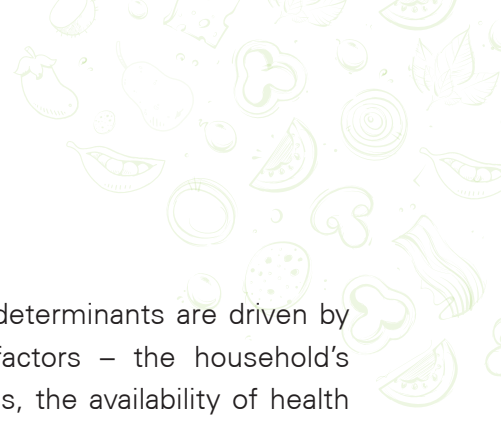
The extent of post-harvest loss in fruit and vegetables is much larger than for grain crops, since the former have a high moisture content and are more delicate. Many reports indicate that 40 to 50 per cent of horticultural crops produced in developing countries are lost before they reach consumers. In Ethiopia average Fruits and vegetables postharvest loss reached to 45 percent. Tomato, mango, banana, and potato quantity losses amount to 38.5 per cent (22,775.2 tonnes), 33.5 per cent (33,617.7 tonnes), 31.7 per cent (139,522.6 tons) and 51.5 per cent (485,765 tons), respectively, which account for a total of about USD 204 million per annum (FAO, 2019)

Ethiopia has been implementing different strategies and programmes to ensure food and nutrition security, such as the Food Security Strategy (1966), the National Nutrition Strategy (2009), National Nutrition Programmes I and II (2008-2020), the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Coordination and Integration Guideline (2017), the Seqota Declaration Roadmap, (2015-2030), the Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Strategy (2016-2020), the School Health and

Nutrition Strategy (2012), the School Feeding Programme (2019), the Productive Safety Net Programme, the Agriculture Growth Programme (2016-2020), the Livestock Master Plan (2016-2020), the One WASH programme (2016-2020) and the National Food System movement.

The Seqota Declaration is an innovative commitment by the government of Ethiopia to end stunting among children under two years by 2030. It builds on and accelerates the implementation of the Food and Nutrition Strategy. The Seqota Declaration's 15 years roadmap is divided into three phases: The Innovation Phase (2016-2020) implemented in 40 woredas focusing on nutrition-specific, nutrition-sensitive and infrastructure interventions, the Expansion Phase (2021-2025), and the national Scale up Phase (2026 – 2030).

However, progress on multi-sectoral coordination and integration has been slow and ineffective in bringing about changes to long-lasting nutrition and public health problems. This was mainly due to inadequate commitment, a lack of strong and suitable governance structures, and the inadequate mainstreaming of nutrition into relevant sectoral policies, strategies, programmes and operational plans. The Ethiopian government has developed and endorsed a Food and Nutrition Policy (2018) that hinges on the principle of attaining food and nutrition security as a human right. This has leveraged government commitment, backed by a policy framework to enhance multi-sectoral responsibility and accountability, and to ensure that Ethiopian citizens are food and nutrition secure.



This national food and nutrition strategy is developed to translate FNP policy directives into action. Each policy directive is linked with strategic objectives, initiatives and actions, along with their respective key performance indicators (KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR). It further provides strategic guidance for bringing institutional structures and related actions into a coordinated and cohesive approach to manage the multifaceted challenges of food and nutrition security. Furthermore, it illustrates key responsibilities and avenues for collaboration for government, the private sector and other stakeholders. The food and nutrition strategy conceptual framework define key problems to be addressed through predetermined priority activities and responsibilities across sectors and institutions.

This conceptual framework provides a basis to select key indicators that should be monitored to evaluate broad nutrition security performance, or to determine the alignment and coherence of various interventions. The global conceptual framework of child undernutrition presents a generalised understanding of how nutrition security is the outcome of specific development interventions related directly to the level of dietary intake and the health status of the individual.

These immediate determinants are driven by three underlying factors – the household's food security status, the availability of health services and quality of caring and feeding practices, and water, hygiene, and sanitation practices. The underlying determinants of a household's nutritional status are dependent on how available resources are distributed within the household. The availability of nutrition resources at the household level is linked to a set of basic determinants, which comprises the household economic structure, the country's political and ideological expectations, and institutions through which societal activities are regulated, social values met, and potential resources converted into actual resources. Broadly speaking, the structure and actions of the state and the economy are basic determinants of nutritional status, which is why the development of the FNP and this food and nutrition strategy is justified. As indicated in the conceptual framework, the three determinants of malnutrition shall be addressed via multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration at all levels.

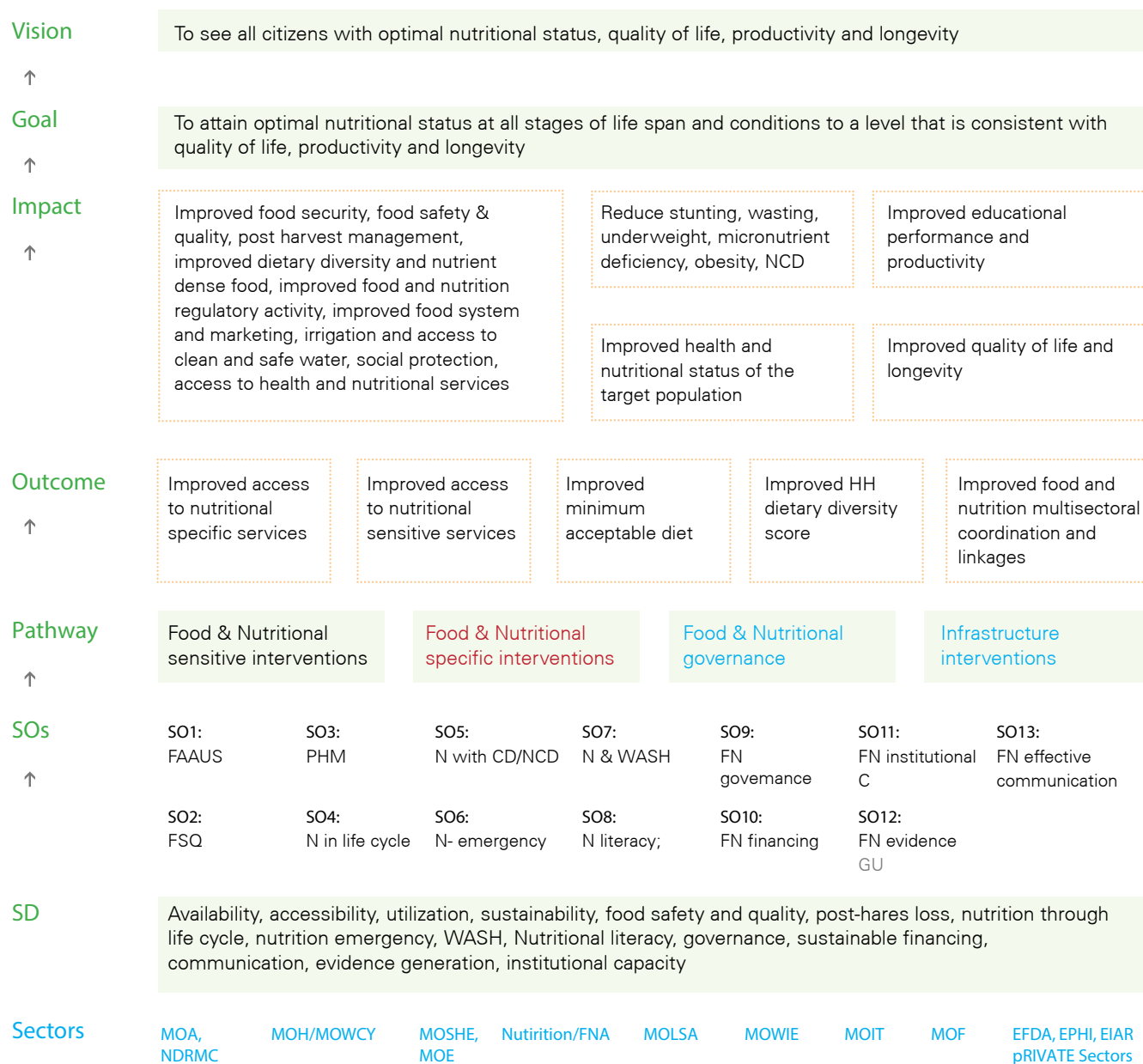


Figure 1 Food and Nutrition strategy conceptual framework



Rationale of the food and nutrition strategy

Ethiopia faces a high malnutrition rate due to environmental, social, political, economic, and cultural factors. Inadequate productivity, post-harvest losses, poor food safety and quality, poor caring and feeding practices, inadequate access to WASH products and practices and poor-quality health services are major drivers of food and nutrition insecurity. The problem is further compounded by cultural beliefs, food taboos and traditional cooking and feeding practices, which tend to discourage women and children from consuming nutritious foods. There have also been frequent instances of drought and food insecurity, demanding an emergency response at scale. As a result, over 51 per cent of deaths among children

can be attributed to malnutrition. Over 37 per cent of children below five years of age are stunted, which compromises potential cognitive development and future productivity. The problem of micronutrient deficiency is still rampant. Obesity/Overweight and diet related NCDs are mounting, which means the country is grappling with a triple burden of malnutrition.

The food and nutrition strategy is therefore formulated on the basis of the FNP, with the view to comprehensively address poverty eradication and achieve the country's vision of reaching global nutrition commitments by 2025, as well as create a conducive track for achieving national and SDG targets by 2030.





3 Strategic objectives of the food and nutrition strategy

The food and nutrition strategy is systematically designed to be aligned with the strategic directions from the FNP by setting 13 strategic objectives, of which each is linked to FNP directions. Each strategic direction is designed to include initiatives, actions and KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR, along with lead and collaborating sectors. Accordingly, the first three strategic objectives are dedicated to ensuring the availability and accessibility of food in a sustainable way, and ensuring the proper utilization of diversified, safe, quality and nutritious food, including the improvement of

post-harvest management of agricultural food products. The next four strategic objectives focus on ensuring optimal nutritional status by using the lifestyle approach, including effective food and nutrition emergency response systems and WASH. The remaining strategic objectives are dedicated to supporting effective food and nutrition governance, food and nutrition literacy, sustainable financing, institutional capacity, evidence generation and an effective nutrition communication system.

4 Strategic Objectives

In order to create an enabling policy environment and align with the strategic directions in FNP, FNS will have the following strategic objectives:

- Strategic objective 1: Sustainably improve the availability, accessibility and utilization of adequate, diversified, safe and nutritious foods for all citizens at all times.
- Strategic objective 2: Strengthen and implement an integrated food safety and quality system.
- Strategic objective 3: Improve post-harvest management throughout the food value chain.
- Strategic objective 4: Improve nutritional status throughout the life cycle through the provision of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions.
- Strategic objective 5: Improve the nutritional status of people with communicable, non-communicable and lifestyle-related diseases.
- Strategic objective 6: Strengthen the national capacity to manage natural and man-made food and nutrition emergencies with timely and appropriate responses, including emergency management for internally displaced persons and refugees.
- Strategic objective 7: Improve water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) practices of individuals, households and institutions.
- Strategic objective 8: Improve the nutrition literacy of individuals, families and communities along the food value chain, to enable them to make informed decisions on the uptake of diversified, safe, adequate and nutritious food.
- Strategic objective 9: Create a functional governance body to strengthen coordination and integration between FNP implementing sectors.
- Strategic objective 10: Improve sustainable and adequate financing through government budgets, private sector, community and development partner funding, and innovative financing mechanisms to translate policy into action.
- Strategic objective 11: Build the institutional capacities of FNP-implementing sectors via investments in human resources, research, and technological development.
- Strategic objective 12: Enhance evidence-informed decision-making, learning and accountability.
- Strategic objective 13: Ensure effective food and nutrition communication.

4.1 Strategic objective 1: Sustainably improve the availability, accessibility and utilization of adequate, diversified, safe and nutritious foods for all citizens at all times.

By improving the availability, accessibility and utilization of food, this objective contributes to universal, physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food, and an active and healthy life for all citizens.

The strategic objective shall be realized through the implementation of the following directions, initiatives and actions (Table 1).

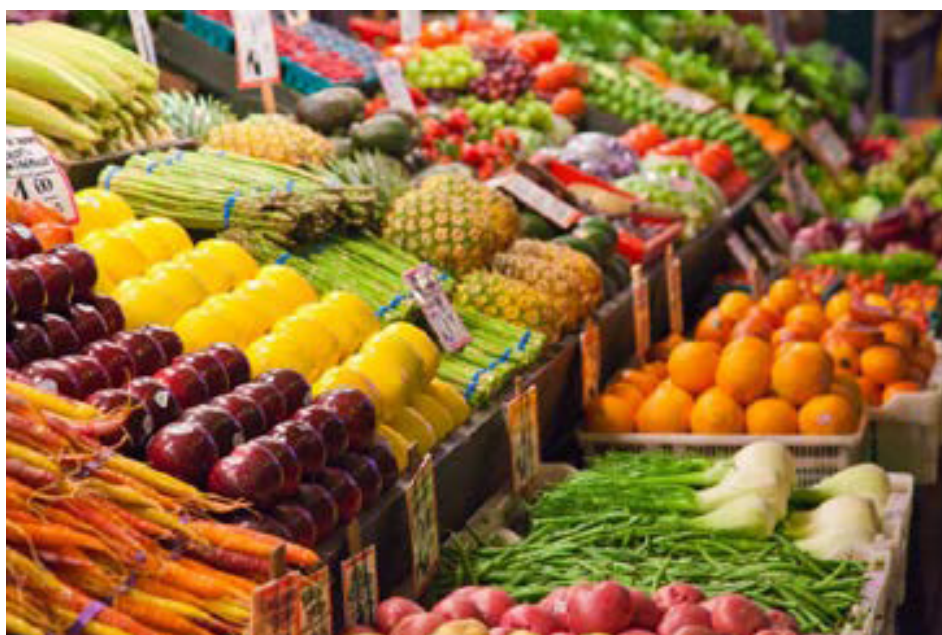


Table 1: Strategic directions, initiatives, actions, and their corresponding key performance indicators (KPI)

Strategic objective 1: Sustainably improve the availability, accessibility and utilization of adequate, diversified, safe and nutritious foods for all citizens at all times.			
Strategic direction 1.1: Improve the availability of adequate, diversified, safe and nutritious foods for all citizens at all times.			
Strategic initiative 1.1.1: Enhance nutrient-rich food crops production and productivity by using improved agricultural technologies and practices.			
Outcome indicator: Change in output of bio-fortified and nutrient-dense crops in millions quintals (112-147 millions)			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Production of diversified and nutrient-dense food	Yield percentage change of diversified and nutrient-dense crops	MoA	Private sector, Biotechnology Institute, MoSHE, MoTI, MoA, MoWIE
Establish horticultural nursery and demonstration sites	Number of established nursery sites	Number of demonstration sites	
Increase production of staple field crop varieties per unit area through promotion and demonstration activities and input supplies	Production increase of staple crops per unit area and per crops		
Link agricultural input suppliers and farmers to produce nutrient-dense crops	Proportion of farmers per crops involved in the utilization of improved agricultural production packages	MoA	
Promote the use of appropriate small-scale irrigation systems	Share of irrigated areas Number of households benefited	MoA	
Promote the use of appropriate medium and large-scale irrigation systems	Share of irrigated areas Number of households benefited	MoWIE	
Promote integrated pest management (IPM) technologies and good agricultural practice (GAP) in crop production	Proportion of farmers applying IPM and GAP Proportion of farmers with planting materials	MoA	
Establish crop biotechnology/tissue culture centres	Number of established crop biotechnology/tissue culture centres		
Promote improved and sustainable soil fertility management practices for enhanced productivity	Land area where soil fertility management is practiced Proportion of farmers practicing soil fertility management and using technology supplies		
Build the capacity of farmers/pastoralists training centres to promote and disseminate improved agricultural technologies	Number of farmer training centres (FTC)/ pastoralist training centres (PTC) fulfilling the standard Number of improved agricultural technologies provided Number of FTC newly established Proportion of farmers/pastoralists trained		

Develop and promote the production of biofortified crops	Number of bio-fortified varieties released	MoA
	Proportion of households engaged in the production of bio-fortified (nutrient-rich) crops	
	Proportion of bio-fortified production	
	Proportion of household benefited from bio-fortified crops	
Develop and promote microfertilizer utilization culture in the crop farming systems	Proportion of households applying micro fertilizer	
Build the capacity of agricultural research institutions to develop and demonstrate nutrition-sensitive agricultural technologies and practices	Number of research institutions that develop and demonstrate nutrition-sensitive agricultural technologies and practices	



Strategic initiative 1.1.2: Enhance animal production and productivity.

Outcome indicator: Output increase of meat, egg, fish and dairy products in million tonnes (3.97-11.37 millions)

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop and promote high yield and nutritious forage varieties	Number of forage varieties released	MoA	Regional and National Agricultural Research Institutes, Livestock and Fishery Research Centres, private sector and development partners
Implement forage production, poultry and fish feed processing at the community level	Percentage increase forage production Quantity of poultry and fish feed in the farming community		
Produce concentrated feed and promote utilization	Proportion of farmers utilizing concentrated feed		
Conduct animal breed improvement research (dairy, beef, small ruminant, poultry, fish and apiculture, etc.)	Number of improved breeds released		
Strengthen the production and productivity of animal and animal products (dairy, beef, small ruminant, poultry, fish, etc.)	Percentage increase in productivity (dairy, beef, small ruminant, poultry, fish farming, etc.) Percentage increase in milk production Percentage increase in red meat production Percentage increase in poultry production Percentage increase in egg production Percentage increase in fish production		
Promote and support the private sector to provide extension services on production, feed processing, animal health, breeding and extension advisory	Share of private sectors participating in extension services on production, feed processing, animal health, breeding and extension advisory		
Provide animal healthcare and veterinary and extension services at all levels	Proportion of farmers benefiting from animal health care and veterinary service		
Promote improved animal husbandry and veterinary practices	Proportion of farmers who practiced improved animal husbandry and veterinary		
Engage the private sector in the provision of day-old-chicks and pullets (broilers, layers, dual-purpose)	Number of private sector firms engaged in the provision of day-old-chicks and pullets Proportion of households who received a day-old-chick and pullets		
Support the private sector to engage in poultry production, marketing, and distribution	Number of private sector firms engaged in the poultry farming business Number of private sector firms engaged in poultry marketing and distribution		
Support community-initiated fisheries in small and large reservoirs and rivers and in aquaculture	Increase in the share of annual fish production Increase infish farming production Number of households involved in aquaculture		
Engage with the private sector for the provision of inputs for fish production	Number of private sector firms involved in the supply of inputs for fish production (e.g. fishing gears and feed)		

Strategic initiative 1.1.3: Enhance agro-ecology-based farming systems and sustainable natural resource management.**Outcome indicator: Nutrient-dense food products produced through conserved natural resources in millions (0-4.7)**

Strategic actions		Key performance indicators	Lead sectors
Promote the cultivation of agro-ecology-based, nutrient-dense crops	nutrient-dense crops	Proportion of households cultivating agro-ecology-based nutrient-dense crops	MoA
		Proportion of nutrient-dense crops produced in the appropriate agro-ecological zones	
Promote sustainable farmland, wetland and buffer zone management practices		Number of conducted promotions related to sustainable farmland use	
		Promotion of wetland and buffer zone management practiced	
Build research capacity to develop technologies for natural resource management		Percent of rehabilitated natural resources (water, soil, forest and degraded land)	
		Number of problem-solving research studies conducted in the natural resource management sector	
Protect natural resources for the production of vegetables, fruits, animal feed and fodder through improved management practices (fodder production, terracing, mulching, composting, and the establishment of tree and fruit nurseries and planting material)		Proportion of houses with water management efficiency in the production of vegetables, fruits and animal feed and fodder.	
		Prevalence of land use efficiency in farming communities in terms of terracing, mulching, composting, and the establishment of trees and fruit nurseries and planting materials.	
Promote zero-grazing, cut-and-carry practices and protection of pasture land		Proportion of protected pasture land through zero-grazing and cut-and-carry practices	
Promote afforestation, area closure and integration of beekeeping and multi-purpose tree species planting		Share of afforested areas/land through planting multi-purpose tree species and beekeeping	



Strategic initiative 1.1.4: Promote commercial farming practices including nutrient-dense agricultural production.

Outcome indicator: Increase in bio-fortified and nutrient-dense crops produced on commercial farms in million quintals (0-50)			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Engage professionals/investors in commercial farming	Proportion of professionals/investors engaged in commercial farming	MoF	MoA, MoF, Investment Commission, Regional Investment Commission, government and private financial institutions (Commercial and Development Banks), insurance institutions
Provide financial support to the commercial farming sector	Share of functional financial services provided for agricultural products nationally		
Identify and provide suitable farmlands for commercial farm businesses	Hectares of land provided for commercial farming		
Provide incentives and privileges for commercial farming businesses	Proportion of commercial farms benefiting from incentive and privileges		
Implement a regulatory system for commercial farming businesses	Functional regulations put in place for commercial farming businesses		
Provide agricultural products' insurance services nationally	Number of commercial farms benefiting from agricultural products insurance services		
Provide access to finance for the agribusiness sector	Proportion of agribusinesses with access to finance		

Strategic initiative 1.1.5: Strengthen linkages between food value chain actors.

Outcome indicators:			
Number of farmers benefiting from contractual farming agreements			
Number of farmers linked to food establishments			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	
Link farmers and industries for contractual farming	Proportion of farmers linked to industries for contractual farming	MoA	
Build the capacity of actors for harvesting, handling, shipping, storage, processing and packaging of perishable agricultural produce	Proportion of actors trained in the handling, shipping, storage, processing and packaging of perishable agricultural produce Proportion of actors with an acceptable skill level engaged in harvesting, handling, shipping, storage and processing perishable agricultural produce		

Strategic initiative 1.1.6: Promote urban, pre-urban and homestead agriculture practices.

Outcome indicators: Number of households engaged in urban NSA activities			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Strengthen fruit and vegetable gardening at the urban, pre-urban and farmstead level	Proportion of urban and pre-urban, household-produced fruits and vegetables Proportion of farmer household-produced fruits and vegetables	MoA	Ministry of Urban planning and construction, MoTI, Association (Ethiopian Horticulture Producer and Exporter, poultry association, dairy etc.), Private sector
Produce poultry at the household level	Proportion of urban and pre-urban household-produced poultry		
Provide support for intensive rearing of small ruminants, dairy and aquaculture activities at the homestead level	Proportion of urban and pre-urban, household-produced small ruminants, dairy and fish products		
Promote improved horticultural gardening including mushrooms and vertical agriculture inurban areas	Share of urban households engaged in horticultural (fruits and vegetable) gardening Percentage increase in horticultural production inurban areas		
Introduce greenhouse technologies	Number of greenhouse technologies implemented		



Strategic initiative 1.1.7: Promote utilization of underutilized and indigenous foods.

Outcome indicators: Number of neglected and underutilized foods adopted			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	
Study and validate edible agroforestry plant species as a nutritious food	Number of validated studies on neglected agroforestry plant species as a nutritious food	MoA	
Promote the production and utilization of neglected and underutilized plant foods	Number of neglected and underutilized plant foods promoted for production and utilization		
Introduce and adopt exotic edible plants and animal species for food	Number of exotic plants and animal species adopted for food		
Promote behavioural change practices to enhance the consumption of wild food crops and animal species	Number of safe-to-consume wild food crops and animal species identified Proportion of households consuming wild food crops and animal species		

Strategic initiative 1.1.8: Advocate for and implement land use policies.

Outcome indicators: Number of land use policies enacted			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Advocate for the development and implementation of land policy at all levels	Number of advocacy events conducted	MoA	Investment Commission, private sector, NDRMC, MoUC
Promote the implementation of land use policy	Number of promotional events conducted		
Promote the use of cultivable land for agricultural food production	Proportion of cultivable land used for food production		
Identify and provide suitable farmlands to the community and for commercial farming	Proportion of community and commercial farmers who received farmland		
Implement regional and voluntary resettlement of farmers in suitable, underutilized areas based on need	Proportion of underutilized farmland used for resettlement Proportion of farmers benefiting from voluntary resettlement		
Support resettled farmers to bring about food self-sufficiency	Number of support measures offered to the resettled farmers in terms of food crops and animal production for self-sufficiency and surplus Number of resettled farmer households that have achieved food self-sufficiency		

Strategic initiative 1.1.9: Empower women to access productive resources and labour-saving technologies.			
Outcome indicators:			
Number of gender-sensitive technologies promoted			
Proportion of women who accessed productive resources			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	
Develop and promote gender-transformative pre-harvest and post-harvest technologies	Proportion of women using gender-sensitive, efficient and time-saving food preparation techniques and technologies Number of women benefiting from pre- and post-harvest technologies	MoA	
Develop simple, efficient and time-saving food preparation and processing techniques	Proportion of women benefiting from time-saving food processing technologies Number of food processing and time saving technologies developed		
Encourage the private sector to locally develop or import appropriate gender-sensitive technologies	Number of gender-sensitive agricultural technologies locally developed/imported by the private sector		
Establish child/daycare centres at the farm gate	Number of child/daycare centres established at the farm gate		
Develop and implement strategies to ensure women's access to productive resources	Number of implemented strategies		



Strategic initiative 1.1.10: Strengthen the capacity of the agriculture sector to mainstream nutrition.

Outcome indicator: Proportion of agricultural policies, strategies, programmes and other working documents mainstreaming nutrition			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Boost entrepreneurship skills of actors along the agricultural value chain	Number of actors involved in agribusiness		
Support farmer training centres (FTCs) to practice nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA)	Number of FTCs with full capacity to practice NSA		
Promote the mainstreaming of nutrition into agricultural disciplines	Proportion of programmes mainstreaming NSA in the agriculture sector		
Promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture among development partners and respective stakeholders	Number of partners/stakeholders involved in NSA		
Strategic initiative 1.1.11: Adopt/develop and promote small scale/homestead food processing to ensure year-round availability of food.			
Outcome indicators:			
Number of food processing technologies adopted			
Number of business groups engaged in rural food processing activities			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	
Develop new and feasible small-scale food processing techniques	Number of small-scale food processing techniques developed/adopted	MOA	
Develop small-scale equipment for harvesting, threshing, transportation and storage	Number of small-scale equipment developed/adopted for harvesting, threshing, transportation and storage		
Promote innovative small-scale technologies at the community level	Number of small-scale technologies adopted at the community level		
Encourage the private sector to get involved in the manufacturing of equipment for post-harvest and small-scale food processing	Number of private sector firms involved in the manufacturing of equipment for post-harvest management Number of equipment manufactured for post-harvest management and small-scale food processing equipment manufactured		
Engage women and youth in rural small-scale businesses processing safe and nutritious food	Number of women, and youth engaged in small-scale businesses processing safe and nutritious food		
Create an enabling environment to facilitate cooperatives, and boost the private sector's capacity to engage in the supply and use of post-harvest technologies	Number of incentive schemes for cooperatives and the private sector Proportion of cooperatives engaged in the supply and use of post-harvest technologies		

Strategic initiative 1.1.12: Strengthen agricultural research and support the adoption of technologies to increase the availability of safe and nutritious food.

Outcome indicators:

Number of research laboratories improved

Number of researchers whose knowledge and skills have been improved

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provide adequate facilities and human resources for agricultural research institutes	Proportion of agricultural research institutes with full capacity in terms of facilities and human resources		
Promote research linkages between nutrition and agriculture	Proportion of agricultural research studies linked to nutrition Proportion of nutrition research studies conducted by the agriculture sector Number of studies conducted on nutrition and agriculture linkage		

Strategic initiative 1.1.13: Strengthen national food and feed reserve capacity.

Outcome indicators: Increase in the amount of food in food reserve facilities

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Build more food reserve points	Number of new food reserve points		
Build more feed reserve points	Number of new feed reserve points		
Increase food reserves to ensure a sufficient supply for five years	Proportion of food reserved per year		
Develop and strengthen feed and fodder banks	Number of new food and feed/fodder reserve points/banks Number of strengthened existing food and feed/fodder reserves		



Strategic initiative 1.1.14: Strengthen agricultural inputs and service provision systems.

Outcome indicators: Delivery time reduction for the provision of nutrient-dense planting supplies and services .

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors
Enhance the mass production and distribution of improved fruits and vegetables planting materials	Percentage of households engaged in planting materials business Number of distributed improved fruits and vegetables planting materials	MoA
Train youth groups in the maintenance of agricultural machinery	Number of youth groups engaged in the rental and maintenance of agricultural machinery	
Enhance the mass production and distribution of improved animal breeds and other inputs	Percentage of households engaged in the animal breeds and inputs business Number of distributed animal breeds and inputs	
Develop a market system and market linkages for the supply of agricultural inputs	Number of developed and market linkages Number of market linkage platforms established	
Organize youth and women groups to engage in modern beekeeping, the supply of inputs, or processing services	Number of youth groups engaged in beekeeping, input supply and processing services Number of women groups engaged in beekeeping, input supply and processing services	
Strategic direction 1.2: Improve the accessibility of adequate, diversified, safe and nutritious food for all citizens.		
Strategic initiative 1.2.1: Increase the consumption of nutritious food.		

Outcome indicators:

Percentage change in the consumption of processed nutritious foods

Percentage of households consuming processed nutritious foods

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Support unions/cooperatives/enterprises to engage in the large-scale production and commercialization of locally produced, certified, nutritious and diversified foods	Number of unions/cooperative/enterprises engaged in the large-scale production of complementary foods	MoA	MoH, MoA, MoE, MOSHE, media, private sector/ union/cooperatives/ enterprises
Promote food processing technologies and recipes that preserve and enhance nutrients	Number of nutrient-preserving, enhanced food processing technologies and recipes promoted	MoA	
Develop/adapt food-based dietary guidelines (FBDGs) to the context of agro-ecological zones	Percentage of food-based dietary guidelines (FBDGs) adapted in the context of agro-ecological zones	EPI	

Strategic initiative 1.2.2: Strengthen income-generating activities.			
Outcome indicators: Percentage increase in household average income			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Support the involvement of farmers in off-farm businesses	Proportion of farmers involved in off-farm businesses		
Encourage farmers to engage in the agricultural input supply and service provision business	Proportion of farmers involved in the supply of agricultural inputs Number of service providers for farming communities		
Promote small-scale agro-processing businesses	Percentage of households involved in agro-processing businesses		
Engage households in agricultural and forest product marketing businesses	Proportion of households engaged in agricultural and forest product marketing businesses		
Improve roads and transport infrastructure to facilitate better agricultural marketing systems	Proportion of households which accessed agricultural marketing systems;	MoT (Ministry of Transport)	
Promote the usage of simple and effective transportation means (animal drawn wheel systems and small power tractors)	Proportion of households using simple and effective transportation means		
Strengthen/establish appropriate and feasible farm gate centres equipped with necessary facilities depending on the products produced	Number of farm gate centres established/strengthened Percentage increase in household income through the establishment of farm gate centres		
Engage the private sector in appropriate, nutrient-dense commodity (NDC) transportation systems for long-distance	Number of private sector firms engaged in appropriate NDC transportation systems for long-distance Number of jobs created Present of diversified and nutrient dense foods at kebele levels		
Develop and strengthen NDC marketing corners in local markets	Number of NDC market corners established Number of beneficiaries Amount of income generated by groups through the marketing corners system		



Strategic initiative 1.2.3: Support women's empowerment in the social, economic and decision-making sphere.

Outcome indicators: Number of households with empowered women

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Involve women in the production of high-value agricultural products	Proportion of women involved in the production of high-value agricultural products Percentage increase in women's income from the production of high value agricultural products	MoA	Financial institutions, Ministry of Women, Youth and Children (MoWYC)
Strengthen women's leadership and social empowerment	Proportion of women having decision-making power and control over productive assets Proportion of women involved in off-farm businesses		
Strengthen/establish women's savings groups and entrepreneurship for off-farm business activities	Proportion of women with access to productive resources Proportion of established women's savings groups Number of new jobs created through entrepreneurship business activities for women's groups		
Ensure women's access to productive resources	Proportion of women who accessed productive resources Percentage increase in women's income stemming from the usage of productive resources		

Strategic initiative 1.2.4: Strengthen trade mechanisms alongside the food system.

Outcome indicators: Increase in the market share of nutrient-dense foods

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish rural market points with appropriate facilities	Year-round availability of diversified agricultural products Number of established rural market points with appropriate facilities	MoTI	MoA, private sector
Encourage existing rural food processors to engage in diversified services	Number of small-scale industries and rural food processors engaged in diversified services Number of households benefiting from rural food processing and small-scale industries		

Strategic direction 1.3: Improve the sustainability of adequate, diversified, safe and nutritious foods for all citizens at all times.

Strategic initiative 1.3.1: Update/develop environmental protection policies and strategies .

Outcome indicators: Number of strategies and policies updated/revised

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Strengthen environmental protection policies and the enforcement of strategies	Number of ministries and offices involved Number of revised and harmonized policies and strategies currently enforced in a sustainable way Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)	EWCA, MoA, MoTI	

Strategic initiative 1.3.2: Develop and promote environmentally friendly agricultural technologies.			
Outcome indicators: Number of environmentally friendly technologies promoted			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Promote agroforestry farming, integrated pest management (IPM), afforestation technology, soil fertility management and ecosystem services	Proportion of farmers practising agroforestry farming, IPM, afforestation technology, soil fertility management and ecosystem services Area surface covered by multi-purpose trees (in hectares)	MoA	MoTI, EIAR, ECFPC
Livelihood improvement programme for the pastoralist community	Proportion of households with water points Proportion of households owning cows, goats, sheep or camels for milk production and consumption		
Promote one water point and one fruit tree for each household	Proportion of households practising integrated farming Proportion of households that have planted a fruit tree		
Strategic initiative 1.3.3: Improve coping mechanisms for food price instability.			
Outcome indicators: Number of interventions deployed to ease price instability			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Strengthen producer and consumer cooperatives and associations	Number of functional producer/consumer cooperatives and associations Producers cooperatives association (PCA), Consumers' cooperative associations	MoA	
Strengthen control mechanisms of the trade system	Proportion of improved and functional trade control mechanisms	MoTI	
Improve the production and productivity of crops, fruits, vegetables and animal-source foods (2-3 times per year)	Proportion of households practising improved production (2-3 times per year) Number of production seasons per year (2-3)	MoA	MoTI, MoR
Promote Knowledge-based production and market information systems	Number of households using knowledge-based production Number of farmers that used market information systems		



Strategic initiative 1.3.4: Adopt and promote advanced agricultural engineering technologies.

Outcome indicators: Number of technologies and machinery types adopted

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Promote small-scale, improved agricultural machinery	Proportion of farmers using appropriate agricultural machinery	MoA	MoTI, MoR, EIA, MInT
Support agricultural machinery services and delivery	Number of private and public sector actors engaged in machinery delivery service Number of private and public sector actors engaged in the provision of delivery tools and maintenance		

Strategic initiative 1.3.5: Strengthen systems to conserve, protect and enhance natural resources.

Outcome indicators: Proportion of recovered land and watersheds

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop/strengthen sustainable and efficient water harvesting and water utilization strategies and guidelines	Number of water harvesting and utilization guidelines developed	MoA	MoWIE, ATA, Cooperatives
Treat degraded soils	Hectares of degraded land treated/rehabilitated		
Promote integrated conservation agriculture (CA)	Hectares of land cultivated using conservation agriculture (CA)		
Protect the buffer zone of water bodies	Number of water bodies protected by a buffer zone		
Promote the implementation of ecosystem fisheries management	Number of water bodies protected by ecosystem fisheries management		

Strategic initiative 1.3.6: Strengthen connections between agricultural risk management and resilience for smallholder farmers.

Outcome indicators: Number of farmers having risk management and resilience options

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors
Promote the Productive Safety Net Programme	Financial and social security status of rural communities	MoA
Promote job creation programmes in rural areas	Number of youth and women benefiting from job creation	
Enhance the rural credit system for the improvement of agricultural investment	Number of farmers affiliated with the agricultural insurance system Number of farmers affiliated with the agricultural credit system	
Improve the productivity of indigenous livestock and fish species	Proportion of indigenous livestock and fish species improved	
Conduct adult education/learning in rural areas	Prevalence and utilization of adult education programmes in rural areas	
Strengthen the agricultural credit and insurance system	Proportion of farmers affiliated with the agricultural insurance system Proportion of farmers affiliated with the agricultural credit system	

Strategic initiative 1.3.7: Integrate indigenous agro-ecological knowledge with modern agricultural practices.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Capitalize on indigenous knowledge to use local biodiversity as a source of agro-ecological production for sustainable, diversified diets	Number of households that improved dietary diversity using modernized indigenous knowledge Proportion of households who acquired indigenous knowledge for sustainable biodiversity	MoA	ICIK
Scale up best practices in the use of indigenous knowledge for sustainable management and use	Number of best practices compiled and scaled up		



4.2 Strategic objective 2: Strengthening and applying an integrated food safety and quality system

This objective aims to address the quality and safety of agricultural inputs, agricultural products, and processed food products alongside the food chain. It is divided into six strategic directions, strategic initiatives and actions. The initiatives are paired with

corresponding activities to be implemented by the lead and collaborating sectors. Key performance indicators for the evaluation of the responsible sectors' performance are also listed (Table 2).



Table 2: Strategic directions, initiatives, actions and their corresponding key performance indicators (KPIs) to ensure the safety and quality of food throughout the food value chain

Strategic direction 2.1: Establish a system for ensuring the safety and quality of primary agricultural food products.			
Strategic initiative 2.1.1: Strengthen pre-harvest food quality and safety management systems.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Promote integrated pest management and control methods	Proportion of farmers practising integrated pest management and control methods	MoA,	MoWIE, ESA, MoSHE, EPA, EIAR, EVDF, ACA
Develop and implement systems to ensure the safety of agricultural inputs	Number of systems developed to ensure the safety of agricultural inputs Number of systems implemented to ensure the safety of agricultural inputs	MOA	MoWIE, ESA, MoSHE, EPA, EIAR, EVDF, ACA
Promote the appropriate use of agricultural inputs	Proportion of farmers trained on the safe use of agrochemicals, breeds, seeds and veterinary drugs Number of new, adopted technologies on the safe use of agricultural inputs Number of guidelines developed and implemented for the appropriate use of agricultural inputs	MOA	MoWIE, ESA, MoSHE, EPA, EIAR, EVDF, ACA
Establish a system for the safe storage and disposal of agrochemicals	Number of safe agrochemical storage facilities Number of safe disposal sites Number of organized and safe agrochemical disposal institutions	MOA	MOH, MoWIE, ESA, MoSHE, EPA, EIAR, EVDF, ACA

Develop and implement strategies for the rehabilitation of affected water bodies for the safe use of fisheries and other agricultural activities	Number of mitigation strategies for affected water bodies	MOA	MoWIE, ESA, MoSHE, EPA,
	Number of implemented mitigation strategies for affected water bodies		EIAR, EVDF, ACA
	Number of assessments conducted to analyse the safety status of water bodies		
Promote good animal husbandry and health care practices	Number of developed, standard guidelines on good animal husbandry and health care practices	MOA	EIAR, EVDF, ACA
	Proportion of farmers/pastoralists implementing good animal husbandry and animal health care practices		
Provide awareness on safety and quality issues for the pre-harvest management of agricultural produce	Number of farmers who received training on pre-harvest management for improving the safety and quality of agricultural produce	MOA,	ESA, , EPA,
			EIAR, EVDF, ACA
Promote the development and implementation of food safety and quality standards for agricultural inputs	Number of safety and quality standards and procedures developed and enforced for agricultural inputs	MOA	ESA, EPA,
			EIAR, EVDF, ACA
Develop, implement and integrate the traceability system of agricultural inputs into agricultural extension services	Number of traceability systems developed and implemented for agricultural inputs	MOA	ESA, EPA,
	Number of traceability systems integrated into extension packages		EIAR, EVDF, ACA

Strategic initiative 2.1.2: Strengthen post-harvest food safety and quality assurance system.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Promote good handling, storage and transportation practices for ensuring the safety and quality of agricultural produce	Number of guidelines developed for good handling, storage and transportation Proportion of value chain actors (i.e., farmers, wholesalers, retailers, etc.) using good handling, transportation and storage practices	MoA	EIAR, ATA, ESA, MoSHE, MoTI, MOH
Promote quality-based price systems for ensuring the safety and quality of agricultural produce	Number of quality-based price systems developed to incentivize value chain actors to strive for safe and quality produce Number of products passing through quality-based price systems	MoTI	MOA
Improve value chain actors' knowledge on post-harvest food safety assurance systems	Proportion of value chain actors with good skills and knowledge on post-harvest food safety management systems Proportion of farmers who received food safety handling advisory services	MOA	ATA, EIAR



Strategic initiative 2.1.3: Establish and implement food safety regulations and control systems.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish and implement a regulatory system along the food value chain	Number of regulatory frameworks developed for pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest practices Number of legal frameworks implemented along the food value chain	MoA	, EIAR, private sector, EFDA, EVDF, ACA
Establish and implement agricultural produce safety and quality monitoring and evaluation systems	Number of agricultural produce safety and quality monitoring systems developed Number of agricultural produce safety and quality monitoring systems implemented Establishment and utilization of a data management system for monitoring and evaluation of food safety along the food value chain	MOA	EIAR, EFDA, EVDF, ACA
Improve the capacity of food safety and quality regulatory experts	Number of trained food safety and quality regulatory experts	MOA	EIAR, EFDA, EVDF, ACA
Improve the capacity of quality control laboratories	Number of established laboratories Number of accredited laboratories meeting all safety parameters with residue as a special concern	MOA	EIAR, EFDA, EVDF, ACA
Strengthen the utilization of evidence-based regulation and control systems	Number of evidence-based legal frameworks and guidelines revised, developed and enacted	EIAR	
Promote the harmonization of legal frameworks and implementation among regulatory bodies, the private sector, government and partners	Number of harmonized sectors and implemented legal frameworks	MoA,	EVDF, ACA
Prepare and implement a code of conduct on food safety risk communication	Number of codes of conduct on food safety risk communication developed and utilized	MoA	, EVDF, ACA

Strategic initiative 2.1.4: Improve food safety research capacity.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Strengthen demand-driven, strategic, applied and operational research for improved safety and quality of agricultural products	Number of research studies conducted to solve food safety and quality problems	EIAR,	MoA, EVDF, ACA, MoSHE
	Number of adopted technologies as a result of operational research		
	Proportion of technologies adopted by the community		
Establish/strengthen food safety risk analysis (risk assessment, risk management and communications) capacity	Number of legal frameworks developed for risk analysis	MOA	EVDF, ACA, MoSHE
	Number of food safety risk assessments conducted		
	Number of strategies developed for food safety risk management		
	Number of food safety risk communications conducted		
	Number of food safety risk management guidelines implemented		
Strengthen the capacity to use information management systems	Number of databases established for managing food safety and quality management issues	MOA	EVDF, ACA, MoSHE, ATA
Develop, test and implement food safety and quality monitoring and evaluation systems	Number of food safety and quality monitoring and evaluation systems developed and implemented	MOA	MOH, CSA, MOSHE, ATA
Develop, test and implement a traceability system for agricultural produce	Type of agricultural produce introduced into the traceability system	MOA	EVDF, ACA, ATA

Strengthen the capacity of research and higher learning institutions on food safety and quality related research	Number of research entities with accredited laboratories on food safety and quality	MOSHE	MOA, EVDF, ACA, EIAR, ATA
	Number of higher learning institutions with accredited laboratories on food safety and quality		
	Number of peer-reviewed publications and research findings that solve community problems on food safety and quality		

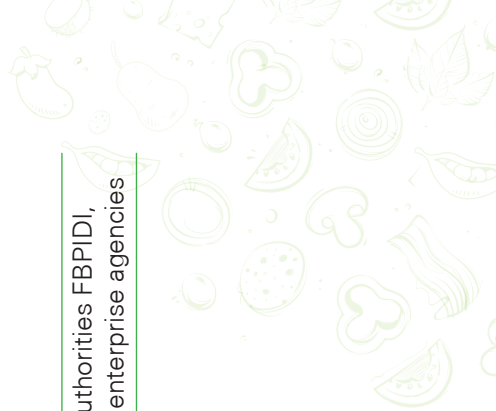
Strategic direction 2.2: Establish a system for ensuring the safety and quality of processed foods.			
Strategic initiative 2.2.1: Ensure the safety and quality of raw materials used for semi-processed and processed foods.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Prepare a minimum standard or specification for raw materials	Number of standards and specifications developed and implemented for safety and quality compliance of raw materials	EFDA,	MoTI, MoA, FBPIDI, ESA, MoSHE, Conformity Assessment Agency
Strengthen facilities and technical skills for testing the safety and quality of raw materials used in food processing	Number of accredited testing laboratories Number of equipped laboratories in food industries	ENAO,	MoTI, MoA, FBPIDI, MoSHE, Conformity EFDA, Assessment Agency
Develop and update guidelines for safe and quality raw material reception	Number of trained technical personnel Number of revised guidelines developed for the safety and quality of raw material reception	EMDDI	MoA, FBPIDI, EFDA, MoTI, MoCT
Create market linkages among food establishments and primary producers	Number of platforms created for market linkages to supply safe and quality raw materials	MOA,	Business associations, FBPIDI, EMDDI
Conduct trainings for operators and raw material suppliers on ensuring safe and quality raw material supplies	Number of operators and raw material suppliers trained	MOA	MoTI, FBPIDI, EMDDI
Ensure establishments have a backup access to potable water for food preparation	Number of establishments with improved safe water backup options and water storage facilities	MoTI	MOWIE, MOA, FBPIDI



Strategic initiative 2.2.2: Strengthen food safety and quality assurance systems for processed foods.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Strengthen demand-driven, strategic, applied and operational research for the improved safety and quality of processed foods	Number of food safety and quality research studies conducted	EPHI	ESA, EFDA, MoSHE, MoTI
	Number of adopted technologies via operational research		
	Proportion of technologies adopted by relevant stakeholders		
Establish/strengthen food safety risk analysis, risk assessment, risk management and communications capacity	Number of legal frameworks developed for risk analysis	EPHI	ESA, EFDA, MoSHE, MoTI
	Number of food safety risk assessments conducted		
	Number of strategies developed for food safety risk management		
	Number of food safety risk communications conducted		
	Number of food safety risk management guidelines implemented		
Establish and strengthen the capacity to use and utilize food safety data management systems	Number of food safety risk communication codes of conduct developed		
	Number of food safety and quality data management systems established and strengthened	EPHI	FBPIDI, EFDA, EMIDDI
	Number of institutions utilizing food safety and quality data management systems		
	Number of centres of excellence established for food safety and quality regulation	EFDA	MoH
Establish centres of excellence for strengthening food safety and quality regulatory capacity			

Strengthen the capacity of research and higher learning institutions on food safety and quality research and testing	Number of research entities with accredited laboratories on food safety and quality Number of higher learning institutions with accredited laboratories on food safety and quality Number of peer-reviewed publications and research findings that solve community problems on food safety and quality	MoSHE	MoTI, ENAO , MOH, EFDA,EPHI
Support regular food safety monitoring and evaluation systems	Number of strengthened food safety and quality monitoring and evaluation systems	EFDA	MoTI
Strategic direction 2.2.3: Ensure the safety and quality of foods prepared and served to the community by hotels, restaurants, street vendors and other catering establishments.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish and implement a system that ensures the hygiene and sanitation of food preparation establishments at all steps of food preparation	Number of factories and food facilities implementing hygiene and sanitation practices	MOH	EFDA Regional regulatory authorities
Develop, implement and promote good preparation, handling and serving practices	Number of factories and food establishments audited and corrective actions taken	MOH	EFDA, regional regulatory authorities
Promote record keeping and documentation on overall food preparation and handling practices	Number of factories and food establishments trained on record keeping and documentation Number of factories and food establishments implementing record keeping and documentation practices	MOH	EFDA Small and medium enterprise agencies, FBPIDI, EMDDI
Promote an internal audit system in food preparation establishments	Number of food establishment facilities that implement internal audit systems	MOH	EFDA, regional regulatory authorities FBPIDI, EMDDI, small and medium enterprise agencies



Strategic initiative 2.2.4: Strengthen food regulatory approaches to ensure the safety and quality of prepared, semi-processed and processed foods.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provide capacity building support to domestic food processing factories, local traders and importers for improving the safety and quality of food produced and consumed	Number of supported domestic food processing factories, local traders and importers MoTI	EFDA, TCCPA, FBPIDI, EMDDI	
Provide competency certification	Number of certified domestic food processing factories, local traders and importers	MoTI	FBPIDI, EMDDI, EFDA
Establish and strengthen a market entry certification system	Number of registered food products (market authorized food)	MoTI	FBPIDI, EMDDI, EFDA
Put in place regular inspections of local food manufacturing factories	Number of local manufacturers inspected Number of conducted inspections	MoTI	FBPIDI, EMDDI, EFDA,
Promote the inspection and regulation of import and export foods	Number of import and export Number of conducted inspections for food import and export inspection is conducted	MoTI	FBPIDI, EFDA, EMDDI

Strategic initiative 2.2.5: Strengthen post-marketing surveillance.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Update SOPs and guidelines on post-marketing surveillance of imported and locally processed food products	Number of revised SOPs and guidelines Number of implemented SOPs and guidelines	EFDA	Conformity Assessment Agency, MOA, TCCPA, MoTI
Improve post-marketing surveillance	Number of products with post-marketing surveillance conducted	MoTI	EFDA, Conformity Assessment Agency, MOA, TCCPA
Building the capacity of food inspectors on the revised SOPs and guidelines	Number of trained food inspectors	EFDA	Conformity Assessment Agency, MOA, TCCPA, MoTI
Establish and strengthen the capacity of laboratories to analyse post-marketing surveillance samples	Number of established and strengthened laboratories	EFDA	Conformity Assessment Agency, MOA, TCCPA, MoTI
Update guidelines for interventions based on the results of post-marketing surveillance	Number of updated guidelines Number of interventions undertaken following each post-marketing surveillance	MoTI	EFDA, Conformity Assessment Agency, MOA, TCCPA
Create awareness on post-marketing surveillance among food manufacturers and importers	Number of manufacturers and importers conducting post-marketing surveillance activities	MoTI	EFDA, Conformity Assessment Agency, MOA, TCCPA
Establish a database system for post-marketing surveillance data	Number of established and implemented database systems	MoTI	EFDA, Conformity Assessment Agency, MOA, TCCPA



Strategic initiative 2.2.6: Ensure food safety and quality in food processing enterprises.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop a guideline for level food processing practices to ensure safety and quality	Number of guidelines developed to implement HACCP and GHP	MoTI	FBPIDI, EMDDI, EFDA
Create awareness among business owners on the importance of having food safety and quality guidelines	Number of enterprises implementing the standard as per the guideline Number of business owners trained on the importance of food safety and quality Number of awareness raising activities conducted on the importance of food safety and quality	MoTI	FBPIDI, EMDDI
Develop an audit checklist for monitoring the proper implementation of guidelines on small, micro and cottage-level food processing practices to ensure safety and quality	Number of audit checklists prepared Number of audited micro and small-scale enterprises	MoTI	FBPIDI, EFDA, EMDDI
Develop and enact legal frameworks for the implementation of guidelines on small, micro and cottage level food processing practices to ensure safety and quality	Number of complying enterprises Number of legal frameworks prepared and implemented	MoTI	EFDA, MSEA (Micro and Small Scale Enterprise Agency), regional regulators and city government administrators
Promote environmental protection standards	Proportion of enterprises implementing environmental protection standards	EPC	MoTI, FBPIDI
Conduct pre-inspections for new food manufacturing factories, importers and exporters	Number of new factories that are certified for manufacturing competence	MoTI	ESA, MoH, MoA, FBPIDI, EMDDI, EFDA, EPA
Strengthen registration systems for manufactured and imported food items to ensure the safety, quality and traceability of food products	Number of registered and authorized, locally manufactured food products Number of registered and authorized, imported, processed food products	MoTI	MOH, EFDA
Establish an internal quality management system in food processing factories	Number of food factories implementing internal quality management systems	MoTI	FBPIDI, EFDA, EMDDI

Strengthen auditing systems for food manufacturing factories	Number of audited food manufacturing factories	MoTI	FBPIDI, EFDA, EMDDI
Update guidelines and directives for food registration, pre-licensing inspection and auditing inspection	Number of revised guidelines and directives for food registration Number of revised guidelines and directives for pre-licensing inspection Number of revised guidelines and directives for auditing inspection	MoTI	FBPIDI, EFDA, EMDDI
Raise awareness on new guidelines, directives and legal frameworks for food processing factories	Number of food processing factories which are aware of new guidelines, directives and legal frameworks	MoTI	EFDA, FBPIDI, EMDDI



Strategic initiative 2.2.7: Establish a system for ensuring the safety and quality of imported and exported agricultural produce and food items.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Update legal frameworks on import and export permits , in line with national and international standards	Number of revised legal frameworks Number of port clearance legal frameworks implemented	MoTI	Customs, EFDA, MoA
Strengthen the food safety and quality assurance capacity at borders/ports of entry	Number of trained inspectors at the port of entry Number of established testing and inspection facilities at specified entry ports Proportion of consignment tests done at ports of entry	EFDA	Customs, MoA, MoTI
Establish a harmonized database system for imported agricultural produce and food items	Existence of a database management system implemented for imported food monitoring	MoA	MoTI, Customs, EFDA
Promote a consignment third- party certification system at the country of origin	Proportion of agricultural produce, food and food items imported with third party certification	MoTI	MOA, EFDA
Establish a safe transportation system for imported/ exported agricultural produce and food items	Proportion of imported/exported agricultural produce and food items transported in compliance with food transportation standards	EFDA	MoTI, MoA
Create awareness on safety and quality issues for actors engaged in transporting imported agricultural produce, food and food items	Proportion of trained actors engaged in food transporting and distribution activities	MoTI	FBPIDI, EMDDI, EFDA
Develop legal frameworks for food items transportation	Number of legal frameworks developed for food items transportation Number of legal frameworks enacted for food and food items transportation	EFDA	MoTI, MoA
Strengthen testing capacity for imported food items in compliance with minimum standards at ports of entry	Number of consignment tests done for agricultural produce, food and food items	EFDA	Customs, MoTI, MoA

Strategic initiative 2.2.8: Strengthen waste management systems at food preparation establishments.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Promote environmentally friendly waste management practices	Number of events organized to promote good waste management and waste water recycling	MoH	EFDA, EPA, MoTI, EFCCC
Promote waste treatment and waste water recycling for appropriate purposes	Number of established waste treating facilities	MoH	EFDA, EPA, MoTI, EFCCC, MOWIE
Establish appropriate and safe waste disposal systems	Number of established safe waste disposal facilities	MoH	EFDA, EPA, MoTI, EFCCC, MOWIE

Strategic initiative 2.2.9: Strengthen the traceability of food products.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop guidelines for the traceability of food products	Number of guidelines developed for the traceability of food products Number of manufacturing factories implementing the traceability system	MoA	MoTI, private sector and associations, FBPIDI, EMDDI, EFDA
Develop and implement database and information management systems for food products traceability	Number of database management systems developed and implemented Number of information management systems developed and implemented	MoA	MoTI, private sector and associations, FBPIDI, EMDDI, EFDA
Promote third party certification systems for food products	Proportion of third party certified suppliers	MoTI	MoA, ESA, EFDA
Promote record keeping and documentation systems for suppliers and food establishments	Number of suppliers and food establishments with record keeping and documentation systems in place Numbers of suppliers and food establishments implementing record keeping and documentation systems	MoTI	FBPIDI, EFDA, EMDDI



Strategic initiative 2.2.10: Promote routine and periodic health assessments for food handling individuals

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Update guidelines for the identification and monitoring of communicable diseases for food handlers	Number of revised health assessment tools and guidelines Number of food establishments that carry out routine and periodic health assessments	MoH	FBPIDI, EFDA, EMDDI
Promote linkages between food establishments and health institutions to check for communicable diseases	Number of food establishments linked with health facilities	MoH	FBPIDI, EMDDI

Strategic initiative 2.2.11: Improve food handlers' knowledge and skillson food safety and quality.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Conduct knowledge and skill gap assessments for food handlers	Number of gap assessments conducted	MoH	MoTI, EFDA, HEIs, MoLSA, FBPIDI, EMDDI
Develop and implement harmonized food handling training manuals	Number of food handling training manuals developed	MoH	FBPIDI, EFDA, EMDDI
Provide regular, on-the-job trainings on safety and health for food handlers	Proportion of food handlers trained in safe food handling and preparation	MoH	EFDA, FBPIDI, EMDDI

Strategic initiative 2.2.12: Strengthen quality assurance on food safety handling at food facilities.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish and implement a system to ensure hygiene and sanitation of food preparation at all steps	Number of factories and food facilities implementing hygiene and sanitation practices	FBPIDI	EFDA, regional regulatory authorities Small and medium enterprise agencies, EMDDI
Develop, implement and promote standard good preparation, handling and serving practices	Number of factories and food establishments audited and corrective actions taken	EFDA	MOH, regional regulatory authorities
Promote record keeping and documentation on overall food preparation and handling practices	Number of factories and food establishments trained on record keeping and documentation Number of factories and food establishments implementing record keeping and documentation practices	FBPIDI	Small and medium enterprise agencies, EMDDI, EFDA
Promote an internal audit system for food facilities	Number of food facilities that implement internal audits	FBPIDI	EFDA, regional regulatory authorities, EMDDI, small and medium enterprise agencies

Strategic initiative 2.2.13: Establish and implement promotion and advocacy strategies for food safety and quality literacy.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Incorporate food safety and quality practices into the school curriculum	Number of developed curricula addressing food safety and quality	MoE	MoH, EFDA, MoSHE
Involve school clubs in food safety and quality handling practices	Number of functional clubs established in schools to raise awareness on food safety and quality handling	MoE	MoH
Establish demonstration centres for food handling, preparation and storage = in schools, health facilities and F/PTC	Number of established centres	MoE & MoH	MoH, MoE
Update extension packages by incorporating food safety issues	Number of updated and implemented extension packages	MoH & MoA	MoH & MoA
Promote appropriate cooking practices to prevent nutrient loss and food hazards	Number of households receiving advice and training on food safety and handling		
Develop and strengthen tracking and information systems to help consumers make informed choices for food products	Number of food fairs and demonstrations organized to promote appropriate food preparation	MoH	MoSHE, MoE
Promote hygiene and food safety practices at the household level through community-based organizations and women's development groups	Number of developed, strengthened and implemented systems	MoH	ESA, MoTI, EFDA, TCPA
Strategic initiative 2.2.14: Promote the appropriate use of food grade cleaning materials, disinfectants and ingredients, including water.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop and implement national standards for food grade cleaning materials, disinfectants and ingredients, including water usage	Number of national standards developed for food grade cleaning materials and disinfectants	EFDA	MoH, MoTI, ESA, manufacturers associations, RRA
Provide capacity building training on compliance with specifications for suppliers and manufacturers	Number of national standards implemented for food grade cleaning materials and disinfectants Number of suppliers and manufacturers trained on specifications	FBPDI	ESA, EFDA, EMDDI

Strategic direction 2.4: Prevent and mitigate food adulteration, misbranding, counterfeiting and sub-standardization.

Strategic initiative 2.4.1: Raise awareness on the health risks of food adulteration, and take mitigating measures to prevent food adulteration, misbranding, counterfeiting and sub-standardization.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Assess the public knowledge level on health risks of adulteration and other malpractices	Number of public knowledge assessments conducted	EFDA,	EPHI, MoSHE, MoH, MoTI
Develop guidelines and training materials on the health risks of adulterations, = misbranding, counterfeiting and sub-standardization	Number of guidelines and training manuals developed Number of trainings conducted	EFDA	MoSHE, MoTI, MOH, EPHI
Conduct awareness creation activities at all levels, from the federal level to communities, using different channels (media, champions, community and religious leaders etc.)	Number of awareness creation activities conducted =	MoH	Ethiopian Broadcast Authority, EFDA

Strategic initiative 2.4.2: Establish a rapid alert system for food adulteration, misbranding, counterfeiting and sub-standardization.

Raise awareness on the use of rapid alert systems	Number of sensitization activities conducted on rapid alert systems	EFDA	MoTI
Conduct capacity building activities for users/operators/regulators of rapid alert systems	Number of capacity building activities conducted. Number of trained users/operators/regulators	EFDA,	EMDDI, FBPIDI
Monitor the rapid alert system's effectiveness	Number of monitoring activities conducted on system effectiveness Number of implemented and updated systems	EFDA	FBPIDI, EMDDI
Implement record keeping and documentation systems	Number of established database systems for record keeping and documentation	EFDA	FBPIDI, MoTI
Establish SMS systems and toll-free hotlines	Number of established SMS systems and toll-free hotlines	EFDA	MoTI, FBPIDI

Strategic initiative 2.4.3: Strengthen quality control systems for the fast identification of and response to food adulteration, misbranding, counterfeiting and sub-standardization practices.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Invest in high-tech laboratory facilities	Percentage of laboratories with high-tech facilities	EFDA	MoH, MoSHE, MoTI
Improve access to rapid laboratory test kits	Number and type of rapid laboratory test kits used for testing unsafe and poor quality food items	FDA	MoH, MoTI, EPHI
Support private laboratories	Number of supported private laboratories	EFDA	FBPIDI, EMDDI, MOH, MoTI
Strategic direction 2.5: Ensure food safety during emergencies.			
Strategic initiative 2.5.1: Strengthen food safety systems for emergency situations.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop and implement legal frameworks to promote the safe production, storage and distribution of emergency foods	Number of legal frameworks developed and implemented for the production, storage and distribution of emergency foods	NDRMC	MoA, MoH, MoTI, EFDA
Develop and implement guidelines and SOPs for ensuring the safety of foods used in emergency cases	Number of guidelines and SOPs developed and implemented	NDRMC	MoA, MoH, MoTI
Sensitize stakeholders and implementers on existing guidelines	Number of stakeholders sensitized on existing guidelines	NDRMC	MoA, MoH, MoTI
Conduct capacity building trainings for implementers	Number of capacity building trainings	EFDA	MOH, NDRMC
Strengthen entry/exit port inspection services and consignment tests for emergency food and food items	Number of entry/exit port inspection services	EFDA, MoTI	NDRMC
Establish a database for monitoring and evaluation	Number of databases established	EFDA	NDRMC, EPHI
Develop regulatory frameworks for potable water supplies during emergencies	Number of regulatory frameworks developed	NDRMC	EFDA, MOH, MOWIE
Implement good handling, transportation and delivery of potable water supplies during emergencies	Preparation of good potable water handling practices	NDRMC	MoTI, MOWIE

Strategic direction 2.6: Establish a system for ensuring the availability, safety and quality control of water supplies.

Strategic initiative 2.6.1: Strengthen the availability, safety and quality control of water supplies.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop regulatory frameworks, guidelines and SOPs for ensuring the safety and quality performance of household water treatments	Number of legal frameworks, guidelines and SOPs developed	EFDA	MoWIE, Regional and City municipal water authorities, MOH
Sensitize stakeholders working on food safety and quality on relevant regulatory frameworks and technical guidelines	Number of sensitized stakeholders on existing regulatory framework and technical guidelines	EFDA	
Conduct capacity building trainings for relevant stakeholders and regulators	Number of capacity building activities conducted	EFDA	MoWIE, Regional and City municipal water authorities
Implement newly developed and existing regulatory frameworks	Number of regulatory frameworks implemented	EFDA	MoWIE, Regional and City municipal water authorities
Strengthen household water treatment technologies	Number of registered household water technologies	MOH	MoWIE, Regional and City municipal water authorities
Strategic initiative 2.6.2: Promote indigenous water purification practices.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Assess indigenous water purification knowledge and practices	Number of assessments conducted	MoWIE	MoH, MoSHE, EPHI
Improve research on upgrading indigenous potable water purification methods	Number of improved indigenous potable water purification methods	MoWIE	EPHI
Set standards for the correct formulation and utilization of water purification methods	Number of developed standards and formulations	ESA	MoWIE
Conduct familiarization trainings	Number of trainings conducted	MoWIE	MoH, MoSHE, EPHI
Strategic initiative 2.6.3: Strengthen the availability and accessibility of safe and quality public water supply.			
Develop and adopt technologies to improve the availability and accessibility of safe public water supplies	Number of developed and adopted technologies	MoWIE	MoTi, EFDA
Improve systems for ensuring the safety, quality, hygiene and sanitation of water supplies	Number of activities conducted to improve implementation capacity	MoWIE	MoH, EFDA, MoTi,
Develop and implement strategies to ensure the safety and quality of public water supplies	Number of strategies developed and implemented	MoWIE	EFDA, MoTi, MOH
Improve the implementation capacity of relevant stakeholders	Number of capacity building activities conducted	MoWIE	EFDA, MoTi, MOH
Develop monitoring and evaluation systems	Number of monitoring and evaluation systems developed and implemented	MoWIE	EFDA, MoTi, MOH
Update the effectiveness of technologies	Number of effective technologies implemented	MoWIE	EFDA, MoTi, MOH

Strategic initiative 2.6.4: Ensure the safety and quality of municipal water.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop and implement SOPs, guidelines and directives for monitoring the safety and quality of municipal water	Number of SOPs, guidelines and directives developed and implemented for monitoring the safety and quality of municipal water	MOWIE	EFDA, Regional regulators and city government administrators, water and sewage authority
Build safety monitoring capacity for municipal water	Number of supported laboratories Number of trained inspectors	MOWIE	MoWIE, regional regulators and city EFDA, Water and sewerage Authority government administrators
Conduct regular safety controls for municipal water	Number of conducted inspections and measures taken	MoWIE	EFDA, regional regulators and city government administrators, Water and sewerage Authority, MOH
Implement documentation and information management systems	Number of databases developed	MOWIE	Water and sewerage Authority, EFDA, Regional regulators and city government administrators, Water and sewerage Authority



Strategic direction 2.7: Ensure the bio-safety and food defence system.

Strategic initiative 2.7.1: Establish a food defence system.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Train food safety actors and laboratories on the food defence system	Number of food safety actors trained on food terrorism Number of laboratories equipped for testing food terrorism	EFDA	MoTI
Establish food defence systems for imported food products	Number of food defence systems established for imported food products	EFDA	MoTI, Customs
Develop food terrorism mitigation strategies	Number of strategies developed for food terrorism mitigation	EFDA	MoH, MoA, MoTI
Raise awareness on bio-safety and chemical utilization and disposal	Proportion/number of stakeholders aware of bio-safety and chemical utilization and disposal	MoA	MoTI, EARI, Media actors, Environment, Climate and Forest Commission
Establish control mechanisms on industrial waste	Existence/number of established industrial waste mechanisms	EPA	MoTI, ECCFC, MOH
Strengthen and establish i facilities for bio-safety and chemical testing laboratories	Number of strengthened and established bio-safety and chemical testing laboratories	EPA	MoTI, ECCFC, MOH
Strengthen the quarantine system	Presence of a strengthened quarantine system	EFDA	MoTI, MOA
Establish regulation mechanisms for genetically modified organisms	Established regulation mechanisms for genetically modified organisms	EFDA	MoTI, MOA

Strategic direction 2.8: Capacity building to ensure food safety and quality			
Strategic initiative 2.8.1: Building capacity to ensure the safety and quality of raw materials and semi-processed and processed foods			
Strengthen safety and quality testing capacity for raw materials and semi-processed and processed products	Number of laboratories established in the food industry	ENAO, EFDA, FBPIDI	MoTI, MoA, MOSHE, Conformity
	Number of accredited testing laboratories		
	Number of adequately equipped laboratories		
	Number of trained technical personnel		
Strategic initiative 2.8.2: Improve the capacity of the private sector and cooperatives working on food handling and marketing along the food value chain.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating Sectors
Develop guidelines and training materials in multiple local languages	Number of training materials developed	EFDA	MoH, MoA, MoTI
Train value chain actors on improved handling, transportation, storage, processing etc. practices	Number of actors trained on safe food handling and preparation practices	EFDA	MOA, MoTI
Develop and adopt tools to improve handling and storage using locally available materials	Number of technologies in use sourced from locally available materials	EFDA	MoSHE EPHI, EIAR
	Number of incentive packages provided for technology adopters		



Strategic direction 2.9: Strengthen the development and enforcement of legal frameworks to ensure the safety and quality of food products.
Strategic initiative 2.9.1: Strengthen legal framework development and enforcement to control food adulteration, misbranding, counterfeiting and sub-standardization.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating Sectors
Develop and adopt clear legal texts to punish food safety malpractice	Number of legal texts developed/adopted	EFDA	MOH, Attorney General, TCCP
Ratify and enact the legal framework (legislation, regulation and directives) to enforce due regulation	Number of legal frameworks ratified/enacted	EFDA	Attorney General, Council of Ministers, MoTI, MOH
Harmonize food regulation systems across sectors	Number of harmonized platforms Number of sectors using harmonized legal frameworks	EFDA	MOA, MoTI
Conduct awareness raising activities on legal frameworks for code enforcement bodies and stakeholders	Number of awareness creation programmes conducted Number of code enforcement bodies and stakeholders participating in awareness raising activities	EFDA	MOH, MoTI, TCCP

Strategic direction 2.10: Strengthen food-borne illness surveillance.
Strategic initiative 2.10.1: Establish a system for food-borne illness surveillance.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating Sectors
Survey food-borne illness risks consequences on a regular basis	Number of surveillance tests conducted for food-borne illness	EPHI	EFDA, MOH
Conduct risk analysis	Number of identified and communicated food-borne illness risks	EPHI	EFDA
Take corrective actions and mitigation measures on identified food-borne risks	Number of mitigating actions taken against identified risks	EFDA	MOH, ESA, EPHI
Establish documentation and information management systems	Number of databases established for food-borne illness risk analysis	EFDA	EPHI



4.3 Strategic objective 3: Improve post-harvest management throughout the food value chain.

This strategic objective is critical for improving food safety and preventing quantitative and qualitative food losses via the establishment of modern post-harvest management systems. These demand appropriate technology, skills, infrastructure, and sufficient resources along the food value chain. Strategic directions and

initiatives meant to improve the post-harvest management system along the food value chain and t are listed below, together with heir corresponding key performance indicators (Table 3).



Table 3: Strategic directions, initiatives, actions and key performance indicators to improve post-harvest management throughout the food value chain

Strategic objective 3: Improve post-harvest management throughout the food value chain.			
Strategic direction 3.1: Strengthening post-harvest management research and development			
Strategic initiative 3.1.1: Improve post-harvest management research.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish a post-harvest management research council	National post-harvest management research council established	MoA	MoTI, EIAR, EPHI, RARIs, MOSHE
Identify research areas and produce a specific post-harvest management research agenda aligned with the national FNP of Ethiopia	Number of research areas identified and prioritized at the national level	MoA	MoTI, EIAR, EPHI, RARIs, MOSHE
Establish a comprehensive, national post-harvest management research centre focusing on the innovation, adaptation, design, development, fabrication, installation and operation of post-harvest technologies, infrastructure and systems	Number of research areas identified and prioritized at regional levels	RBOA	RARIs, MoTI, His, RPHI
Build the capacity of research institutes, academia and the private sector in the areas of post-harvest management research and development	National Comprehensive Post-Harvest Management Research Centre established	MoA	MoTI, EIAR, EPHI, RARIs, MOSHE
	Number of research entities supported with post-harvest management research facilities	MOA, research council	MoTI, EIAR, EPHI, RARIs, MOSHE, MOE
	Number of researchers with improved post-harvest management knowledge and skills		
Transfer verified post-harvest technologies and disseminate research output to end users	Number of post-harvest management technologies transferred to end users	MOA	MoTI, EIAR, EPHI, RARIs, MOSHE
	Number of post-harvest management research studies disseminated		

Strategic initiative 3.1.2: Enhance post-harvest education system at all levels

Support higher learning and ATVET institutions to produce qualified and competent graduates	Number of post-harvest management centres of excellence in higher learning institutions and TVET/ATVET institutions	MOSHE, MOA
Produce competent engineers and post-harvest management professionals who are proficient in the design, manufacture, installation and maintenance of post-harvest technologies, processing equipment and infrastructure	Number of competent engineers and post-harvest management professionals	MoTI
Promote professionals' and technicians' engagement in entrepreneurship on post-harvest management and technology innovation	Proportion of professionals and technicians engaged in entrepreneurship on post-harvest management and technology innovations	MOA Job Creation Commission

Strategic direction 3.2: Strengthen post-harvest management information and extension systems.**Strategic initiative 3.2.1: Establish a central post-harvest management information system.**

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish open access, national and regional post-harvest management information database centres	Number of national and regional post-harvest information database centres established with open access	MoA	MoTI, EARI, MOAHE, EPHI
Strengthen food marketing information systems for all products at different administrative levels (recommended to move to food accessibility)	All post-harvest-related marketing information is readily available and accessible	MOA/ATA	MoTI
Disseminate information on post-harvest management and technology through different outreach channels	Amount information disseminated	MOA	MoTI



Strategic initiative 3.2.2: Enhance the integration of post-harvest management services into the extension system.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Support agri-business and agro-processing entities to ensure best post-harvest management practices	Number of agri-businesses and agro-processing entities supported		
Incentivize the use of post-harvest management technologies, infrastructure inputs, packaging and supplies	Number of post-harvest management technologies, infrastructure inputs, packaging and supplies in use		
	Proportion of stakeholders and consumers who have better knowledge and skills on post-harvest management		
Establish food product-specific post-harvest technology incubation centres at the woreda level	Number of woredas that have established one post-harvest technology incubation centre		

Strategic direction 3.3: Ensure access to post-harvest management infrastructure**Strategic initiative 3.3.1: Improve storage and packaging facilities**

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Improve household agri-food storage facilities	Proportion of households with improved agri-food storage facilities	MOA	BOA, RARI, EIAR
Establish improved community on-site and off-site storage facilities/warehouses and packaging houses for agricultural produce	Number of improved community on-site and off-site storage facilities/warehouses Number of packaging houses for agricultural produce per woreda	MOA	MoTI, Federal and Regional Cooperative Agency, private sector, RFDA, EPHI
Promote the construction of storage and distribution facilities near markets	Number of storage and distribution facilities near market places		
Promote the use of appropriate packaging materials and containers across the food value chain	Extent of appropriate packaging materials used	MoTI	MOA, EFDA, ESA, private sector associations
Promote the engagement of youth and women in packaging and storage services for agricultural produce	Number of youth and women in SMEs working on improved transportation and storage services Number of SMEs established	MoA	Federal and Regional Cooperative Agency, SME, MoTI, MoWYC, EIA

Strategic initiative 3.3.2: Improve agri-food transportation facilities.

Strategic Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Improve the access to all-weather roads	Number of agri-food producing woredas with access to all-weather roads	ERA	MOA, ERRI, MoTI
Promote cost-effective, product-specific transportation facilities and services	Number of services and transportation facilities available	MOA	MoTI, private sector associations
Develop a legal framework for agri-food transportation facilities and services	Number of legal frameworks enacted for agri-food transportation	MOA	MoTI, private sector associations

Strategic initiative 3.3.3: Improve the infrastructure for animal-based food products.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Increase the access to improved fish harvesting, landing, on-site processing and storage facilities	Number of sites with improved harvesting, landing and on-site storage facilities	MoA	EIAR, MoTI, EIA, fishing cooperatives
Engage youth, women and cooperatives in improved fish harvesting, landing, on-site processing and cold storage facilities	Number of youth and women-led SMEs and cooperatives involved in fish harvesting, landing, on-site processing and cold storage facilities	MoA	MoTI, Federal and Regional Cooperative Agency, SME, Job Creation Commission
Increase the access to animal product-specific, standardized collection centres and transportation facilities	Number of specific and standardized animal product collection centres and transportation facilities established	MoA	EIA, private sector, MOA
Strategic initiative 3.3.3: Improve market infrastructure and marketing systems for agri-food products.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Build appropriate, produce-specific food markets at the village/cluster level	Number of village/clusters with access to improved food markets	MoTI	Private sector, cooperatives, SMEs
Build appropriate, produce-specific wholesale markets	Number of produce-specific, improved, wholesale food markets	MoTI	agency
Establish standard farmers market centres in big towns (shall be moved for food accessibility)	Number of new wholesale food markets established Number of farmers market centres in cities/towns established	MoA	
Establish a legal framework for food market infrastructure establishment and marketing	Presence and enforcement of legal frameworks for the food market system	MoTI	
Transform urban small food shops into standard supermarkets	Number of urban small food shops transformed into standard supermarkets	MoTI	

Strategic initiative 3.4: Increase private sector investment in agro-food processing.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Support small, medium and large scale agro-processing industries to enhance food preservation and value addition	Number of small-scale agro-processing industries engaged in food preservation/value addition	MoTI	MoA, MINT, IPDC, EIC, FBPIDI
	Number of medium scale agro-processing industries engaged in food preservation/value addition		
	Number of large scale agro-processing industries engaged in food preservation/value addition		
Establish and strengthen product and area-specific agro-industrial parks across the country	Number of product and area-specific agro-industrial parks established	MoTI	IPDC (Industrial Parks Development Cooperation), MOA, regional governments
	Number of existing, product and area-specific agro-industrial parks strengthened		
Create strong linkages between agro-food producers, processors and consumers	Number of structured, product-specific linkages established between food producers, processors and consumers		
	Number of existing, structured product-specific linkages strengthened between food producers, processors and consumers		



Table 3: Strategic directions, initiatives, actions and key performance indicators to improve post-harvest management throughout the food value chain

Strategic objective 3: Improve post-harvest management throughout the food value chain.				
Strategic direction 3.1: Strengthening post-harvest management research and development				
Strategic initiative 3.1.1: Improve post-harvest management research.				
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors	
Establish a post-harvest management research council	National post-harvest management research council established	MoA	MoTI, EIAR, EPHI, RARIs, MOSHE	
Identify research areas and produce a specific post-harvest management research agenda aligned with the national FNP of Ethiopia	Number of research areas identified and prioritized at the national level	MoA	MoTI, EIAR, EPHI, RARIs, MOSHE	
Establish a comprehensive, national post-harvest management research centre focusing on the innovation, adaptation, design, development, fabrication, installation and operation of post-harvest technologies, infrastructure and systems	Number of research areas identified and prioritized at regional levels	RBOA	RARIs, MoTI, His, RPHI	
Build the capacity of research institutes, academia and the private sector in the areas of post-harvest management research and development	Number of research entities supported with post-harvest management research facilities	MoA	MoTI, EIAR, EPHI, RARIs, MOSHE	
Transfer verified post-harvest technologies and disseminate research output to end users	Number of researchers with improved post-harvest management knowledge and skills	MOA, research council	MoTI, EIAR, EPHI, RARIs, MOSHE, MOE	
	Number of post-harvest management technologies transferred to end users	MOA	MoTI, EIAR, EPHI, RARIs, MOSHE	
	Number of post-harvest management research studies disseminated			

Strategic initiative 3.1.2: Enhance post-harvest education system at all levels

Support higher learning and ATVET institutions to produce qualified and competent graduates	Number of post-harvest management centres of excellence in higher learning institutions and TVET/ATVET institutions	MOSHE, MOA
Produce competent engineers and post-harvest management professionals who are proficient in the design, manufacture, installation and maintenance of post-harvest technologies, processing equipment and infrastructure	Number of competent engineers and post-harvest management professionals	MoTI
Promote professionals' and technicians' engagement in entrepreneurship on post-harvest management and technology innovation	Proportion of professionals and technicians engaged in entrepreneurship on post-harvest management and technology innovations	Job Creation Commission MOA

Strategic direction 3.2: Strengthen post-harvest management information and extension systems.**Strategic initiative 3.2.1: Establish a central post-harvest management information system.**

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish open access, national and regional post-harvest management information database centres	Number of national and regional post-harvest information database centres established with open access	MoA	MoTI, EARI, MOAHE, EPHI

Strengthen food marketing information systems for all products at different administrative levels (recommended to move to food accessibility)	All post-harvest-related marketing information is readily available and accessible	MOA/ATA	MoTI
Disseminate information on post-harvest management and technology through different outreach channels	Amount information disseminated	MOA	MoTI



Strategic initiative 3.2.2: Enhance the integration of post-harvest management services into the extension system.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Support agri-business and agro-processing entities to ensure best post-harvest management practices	Number of agri-businesses and agro-processing entities supported		
Incentivize the use of post-harvest management technologies, infrastructure inputs, packaging and supplies	Number of post-harvest management technologies, infrastructure inputs, packaging and supplies in use		
	Proportion of stakeholders and consumers who have better knowledge and skills on post-harvest management		
Establish food product-specific post-harvest technology incubation centres at the woreda level	Number of woredas that have established one post-harvest technology incubation centre		

Strategic direction 3.3: Ensure access to post-harvest management infrastructure

Strategic initiative 3.3.1: Improve storage and packaging facilities

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Improve household agri-food storage facilities	Proportion of households with improved agri-food storage facilities	MOA	BOA, RARI, EIAR
Establish improved community on-site and off-site storage facilities/warehouses and packaging houses for agricultural produce	Number of improved community on-site and off-site storage facilities/warehouses Number of packaging houses for agricultural produce per woreda	MOA	MoTI, Federal and Regional Cooperative Agency, private sector, RFDA, EPHI
Promote the construction of storage and distribution facilities near markets	Number of storage and distribution facilities near market places		
Promote the use of appropriate packaging materials and containers across the food value chain	Extent of appropriate packaging materials used	MoTI	MOA, EFDA, ESA, private sector associations
Promote the engagement of youth and women in packaging and storage services for agricultural produce	Number of youth and women in SMEs working on improved transportation and storage services Number of SMEs established	MoA	Federal and Regional Cooperative Agency, SME, MoTI, MoWYC, EIA

Strategic initiative 3.3.2: Improve agri-food transportation facilities.

Strategic Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Improve the access to all-weather roads	Number of agri-food producing woredas with access to all-weather roads	ERA	MOA, ERRI, MoTI
Promote cost-effective, product-specific transportation facilities and services	Number of services and transportation facilities available	MOA	MoTI, private sector associations
Develop a legal framework for agri-food transportation facilities and services	Number of legal frameworks enacted for agri-food transportation	MOA	MoTI, private sector associations

Strategic initiative 3.3.3: Improve the infrastructure for animal-based food products.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Increase the access to improved fish harvesting, landing, on-site processing and storage facilities	Number of sites with improved harvesting, landing and on-site storage facilities	MoA	EIAR, MoTI, EIA, fishing cooperatives
Engage youth, women and cooperatives in improved fish harvesting, landing, on-site processing and cold storage facilities	Number of youth and women-led SMEs and cooperatives involved in fish harvesting, landing, on-site processing and cold storage facilities	MoA	MoTI, Federal and Regional Cooperative Agency, SME, Job Creation Commission
Increase the access to animal product-specific, standardized collection centres and transportation facilities	Number of specific and standardized animal product collection centres and transportation facilities established	MoA	EIA, private sector, MOA



Strategic initiative 3.3.3: Improve market infrastructure and marketing systems for agri-food products.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Build appropriate, produce-specific food markets at the village/cluster level	Number of village/clusters with access to improved food markets	MoTI	Private sector, cooperatives, SMEs agency
Build appropriate, produce-specific wholesale markets	Number of produce-specific, improved, wholesale food markets	MoTI	
Establish standard farmers market centres in big towns (shall be moved for food accessibility)	Number of new wholesale food markets established Number of farmers market centres in cities/towns established	MoA	
Establish a legal framework for food market infrastructure establishment and marketing	Presence and enforcement of legal frameworks for the food market system	MoTI	
Transform urban small food shops into standard supermarkets	Number of urban small food shops transformed into standard supermarkets	MoTI	

Strategic initiative 3.3.4: Increase private sector investment in agro-food processing.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Support small, medium and large scale agro-processing industries to enhance food preservation and value addition	Number of small-scale agro-processing industries engaged in food preservation/value addition Number of medium scale agro-processing industries engaged in food preservation/value addition Number of large scale agro-processing industries engaged in food preservation/value addition	MoTI	MoA, MINT, IPDC, EIC, FBPIDI
Establish and strengthen product and area-specific agro-industrial parks across the country	Number of product and area-specific agro-industrial parks established Number of existing, product and area-specific agro-industrial parks strengthened Number of structured, product-specific linkages established between food producers, processors and consumers Number of existing, structured product-specific linkages strengthened between food producers, processors and consumers	MoTI	IPDC (Industrial Parks Development Cooperation), MOA, regional governments

4.4 Strategic Objective 4: Improve nutritional status throughout the life cycle through the provision of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions.

This strategic objective targets the improvement of people's nutritional status throughout the life cycle. It focuses on the first 1000 days of life and beyond, from pregnancy and lactation, through infancy, childhood, and adolescence. This period is considered to be a window of opportunity for improving nutritional and health outcomes and breaking the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition. The section also addresses the

nutritional needs of adults and the elderly, as well as those of people in special situations. As nutritional challenges stem from multiple causes, the strategic objective has identified nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions calling for multi-sectoral collaboration. Directions, initiatives, actions and their corresponding key performance indicators are included in Table 4.

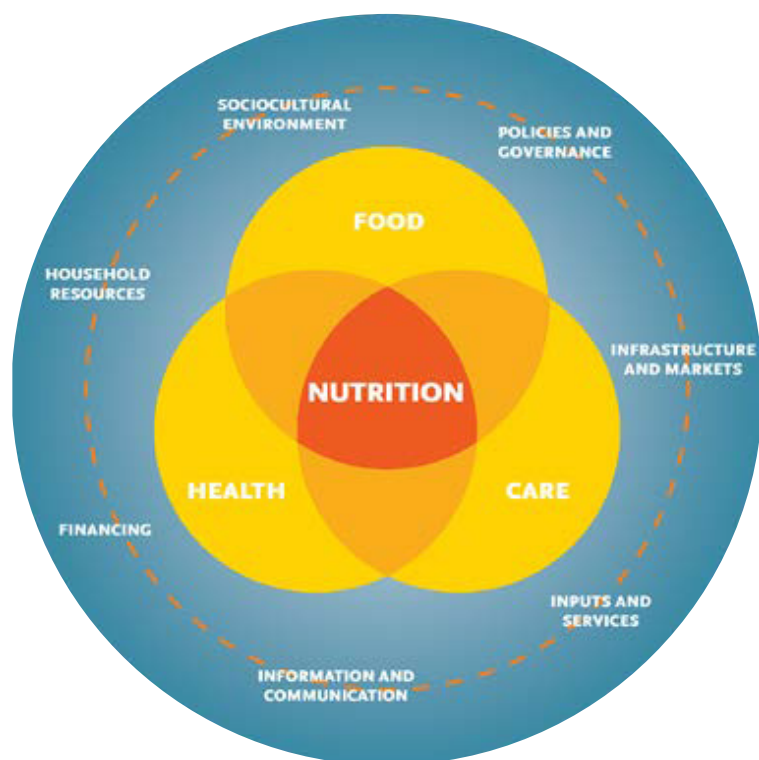


Table 4: Strategic directions, initiatives, actions and key performance indicators for improving nutritional status throughout the life cycle

Strategic objective 4: Improve nutritional status throughout the life cycle.

Strategic direction 4.1: Improve the nutritional status of women of reproductive age and pregnant and lactating women.

Strategic initiative 4.1.1: Improve the quality and coverage of nutrition services for women of reproductive age and pregnant women.

Outcome indicators

Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women. Expected result: 29 % to 8%

Prevalence of low birth weight (< 2.5 kg) Expected result: 13% to 3%

Minimum acceptable diet for pregnant mothers. Expected Result: ---to 60%

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provide folic acid to women of reproductive age	Proportion of women of reproductive age who received folic acid supplementation prior to conception	MoH	MOWCY, EFDA, EPSA
Link the discontinuation of family planning services to folate supplementation	Proportion of women who were linked to folate supplementation once they discontinued family planning services		
Conduct nutritional assessment and counselling for pregnant women during each contact	Proportion of pregnant women who received nutritional assessment and counselling services		
Provide iron and folic acid to pregnant women	Proportion of pregnant women who received iron and folic acid supplements (at least 90+ tablets)		
Provide free insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) in all malaria endemic areas	Proportion of pregnant women in all malaria endemic areas who slept under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)		
Provide deworming for pregnant women in the second trimester of pregnancy	Proportion of pregnant women who received deworming treatment		
Provide micronutrient supplementation for pregnant women	Proportion of pregnant women who received micronutrient supplementation		
Provide nutrition services via mobile health and nutrition teams for pastoralist and hard-to-reach communities	Proportion of pregnant women in pastoralist areas who received health and nutrition services from mobile health and nutrition teams		
Provide nutrition commodities (micronutrients,) and supplies (antropometric equipments) in sustainable way	Proportion of women of reproductive age who received 90+ tablets of iron and folic acid supplements		
Deliver nutrition messages for pregnant mothers during antenatal care sessions	Proportion of pregnant women who received at least four rounds of antenatal care		
Monitor weight gain during pregnancy	Proportion of pregnant women who consumed at least one additional meal per day		
Promote the consumption of at least one, diversified and nutrient-dense additional meal per day	Proportion of pregnant women who gained at least 10-12kgs during pregnancy		
Promote early initiation of antenatal care and nutrition service provision	Percentage of households using adequately iodized salt (>15 PPM)		
Promote access to time and labour-saving technologies	Proportion of wordas with adequate nutrition supply in the long term		
Promote the engagement of husbands, grandparents, and other household members who play key roles in providing continuous care for women	Proportion of pregnant women who benefited from antenatal care and nutrition services in the last month		
	Proportion of pregnant women with access to time and labour-saving technologies		
	Proportion of pregnant women who received continuous care from husbands, grandparents and other household members		
	Proportion of pregnant women satisfied with nutrition services		

Strategic initiative 4.1.2: Improve the quality and coverage of nutrition services for lactating mothers.**Outcome indicator:****Proportion of lactating mothers with normal nutritional status****Proportion of lactating mothers who consumed two additional, diversified and nutrient-dense meals during lactation****Prevalence of anaemia in lactating mothers****Expected result: 29 % to 8%**

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provide nutritional assessments and counselling services to lactating mothers	Proportion of lactating mothers who received nutritional assessment and counselling services	MOH	MOWCY, EFDA, EPSA
Encourage the early identification and treatment of lactating mothers for acute malnutrition	Proportion of lactating mothers who received iron and folic acid supplements and completed the full dose (90+ tablets)		
Continue iron and folic acid supplementation for lactating mothers that did not complete the full treatment during pregnancy	Proportion of lactating mothers in all malaria-endemic areas who sleep under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)		
Provide free, insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) in all malaria endemic areas			
Promote the consumption of two additional, diversified and nutrient-dense meals during lactation	Proportion of lactating mothers who received at least four rounds of antenatal care		
Provide nutrition services via mobile health and nutrition teams for pastoralist and hard-to-reach communities	Percentage of households using adequately iodized salt (>15 PPM)		
Provide nutrition products and supplies in a sustainable way	Proportion of health facilities implementing mother- and baby-friendly services		
Provide babysitting services for lactating working mothers	Proportion of mothers practising optimal/breast feeding, optimal complementary feeding and adequate feeding practices for sick children		
Make all health facilities mother- and baby-friendly	Proportion of lactating mothers with access to time- and labour-saving technologies		
Promote optimal breast feeding, optimal complementary feeding and adequate feeding practices for sick children	Proportion of women who received continuous care from husbands, grandparents and other household members		
Promote the access to time and labour-saving technologies			
Promote the engagement of husbands, grandparents, and other household members who play key roles in providing continuous care for women			

Strategic initiative 4.1.3: Improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women under PSNP.

Outcome indicator

Result:

- Proportion of pregnant women under PSNP who received food baskets
- Proportion of pregnant women under PSNP who received food vouchers

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Target and link pregnant and lactating women to PSNP for temporary, direct cash or food support with soft conditionality	Proportion of pregnant and lactating women targeted under PSNP and linked to temporary direct cash or food support with soft conditionality	Moh, MoA,	MoLSA, MoWCY
Early identification of pregnant and lactating women and timely transition from public works to temporary direct support	Proportion of pregnant and lactating women under PSNP who were identified within the first month of pregnancy and who received food baskets		
Link all pregnant and lactating women to PSNP and ensure that they are exempted from public works	Proportion of pregnant women under PSNP who were exempted from public works and received food baskets		
Provide SBCC to pregnant and lactating women under PSNP	Proportion of pregnant and lactating women under PSNP who attended SBCC sessions		

Strategic initiative 4.1.4: Strengthen women's economic control and ability to have equitable decision-making power, and create conducive work environments for pregnant and lactating women to improve their nutritional status.

Outcome indicators: Proportion of pregnant and lactating women who participated in community-level decision-making activities

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Facilitate pregnant and lactating women's access to microfinance services	Proportion of women engaging in income-generating activities	Moh	Media, MoLSA, MoWCY,
Support women's ability to make decisions over household resources	Proportion of women actively engaging in women's support groups		Private Sector, MoA,
Enforce compliance with maternity leave for pregnant and lactating women in both the private and the public sector	Proportion of pregnant and lactating women engaging in decision-making		
Extend maternity leave for up to six months	Six months maternity leave endorsed		

Strategic direction 4.2: Improve the nutritional status of 0-5 months (180 days) old children.

Strategic initiative 4.2.1: Ensure essential newborn nutrition and health services.

Outcome:

Proportion of children exclusively breastfed for 180 days

Proportion of children with growth problems linked to treatment and care services

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Promote and practice of early, essential newborn care	Proportion of health facilities providing essential newborn care	MoH	Private health sector
Provide immediate drying and skin-to-skin contact a for mothers and newborn babies	Proportion of infants getting age-appropriate immunization		
Delay the clamping of the umbilical cord until appropriate to do so	Proportion of newborns getting vitamin K, weight measurement and physical examination (APGAR score)		
Provide routine newborn care (eye care, vitamin K, weight measurement, immunization and physical examination)	Proportion of newborns with low birth weight		



Strategic initiative 4.2.2: Ensure and support optimal breastfeeding practices and monitor the growth of infants 0-5 months of age (180 days) at the community and facility levels via appropriate individual and group counselling.

Outcome:

Number of health facilities implementing ten steps of BFHI

Proportion of infants 0-5 months (180 days) old that are exclusively breastfed

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Promote optimal infant feeding practices	Proportion of newborns breastfed within one hour of birth	MoH	Private sector, MoWCY
Counsel third-trimester pregnant women and lactating women, as well as partners, family members and other influential community members on optimal breastfeeding practices.	Proportion of newborns fed colostrum		
Promote and support exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, include breastfeeding information at all contact points and integrate it with other services, like immunization programmes.	Proportion of infants aged 0-5 months (180 days) that are exclusively breastfed		
Provide quality, monthly growth monitoring and timely and needs-based counselling for mothers	Number of health facilities implementing ten steps of BFHI		
Promote shifts in social norms and ensure that men support exclusive breastfeeding for at least two years	Maternity leave proclamation revised to extend leave for up to six months		
	Proportion of newborns who benefit from growth monitoring promotion programmes		
Counsel and support mothers to space births at least three years apart in order to achieve optimal breastfeeding duration	Proportion of men supporting breastfeeding until 24 months of age		
Enforce the media's social responsibility for nutrition messaging (e.g. allocate free airtime for nutrition-related messages, allocate programmes on nutrition)			

Strategic initiative 4.2.3: Ensure optimal breastfeeding practices for infants aged 0-5 months (180 days) at the community and facility levels.**Outcome:****Proportion of mothers exclusively breastfeeding for six months (180 days)**

Strategic Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish a breastfeeding corner for lactating mothers in both public and private sector workplaces	Proportion of health facilities having separate breastfeeding rooms	MoH	Private Health sector
Support breastfeeding working mothers to exclusively breastfeed until the child is six months old, and encourage mothers to continue breastfeeding for up to two years and beyond	Proportion of mothers exclusively breastfeeding for six months(180 days)		EFDA
Develop a written breastfeeding guideline that is routinely communicated to all staff and parents	Proportion of health facilities who have written infant feeding guidelines		MoLSA, MoWCY, Media, MoTI
Enforce the Code on breastmilk substitutes to promote, protect and support breast feeding.	Airtime/print space allocated for nutrition messaging by media outlets		
Enforce the compliance of employers and employees in both the private and the public sector with maternity leave laws	Proportion of workplaces (public and private) that established day-care centres		
Broadcast nutrition-related messages to communities (e.g. on exclusive breastfeeding and adherence to the BMS code), in accordance with the national regulations and laws	Number of established human breast milk banks		
Establish functional daycare centres in public and private institutions			
Establish human breast milk banks			



Strategic initiative 4.2.4: Ensure that health facilities (public and private) offering maternity services establish and implement baby-friendly health facility initiatives (BFHI) and become certified according to BFHI requirements.

Outcome indicator : Proportion of certified health facilities implementing BFHI

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Enforce compliance with maternity leave laws in both the public and private sector.	Proportion of institutions complying with maternity leave laws by type	MOLSA	All FNS implementing sectors
Enable the access to breastfeeding and child care centres in the workplace and communities.	Proportion of facilities with child care centres		Civil service, private sector
Collaborate for the development of guidelines on baby-friendly health facility initiatives (BFHI) for all health facilities providing maternity services	Number of health workers trained on baby-friendly health facility initiatives	MoH	Private sector, EFDA
Mobilize resources to enable cross-learning, and test innovations to enhance BFHI	Proportion of health facilities that initiated BFHI		
Train health workers to apply BFHI	Proportion of health facilities certified for BFHI		
Prepare rooms, equipment and other supplies for BFHI services at all health facilities	Proportion of workplaces (in the public and private sector) that adhere to maternity leave standards		
Enforce the compliance of private and public health facilities with maternity leave laws	Number of health facilities implementing ten steps of BFHI		
Train, supervise and mentor healthcare providers to adhere to the Code of marketing of breastmilk substitutes			
Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure BFHI application			

Strategic initiative 4.2.5: Management of acute malnutrition among infants under 0-5 months (180 days) of age				
Outcome: Reduction in the prevalence of acute malnutrition among infants 0-5 months of age				
Outcome indicator: proportion of infants aged 0-6 months treated for acute malnutrition				
Treat acute malnutrition in infants under six months of age at all health facility levels	Number of acutely malnourished infants aged 0-5 months identified through health services and treated or linked to acute malnutrition treatment programmes	MoH	Private Health Sector	
Provide psychosocial stimulation in the treatment of children with acute malnutrition	Psychosocial stimulation integrated in the treatment of acute malnutrition			



Strategic direction 4.3: Improve the nutritional status of 6-23 months old children.

Strategic initiative 4.3.1: Ensure the timely initiation of age-appropriate, optimal, complementary feeding.

Outcome indicators :-

Proportion of children aged 6-24 months having a minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of mothers who continued breastfeeding until the age of two years and beyond

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Harmonize and standardize complementary feeding and dietary diversity training, communication materials and supportive supervision tools.	Existence of harmonized complementary feeding and dietary diversity training and communication materials and supportive supervision tools	MoH	MoA, Private Health Sector,
Train health workers and health and agriculture extension workers on optimal complementary feeding for children aged 6-23 months	Number of health workers, and health and agriculture extension workers trained on the demonstration of complementary feeding preparation	MoE,	
Establish complementary food cooking demonstrations in health facilities and community kitchens	Proportion of households with children 6-23 months old who regularly prepare enriched, complementary foods.	MoLSA, MOWCY	
Support lactating women to continue breastfeeding until the age of two years and beyond	Proportion of health facilities and communities equipped with a kitchen for complementary food cooking demonstrations		
Promote appropriate, complementary feeding practices	Proportion of mothers who continued breastfeeding until the age of two years and beyond		
Provide training on complementary feeding for women's/men's development groups and community care coalitions (CCC)	Proportion of children whose diet includes 5 or more food groups out of 8, where at least one of the food groups is of animal origin		
Provide complementary food to food-insecure households through inclusion in food basket distribution programmes such as PSNP, GFD, TSFP, BSFP, and integrated nutrition and cash transfers	Proportion of infants who start complementary feeding at 6 months (180 days) old		
Develop and implement optimized, context-specific, complementary food preparation guidelines and recipes	Proportion of mothers who feed their children more during and after sickness		
	Proportion of mothers/caregivers who actively and responsively feed their children		
	Proportion of women's/men's development groups and community care coalitions (CCC) trained		
	Proportion of food-insecure households that received complementary food through dedicated programmes		
	Presence of optimized, context-specific, complementary food preparation guidelines (recipes)		

Strategic initiative 4.3.2: Promote and ensure monthly growth monitoring and counselling for all mothers with children aged 6-23 months.**Outcome: Proportion of mothers with children aged 6-23 months who received monthly growth monitoring and counselling**

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Perform monthly, quality growth monitoring and promote needs-based counselling for mothers/caregivers.	Proportion of children 6-23 months of age whose growth was monitored monthly Proportion of children with growth faltering linked to treatment and care services	MoH	Private health sector
Create a system for the continuous monitoring and evaluation of GMP implementation	Presence of a system for the continuous monitoring and evaluation of GMP implementation		
Establish well-equipped and functioning growth monitoring rooms at all health facility and community levels	Presence of well-equipped and functioning growth monitoring and promotion rooms/sites at all health facility and community levels		
Train and equip regional, zonal and woreda health offices and primary healthcare units for the delivery of interventions to promote child growth	Number of professionals in regional, zonal and woreda health offices and primary health care units, who were trained on child growth and growth promotion		



Strategic initiative 4.4.3: Develop and enforce minimum standards on nutritional services for young children in special situations (refugee camps, internally displaced persons, disabled children, street children and orphans).

Outcome indicator: Proportion of children with special needs who received nutritional services and medical care

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provide nutrition services and medical care for young children in special situations	Proportion/number of children with special needs who accessed micronutrient supplementation	MoH	Private health sector, MoLSA, MoWCY
	Proportion/number of children with special needs who underwent nutrition screening		
	Proportion/number of children with special needs who received treatment for acute malnutrition		
	Proportion/number of children with special needs who accessed medical care		
Exempt mothers with infants under one year of age from public work requirements	Proportion of children who received food support	MOH	MOA,
Prioritize access to nutrition services for households with children under two years of age in PSNP areas	Proportion/number of mothers with infants under one year of age who were exempted from public work in PSNP areas		NDRMC Private Health Sector, MoWCY, FICFSA, MoLSA
Promote and support public and private child rehabilitation and care centres	Proportion/number of children under two years of age in PSNP areas with access to nutrition services		
	Number of public and private child rehabilitation and care centres supported		
Establish a mechanism to ensure the provision of nutrition services for vulnerable children	Proportion/number of children with special needs who accessed micronutrient supplementation	MoH	NDRMC, MoLSA, MoA,
Prioritize and ensure access to nutrition services for households with children 24-59 months old in special situations in PSNP areas	Proportion/number of children with special needs who underwent nutrition screening		
	Proportion/number of children with special needs who received treatment for acute malnutrition		
Provide nutrition services for internally displaced people by linking them with PHCU and mobile health nutrition teams	Proportion of children who received food support		
	Proportion/number of 24-59 months old children in PSNP areas with access to nutrition services		

Strategic initiative 4.3.4: Prevent micronutrient deficiencies in 6-23 months old children.**Outcome:****Reduction in the prevalence of anaemia in children 6–23 months of age****Prevalence of IDD in children 6–23 months of age**

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provide biannual vitamin A supplementation for children 6–23 months of age .	Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who received two doses of vitamin A in the last year	MoH	Private sector, MoA, MoTI
Promote the use of iodized salt at the household level.	Proportion of households properly using iodized salt		
Provide zinc supplementation.	Presence and enforcement of mandatory food fortification standards		
Develop and enforce mandatory fortification standards	Types of food items fortified with micronutrients		
Promote the use of bio-fortified/fortified foods.	Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who received zinc supplementation		
Promote the use of micronutrient powders in areas where iron deficiency is greater than 20% among children under five.	Proportion of children 6–23 months of age provided with zinc as part of oral rehydration solution (ORS) for diarrhoea treatment		
Promote the consumption of animal source foods and a diversified diet to tackle micronutrient deficiencies	Prevalence of anaemia in children 6–23 months of age		
Screen and treat for anaemia			



Strategic initiative 4.3.5: Strengthen the prevention and management of acute malnutrition in children 6-23 months of age.

Outcome: Proportion of kebeles free of acute malnutrition

Identify and provide quality treatment for acutely malnourished children, and refer them to further care services as needed.	Proportion of children with acute malnutrition identified through child health service channels and linked to acute malnutrition treatment programmes	MoH	Private sector,
Promote community mobilization to create malnutrition-free villages	Proportion of kebeles free of acute malnutrition		MoTI,
Screen all children visiting health facilities for nutrition-related problems.	Proportion of children screened and treated for acute malnutrition at the community level		NDRMIC,
Enable mothers/caregivers to detect malnutrition using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)	Proportion of health facilities providing quality and comprehensive acute malnutrition management services as per the national standards		MoLSA
Establish quality and comprehensive inpatient and outpatient treatment centres in all healthcare facilities as per the national standards	Number of health care workers/health extension workers trained on acute malnutrition management		
Train health (extension) workers (HWs/HEWs) to identify, treat and refer acutely malnourished children for treatment in a timely manner.	Proportion of health facilities reporting zero stocks of nutrition supplies		
Ensure the timely and sustainable provision of nutritional products and supplies	Proportion of health facilities (health centres and health posts) treating malnourished children free of charge and providing meals for mothers/caregivers		
Exempt all acutely malnourished children from healthcare service fees	Beneficiary satisfaction using different measurement tools like community score cards		
Provide food for the mothers and caregivers of children with severe acute malnutrition at stabilization centres (SCs).	Psychosocial stimulation integrated in the treatment of acute malnutrition		
Link the primary caregiver of the acutely malnourished child to social protection services and unconditional benefits.	Number of centres of excellence established for training on the management of acute malnutrition		
Establish centres of excellence for training on the management of acute malnutrition at the national and regional levels	Number of food-insecure households with children 6-23 months old linked to social protection services and nutrition-sensitive livelihood and economic opportunities		
Provide psychosocial stimulation as part of the treatment of children with acute malnutrition	Proportion/number of health facilities with quality food cooking demonstrations for mothers and caretakers		
Train health workers to perform complementary food cooking demonstrations for mothers and caretakers of 6-23 months old children, using clean utensils in a clean environment, and ensuring diversity	Number of mothers/caregivers trained to prepare diversified complementary food		
Train mothers and caregivers to prepare diversified, nutrient-dense complementary food			

Strategic initiative 4.3.6: Ensure appropriate feeding and dietary practices, paired with growth monitoring and promotion for children aged 24-59 months.

Outcome: Proportion of children 24-59 months of age who received a minimum acceptable diet

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Conduct quarterly growth (height and weight) monitoring and promotion	Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who underwent quarterly growth monitoring (weight and height measurement)	MoH,	MoWCY,
Promote home/kitchen/school gardens for the production and consumption of diversified, nutrient-dense foods	Proportion of households with children aged 24-59 months that have home and kitchen gardens		MoLSA, MoA
	Proportion of schools producing diversified, nutrient-dense foods		
	Proportion of food-insecure households with children aged 24-59 months that received nutrition and cash support		
Provide food, nutrition and cash support to food-insecure households with children 24-59 months of age			



Strategic initiative 4.3.7: Prevent and control micronutrient deficiencies among children 24-59 months old.

Outcome: Prevalence of anaemia in children 24-59 months of age

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Identify and treat anaemia.		MoH	MoTI, MoA,
Provide biannual vitamin A supplementation for children 24-59 months of age.			EFDA, Private sector
Promote the proper use of iodized salt at the household level.			
Provide zinc as part of oral rehydration salts (ORS) for diarrhoea treatment.			
Promote the consumption of bio-fortified and fortified foods			
Promote the use of micronutrient powders and iron syrup for children 24-59 months of age and in areas where iron deficiency prevalence is higher than 20% among children under-five.			
Promote the consumption of diversified and nutrient-dense foods to tackle micronutrient deficiencies			
Provide biannual deworming for children 24-59 months of age			
Provide zinc supplementation for children 24-59 months of age			

Strategic initiative 4.3.8: Support the timely detection and management of acute malnutrition among children 24-59 months old.**Outcome: Proportion/number of kebeles/villages declared malnutrition-free**

Support the detection and management of active cases of malnutrition and childhood illness in the community and ensure their referral to care and services.	Proportion of children screened and referred to the health care centre by mothers/caregivers	MoH	Private sector, MoA, MoF, MoA, NDRMC, MoLSA, EFDA
Screen and treat children visiting health facilities for integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness (IMNCI) and other nutrition services	Proportion/Number of children screened for nutrition and treated for severe/moderate acute malnutrition		
Build the capacity of health care and extension workers to identify, treat and refer acutely malnourished (severe/moderate acute malnutrition) children.	Number of health workers trained on severe/moderate acute malnutrition management		
Ensure the availability of nutritional supplies and products.	Proportion of mothers/caregivers trained on nutrition screening		
Establish quality and comprehensive inpatient and outpatient treatment centres in all health care facilities as per the national guideline	Proportion of children screened by mothers/caregivers		
Train mothers/caregivers to do nutrition screening using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)	Proportion of health facilities with adequate stocks of nutritious products and products		
Mobilize the community for creating malnutrition-free kebeles/villages	Proportion/number of health facilities providing quality and comprehensive inpatient and outpatient severe/moderate acute malnutrition treatment services as per the national standards		
Exempt malnourished children from paying healthcare fees	Proportion/number of health facilities that did not charge fees for the treatment of malnourished children		
Provide food for mothers/caretakers at stabilization centres (SCs)	Proportion of health facilities providing food for mothers/caretakers at stabilization centres (SCs)		
Demonstrate diversified and nutrient-dense, quality food cooking practices for mothers and caretakers at SCs	Proportion/number of health facilities with quality food cooking demonstration practices for mothers and caretakers at SCs		
Target and link food-insecure households with children 24-59 months of age to social protection services and nutrition-sensitive livelihood and economic opportunities.	Proportion/number of food-insecure households with children aged 24-59 months linked to social protection services and nutrition-sensitive livelihood and economic opportunities		



Strategic initiative 4.3.9: Integrate and ensure Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) and stimulation through existing community and facility-based nutrition programmes.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Create workplace and institutional child care centres to enhance adult-child interaction.	Proportion of institutions and work places with child care centres	MoH,	Private sector, MoWCY
Integrate ECCD into nutrition capacity building efforts as part of pre-service and in-service training curricula.	Proportion of curricula with ECCD content integrated		MoLSA, MoE
Implement maternity/paternity leave guidelines to enhance adult-child interactions.	Proportion of parents taking maternity and paternity leave as per the guidelines		
Promote adult-child interactions at the household level.	Proportion of parents with adult-child interaction practices		
Develop and implement locally relevant, early childhood development materials.	Proportion of health workers, health extension workers, teachers, nannies and social workers trained on ECCD programmes		
Train health workers, health extension workers, teachers, nannies and social workers on ECCD.			

Strategic direction 4.4: Develop the local production of ready-to use therapeutic and supplementary food

Strategic initiative 4.4.1: Strengthen the local production of enriched complementary, supplementary and therapeutic foods.

Outcome indicators

Amount and types of locally produced supplementary foods complying with acceptable standards

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Promote and support the local production of complementary foods meeting acceptable standards	Number and type of locally produced supplementary foods meeting acceptable standards	MoTI,	MoH,
Promote and support the local production of supplementary foods meeting acceptable standards	Number and type of locally produced therapeutic foods meeting acceptable standards		MoWCY,
Promote and support the local production of therapeutic foods meeting acceptable standards	Number of companies and small and medium scale enterprises producing complementary, therapeutic and supplementary foods locally		private sector MOR, MOA
Promote and support the local production of other nutrition products and logistics meeting acceptable standards	Number and type of locally produced nutrition products (such as anthropometric equipment) meeting acceptable standards		
Support women's groups in the local production of complementary food	Proportion of women's groups engaged in the local production of complementary foods		
Support women's groups to establish market linkages for locally produced complementary foods	Proportion of women's groups with established market linkages for the local production of complementary foods		
Develop/adapt recipes for locally produced complementary, supplementary and therapeutic foods	Number of new recipes developed for complementary, supplementary and therapeutic foods		
Improve access to affordable and fit-for-purpose nutrition products, and time and labour-saving technologies for women)	Proportion of mothers who used time and labour-saving technologies (electricity, piped water, modern stoves, millers etc.		
Advocate for tax exemptions for industries importing supplies and machinery for the production of nutritious/fortified foods, complementary foods, supplementary foods and therapeutic foods.	Number of firms exempted from taxes for importing supplies and machinery for the production of nutritious/fortified foods, complementary foods, supplementary foods and therapeutic foods		
Engage investors in processing locally produced foods and supplements	Number of companies producing processed food and supplements		
Monitor the safety and quality of complementary, supplementary and therapeutic foods processed by the public and private sector	Proportion of complementary, supplementary and therapeutic foods processed by the public and private sector and fulfilling quality and safety standards		
Support and encourage the private sector to increase availability and access by subsidizing the production of processed foods and supplements for vulnerable/emergency-prone communities	Availability of subsidized processed food and supplements for vulnerable communities		

Strategic direction 4.5: Improve the nutritional status of children 6-10 years of age.

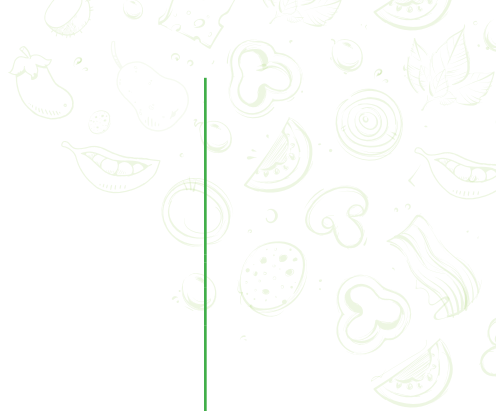
Strategic initiative 4.5.1: Develop a platform for the promotion of good nutrition behaviours and improve the nutritional status of children 6-10 years of age.

Outcome indicator: Proportion of children 6-10 years old who accessed nutritional services (screening, counselling and treatment)

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop an implementation platform to protect children from engaging in begging, child labour and other criminal activities, and establish mechanisms to mentor and fulfil their food and nutrition needs.	Presence of an implementation platform	MoE	FAG MoH, MoLSA, MoWCY;
Promote girls' education for girls to prevent harmful traditional practices related to girls' feeding/nutrition, child marriage and child labour	Number of children protected from engaging in begging, child labour and other criminal activities		Private sector actors
Advocate for the promotion and enforcement of minimum standards on nutritional services for children in special situations, including refugees and internally displaced people, disabled children, street children, orphans, children with chronic illnesses, neglected children, children in food insecure areas and PSNP woredas .	Number of vulnerable children whose food and nutrition needs are fulfilled		
Provide foundational lessons on responsible behaviour (personal hygiene, appearance) and on becoming a responsible and productive citizen	Proportion/number of girls who experienced harmful traditional practices related to feeding, marriage and labour		
Promote physical exercise to prevent childhood obesity.	Proportion of girls enrolled in primary school		
	Proportion/number of children with special need who accessed nutritional services and medical care		
	Proportion of children with special needs who accessed social protection services.		
	Number of lessons/trainings provided towards fostering responsible behaviours and becoming productive citizens		
	Prevalence of childhood obesity		

Strategic initiative 2: Prevent and mitigate macro and micronutrient deficiencies for children 6-10 years of age.**Outcome:****Prevalence of stunting, obesity and being underweight****Prevalence of anaemia among children 6-10 years of age**

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provide periodic nutritional assessments and counselling services for children 6-10 years of age in schools and at the community level, and link them to appropriate health and nutrition services	Proportion of children who were assessed for malnutrition	MoH,	MoWCY, MoE, MoA, MoSHE,
Promote the use of appropriate fortified foods (iodized salt, edible oil and flour) by families	Proportion of children 6-10 years of age that accessed nutritional services (screening, counselling and treatment)		Private sector actors
Promote the use of diversified, nutrient-rich and nutrient-dense food	Prevalence of vitamin A deficiency		
Integrate a key nutrition section in the school curriculum	Prevalence of iodine deficiency		
Deliver nutrition training to school teachers	Prevalence of zinc deficiency		
Provide biannual deworming for in-school and out-of-school children between the ages of 6-10 years.	Prevalence of anaemia among children 6-10 years of age		
Provide iron supplementation	Prevalence of stunting, obesity and being underweight		
	Proportion of households using diversified foods		
	Proportion of households using nutrient-rich and nutrient-dense foods		
	Proportion of households using diversified food		
	Coverage of biannual deworming for school children and out-of-school children		
	Number of school curricula that incorporated nutrition aspects		
	Number of teachers who received nutrition trainings		



Strategic direction 4.6: Improve the nutritional status of adolescents 10-19 years of age.

Strategic initiative 4.6.1: Provide nutritional assessments and counselling services for adolescents at all contact points.

Outcome indicator

Proportion of adolescents with BMI-for-age Z-scores $>+2sD$

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provide nutritional assessments and nutritional counselling services to adolescents at different contact levels.	Number of institutions providing nutrition assessment and counselling services for adolescents	MoH,	MoWCY, MoE, private sector actors
Provide adolescent nutrition services in youth centres and as part of related, community-based programmes.	Proportion of adolescents with BMI-for-age Z-score $<-2SD$		
Create adolescent-friendly health and nutrition service centres in all health facilities and schools	Proportion of adolescents with BMI-for-age Z-scores $>+2sD$		
Promote healthy eating and physical activity in schools and outside of school	Proportion of all health facilities and schools with adolescent-friendly health and nutrition services		

Strategic initiative 4.6.2: Promote good nutrition behaviour and prevent harmful traditional practices.**Outcome: Proportion of married adolescent girls under 21 years of age**

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provide life skills trainings (such as assertiveness, negotiation skills, decision-making, leadership and bargaining skills)	Proportion of adolescents trained on life skills		MoWIE, MoA, media, MoE, MoWICY, MoLSA
Train teachers and Parent-Teacher Association members on the special nutritional needs of adolescents and raise awareness on adolescent nutrition in the community.	Number of teachers and parents trained on adolescent nutrition and health services	MoH	
Train key influential groups and individuals on the importance of adolescent nutrition and the consequences of malnutrition during adolescence.	Number of trainings given for key influential groups (religious leaders, elders, edir, equb mahiber)		
Promote delaying early marriage until the age of 21 and delaying the first pregnancy until age 24.	Prevalence of pregnancy before the age of 24		
Promote the consumption of diversified, nutrient-dense and nutrition-rich foods.	Proportion of adolescent girls married before turning 21 years old		
Prevent food taboos and the use of substances and alcohol, which contribute to intergenerational malnutrition.	Proportion of adolescents who consumed diversified (at least five food groups), nutrient-rich, and nutrient-dense foods		
Promote a healthy and active lifestyle for preventing adolescent obesity.	Percentage of adolescents who are not practising food taboos, and not using substances (alcohol, khat, etc.)		
Promote girls' education.	Proportion of adolescents who are doing regular aerobic physical exercise for a minimum of 30 minutes per day		
Ensure access to safe and potable water, and to improved sanitation and hygiene in schools.	Number of schools with improved sanitation and hygiene (separated latrines for boys and girls)		
Promote safe and clean household environments (in relation to poultry, small ruminants and general household waste management).	Proportion of schools with access to safe and potable water		
Identify mechanisms for the provision of sanitary pads for adolescent girls	Proportion of adolescent girls with access to sanitary pads		
Document and scale up best practices on adolescent nutrition and related areas	Number of best practices on adolescent nutrition documented and scaled up		
Promote the establishment of school nutrition clubs	Proportion of schools that established nutrition clubs		
Promote the use of social media in a productive, health- and nutrition-friendly manner by decreasing screen time	Proportion of adolescents with reduced screen time		
Promote nutrition using adolescent health- and nutrition-friendly media (social media, community radios, mini-media and other media)	Proportion of adolescents who accessed nutrition messages through social media, community radios, mini-media and other media		

Strategic initiative 4.6.3: Prevent and mitigate macro and micronutrient deficiencies in adolescents.

Outcome: Prevalence of anaemia in adolescents

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Promote the use of appropriate fortified foods (iodized salt, edible oil and flour).	Proportion of adolescents who consumed diversified (at least five food groups), nutrient-rich and nutrient-dense foods	MoH,	MoA,
Promote the use of diversified, nutrient-rich and nutrient-dense foods	Proportion of adolescents with goitre	MoE	MoTI
Provide biannual deworming for in-school and out-of-school adolescents.	Prevalence of anaemia in adolescents		
Provide iron supplementation for adolescent girls in schools and health facilities	Proportion of adolescents who received deworming tablets		
Provide folic acid supplementation for adolescent girls in schools and health facilities	Proportion of adolescent girls who received iron supplements		
Promote the consumption of bio-fortified foods (orange fleshy sweet potato, quality protein, maize iron-rich beans).	Proportion of adolescents who received folate tablets		
	Proportion of households consuming bio-fortified foods (orange fleshy sweet potato, quality protein maize, iron-rich beans)		

Strategic initiative 4.6.4: Ensure access to reproductive health information and services for boys and girls. Outcome:

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Promote the use of adolescent-friendly reproductive health services.	Numbers of health facilities providing youth and adolescent-friendly reproductive health and nutrition services	MoH	Media, MoE, MoWCY, Private sector actors
Redefine existing youth centres to deliver integrated and comprehensive youth-related development services (discussion groups, gardening, food preparation demonstrations)	Proportion of youth-friendly reproductive health services integrating comprehensive nutrition education and promotion activities		
Integrate nutrition assessment and counselling into youth-friendly reproductive health services	Numbers of youth centres delivering integrated and comprehensive, youth-related nutrition and health services		



Strategic initiative 4.6.5: Develop and enforce minimum standards on nutritional and health services for adolescents in special situations, including but not limited to refugees and internally displaced persons, disabled adolescents, homeless adolescents, orphans, neglected adolescents and adolescents in food insecure areas and PSNP woredas.

Outcome indicator

Proportion of adolescents in special situations (such as HIV/AIDS, emergency contexts, obesity, malnutrition, substance abuse, mental health and eating disturbances) who benefited from nutrition services.

Reduction in the number of adolescents who participated in income-generating activities

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provide nutrition services for adolescents in special situations.	Proportion of adolescents in special situations (HIV/AIDS, emergency, obesity, malnutrition, substance abuse, mental health and eating disturbances) whose nutritional needs are addressed.	MoH	Media, MoA, FBO, MoWCY, MoLSA
Involve both male and female adolescents in PSNP households in community BCC sessions on health, nutrition or sanitation.	Number of adolescents in PSNP households who participated in community BCC sessions		
Target and link food-insecure households with adolescent girls to social protection services and nutrition-sensitive livelihood and economic opportunities.	Percentage of food-insecure households with adolescent girls linked to social protection services		
Support low-income households, especially widows/widowers with adolescents, to fulfil their food and nutrition requirements.	Number of widows/widowers with adolescent girls linked to income generation activities		
Support the development of platforms that protect adolescents from engaging in begging and labour, as well as fulfilling the needs of youth, with a special emphasis on adolescent girls with disabilities and chronic illnesses.	Presence of a platform for protecting adolescents from engaging in adverse coping strategies to access food		
Target food-insecure households with adolescents via social protection programmes and PSNP.	Proportion of food-insecure households with adolescents targeted by social protection programmes and PSNP		

Strategic initiative 4.6.6: Support adolescents' empowerment

Outcome indicator				
Proportion of adolescents linked to microfinance services				
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors	
Promote adolescent participation in income-generating activities and cultivate the decision-making power of adolescents.	Number of adolescents participating in income-generating activities	MoWCY	Media,	
Support out-of-school and in-school adolescent girls and boys in the local production of diversified food, small-scale irrigation and livestock-related income-generating activities to ensure self-confidence and to meet their nutritional needs.	Proportion of adolescents participating in the local production of diversified food, small-scale irrigation and livestock-related income-generating activities		MoTI,	
			MoLSA	
Increase the access of adolescents to small-scale credit, such as microfinance services	Proportion of adolescents linked to microfinance services	MoF/ microfinance institutions		
Enforce existing regulations to minimize human trafficking and the prevalence of commercial sex workers (CSW) and underage domestic workers.	Share of adolescents migrating illegally Prevalence of human trafficking, commercial sex workers and underage domestic workers			



Strategic Initiative 4.6.7: Promote the implementation of school health and nutrition programmes to improve the nutritional status of school children.

Outcome indicator

Proportion of students benefiting from school feeding programmes

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provide school-based nutrition screening and deworming services.	Proportion of adolescents who accessed routine nutritional assessment and deworming services	MoE	Media, MoH, MoWIE, MoA, MoWYC, Private sector actors
Develop and implement a comprehensive school health, food, nutrition and WASH implementation guideline.	Proportion of schools implementing comprehensive health, food, nutrition and WASH guidelines		
Conduct school-based health and nutrition social and behaviour change communication for school-aged children and adolescents.	Proportion of students benefiting from school feeding programmes		
Train teachers and Parent-Teacher Association members on child and adolescent nutrition and health services in schools and the community.	Number of teacher and parents trained on children and adolescent nutrition and health services		
Support the access to water supplies and sanitation, and promote hygiene practices in schools.	Proportion of students who received deworming services		
Establish school gardening activities and strengthen school-community linkages in collaboration with FTCs/PTCs to produce diversified food items	Proportion of schools with accessible water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities		
Provide home-grown school feeding programmes for school aged children and adolescents	Proportion/number of schools with school gardens for the production of diversified food items		
Establish food and nutrition clubs	Proportion of schools with health and nutrition clubs		
Provide foundational lessons on building self-confidence (personal hygiene, personal presentation) towards becoming a responsible and productive citizen	Proportion/number of schools with home-grown school feeding programmes for school children		
Create awareness on nutrition for health workers working in school clinics	Proportion of adolescents participating in school-based SBCC sessions		
	Proportion of school children who received deworming		
	Prevalence of anaemia among adolescent girls		
	Numbers of sessions conducted for adolescents to build self-confidence (personal hygiene, personal presentation) towards becoming a responsible and productive citizen		
	Proportion of adolescents who had knowledge on building self-confidence		

Strategic direction 4.7: Improve the nutritional status of adults (20-49 years old).			
Strategic initiative 4.7.1: Provide comprehensive and quality health, food and nutrition services for adults (20-49 years old).			
Outcome indicator			
Proportion of non-pregnant and non-lactating women (20-49 years) who were screened and counselled on nutrition			
Proportion of women who got food and nutrition services as part of health services and other contacts			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provide periodic nutritional assessment, counselling and treatment services for adults with a special focus on non-pregnant, non-lactating women during any health contact points.	Proportion of non-pregnant and non-lactating women (20-49 years) who were screened and counselled on nutrition	MoH	Media, Private sector
Promote healthy lifestyle practices for adults (healthy diet, exercise)	Proportion of adults with normal nutritional status		
Encourage the private sector engage in creating community facilities for the promotion of a healthy lifestyle (gyms, dietary counselling)	Number of private sector firms engaged in creating community facilities promoting a healthy lifestyle		
Provide access to family planning services to non-pregnant, non-lactating women to prevent short inter-pregnancy intervals and maternal nutrient depletion syndrome	Proportion of women with inter-pregnancy intervals of 3 years or longer		
Develop and implement health and nutrition service delivery platforms for male adults and non-pregnant, non-lactating women	Presence of a pre-conception health and nutrition service delivery platform		
Provide a full course of folic acid supplementation before pregnancy	Proportion of pregnant women who accessed nutrition services prior to conception (e.g. folate supplementation, counselling)		
Provide food and nutrition-sensitive health services	Proportion of non-pregnant and non-lactating women (20-49 years) who completed folic acid supplementation before pregnancy		
Promote the enrolment of adults in social security services	Proportion of women who got food and nutrition services when accessing health services		
	Proportion of adults enrolled in social security services		



Strategic initiative 4.7.2: Provide behaviour change communication to improve the nutritional status of adults.

Outcome indicator Proportion of adults who have healthy dietary practices Proportion of adult PSNP clients who participated in community BCC sessions.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop national food-based dietary guidelines and translate them to regional contexts to promote a healthy lifestyle (physical exercise, diversified food choices and eating behaviour).	Endorsed and translated national food-based dietary guideline	MoH	MoWCY,
Increase nutrition literacy for the general public through social and behaviour change communication, using health and agriculture extension workers, teachers, social workers, media and community development groups.	Proportion of adults who have healthy dietary practices		private sector, media, MoE,
Promote the engagement of husbands, grandparents and other household members who can play key roles in providing continuous care for women.	Proportion of nutrition- literate adult population		MoTI,
Promote shifts in social norms on food taboos through the engagement of religious leaders and influential community members	Proportion of non-pregnant and non-lactating women (20-49 years) not practising food taboos		MOLSA,
Educate communities on the negative consequences of tobacco use, use of substances (e.g. khat, alcohol) and others.	Proportion of adults who do not practice substance use (e.g., khat, tobacco)		MoA
Promote the adequate intake of diversified, nutrient-dense, nutrient-rich, bio-fortified and fortified foods (such as iodized salt).	Proportions of adults who consumed adequate, diversified, nutrient-dense, bio-fortified and fortified foods		
Promote personal hygiene, environmental sanitation and infection-prevention measures.	Prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies (anaemia, deficiency of iodine, vitamin A, etc.)		
Involve PSNP clients in community BCC sessions on health, nutrition or sanitation.	Proportion of adults using improved latrines		
	Proportion of households with hand-washing facilities.		
	Proportion of adult PSNP clients who participated in community BCC sessions.		

Strategic initiative 4.7.3: Support women's empowerment.

Outcome indicator

Proportion of women with decision-making power

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Promote the participation of women in income-generating activities	Proportion of women who participated in income-generating activities	MoWCY	Media, MoA, MoH, MoE
Enable women to have household decision-making power			Private sector, MoTIMoTi, MoLSA
Support food-insecure women in the local production of diversified food, small-scale irrigation and livestock-related income-generating activities to ensure adequate income to meet their nutritional needs.	Proportion of food-insecure women who were engaged in the local production of diversified food, small-scale irrigation and livestock-related activities to meet their nutritional needs.		
Provide microfinance services to women to fulfil their food and nutritional needs.	Proportion of women with access to loans		
Create income-generating activities for vulnerable women to minimize their involvement in risky livelihood activities (human trafficking, Commercial Sex Work (CSW) and being domestic workers).	Proportion of women who got loans whose nutritional status has improved		
Create access to time and labour-saving technologies (grain meals, water points, electricity, stoves, laundry devices, food processing devices).	Proportion of women with established income-generating activities.		
Develop and implement a guideline to ensure equal job opportunities and equal pay for similar jobs for women and men.	Proportion of women with access to time and labour-saving technologies		
Develop and implement a guideline to ensure the assignment of women in less labour-intensive roles in work places, considering their reproductive role.	Proportion of women who accessed equal job opportunities and equal pay for the same jobs as men		
Promote PSNP by systematically addressing gender-related concerns, particularly in the areas of nutrition, household asset management and community cohesion.	Proportion of factories and workplaces which assign women to less labour-intensive roles, considering their reproductive role		
	Proportion of women prioritized in PSNP in the areas of nutrition, household asset management and community cohesion.		



Strategic direction 4.8: Improve the nutritional status of people in special situations such as old age, disabilities, refugee camps and orphanages.

Strategic initiative 4.8.1: Improve the nutritional status of elders and the disabled.

Outcome: Proportion of elderly/disabled people who accessed health insurance and social protection and nutrition services

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop and implement nutrition and health guidelines for the elderly/disabled.	Guideline on the nutrition and health of the elderly/disabled developed and implemented	MoH, MoLSA	MoTI, media, private sector, MOWCY
Establish centres for providing nutritional and health services for the elderly/disabled.	Number of geriatric/disabled centres providing nutrition and healthcare services		
Provide health insurance and social security for the elderly/disabled.	Proportion of elderly/disabled people who accessed health insurance and social protection services		
Provide food and micronutrient supplementation to the most vulnerable elderly/disabled.	Proportion of the elderly/disabled who accessed food and micro-nutrient supplementation		
Improve the economic and technical capacity of families, caregivers and other service providers to protect the elderly/disabled	Proportion of families, caregivers and other service providers providing protection and care to the elderly/disabled		
Provide essential nutrition services for the elderly/disabled and their caregivers, families or households	Number of suitable health facilities providing essential food and nutrition services for the elderly/disabled		
Advocate for respect and care for elderly/disabled people	Proportion of elderly/disabled people who received essential food and nutrition services		
Promote the adequate intake of diversified and nutrient-dense food by the elderly/disabled	Airtime/printed media allocated to nutrition messages targeting the elderly/disabled		
Provide a permanent and unconditional PSNP and other social security support system for the elderly/disabled	Proportion of elderly/disabled people with an adequate intake of diversified and nutrient-dense food		
Establish and support food and nutrition self-help mechanisms for elderly/disabled people	Proportion of elderly/disabled people who benefited from permanent and direct food or cash support from PSNP and other social security support systems		
Support the private sector to engage in the production of supportive devices for elderly/disabled people	Share of private sector firms producing food and nutrition self-help devices for elderly/disabled people		
Encourage voluntary community-level support to meet the nutritional needs of the elderly/disabled	Number of of volunteers who support the nutritional needs of the elderly/disabled		
Ensure that disabled people receive preferential treatment in terms of employment, placement and engagement in income-generating activities	Proportion of institutions giving disabled people preferential treatment in terms of employment, placement and engagement in income-generating activities		
Support industries and establish standards to ensure the prevention of accidents and disability	Proportion/number of workplaces that have established standards for the prevention of accidents		
Provide meals to the elderly/disabled with no access to support programmes	Proportion of elderly/disabled people with no support who were provided meals		

Strategic initiative 4.8.2: Initiatives to improve the nutritional status of internally displaced persons/refugees

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop and implement food, nutrition, health and WASH service guidelines for internally displaced persons/refugees	Food, nutrition, health and WASH service guidelines for internally displaced persons/refugees developed and implemented	NDRMC	MoH, MoLSA,
Provide food, nutrition and health services to internally displaced persons/refugees	Proportion of internally displaced persons/refugees who have accessed health, food and nutrition services		MoWIE,
Encourage the establishment of centres for providing food, nutrition and health services to internally displaced persons/refugees	Number of centres providing nutrition and health services to internally displaced persons/refugees		ARRA, Media and private sector actors
Provide safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities/supplies at centres for internally displaced persons/refugees and in host communities	Number of centres for internally displaced persons/refugees with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene facilities/supplies		
Provide nutrition behaviour change communication on the importance of diversified food	Proportion of internally displaced persons and refugees with adequate consumption of diversified food		
Provide livelihood support to internally displaced persons and returnees	Proportion of internally displaced persons and returnees benefiting from livelihood support		



Strategic initiative 4.8.3: Initiatives to improve the nutritional status of orphans/vulnerable children (OVC)

Outcome indicator			
Proportion of orphans/vulnerable children (OVC) who received support for their nutritional needs from volunteers			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop and implement food, nutrition, health and WASH service guidelines for orphans/vulnerable children (OVC).	Number of institutions that developed and implemented a coordinated guideline for the nutrition and health of orphans/vulnerable children (OVC)	MoWCY	MoLSA, MoH, MoE, media, FBO, MoF
Encourage establishment of centres to provide food, nutrition and health services for orphans/vulnerable children (OVC).	Proportion of orphans/vulnerable children (OVC) who have accessed health, food, nutrition and social protection services		
Ensure orphans/street children have access to health, food, nutrition and protection services.	Proportion of households with orphans/vulnerable children (OVC) engaged in income-generating activities		
Ensure households who support orphaned or street children have preferential treatment in terms of employment and engagement in income-generating activities.	Proportion of orphans/vulnerable children (OVC) who received support for their nutritional needs from volunteers		
Encourage voluntary community-level support for orphans/vulnerable children (OVC) and their nutritional needs	Number of suitable facilities for orphans/ vulnerable children (OVC) providing essential food and nutrition services		
Ensure access to essential nutrition services for orphans/street children and their caregivers and families/households	Proportion of orphans/vulnerable children (OVC) who accessed essential food and nutrition services		
Support orphans/vulnerable children (OVC) to access social protection services through PSNP, especially in urban settings	Proportion of orphans/vulnerable children (OVC) who accessed social protection services through PSNP		
Promote the adequate intake of diversified food	Proportion of orphans/vulnerable children (OVC) who accessed adequate intake of diversified food		

Strategic direction 4.9. Combat micronutrient deficiency throughout the life cycle through food fortification
Strategic initiative 4.9.1: Strengthen the National Food Fortification Programme Management and Coordination

Outcome indicator:

Number of processed nutritious foods increased

Percent of household consuming processed nutritious foods;

Strategic actions

Key performance indicators

Conduct quarterly NFFSC meetings	Number of NFFSC meetings conducted	MoTI	EFDA, MOH
Conduct NFFTC meetings	Number of NFFTC meetings conducted	MoTI	EFDA, MOH
Deployment of Technical Advisors to MoTI to support implementation of food fortification activities (	Number of TAs deployed to MoTI	MoTI	EFDA, MOH
Strategic initiative 4.9.2. Implement wheat flour and edible oil fortification standards.			
Actions			
Support MoTI to coordinate mandatory food fortification of edible oil and wheat flour	Number of food fortification standards complying with mandatory regulation	MoTI	EFDA, MOH
Facilitate the endorsement of compulsory standards for edible oil and wheat flour fortification through the Standards Council and Standards Technical Committee	Number of edible oil and wheat flour manufacturers complying with mandatory standards	MoTI	EFDA, MOH
Strategic initiative 4.9.3 Build the capacity of the public and private sector on food fortification.			
Raise the awareness of MoTI/FBPDI staff on food fortification	Number of MoTI staff trained on food fortification	MoTI	EFDA, MOH
Coordinate advocacy for the import of edible oil fortificants	Amount of fortified edible oil imported	MoTI	EFDA, MOH
Conduct regular mapping studies of the wheat flour and edible oil industry	Number of wheat flour and edible oil industry mapping studies conducted	MoTI	EFDA, MOH
Develop and implement a food safety and fortification training manual for wheat flour, edible oil and edible salt; provide training on I-Chroma	Training manuals are developed and used	MoTI	EFDA, MOH
Monitor proper implementation of fortification through supportive supervisions	Number of joint supportive supervisions conducted	MoTI	EFDA, MOH
Provide I-Chroma reagents for edible oil testing	Number of edible oil manufacturers practising I-Chroma reagent testing	MoTI	EFDA, MOH
Provide trainings on internal quality monitoring (quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) for fortified food producers	Number of professionals trained on food fortification QA/QC; MoTI		
Conduct regular price building for fortified food products	Number of years with changes in fortified food prices	MoTI	EFDA, MOH
Establish a system to ensure the sustainable supply of premix, food fortification equipment and reagents	System established for the sustainable supply of premix, equipment and reagents	MoTI	EFDA, MOH

Strategic Initiative 4.9.4. Food fortification programme communication

Actions		Key performance indicators	
Promote the production and distribution of quality fortified products		Number of fortified staple foods	MoTI/ MOH
Finalize and implement the advocacy and communication strategy		Advocacy and communication strategy developed	MoTI/MOH
Organize regular public awareness creation events to boost the consumption of fortified foods		Number of high-level public awareness meetings conducted	MoTI
Strategic Initiative 4.9.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Knowledge Management			
Conduct a joint field visit to edible oil, flour, and salt factories		Number of factors visited that improved fortification practices	MoTI
Conduct an endline evaluation of fortification programme activities at port		Number of endline surveys conducted	MoTI
Finalize the establishment of the Food Fortification Information System at FBPIDI		Availability and usage of the Food Fortification Information System	MoTI



4.5 Strategic Objective 5: Improve the nutritional status of people with communicable, non-communicable and lifestyle-related diseases.

Nutrition is important for a healthy lifestyle and the prevention and management of chronic communicable and non-communicable diseases. Malnutrition is a critical, yet underestimated factor in susceptibility to infection, including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Infection drains the affected individual of energy, leads to reduced productivity at the community level and perpetuates an alarming cycle of infection, disease and poverty. It is therefore essential to address the nutritional requirements of individuals with infections. Moreover, because of changes in dietary and lifestyle patterns, NCDs like obesity, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, stroke and some types of cancer are becoming

increasingly significant causes of disability and premature death in both developing and developed countries, placing an additional burden on already overtaxed national health budgets. Timely interventions can help prevent these diseases, or reduce their severity and consequences. All sectors working on food and nutrition topics are responsible for implementing nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions for those dealing with communicable, non-communicable and lifestyle-related diseases. Strategic directions, initiatives, actions, and key performance indicators, as well as the lead and collaborating sectors, are described below (Table 5).



Table 5: Strategic objective, directions, initiatives and key performance indicators for the nutritional status of people with communicable, non-communicable and lifestyle-related diseases

Strategic objective 5: Improve the nutritional status of people with communicable, non-communicable and lifestyle-related diseases.			
Strategic directions 5.1: Improve the nutritional status of people with HIV/TB or other infectious diseases.			
Strategic initiative 5.1.1: Strengthen the capacity of facilities and health professionals to deliver quality, standard nutrition services to people living with infectious diseases (HIV, TB, newborn and childhood infections, or other infections).			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead Sectors	Collaborating Sectors
Integrate of nutritional assessments, counselling and support into all existing guidelines and training materials for HIV/TB, newborn and childhood infections and other infectious diseases.	Number of HIV/TB, newborn and childhood infections and other infectious disease guidelines incorporated into nutrition services and messages	MoH	MoSHE, MoE, EFDA
Harmonize care and treatment guidelines within national food and nutrition strategies and programmes and/or training materials for HIV/TB, newborn and childhood infections and other infectious diseases.	Number of food and nutrition implementation guidelines incorporated into HIV/TB, newborn and childhood infections and other infectious diseases services		
Equip facilities with nutrition assessment and counselling	Number of health facilities providing nutrition assessment and counselling services for people with HIV/TB or other infectious diseases		
Provide SBCC materials to health service providers (in line with the national health communication strategy).	Number of health workers trained on the linkages between nutrition and HIV/TB, newborn and childhood infections and other infectious diseases		
Train health workers on acute malnutrition management for the treatment and support of people who have HIV, TB, newborn and childhood infections or other infectious diseases.	Number of health extension workers trained on nutrition and HIV/TB, newborn and childhood infections and other infectious diseases linkages		
Incorporate nutrition counselling and support services for HIV, TB, newborn and childhood infections and other infectious diseases into integrated refresher training (IRT) manuals for health extension workers.	Number of hospitals providing nutrition services for people with HIV, TB, IMNCI or other infectious diseases through clinical nutritionists/dietitians		
Conduct food and drug interaction research for people with HIV/TB, newborn and childhood infections and other infectious diseases.			
Develop and implement dietary guidelines for people with HIV/TB, newborn and childhood infections or other infectious diseases.			
Deploy trained clinical nutritionists and dietitians to counsel on adequate nutrition for HIV/TB, newborn and childhood infections and other infectious disease clinics.			

Strategic initiative 5.1.2: Ensure the integrated delivery of food and nutrition services to people with HIV, TB or other infectious diseases.
Outcome indicator
Proportion of clinically undernourished people with other infectious diseases

Strategic actions		Key performance indicators		Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Support facilities to integrate nutrition counselling and clinical nutrition services into existing HIV/TB and other infectious disease services		Proportion of people with HIV screened for malnutrition		MoH	Media
Standardize clinical nutrition services and infectious disease services as per national guidelines		Proportion of people with TB screened for malnutrition			
Prioritize children under-five, as well as pregnant and lactating women in cases of supply shortages		Proportion of people with TB who were screened and given therapeutic feeding			
Provide nutrition screening, treatment and counselling services for patients with HIV/TB or other infectious diseases as well as for sick babies and outpatients at the health facility levels, and particularly during ANC, PNC, PMTCT services, OPDs and in pediatric clinics.		Proportion of people with HIV who were screened and given therapeutic feeding			
Promoting appropriate feeding options for infants born to HIV-infected mothers		Proportion of people with other infections who were screened and given therapeutic feeding			
Counsel and supporting HIV-positive mothers on infant feeding as per the national recommendations and strategies for elimination of mother-to-child transmission (EMTCT)		Number of HIV/TB- and food and nutrition service-related messages transmitted			
Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of nutrition and infectious disease services as part of the national health management information system		Proportion of media channels that transmitted food and nutrition service messages			
Provide adequate food and nutrition supplies for HIV/TB and other infectious disease patients with a special focus on the most vulnerable					
Promote the uptake of food and nutrition services by patients with HIV/TB or other infectious diseases through different media outlets					



Strategic initiative 5.1.3: Ensure the availability of nutrition-related products and anthropometric nutrition screening equipment for HIV/TB and other infectious diseases in a sustainable manner.

Outcome indicator

Proportion of budget allocated from the government treasury for the procurement of nutrition products and supplies

Allocate resources for the procurement of nutrition products and supplies	Proportion of budget allocated from government treasury for procurement of nutrition-related products and supplies	MoH	MoSHE, HAPCO,
Conduct regular and integrated food and nutrition supplies forecasts, as well as regular procurement and distribution	Number of properly conducted food and nutrition forecasts		EPSA
Provide food and nutrition products and supplies for the treatment of TB/HIV and other infectious diseases (supplements, anthropometric equipment, therapeutic food and supplementary food)	Number of health facilities with available nutrition stocks		
Establish a nutrition supply monitoring and evaluation system through integration with the PSA IPLS system.	Number of nutrition supplies integrated within the PSA IPLS system		

Strategic initiatives 5.1.4: Ensure the social safety net programme addresses HIV/TB and other infectious diseases for chronically ill patients.
Outcome indicator
Proportion of vulnerable individuals who benefited from appropriate food and nutrition support

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sector	Collaborating sector
Target people with HIV/TB or other infectious diseases in the productive safety net programme	Proportion of people with HIV/AIDS, TB or other infectious diseases who benefited from PSNP	MoA	MoH,
Target people with HIV/TB or other infectious diseases receiving livelihood support, (food support, or engaging in income-generating activities)	Proportion of vulnerable individuals who benefited from appropriate food and nutrition support		MoLSA,
Promote appropriate food and nutrition support for marginalized clients suffering from HIV/TB and other infectious disease	Proportion of people with HIV/AIDS, TB or other infectious diseases who benefited from other livelihood support (income-generating activities)		HAPCO
Prevent discrimination that hinders the target groups from getting appropriate dietary care and livelihood support	Proportion of TB and HIV patients who graduated from PSNP		

Strategic directions 5.2: Improve the nutritional status of people with non-communicable and lifestyle-related diseases.
Strategic initiative 5.2.1: Strengthen national food and nutrition-related NCD responses through mainstreaming nutrition in health policies, strategies, programmes, guidelines and training materials.

Strategic Actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sector	Collaborating sector
Revise nutrition manuals and guidelines to include NCDs	Number of food and nutrition guidelines that addressed NCDs	MoH	All FNS implementing sectors
Develop and implement context-specific, food-based dietary guidelines for NCDs	Presence of food-based dietary guidelines		
Incorporate and implement NCD prevention in the policies, strategies, programmes, guidelines and curricula of food and nutrition strategy implementing sectors	Number of Food and Nutrition Strategy implementing sectors that incorporated the prevention of NCDs into their policies, strategies, programmes, guidelines and curricula Number of policies, strategies, programmes, guidelines and curricula that incorporated the prevention of NCDs		

Strategic initiative 5.2.2: Raise public awareness on healthy dietary behaviours and physical activities.

Strategic Actions/activities	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop and disseminate standardized health and nutrition messages on healthy dietary behaviours and lifestyles	Number of standardized food and nutrition messages developed and disseminated	MoH	MoE,
Promote and advocate for healthy nutrition through mass media (TV, radio, newspapers, posters, social media and websites)	Proportion of media agencies disseminating food and nutrition messages on NCDs		media
Build the capacity of health workers and health extension workers on the links between diet, physical activity and NCDs	Proportion of health workers and health extension workers trained on nutrition and NCDs		

Strategic initiative 5.2.3: Strengthen the provision of nutrition assessment and counselling services at the community and health facility level.

Outcome indicator

Proportion of NCD patients screened and counselled on nutritional status

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Integrate nutrition assessments and disease-specific dietary counselling into different NCD clinics (diabetes, hypertension, cancer and coronary heart diseases) to promote healthy lifestyles	Proportion of NCD patients screened and counselled on nutritional status	MoH	MoE,
Provide periodic nutritional screening and counselling in schools for the early identification of obesity and overweight	Number of health facilities that integrated nutrition assessment and counselling into NCD services		MoWCY,
Provide periodic nutritional screening for early identification of obesity and overweight, as well as counselling to girls and boys at youth-friendly centres	Proportion of students screened and counselled on nutrition		MOSHE
Conduct periodic nutritional screenings and counselling for the early identification of obesity/overweight and NCDs at the community level	Proportion of youth screened and counselled on nutrition		
Promote and support community-level, healthy dietary practices and behaviours	Proportion of individuals screened for and counselled on nutritional status		
Promote the consumption of organic agricultural products (fruits, vegetables and animal source foods)	Proportion of students/youth/individuals with obesity/overweight and NCDs		
	Proportion of schools/youth centres and health facilities that conducted screenings for obesity/overweight and NCDs		
	Proportion of individuals who consumed organic agricultural products		

Strategic initiative 5.2.4: Ensure the establishment of external environments that enhance physical activity in schools, at workplaces and in communities.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish conducive environments for physical activity in different governmental and non-governmental institutions to prevent non-communicable, lifestyle-related diseases	Number of governmental and non-governmental institutions that created conducive environments for physical activity	MoH	MoE, MoWYC, MoSHE,
Create an enabling school environment (standardized recreation, play and sport facilities for indoor and outdoor activities) to promote a healthy lifestyle	Proportion of schools with standard playgrounds		Ministry of Urban Development and Construction Planning
Develop adequate green and recreation areas during urban planning that will encourage appropriate physical activities	Proportion of students that practices regular physical activity		
Develop standard playgrounds/fields in the community.	Proportion of schools providing physical exercise regularly		
Establish physical activity and nutrition clubs within communities, schools and workplaces	Proportion of urban kebeles/woredas with green /recreation/physical activity areas		
	Proportion of rural kebeles with standard playgrounds		
	Number of physical activity and nutrition clubs established within communities, schools and workplaces		



Strategic initiative 5.2.5: Strengthen the diagnostic, clinical and dietary management capabilities of the country's health system to prevent and treat diet-related chronic and non-communicable lifestyle-related diseases.

Outcome indicator

Proportion of health facilities equipped with essential supplies, diagnostic equipment and other treatment inputs

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Equip health facilities with essential supplies, diagnostic equipment and other treatment inputs	Proportion of health facilities equipped with essential supplies, diagnostic equipment and other treatment inputs	MoH	MoSHE,
Organize and conduct sustainable in-service training programmes on the clinical diagnosis, treatment, counselling and comprehensive care of patients with diet-related NCDs	Proportion of health workers trained on the clinical and dietary management of NCDs		private health sectors
Standardize the training curriculum on clinical diagnosis, treatment, counselling and comprehensive care of patients with diet-related, chronic NCDs	Presence of a standardized curriculum on clinical diagnosis, treatment, counselling and comprehensive care of patients with diet-related NCDs		
Provide clinical and dietary care for patients with diet-related NCDs	Proportion of health facilities that provided clinical and dietary care for patients with diet-related NCDs		
	Proportion of patients who received clinical and dietary care for patients with diet-related NCDs		

Strategic initiative 5.2.6: Formulate and enforce regulations that address healthy lifestyles to prevent NCDs.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop and enforce regulatory guidelines on the availability of healthy foods.	Presence of enforced regulatory guidelines on availability of healthy foods	MoH	MoTI,
Impose taxation on unhealthy (junk) foods, empty calorie foods (fizzy and alcoholic drinks), tobacco and stimulants	Proportion of properly labelled, commercially produced or imported foods and drinks		EFDA, MoA, MoR
Provide incentives for the production and formulation of healthy foods.	Revenue share raised from the taxation of unhealthy (junk) foods		
Develop and enforce regulations that discourage the advertisement of unhealthy diets, beverages and behaviours	Presence of functional incentive mechanisms for the production and formulation of healthy foods		
	Presence of enforced regulations that discourage the advertisement of unhealthy diets, beverages and behaviours		

Strategic initiative 5.2.7: Ensure the social safety net programme (social protection) addresses the needs of patients with NCDs.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Target people with NCDs that have poor economic status with food, cash and livelihood support (income-generating activity)	Proportion of people with NCDs and poor economic status who benefited from PSNP	MoA	MoH, MOLSA, MOWYC
Promote appropriate food and nutrition support for marginalized patients with NCDs	Proportion of people with NCDs and poor economic status who benefited from appropriate food and nutrition support		
Cover medical care fees and support for those who cannot afford them	Proportion of TB and HIV patients who graduated from PSNP Proportion of patients with NCDs who got medical care fee coverage from the safety net programme	MoH	MOLSA
Strategic direction 5.3: Coordination of public and private sector engagement in the prevention and management of diet-related CDs and NCDs			
Strategic initiative 5.3.1: Ensure the coordination of facility- and community-based nutrition interventions for HIV/TB and other infectious diseases and NCDs.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish functional and technical working groups at all levels	Proportion of institutions with functional and technical working groups	MOH	FNS implementing sectors
Develop and implement joint supportive supervision procedures and tools	Proportion of institutions that conducted joint monitoring and evaluation		
Develop and implement joint monitoring and evaluation tools	Proportion of institutions that provide integrated food and nutrition services for patients with HIV/TB, other infectious diseases or NCDs at the health facility level		
Provide integrated food and nutrition services for patients with HIV/TB, other infectious diseases, or NCDs at the health facility level	Proportion of budget allocated by the government for food and nutrition services to patients with HIV/TB, other infectious diseases or NCDs		
Allocate budget for the provision of integrated food and nutrition services to patients with HIV/TB, other infectious disease or NCDs			

Strategic initiative 5.3.2: Strengthen the provision of nutrition services to patients with communicable and NCDs through the private sector.

Outcome indicator

Proportion of private health institutions providing nutrition service for patients with communicable and/or non-communicable diseases

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Promote public-private partnerships for food and nutrition services	Presence of functional public-private partnerships for food and nutrition service	MoH	Private sector
Boost the private sector's capacity for the provision of nutrition services for people with HIV/TB, other infectious diseases or NCDs	Proportion of public health facilities that formed partnerships with the private sector		
Use private health institutions to deliver food and nutrition services for patients with communicable and non-communicable diseases	Proportion of private health institutions providing nutrition service for patients with communicable and/or non-communicable diseases		
Monitor and evaluate nutrition services provided by private health institutions			

Strategic initiative 5.3.3: Establish and strengthen evidence generation and its utilization for managing lifestyle-related, communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish surveillance of lifestyle-related NCDs	Presence of surveillance on lifestyle-related NCDs	MoH	EPHI,
Incorporate lifestyle-related, non-communicable and nutrition-related communicable disease indicators in the national health information system	Number of lifestyle-related, non-communicable disease indicators incorporated in the national health information system		MoSHE
Incorporate lifestyle-related, non-communicable and nutrition-related communicable disease indicators in the national demographic and health surveys	Number of lifestyle-related NCD indicators incorporated in the national demographic and health surveys		
Conduct national surveys on NCD risk factors every five years	Number of NCD risk factor surveys conducted		
Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation on nutrition surveillance related to NCD	Frequency of monitoring and evaluation conducted on nutrition surveillance related to NCDs		



4.6 Strategic objective 6: Strengthen the national capacity to manage natural and man-made food and nutrition emergencies in a timely and appropriate manner including for internally displaced persons and refugees.

This strategic objective will focus on strengthening multi-sector response approaches in three key strategic areas, which require coordinated interventions across individual sectors. These include:

- Strengthening emergency preparedness to reduce risk and vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition in the context of disasters, thus preventing crises from developing into emergencies,
- Strengthening timely and appropriate emergency responses that ensure all affected persons receive assistance to protect their food security and nutritional status and to avoid loss of lives and livelihoods, and
- Strengthening emergency recovery, resilience building and long-term capacity development in order to improve post-emergency recovery and reduce the vulnerability of populations to food and nutrition insecurity.

The strategic directions, initiatives, actions, and key performance indicators are enumerated as follows (Table 6).

Table 6: Strategic directions, initiatives, actions and Key performance indicators for the national capacity to manage natural and man-made food and nutrition emergencies in a timely and appropriate manner, including emergency management for internally displaced persons and refugees

Strategic objective 6: Strengthen the national capacity to manage natural and man-made food and nutrition emergencies in a timely and appropriate manner, including emergency management for internally displaced persons and refugees.

Strategic direction 6.1: Strengthening food and nutrition emergency preparedness			
Strategic initiative 6.1.1: Strengthen warning system(s) for the early detection of potential food and nutrition emergencies and real-time monitoring.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provide training on early warning systems for food and nutrition emergencies	Number of experts trained on early warning systems	NDRMC	MoH
Establish early warning databases for food and nutrition emergencies	Number of established/strengthened early warning database systems	NDRMC	MoH
Establish/strengthen woreda nets for early warning data collection	Number of established/strengthened Woreda nets for early warning data collection Number of timely early warning reports	NDRMC	MoH
Conduct regular emergency food, nutrition and disease surveillance	Number of established, emergency food, nutrition and disease surveillance systems Number of comprehensive food, nutrition and disease surveillance assessments conducted	NDRMC, MoH	HEIs, research institutes MoH
Map potentially affected areas/ areas vulnerable to food and nutrition emergencies	Number of biannually conducted mappings of vulnerable areas for food and nutrition emergencies	NDRMC	MoH, MoA, MoWVCY, MoWIE, MoE
Develop preparedness and response plans that address food and nutrition issues during and after emergencies	Number of developed preparedness and response plans to address food and nutrition emergencies	NDRMC	All sectors
Reserve adequate supplies of food and supplementary food for emergencies	Amount of reserved food (in metric tons) per estimated number of people in need of emergency support Amount of supplementary food (in metric tons) reserved per estimated numbers of moderately malnourished children under-five and pregnant and lactating women in emergency affected areas	NDRMC	MoA, MoH, MoF
Allocate adequate budget for food and nutrition emergency response from the government treasury	Proportion of budget allocated for food and nutrition emergency response	NDRMC	NDRMC, MoA, MoH, MoF
Establish emergency fundraising mechanisms at all levels to manage emerging food and nutrition crises	Number of emergency fundraising mechanisms established at all levels Proportion of budget mobilized for the required resources	NDRMC,	All sectors

Adequately respond to food and nutrition emergencies within 72 hours of onset	Number of times emergency response was provided within 72 hours of onset	NDRMC,	MoF, MoWiEMoH
Establish/strengthen functional multi-sectoral food and nutrition emergency coordination structures at all levels to ensure emergency preparedness and response	Number of functional food and nutrition emergency coordination structures by level	NDRMC,	All sectors
Introduce real-time monitoring and reporting and use of technology for food and nutrition emergencies	Proportion of sites real-time monitoring and reporting using new technology proportion of weekly report food and nutrition report received	NDRMC	MoA, MoE, HEIs MoH,
Timely communicate information of international and national concern and analyse data for decision making	Proportion of international and national Information timely	NDRMC,	All FNP implementing sectors



Strategic initiative 6.1.2: Strengthen advocacy and social mobilization for food and nutrition emergencies.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Conduct Maternal Adolescent, Infant and Young Child Feeding (MAIYCF) implementation during food and nutrition emergencies	Number of emergency-affected areas that implemented MAIYCFE	, NDRMC	MoWCY, MoLSA, MoA, MoWIE, EFDA, MOH
Disseminate appropriate MAIYCFE key messages during emergencies	Proportion of mothers knowledgeable about appropriate MAIYCFE practices during emergencies	NDRMC	Media (EBA) ,MoH
Conduct public awareness on the early warning signs of food and nutrition emergencies	Number of public awareness sessions conducted	NDRMC	Media (EBA), other sectors
Raise awareness among policy-makers, practitioners, researchers and donors on emergency topics and activities	Number of awareness creation/sensitization workshops undertaken	NDRMC	All sectors, HEIs, MoH
Strategic direction 6.2: Strengthening timely and appropriate emergency response for food and nutrition			
Strategic initiative 6.2.1: Ensure access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene during emergencies.			
Outcome indicator			
Proportion of households who have access to an improved water source in the emergency-affected area			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provide households with access to clean and safe water during emergencies	Proportion of households who have access to an improved water source in the emergency-affected area	MoWIE	MoH, private sector NDRMC
Provide and promote household water treatment solutions during emergencies	Proportion of households in the emergency-affected area treating water within the household	MoWIE,	Private sector, CSO MoWIE, MoH
Provide hygiene and sanitation facilities for a safe and clean household environment during emergencies	Proportion of individuals aged > 12 months in households using hygienic sanitation facilities during emergencies	MoWIE	Private sector NDRM, MOH, CSO
Ensure the proper disposal of human and animal waste in emergencies	Proportion of households with access to solid waste disposal facilities in the emergency-affected area Proportion of households with access to liquid waste disposal facilities in the emergency-affected area	MoWIE	MoA, private sector, CSO NDRM, MoH
Build household and community latrines and promote their use during emergencies	Proportion of households who have access to latrine facilities in the emergency-affected area	MoWIE	Private sector, CSO, NDRM, MoH
Conduct awareness creation on proper water, hygiene and sanitation practices during emergencies	Proportion of food handlers and child caretakers knowledgeable about proper water, hygiene and sanitation activities Number of awareness creation sessions conducted	MoWIE	Private sector, CSO NDRMC, MoH

Strategic initiate 6.2.2: Strengthen food and nutrition response during emergencies, including for refugees and most vulnerable groups.

Outcome indicator			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Conduct rapid nutritional assessments/surveys	Number of nutritional surveys/rapid assessments conducted per annum	NDRMC	HEIs, research institutions, private sector, CSO
Provide adequate and nutritious foods for vulnerable communities as per their needs	Proportion of emergency-affected people who received food aid	NDRMC	MoA, MoH, private sector, CSO MoH,
Provide timely and adequate food, nutrition, care and support for vulnerable groups in refugee camps	Proportion of people who received food support Proportion of people who received nutrition care and support	NDRMC	MoLSA, MoWCY, ARRA, MoH,
Strengthen/establish functional OTP in emergency-affected areas	Number of functional OTPs established/strengthened in emergency-affected catchment areas	MoH	Private sector, CSO
Strengthen/establish functional SC	Number of functional SC established/strengthened in emergency-affected catchment areas	MoH	Private sector, CSO
Strengthen/establish functional TSFP	Number of functional TSFP established/strengthened in emergency-affected catchment areas	MoH	NDRMC,
Provide integrated management of acute malnutrition (IM/AM) training for health workers on emergency food and nutrition management	Proportion of health workers trained on IMAM	MoH	NDRMC
Provide therapeutic and supplementary foods for malnourished people	Proportion of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treated Proportion of children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treated Proportion of malnourished, pregnant and lactating women treated	MoH	NDRMC

Provide uninterrupted, therapeutic and supplementary feeding supplies according to the national protocol during emergencies	Report stocks of RUTE, B-100, F-75 and F100	NDRMC	Private sector, CSO, MoH,
	Report stocks of TSFP supply (RUSF)		
	Proportion of distribution sites that received food aid/ supplies on time		
	Proportion of health facilities with adequate nutrition supplies and equipment (anthropometric equipment, drugs, SC opening kits, guidelines, job aids, recording books, reporting formats)		
Monitor the quality of donated food and nutrition supplies during emergencies	Proportion of donated food items that underwent quality monitoring checks	NDRMC	Private sector, CSO EFDA, MoH,
Develop a standard guide for food baskets during emergency	Developed standard guide	NDRMC	EFDA, MoH
Monitor food basket distribution	Proportion of food baskets that fulfil requirements	FDA	MoTi, NDRMC

Strategic direction 6.3: Integrate the delivery of nutrition services during emergencies.			
Strategic initiative 6.3.1: Ensure the delivery of nutrition services during emergency response.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Promote optimal IYCF-E practices during emergencies	Proportion of infants who were breastfed within one hour of delivery	MoH	NDRMC, MoWCY, private sector, CSO
Promote optimal breastfeeding practices	Proportion of exclusively breastfed infants aged <6 months in the emergency-affected area		
	Proportion of children continuously breastfed for two years and beyond		
Promote the consumption of diversified and nutrient-dense food	Proportion of children aged 6-23 months with a minimum acceptable diet in the emergency-affected area	MoH	MoWCY, EPHI, CSO, Private sector, MoA, NDRMC
	Proportion of pregnant and lactating women fulfilling minimum dietary requirements in the emergency-affected area		
Promote optimal maternal nutrition during emergencies	Proportion of pregnant women consuming one additional meal per day	MoH	MoWCY, CSO, private sector, MoA, NDRMC
Promote the consumption of additional meals by pregnant and lactating women	Proportion of lactating mothers consuming two additional meals per day		
Establish women and child-friendly breastfeeding corners/spaces at emergency sites	Number of breastfeeding corners at emergency sites	MoH	NDRMC, private sector, CSO MoWCY
Promote and protect breast feeding during emergencies (implement the code of marketing for BMS)	Number of reports on BMS code violations	MoH	NDRMC, MoWCY EFDA



Strategic initiative 6.3.2: Effectively target vulnerable populations during emergency response.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Ensure the equitable selection of PSNP targets	Number of regions and Woredas targeted in RPSNP	MoLSA	MoWCY, MoH, NDRMC, JCFSA, MoA
Develop and implement ASBCC tools for PSNP beneficiaries	Number of cities, sub-cities and towns targeted in UPSNP		
	Number of clients targeted in PSNP		
Involve communities in the beneficiary selection process for food and nutrition security programmes	Proportion of community members who participated in the beneficiary selection process	MoLSA	All other sectors

Strategic initiative 6.3.3: Strengthen micronutrient supplementation during emergencies.

Outcome indicator			
Proportion of households that received cash or voucher transfers to purchase diversified and nutrient-dense foods.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop and implement appropriate service delivery platforms for micronutrient supplementation	Number of developed, appropriate service delivery platforms for micronutrient supplementation	MoH	NDRMC, MoTI
Provide ORS-Zinc to children with diarrhoea during emergencies	Proportion of children with diarrhoea who received ORS+zinc	MoH	MoWCY, NDRMC, HEIs, MoTI, private sector, CSO
Provide vitamin A to children 6-59 months	Proportion of children aged 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplementation in the past six months	MoH	MoWCY, NDRMC, HEIs, MoTI, private sector, CSO
Provide IFA supplementation for pregnant women	Proportion of pregnant women who received iron-folate supplementation	MoH	MoWCY, NDRMC, HEIs, MoTI, private sector, CSO
Provide IFA supplementation for adolescent girls	Proportion of adolescent girls who received iron-folate supplementation	MoH	MoWCY, NDRMC, HEIs, MoTI, private sector, CSO
Provide deworming services for adolescent girls	Proportion of adolescent girls who received deworming services	MoH	MoWCY, NDRMC, HEIs, MoTI, private sector, CSO
Provide deworming services for children 24-59 months of age and pregnant women	Proportion of pregnant women who received deworming tablets in the 2nd or 3rd trimester Proportion of children aged 2-5 years who received deworming tablets	MoH	MoWCY, NDRMC, HEIs, MoTI, private sector, CSO
Provide emergency food baskets containing fortified food items	Proportion of food aid items fortified with micronutrients	NDRMC	MOA, private sector, CSO, MoTI, MoH
Offer cash or voucher transfers for dietary diversification/the consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables	Proportion of households that received cash or voucher transfers to purchase diversified and nutrient-dense foods	NDRMC	MoTI, MoLSA, private sector, CSO, MoA

Strategic initiative 6.3.4: Ensure the quality and safety of emergency foods.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Distribute food of acceptable quality and safety	Proportion of emergency food items that meet quality and safety standards	NDRMC	MoA, private sector, CSO, MoH, MoTI, EFDA
Monitor the quality and safety of emergency food during storage, transportation and distribution	Proportion of emergency food aid/supplies that passed quality and safety requirements	NDRMC	Private sector, MoTI, MoH EFDA,
Promote hygienic food preparation and storage during emergencies	Proportion of individuals in charge of food who demonstrated appropriate/hygienic food preparation practices	NDRMC	MoWIE, private sector, MoTI, MoH EFDA,
Strategic initiative 6.3.5: Enhance school enrolment, retention and completion rates in emergency-affected areas.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Conduct school feeding programmes in emergency-affected areas	Proportion of schools with functional school feeding programmes located in emergency areas	MoE	MoH, CSO, NDRMC
Number of newly established school feeding programmes per emergency-affected woreda			
Provide clean and safe water in schools during emergencies	Proportion of schools with clean and safe water access in emergency-affected woredas	MoE	CSO, NDRMC, MoWIE
Monitor the diversity of foods used in school feeding programmes	Number of food groups included in school feeding programmes	MoE	CSO, MOWIE, NDRMC, MoA
Monitor the safety and quality of food used in school feeding programmes	Proportion of food handlers demonstrating appropriate hygienic preparation and serving practices in school	MoE	MOWIE, CSO, NDRMC, EFDA
Proportion of schools checked by food regulatory inspectors			
Locate and re-enrol students who dropped out of school in emergency-affected areas	School drop-out rate in emergency-affected woredas	MoE	MoWCY, CSO, NDRMC
Proportion of schools carrying out annual nutritional screenings			
Develop programmes to screen pre-school and school children for malnutrition	Proportion of schools carrying out annual nutritional screenings	MoH	NDRMC, MoWCY, CSO, MoE
Number of nutritional screenings undertaken in each school per year			

Strategic initiative 6.3.6: Ensure the availability of animal feed, water and disease prevention services in crisis-prone areas.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Conserve and distribute grass hay and crop residue for consumption during the dry season	Proportion of households that received livestock feed in emergency-affected areas	MoA	HEIs, CSO, NDRMC
Vaccinate animals against trans-boundary and drought-induced livestock diseases	Proportion of livestock vaccinated in emergency-affected areas	MoA	VDFHACA
Provide water for animals during emergencies	Proportion of households with access to water for their livestock	MoWIE	NDRMC, private sector
Monitor the safety and quality of animal feed and water during emergencies	Proportion of animal feed and water that meets safety and quality standards	MoA	NDRMC, private sector VDFHACA

Strategic direction 6.4: Strengthen emergency recovery, resilience building, and long-term development capacity for food and nutrition

Strategic initiative 6.4.1: Develop a rehabilitation system for food and nutrition emergencies that enables the affected communities to return to normal life after emergencies.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Support the rehabilitation of primary health care units to promote health and nutrition services	Number of primary health care units rehabilitated for health and nutrition services Number of primary health care units fully supported (in terms of human capacity, finance, material and so on)	MoH	NDRMC, MoF, MoWIE,
Support the rehabilitation of the food supply chain system	Proportion of functional food supply chain systems	MoA	NDRMC, MoF, MoWIE, MoTI

Strategic initiative 6.4.2: Enhance livelihood opportunities for communities affected by emergencies, as part of social protection schemes.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Implement productive safety net programmes for households affected by emergencies	Number of emergency-affected households targeted by PSNP, both in urban and rural areas	MoLSA	MoH, NDRMC, MoF, MoA, FICFSA,
Create income-generating activities for vulnerable households	Number of households engaged in income-generating activities through PSNP in urban and rural areas	MoLSA	NDRM, MoF FICFSA MoA,
Provide access to basic social services in urban and rural areas for PSNP beneficiaries	Proportion of pregnant and lactating women enrolled in PSNP who attended recommended ANC visits Proportion of pregnant and lactating women who attended nutrition SBCC sessions Proportion of lactating women enrolled in PSNP who attended child GMP sessions Proportion of PSNP households who received free legal services Proportion of PSNP households covered by community-based health insurance	MoLSA	NDRMC, MoFMoH, MoA, Attorney General

Offer cash or in-kind livelihood diversification support for the most vulnerable households	Number of vulnerable households that received livelihood support in cash	MoA	MoFED, MoYWC, NDRMC, MoWCY, MoLSA, FJCFSA
Provide support to vulnerable households to upgrade and repair shelters and replenish core household items	Number of vulnerable households that received in-kind livelihood support	MoLSA	Private sector, CSO, MoF, MoH, NDRMC
Provide psychosocial support to returnees to better recover from crisis	Number of returnees that received psychosocial support	MoWCY	MoLSA, MoH
Support internally displaced people and returnees in accessing key documents for restoring their housing, land and property (HLP) rights	Number of internally displaced people and returnees assisted in accessing key documents for restoring their housing, land and property (HLP) rights	NDRMC	All sectors
Establish livestock-based insurance schemes	Presence of livestock-based insurance schemes	MOA	All other sectors
Establish crop-based insurance schemes	Presence of crop-based insurance schemes	MOA	All other sectors



Strategic initiative 6.4.3: Support continuous peace-building initiatives to enhance national security.

Strategic actions		Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish/strengthen conflict resolution mechanism at all levels.		Functionality of community conflict resolution mechanisms	NDRMC	MoCT, MoLSA, MoWCY, Attorney General, media
Establish/strengthen conflict early warning systems		Number of formal conflict resolution structures in place by level Existence of regular updates on conflict-sensitive areas	NDRMC	MoLSA, EBA

Strategic initiative 6.4.4: Support livelihood recovery programmes by addressing primary production to improve food availability and access.

Strategic actions		Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Train development agents (DA) and farmers on improved crop production, diversification technologies, and practices that enhance recovery		Number of DAs involved in crop production training Number of farmers involved in crop production training	MoA	NDRMC, all other sectors
Provide improved seeds through community-based seed multiplication schemes to enhance recovery		Number of households that received improved seeds through community-based multiplication schemes	MoA	NDRMC, all other sectors
Conduct regular monitoring/investigation of soil profile/quality in emergency affected areas		Number of functional soil profile monitoring systems	MoA	NDRMC, all other sectors
Distribute equipment for post-harvest loss management for vulnerable households		Number of vulnerable households that received equipment for post-harvest loss management	MoA	NDRMC, all other sectors
Demonstrate proven post-harvest loss management technologies in selected Farmers Training Centres (FTCs) and with model farmers		Number of FTC who participated in post-harvest loss management technology demonstration Number of model farmers who participated in post-harvest loss management technology demonstrations	MoA	All Sectors
Provide farmers with small-scale irrigation tools (drip irrigation kits, tridel pump, water pumps, etc.)		Number of farmers supported with small scale irrigation tools	MoA	NDRMC, all others sectors
Provide improved agricultural inputs and technical support to increase production		Proportion of households that received improved agricultural inputs Number of farmers who received technical support on the use of improved agricultural inputs	MoA	MoWCY, MoTI
Encourage the engagement of private sector and civil society organisations (CSOs) in sustainable development programmes		Number of private sector firms and CSOs engaged in sustainable food and nutrition development programmes	Molsa	All sectors

Strategic initiative 6.4.5: Establish and strengthen soil conservation in crisis prone areas.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Involve customary institutions in rangeland management	Number of institutions involved in rangeland management	MoA	EFCCC, NDRMC,
Identification of rangeland sites and bush clearing for protection and recovery	Number of sites identified and hectares of grazing land cleared	MoA	NDRMC
Reseed grazing land by using indigenous and improved grass seeds	Hectares of grazing land reseeded using improved grass seeds	MoA	NDRMC
Promote community-based forage crops cultivation and utilization	Number of households involved in improved forage cultivation and utilization	MoA	NDRMC
Strategic initiative 6.4.6: Create learning opportunities for displaced school-age children.			
Outcome indicator			
Proportion of displaced pre-primary/primary school age girls and boys who got access to learning opportunities through ASR and ALP			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provide Accelerated School Readiness (ASR) and Alternative Learning Programme (ALP) for pre-primary and primary children with no access to education	Proportion of displaced pre-primary/primary school age girls and boys who got access to learning opportunities through ASR and ALP	MoE	All other sectors
Construct temporary learning centres to create a safe learning environment for displaced school-age children that do not have access to education	Share of displaced school age girls and boys learning in a safe environment	MoE,	All other sectors
Provide psychosocial training for displaced school age girls and boys	Proportion of displaced primary school age girls and boys who received psychosocial support	MoE	All other sectors
Provide training for teachers on school nutrition and supporting nutrition SBCC through school clubs	Number of teachers who received training on the promotion of school nutrition	MoE	All other sectors
Strategic initiative 6.4.7: Assess the impact of emergencies on the food and nutrition situation of affected communities.			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Regularly assess the impact of food and nutrition emergencies on the life of the community	Number of impact assessments conducted	NDRMC	All other sectors

Strategic initiative 6.4.8: Ensure adequate allocation of budget for sustainable implementation of food and nutrition security program.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators		Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Mobilize specific budget lines for sustainable implementation of food and nutrition security programmes/projects at all levels	Proportion of budget allocated for food and nutrition security programme		NDRMC,	All other sectors
Track food and nutrition programme expenditures	Number of food and nutrition expenditure reports		MoF	All other sectors
Encourage the involvement of investors in processed food and supplement production	Number of industries producing processed food and supplements		MoTI	All other sectors
Encourage the private sector to subsidize processed food and supplements for vulnerable/emergency-prone communities	Proportion of subsidized processed food and supplements for vulnerable communities		MoTI	NDRMC, MoA, II other sectors



4.7 Strategic objective 7: Improve water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for individuals, households and institutions.

This section describes strategic directions, initiatives, activities and indicators for WASH. Lead organizations and collaborators are also listed for each strategic initiative and its corresponding activities. The WASH Programme is a multi-sector endeavour of MoWIE, MoH, MoE and MoF. These organizations are listed as lead actors for most initiatives and activities (Table 7).

Table 7: Strategic objectives, directions, initiatives, actions and Key performance indicators for water, sanitation and hygiene

Strategic objective 7: Improve water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for individuals, households and institutions.

Strategic direction 7.1: Improve nutrition through the provision of adequate WASH services.

Strategic initiative 7.1.1: Ensure the sustainable provision of safe, adequate and climate resilient water supply and sanitation services

Outcome indicator

Proportion of population with access to pure water supply as per GTP-2 standards

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators		Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Undertake water supply and sanitation studies and design water supply systems and sanitation services	Number of water supply and sanitation studies and designs conducted		MoWIE/WDC	Ministry of Urban Development, private sector,
Construct, rehabilitate and expand water supply schemes for rural and urban residents.	Proportion of population and/or number of people provided with access to pure water supply as per GTP-2 standards		MoWIE/WDC	MOH
Upgrade basic latrines to new, improved latrines	Proportion of households with access to improved latrines with hand washing facilities		MoWIE/WDC	
Construct, rehabilitate and expand water supply for livestock	Number of cattle troughs constructed for livestock watering			

Strategic initiative 7.1.2: Promote the adoption of good hygiene behaviour and sanitation practices through awareness raising, eliminating open defecation practices, and enhancing environmental sanitation to control the transmission of WASH-related, communicable diseases

Outcome indicator

Proportion of households utilizing improved latrines

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Organize and conduct hygiene education sessions (on the benefits of hand washing, face and body hygiene, etc.).	Percentage of households properly practising personal hygiene	MoH	Media and private sector
Facilitate access to water supply and soap for hand washing, face and body hygiene at household level	Percentage of population practising hand washing with soap/substitute at critical moments Percentage of people with access to water and soap Percentage of population practising hand, face and body washing		MoWIE
Create awareness on menstrual hygiene management practices	Percentage of women practising improved menstrual hygiene management		
Conduct advocacy, employing mass media campaigns and IEC/BCC materials	Percentage of population with improved behavioural change		
Conduct skill trainings on building improved latrines and waste disposal pits	Proportion of households utilizing improved latrines Proportion of households trained on the construction and management of improved latrines	MoWIE/WDC	
Conduct advocacy and social mobilization campaigns on hygiene and environmental sanitation	Percentage of open-defecation-free kebeles. Percentage of kebeles with proper solid and liquid waste disposal		
Implement community-led total sanitation (CLTSH/ SLTSH)	Percentage of open-defecation-free kebeles.		

Strategic initiative 7.1.3: Ensure the use of sustainable and cost-effective technologies to expand water supply coverage in rural, urban, arid and drought prone areas.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Construct rural, multi-village, piped water supply systems and/or small-scale, community-managed water supply schemes where feasible	Percentage of population in rural, urban, arid and drought-prone areas accessing safe water supply as per GTP-2 standards and service levels	MoWIE/WDC	private sector, universities and research institutions
Construct climate-resilient water supply schemes from deep ground water and treated surface water sources.			
Promote the use of renewable energy sources (solar, wind energy and biogas) as a source of power to run water supply systems in rural and urban areas.	Number of schemes utilizing renewable energy sources		

Strategic initiative 7.1.4: Ensure access to improved sanitation technology options and services.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish or operationalize sanitation marketing centres.	Proportion of woredas with at least one sanitation market centre established	MoH	

Strategic initiative 7.1.5: Strengthen the implementation of institutional WASH activities in schools and health institutions with full WASH package facilities (drinking water, latrines, MHM facilities, urinals, hand washing and solid waste disposal facilities).

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Construct full WASH packages in schools: water supply, improved latrines (separate for male & female students) with hand washing basins, urinals and waste disposal facilities	Percentage of schools with access to full WASH packages	MoE	private sector
Construct full WASH packages (water supply, improved latrines with hand washing basins, and waste disposal facilities- such as incinerators or placenta pits) in health institutions.	Percentage of health facilities with access to full WASH packages		MoH, MoWIE/WDC
Construct MHM facilities and provide the necessary material support to schools (MHM rooms, sanitary pads, soap and water supply for cleaning and disposal facilities).	Percentage of schools with proper MHM facilities installed	MoE	MoH, MoWIE/WDC, and private sector
Organize school WASH clubs and provide the necessary support in rural and urban schools	Proportion of schools with functional school WASH clubs established	MoE	

Strategic initiative 7.1.6: Adopt the use of standard guidelines, design and construction manuals and procedures for the construction of improved water sources and sanitation facilities.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Revise/update, publish and disseminate guidelines and design manuals developed by the MoE, MoH and WDC.	Percentage of properly constructed WASH facilities	MoH	Private sector
Capacitate technicians and experts at lower levels on the use of guidelines and design manuals	Number of technicians trained		MoE, MoWIE/WDC

Strategic initiative 7.1.7: Strengthen the role of the public sector in the provision of water supply and sanitation services (regulatory, supportive and facilitative aspects).

Outcome indicator			
Proportion of private sector firms engaged in the implementation of the services			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Conduct advocacy for high-level decision makers on WASH related issues.	Percentage increase in government budget allocation.	MoWIE/WDC	Private sector
Facilitate the creation of an enabling environment and the necessary support for the private sector	Proportion of private sector firms engaged in the implementation of services		MoH, MoE, MoF

Strategic initiative 7.1.8: Strengthen the role of the private sector in the provision of water supply and sanitation services.

Outcome indicator			
Proportion of private sector actors involved in WASH implementation			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Engage the private sector in research, consultations, construction, supervision and management of facilities, manufacturing, material supply, etc.	Proportion of private sector actors involved in WASH implementation	MoWIE/WDC	Private sector
Boost private sector capacity through tailor-made, short-term trainings	Proportion of private sector receiving tailor-made trainings		MoH, MoE



Strategic initiative 7.1.9: Strengthen the role of the community in the planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of WASH schemes and services for a sustained service delivery.

Outcome indicator

Proportion/number of WASH schemes with WASH committees/water boards established and strengthened

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Build the awareness of the general public on the sustainable use of WASH services	Improved awareness of the public on the optimal use of WASH facilities		
Establish WASHCOMs/water boards and caretakers for the management and O&M of WASH schemes	Proportion/number of WASH schemes with WASHCOMs/water boards established and strengthened	MoWIE/WDC	Community mobilization offices, private sector
Provide capacity building trainings to WASHCOMs/water boards and caretakers.	Number of WASHCOMs/water boards and caretakers trained		MoH, MoE
Reduce the share of unaccounted/non-revenue water	Increased system efficiency (supply/utilization)		
Improve the functionality of water supply systems and sanitation services	Proportion of functional schemes		
Establish spare parts supply chains and management systems	Percentage of schemes having a spare parts supply chain		
Enhance the capacity of religious leaders, cultural clan leaders and other social networks	Percentage of trained religious leaders		
	Percentage of social networks strengthened		

Strategic initiative 7.1.10: Ensure the active participation of women in WASH programme implementation and decision-making

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Ensure that women make up at least 50 per cent of decision-makers on WASHCOMs and water boards.	Percentage of WASHCOMs and water boards with >=50 per cent women members	MoWIE/WDC	Private sector
Conduct capacity building training for women on scheme operation, financial management etc.	Number of women trained in scheme operation and management	MoWIE/WDC	MoH Private sector

Strategic initiative 7.1.11: Ensure the implementation of a comprehensive water safety plan (catchment, protection, conservation and management practices), regular water quality monitoring, surveillance and treatment to ensure safe water provision .

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Identify water safety risks, and prepare and implement water safety plans.	Percentage of water supply schemes with water safety plans	MoWIE/WDC	MoTI, private sector
Establish water quality monitoring and surveillance systems	Percentage of schemes with water quality monitoring and surveillance systems	MoH/EPHI	MoH, MoA
Organize community mobilization events and carry out catchment protection works.	Area surface (in hectares) where catchment protection works have been carried out Percentage of the population mobilized for catchment protection works	MoWIE/WDC	
Provide capacity building trainings on water safety plans implementation.	Percentage of water safety plans teams trained Percentage of professionals trained	MoWIE/WDC	Private sector
Provide trainings on water quality testing, monitoring, surveillance and treatment	Percentage of professionals trained		MoH

Strategic initiative 7.1.12: Ensure the provision of safe water from point of source to consumption.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Conduct water quality tests, improve construction quality and conveyance efficiency.	Percentage of water supply facilities tested for water quality Percentage of water supply facilities regularly monitored for water quality.	MoWIE/WDC	Private sector MoH
Provide portable field test kits to carry out water quality analysis	Percentage of water supply schemes with water quality checks before and after construction	MoWIE/WDC	
Provide capacity building support to regional and municipal water quality laboratories	Percentage of water quality laboratories strengthened/supported		

Strategic initiative 7.1.13: Strengthen systems and efforts to enforce standards and guidelines for maintaining water quality for all recognized water uses; e.g. domestic, livestock, industrial, others, etc.

Outcome indicators			
Proportion of institutions complying to water safety standards			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Prepare or update water quality standards and guidelines	Prepared/updated water quality standards and guidelines	MoWIE/WDC	MoH, MoTI, ISA
Properly implement water safety standards and guidelines	Proportion of institutions complying to water safety standards		
Enforce legal systems on water quality control	Established control mechanisms/authorities		

Strategic initiative 7.1.14: Promote the use of household water treatment technologies and safe storage for safer consumption and better health.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Create awareness on household water treatment, handling and safe storage.	Percentage of households using household water treatment options and safe handling. Number of household water treatment technologies applied	MoWIE/WDC	Private sector, MoH
Engage the private sector on the provision and marketing of effective water treatment options	Proportion of private sector companies involved		

Strategic initiative 7.1.15: Protect water bodies from pollution and contamination.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Prevent the indiscriminate discharge of industrial hazardous wastes and chemicals into water bodies without adequate treatment.	Percentage of industries regulated and monitored for hazardous waste management.		

Strategic initiative 7.1.16: Ensure the adoption of inclusive designs for the construction of WASH facilities to address the needs of women, children and differently-abled people.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Construct women, child and differently-abled people-friendly WASH facilities (i.e. with ramps, accessible toilets, and water taps etc.) for communities and institutions (schools and health care facilities).	Percentage of WASH facilities with inclusive designs for women and differently-abled people, and functional water supply	MoWIE/WDC	Associations for disability, MOH, MoA
Incorporate the needs of women, children and adolescents in water supply and sanitation systems' design standards and manuals.	Percentage of design manuals and guidelines with inclusive provisions.		
Conduct trainings on inclusive design and implementation for people with special needs	Number of trainings on inclusive design and implementation		

Strategic initiative 7.1.17: Strengthen the governance structure and sectoral coordination of WASH at all levels.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish/strengthen appropriate coordinating structures	Percentage of functional WASH coordinating structures established and strengthened at all levels.	MoWIE/WDC, MoH and MoE, MoF	Private sector, community
Establish/strengthen national and regional WASH steering Committees.	NWSC/RWSC established at all levels		
Establish/strengthen technical committees and working groups from each sector.	Number of functional technical committees and sectoral working groups organized		
Establish/strengthen programme management units in each sector ministries.	Number of programme management units organized in each sector		

Strategic initiative 7.1.18: Enhance networking, partnership and learning platforms for WASH.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish networks with universities and research institutions.	Number of functional networks established.	MoWIE/WDC	MoSHE, universities, research institutions, private sector, community
Liaise and network with national, regional and global platforms and initiatives for shared learning and capacity building.	Number of national/regional/global networks connected		
Organize periodic multi-stakeholder forums at all levels as a platform for learning and sharing.	Number of multi-stakeholder forums organized		MoH and MoE, MoF
Support research and survey activities in the WASH sector.	Number of research studies generated in the WASH sector		

Strategic initiative 7.1.19: Ensure appropriate funding for the sector by increasing government budget allocation, and mobilizing funds by engaging development partners, CSOs/NGOs, the private sector and communities=

Outcome indicator

Proportion of WASH programmes/projects financed and managed by the private sector

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Increase government commitment and allocation of funds (federal, regional, Woreda and towns).	The proportion/share of government funding to the sector	MoWIE/WDC	Federal and regional governments,
Engage the financing share of the private sector for programmes and projects.	Proportion of WASH programmes/projects financed and managed by the private sector		banks, micro-finance institutions, private sector
Conduct advocacy and mobilize funds from banks and microfinance institutions (support and/or credit access).	Proportion of self-financed WASH schemes implemented Level of access to credit from banks and microfinance institutions		MoH, MoE, and MoF

Strategic initiative 7.1.20: Develop and implement a comprehensive and cascaded capacity building plan to strengthen the technical capacities of professionals in the sector.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Conduct capacity gaps and needs assessments for the different WASH implementing sectors.	Identified capacity gaps in the sector	MoWIE/WDC,	MoSHE, TVETCs, universities,
Organize and conduct tailored capacity building trainings for professionals on a range of priority aspects	Number of professionals trained		Research institutions
Organize and conduct experience sharing and exposure visits.	Improvements in implementation		
	Number of experience-sharing events organized		MoH and MoE
Prepare and disseminate WASH guidelines, manuals and other relevant training materials.	Number of implementation guidelines developed and disseminated		
Provide training and technical assistance for water utility companies to improve utility management.	Percentage of utilities provided with technical assistance		

Strategic initiative 7.1.21: Ensure household access to labour-saving technologies and safe drinking water.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop a system for improving context-specific irrigation programmes to ensure food and nutrition security.	Percentage of households using irrigation	MoWIE	MoH
Increase access to electricity for the better use of food and nutrition technologies.	Percentage of households with access to electric power		
Develop a context-specific approach to increase access to safe and adequate water.	Percentage of households with access to safe water supply		



Strategic initiative 7.1.22: Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems of WASH services.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Organize and conduct regular WASH steering committee meetings at all levels.	Number of steering committee meetings organized by level	MoWIE/WDC	Private sector, community
Conduct joint reviews and monitoring of programme progress	Number of joint reviews carried out		
Conduct joint reviews and implementation support missions to regions, woredas and towns.	Number of joint reviews and monitoring missions carried out		MoH and MoE, MoF
Conduct sector-wide inventories of WASH facilities and services, and establish/strengthen WASH MIS.	Functional WASH inventory/MIS systems		
Prepare periodic activity and financial reports and submit to the NWSC	Number of reports prepared and submitted		

Strategic direction 7.2: Establish a system for ensuring the availability, safety and quality control of water supplies.

Strategic initiative 7.2.1: Strengthen the availability and accessibility of safe, public water supply.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Innovate and adopt technologies to improve the availability and accessibility of safe and quality public water supplies	Number of innovated and adopted technologies	MoWIE	MoTI
Improve the system for ensuring the safety and quality of water supplies, hygiene and sanitation	Proportion of stakeholders trained		
Develop and implement strategies to ensure the safety and quality of public water supply			
Improve the implementation capacity of relevant stakeholders and implementers			
Develop monitoring and evaluation systems Update the effectiveness of technologies			

Strategic initiative 7.2.2: Promote indigenous water purification knowledge and practices.

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Assess indigenous potable water purification knowledge and practices	Number of assessments conducted	MoWIE	MoH, MoSHE
Improve research on methods for upgrading the performance level	Standards and formulations developed		
Set standards on the right formulations and utilizations			
Conduct familiarization trainings			
Improve documentation and record keeping			

Strategic initiative 7.2.3: Ensure the safety and quality of potable water supplies for emergency situations.

Develop regulatory frameworks for potable water supplies during emergency	Number of regulatory frameworks developed	WEI	EFDA, MoWIE
Implement good handling, transportation and delivery practices for potable water supplies during emergency			NRDMC



4.8 Strategic Objective 8: Improve the nutrition literacy of individuals, families and communities along the food value chain to make informed decisions on the uptake of diversified, safe, adequate and nutritious food.

Strategic objective eight aims to improve the nutrition literacy of individuals, households, and communities, thereby improving the uptake of diversified, nutrient-rich and nutrient-dense food . The objective mainly focuses on improving nutrition knowledge, and practices among individuals, households and communities to overcome the burden of different forms of malnutrition. This strategic objective has three strategic directions,

namely nutrition literacy at the individual level, nutrition literacy at the household level, and nutrition literacy at the community level. Under each strategic direction, there are strategic initiatives, activities and indicators will be implemented through multi-sectoral collaborations (Table 7).

Table 8: Strategic directions, initiatives, actions and key performance indicators for nutrition literacy of individuals, families and communities along the food value chain to make informed decisions on the uptake of diversified, nutrient-rich and nutrient-dense food.

Strategic objective 8: Improve the nutrition literacy of individuals, families and communities along the food value chain to make informed decisions on the consumption of diversified, safe, adequate and nutritious food.

Strategic direction 8.1: Improve the nutrition literacy of the community through strengthening the policy environment.

Strategic initiative 8.1.1: Explore and build on societal values and practices that impact nutrition.

Outcome indicator:- Number of positive traditional practices identified and scaled up

Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Assess dietary barriers of the community in collaboration with higher education institutions and research centres	Number of research studies conducted on dietary practices	MoH/EPHI	All sectors
Conduct research on key barriers to healthy dietary practices	Number of national research studies aiming to identify barriers to healthy dietary practices	MoH/EPHI	All sectors
Scale up positive indigenous traditional practices to inform nutrition promotion and communication interventions	Number of positive traditional practices identified and scaled up	MoH/EPHI	All sectors
Establish a platform to identify and capacitate nutrition gatekeepers, champions and celebrities (influential individuals) at all levels to advocate for the food and nutrition agenda	Number of food and nutrition champions, gatekeepers, decision-makers, celebrities identified and trained on food and nutrition	All sectors	Champions, gatekeepers, private sector

Strategic initiative 8.1.2: Enhance capacity at all levels to deliver food and nutrition communication activities.

Outcome indicator Proportion of workforce trained on food and nutrition

Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Train personnel working on food and nutrition activities at all levels	Proportion of workforce trained on food and nutrition	All sectors	Private sector
Strengthen higher education institutions to achieve nutrition literacy	Number of institutions with nutrition literacy programmes (mini media, nutrition club)	MoSHE	All higher education institutions

Strategic initiative 8.1.3: Develop mechanisms to train policy and decision-makers on food and nutrition issues.

Outcome indicators Number of advocacy events conducted at different levels for decision-makers			
Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Improve policy and decision-makers' awareness of food and nutrition issues	Number of advocacy events conducted at different levels for decision makers	All sectors	All sectors
Advocate for mainstreaming nutrition communication and development SBCC into sectoral plans	Number of sectors that mainstreamed SBCC interventions into their sectoral plan	All sectors	
Ensure all sectors have a budget line for food and nutrition promotion	Number of sectors that allocated budget for food and nutrition promotion	MoF	All sectors
Strategic direction 8.2: Improve nutrition literacy through strengthening institutional capacity.			
Strategic initiative 8.2.1: Ensure institutional capacity for the promotion of food and nutrition issues at all levels.			
Outcome indicator:			
Percentage of health facilities providing regular food and nutrition education			
Proportion of FTC providing regular food and nutrition education to farmers			
Proportion of suppliers providing information on food safety and quality to their customers			
Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Strengthen the capacity of health facilities and health service providers in providing food and nutrition education and vices	Percentage of health facilities providing regular food and nutrition education	MoH	
Strengthen the capacity of schools and teachers in providing food and nutrition education	Percentage of schools providing regular food and nutrition education to the school community Number of teachers trained on food and nutrition topics	MoE	MoH, Media, MoA, MoWIE

Strengthen the capacity of food and nutrition suppliers and producers in providing information on safe, adequate and quality food to customers	Percentage of suppliers providing information on food safety and quality to their customers Number of actors on the value chain trained on nutrition topics	MoTI	MoH, private sector, EFDA
Strengthen the capacity of farmer training centres in providing food and nutrition education and services	Percentage of FTC providing regular food and nutrition education to farmers	MoA	MoH
	Number of agricultural extension workers trained on food and nutrition topics		
Strengthen the capacities of regulatory bodies on food safety and quality	Number of regulatory bodies who conduct regular monitoring of food and nutrition communication activities	EFDA	MoH, MoTI, private sector



Strategic initiative 8.2.2: Ensure institutional awareness of food quality and safety issues along the value chain.

Outcome indicator :

proportion of inspectors and regulators trained on food and nutrition

Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Train institutions on rules and regulations on food safety and quality	Number of institutions trained on regulations	EFDA	
Develop and disseminate SBCC materials on food safety and quality to prevent food adulteration, misbranding, mislabelling and toxin contamination	Number of SBCC materials of different types developed on food safety and quality	FDA	MoTI All sectors
Provide necessary food and nutrition education and counselling kits for all responsible sectors	Number of inspectors and regulators trained on food and nutrition		

Strategic initiative 8.2.3: Enhance nutrition literacy through mainstreaming food and nutrition topics into different sectors' developmental plans.

Outcome indicator

Number of sectors that developed nutrition literacy plans

Number of different platforms that promote nutrition messages

Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop nutrition literacy plans	Number of sectors that developed nutrition literacy plans	All Sectors	
Establish and strengthen food and nutrition clubs in institutions	Percentage of institutions with school mini medioclubs for the promotion of food and nutrition messages	All sectors	

Promote food and nutrition education in different settings (school feeding programmes, orphanages, nursing homes, etc.)	Number of different platforms which promote nutrition messages	MoE	MoH, MoLSA
Promote food and nutrition counselling services in and outside of schools	Number of institutions providing in- and out-of school nutrition counselling services	MoE	MoH, MoWCY, MoLSA
Provide training on food safety and quality for food and nutrition handlers, producers and suppliers	Number of trained food and nutrition suppliers, handlers and producers	MoH	MoTI, EFDA
Develop and disseminate training manuals and guidelines to FNS-implementing sectors	Number of developed training manuals and guidelines	ALL sectors	
Develop and disseminate training manuals, guidelines, standards and directives to inspectors, regulators, etc.	Number of developed training manuals, guidelines, standards and directives	EFDA	MoTI, MoH



Strategic direction 8.3: Improve nutrition literacy at the community level.

Strategic initiative 8.3.1: Improve nutrition literacy through existing community networks and platforms.

Outcome indicator				
Proportion of frontline workers trained on communication and facilitation skills				
Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors	
Conduct a mapping of existing community networks/platforms through coordination of community actors (WDA/ADA/, CCC/Dagu, parent-teacher association, KWASHO (Water committee), etc.)	Number of identified community platforms/networks	MoH	MoA, MoLSA, MoE, MoWYC, MoWIE, Other sectors	
Enhance communication and facilitation skills and the knowledge of frontline workers (health extension workers, agriculture Extension workers, women’s development agents, men’s development agents, parents-teachers associations) (HEWs/AEWs/WDA/MDA/PTA)	Number of frontline workers trained on communication and facilitation skills	MoH	MoA, MoE, MoWYC, MoWIE, Other sectors	
Engage influential community members (clan leaders, religious leaders, elders, etc.) for the promotion of food and nutrition issues	Number of sensitization events conducted by engaging influential community members	MoLSA, religious coalitions	Ministry of Peace and other sectors	
Strategic direction 8.4: Improve the nutrition literacy of individuals and families.				
Strategic initiative 8.4.1: Increase individual food and nutrition awareness to enhance optimal food and nutritional practices.				
Outcome indicator				
Number of food and nutrition messages broadcasted through media				
Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors	
Raise awareness among food processing firms and the community on the impacts of chemicals, effluents, by-products of factories, etc. and their effect on =agriculture and the environment	Number of food firms and community members trained on the impact of chemicals			

Strategic initiative 8.4.2: Improve individuals' and households' knowledge and practices on clean and safe water.

Outcome indicator

Proportion of individuals with adequate sanitation and hygiene knowledge and practices

Improve knowledge and practices of individuals regarding personal, food and environmental hygiene and sanitation	Proportion of individuals with adequate sanitation and hygiene knowledge and practices	MOH	Media, MoTI, MOA, EFDA
Promote personal and environmental hygiene	Percentage of households using locally appropriate water de-fluoridation methods		
Promote the prevention of fluorosis through de-fluoridation of drinking water			
Promote water safety and quality			

Strategic initiative 8.4.3: Improve households' knowledge and practices on food preparation, hygiene and safety.

Outcome indicator

Proportion of households who improved food preparation and handling practices

Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop and disseminate household-specific, food and nutrition SBCC materials on the consumption of diversified and nutrient-dense food, food preparation, food handling and household and environmental sanitation	Proportion of households who improved food preparation and handling practices, as well as household and environmental sanitation Proportion of households that received education on hygiene and safety topics and the consumption of diversified and nutritious diet	MoH, MoA	Broad cast agency, MoWIE
Provide education on hygiene and safety topics as part of the preparation of diversified and nutritious diets	Number of platforms developed to alert households on food safety and quality issues		

Develop a platform to alert households on food adulteration, misbranding, mislabelling and toxin contamination



Strategic initiative 8.4.4: Improve households' and communities' awareness and practices regarding food safety, healthy lifestyles and nutritious diets. using various channels.

Outcome indicator			
Proportion of households aware of the importance of a healthy lifestyle, food safety and a diversified diet			
Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop a package of food and nutrition messages targeted at households which will be disseminated regularly	Number of messages developed	MOH, MOA	MOWIE, broadcast agency, MOWCY
Employ frontline workers to raise awareness on food safety, healthy lifestyles and diversified diets	Proportion of households aware of the importance of a healthy lifestyle, food safety and a diversified diet		
Broadcast/transmit messages on various channels on the consumption of indigenous, organic and culturally accepted foods	Number of innovative platforms developed		
Develop innovative outreach platforms on food safety and the importance of a healthy lifestyle and nutritious foods	Number of strategies developed and implemented for the promotion of food items that are acceptable in the community)		
Develop a strategy to promote and support the consumption of edible food items	Number of local media agencies engaged in nutrition education and messaging		
Engage local media agencies in regular food and nutrition education and messaging		MoTI MOA	Telecommunication
All sectors			

Strategic initiative 8.4.5: Improve households' knowledge and practices regarding the production and consumption of nutrient-dense and diversified foods throughout the year.

Outcome indicator :-Proportion of households who are aware of the production and utilization of nutrient-dense and diversified diets			
Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop and disseminate SBCC tools to support households' year-round production and consumption of nutrient-dense and diversified diets	Proportion of households who produced and consumed nutrient-dense and diversified diets	MOA, MOH	MOWIE, MOLSA,
Provide training to households for the establishment of backyard gardening, fisheries, caged poultry farming, dairy production and rearing of small ruminants	Proportion of households who established and implemented the stated activities (activity 2 and 3)		broadcast agency, MOWCY
Provide food and nutrition education to households exercising food taboos and following cultural constraints	Number of sessions held by religious and community elders on food and nutrition messages		
Promote the production and consumption of wild foods (from animal and plant sources)	Number of wild foods introduced		
Develop a platform to exchange information on traditional foods from various cultures and their relevance in other areas	Number of platforms developed		

Strategic initiative 8.4.6: Promote and support households' consumption of locally processed, imported and fortified food products that are safe and of good quality.

Outcome indicator: Proportion of households that consumed fortified foods			
Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop factsheets on fortified food and disseminate them to households	Proportion of households that consumed fortified foods	MoTI, MOH	EFDA
Use local media to alert households on the safety and quality of fortified food products	Proportion of households reached through media channels		

Strategic initiative 8.4.7: Promote the delivery of nutrition education to students and their parents through the incorporation of nutrition topics into the education curriculum.

Outcome indicator: Number of nutrition topics incorporated in revised curricula and in integrated adult education

Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Ensure nutrition topics are incorporated in the integrated adult education and regular curriculum	Number of nutrition topics incorporated into the revised curriculum and into integrated adult education	MOE	MOH, broadcast agency
Educate parent-teacher associations (PTA) on the effects of food and nutrition on the education sector	Proportion of PTAs that received food and nutrition orientation/training		
Advise parents to encourage students to apply the knowledge gained in schools at home	Number of households that produce and supply nutrient-rich and fresh food to school feeding programmes		
Encourage discussions between students and their parents on the knowledge they gained in school			
Encourage families to produce nutrient-rich foods and supply them to school feeding programmes			
Promote the benefits of comprehensive school nutrition services (deworming, weekly iron folic acid supplementation) WIFAS, nutrition education, etc.) to parents			

Strategic initiative 8.4.8: Improve households' knowledge and practices in disaster risk early identification and response

Outcome indicator:- Proportion of households with improved knowledge and practices on early disaster identification, assessment, and response planning

Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Improve households' knowledge and practices for the early identification, assessment, planning and response to man-made or natural disasters	Proportion of households with improved knowledge and practices for the early identification, assessment, planning and response to disasters	NDRMC	MOA, MOH,
Develop food and nutrition SBCC materials for distribution sites	Number of food distribution centres that delivered nutrition messages to target households		
Develop behaviour change communication for platforms relevant to nutrition-sensitive disaster risk management	Number of platforms developed for behaviour change communication relevant to nutrition-sensitive disaster risk management		
Share information on r mitigating nutrition-related shocks to farmers	Proportion of farmers aware of resilience strategies for nutrition-related shocks		

Strategic initiative 8.4.9: Promote the effective delivery of nutrition messages to communities and households via social gatherings and building the capacity of frontline workers.

Outcome indicator: Presence of nutrition messages in training packages for the women's and men's development army

Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Ensure food and nutrition messages are incorporated in the training packages for the women's men's development army networks	Presence of nutrition messages in the women's and men's development army training packages	MoH	MOA
Develop and implement communication mechanisms targeting influential community members (elders, religious and clan leaders) and structures (ekub, edir, mahber, etc.)	Presence of implemented communication mechanisms targeting influential community members on nutrition and cultural food practices		



Strategic initiative 8.4.10: Integrate nutrition topics into the formal educational curriculum and the adult education curriculum.

Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Design curricula including nutrition topics for elementary, secondary and higher education for health science students, and including FNP for food and nutrition students	Number of health, agriculture and technology institutions that have incorporated nutrition courses into their curriculum Adult literacy curricula that included nutrition courses	MoE, MoSHE, research institutes	MoH, MoA
Identify gaps, conduct operational research to generate evidence, and build on the results and recommendations to address identified gaps	Proportion of universities with food and nutrition training programmes providing community nutrition services Number of students that graduated with a nutritional sciences degree, disaggregated by level, type and gender Number of research studies on community practices and applications conducted and disseminated to		



4.9 Strategic objective 9: Create a functional governance body to strengthen coordination and integration between FNP-implementing sectors.

Functional governance is essential to strengthen the coordination and alignment of FNP-implementing sectors. This strategic objective shall be realised through the implementation of the following strategic directions, initiatives, actions and key performance indicators (Table 9).

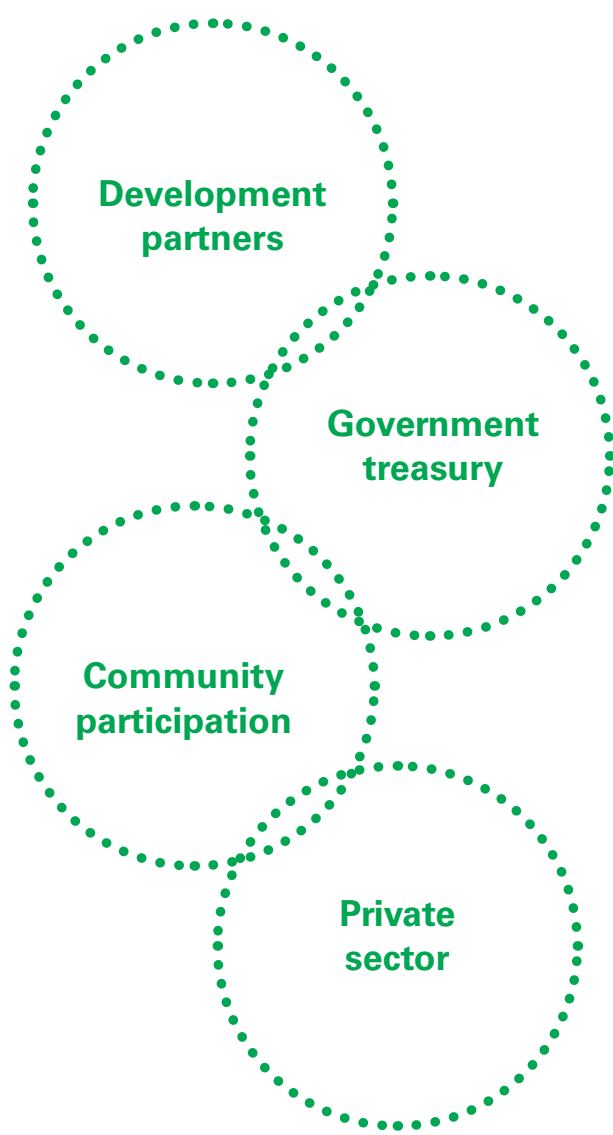


Table 9: Strategic directions, initiatives, actions and key performance indicators for a functional governance body to strengthen the coordination and integration of FNP-implementing sectors

Strategic objective 9: Create a functional governance body to strengthen the coordination and integration between FNP-implementing sectors.			
Strategic direction 9.1: Ensure strong food and nutrition governance structures from the federal to the kebele level.			
Strategic initiative 9.1.1: Establish a functional food and nutrition council and agency that oversees the implementation of the strategy.			
Outcome indicator: Number of regions and city administrations that established food and nutrition agencies or similar structures			
Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish Food and Nutrition Councils (FNC) with the required competences, resources and accountability at all levels	Number of FNCs established at all levels	Food and Nutrition Council// agency, MOH, regional and city administrations	All other sectors
Ensure the functionality of Food and Nutrition Councils (FNC) at all levels	Number of functional FNCs at all levels		
Establish functional food and nutrition agencies that facilitate coordination between the federal and regional levels	Food and nutrition agencies established		
	Number of regions and city administrations that established food and nutrition agencies or similar structures		

Strategic initiative 9.1.2: Create an institutional arrangement in different implementing sectors to ensure the accountability and effective implementation of FNP/FNS.				
Outcome indicator: Number of sectors with established food and nutrition structures				
Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors	
Ensure the establishment of an appropriate structure (including a coordinating structure, directorates, case teams and dedicated nutrition focal persons)	Number of sectors with established food and nutrition structures	All sectors	Civil service commission, regional governments	
Define appropriate career path progressions for food and nutrition professionals	Number of sectors with strengthened existing FNP\ FNS structures			
Strengthen existing food and nutrition institutional arrangements as per the implementing sectors' role	Number of career options created for food and nutrition graduates	All sectors		
Ensure the inclusion of sector-specific activities in sector plans and monitor their implementation	Number of sectors that include nutrition indicators in their plans	All sectors	Public service commission	
Ensure the allocation of adequate food and nutrition budgets for each sector	Number of sectors that allocated adequate budget for food and nutrition activities	All sectors		
Strategic initiative 9.1.3: Ensure sustained technical support for FNP implementation.				
Outcome indicator: Number of food and nutrition advisory groups				
Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors	
Establish food and nutrition advisory steering committees at the federal and regional levels	Number of food and nutrition advisory groups (steering committees) at the federal level	MoH	EPHI, MoTI, EFDA, All sectors	
Ensure the functionality of food and nutrition steering committees at the federal and regional levels (Program Management Steering Committee (PMSC), National Food Fortification Steering Committee (NFFSC), Food Safety and Quality Steering Committee (FSQSC), Food and Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation Steering Committee(MERSC)	Number of functional food and nutrition advisory groups (steering committees) at the regional level Number of functional advisory groups at the regional level Number of functional advisory groups at the federal level			



Strategic initiative 9.1.4: Create a favourable structure for the deployment of food and nutrition professionals in all food and nutrition strategy implementing sectors.

Outcome indicator: Number of food and nutrition structures created

Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Formulate food and nutrition workforce standards based on the competence levels required for different roles	Number of food and nutrition workforce standards at all levels	All sectors and regional administration	All other sectors, agency
Create functional and appropriate structures for FNS-implementing sectors across all levels	Number of food and nutrition structures created		Public service commission
Deploy food and nutrition graduates in all FNS-implementing sectors	Number of food and nutrition graduates deployed		

Table 10: Strategic directions, initiatives, actions and key performance indicators to improve sustainable and adequate financing via government budgets, funding from the private sector and development partners, and innovative financing mechanisms

Strategic objective 10: Improve sustainable and adequate financing via government budgets, private sector, community, and development partners' funding, and innovative financing mechanisms to translate policy into action.

Strategic direction 10.1: Enhance the contribution of the government, private sector, communities and partners in financing the implementation of the food and nutrition strategy.

Strategic initiative 10.1.1: Ensure that government sectors finance the implementation of food and nutrition strategy.

Outcome indicator:- Proportion of government sectors with allocated budget for nutrition activities

Strategic action	Key performance indicators		Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Strengthen partnership forums for nutrition financing to enhance food and nutrition strategy implementation at the national and regional level		Number of functional food and nutrition partnership forums at the regional level		Partners and other FNP implementing sectors
Strengthen the capacity of FNP-implementing sectors to support and promote nutrition by creating dedicated budget lines, allocating adequate budget and implementing it		Number of functional food and nutrition partnership forum at the national level	MoH	
Develop capacity for resource mobilization and food and nutrition investment tracking systems		Proportion of government sectors with allocated budget for nutrition activities		
Develop advocacy strategies to promote nutrition investment in sectoral programmes		Proportion of government sectors that utilized the allocated budget	MoF	
Strengthen service delivery capacity and accountability systems for budget utilization at all levels		Number of resource mobilization advocacy strategies developed		
Develop joint food and nutrition programmes and financial plans together with other FNP-implementing sectors		Number of joint programs and financial plans developed		
Engage the communities to contribute to food and nutrition strategy implementation		Number of FNP-implementing sectors who created mechanisms for community contribution		
Impose taxation on foods and drinks that expose individuals to NCDs		Number of food and drink items taxed for nutrition budgeting;		
		Amount of nutrition budget collected and invested from taxation;		

Strategic initiative 10.1.2: Enhance the contribution of the private sector in financing the implementation of food and nutrition strategy.

Output indicator: Number of food and nutrition public-private partnerships established

Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish public-private partnerships for technology transfer and acquisitions of resources	Number of food and nutrition public-private partnerships established	Private sector	Government sectors,
Establish central platforms encouraging the private sector to fulfil their social responsibilities for food and nutrition implementation		Chamber of Commerce	MOH
Increase the involvement of local and international investors and importers in food and nutrition	Platforms established by the private sector to fulfil their social responsibility		
Create trade fairs on food and nutrition to attract national, regional and international investors	Number of local and foreign investors engaged in food and nutrition investment		
Advocate for tax exemption for inputs to encourage local nutritious food preparation	Number of private sector firms investing in nutrition programmes		
Mobilize the private sector to invest in social protection and food banking for vulnerable communities	Number of food and nutrition trade fairs conducted to attract investors		
Strengthen FNP sector-specific public-private partnerships to fulfil their social responsibility			



Strategic initiative 10.1.3: Enhance the contribution of development partners in financing food and nutrition programmes based on the FNS

Outcome indicator: Proportion of partners who submitted their food and nutrition budget allocation to the government

Strategic action	Key performance indicators		Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Strengthen partnership forums for national and regional level nutrition financing to enhance food and nutrition strategy implementation	Align partners' programmes and resources with FNP/strategy priorities	Number of public partnership forums	MoF	Government sectors
Align partners' programmes and resources with FNP/strategy priorities		Proportion of development partners who align their plans with the FNS		Private sector
Increase the involvement of partners to mobilize resources for the implementation of the food and nutrition strategy		Proportion of development partners who align their programming with FNP / strategy priorities		
Monitor and evaluate food and nutrition resources that are utilized as per the priority area		Proportion of partners who submitted their food and nutrition budget allocation to the government		
		Proportion of partners who submitted their food and nutrition budget utilization reports		

Strategic initiative 10.1.4: Ensure sustainable domestic financing from local financial institutions for food and nutrition strategy implementation.

Outcome indicator: Number of advocacy tools developed

Strategic action	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop guidelines for the implementation of sustainable domestic financing and identify implementation modalities	Number of guidelines prepared		MoH
Advocate for sustainable domestic financing	Number of advocacy events/activities conducted		
Prepare a costs joint plan to facilitate domestic financing for the food and nutrition strategy implementation	Number of advocacy tools developed	MoF	
	Number of sectors with jointly prepared costs plans		

4.11 Strategic objective 11: Build the institutional capacities of FNP-implementing sectors by investing in human resources, research and technological development.

Investing in human resources, research and technological development at all levels is a necessary precondition to successfully implement the food and nutrition strategy. This strategic objective aims to build the

institutional capacity of FNP-implementing sectors, which requires the implementation of the following strategic directions, initiatives, actions and key performance indicators (Table 11).

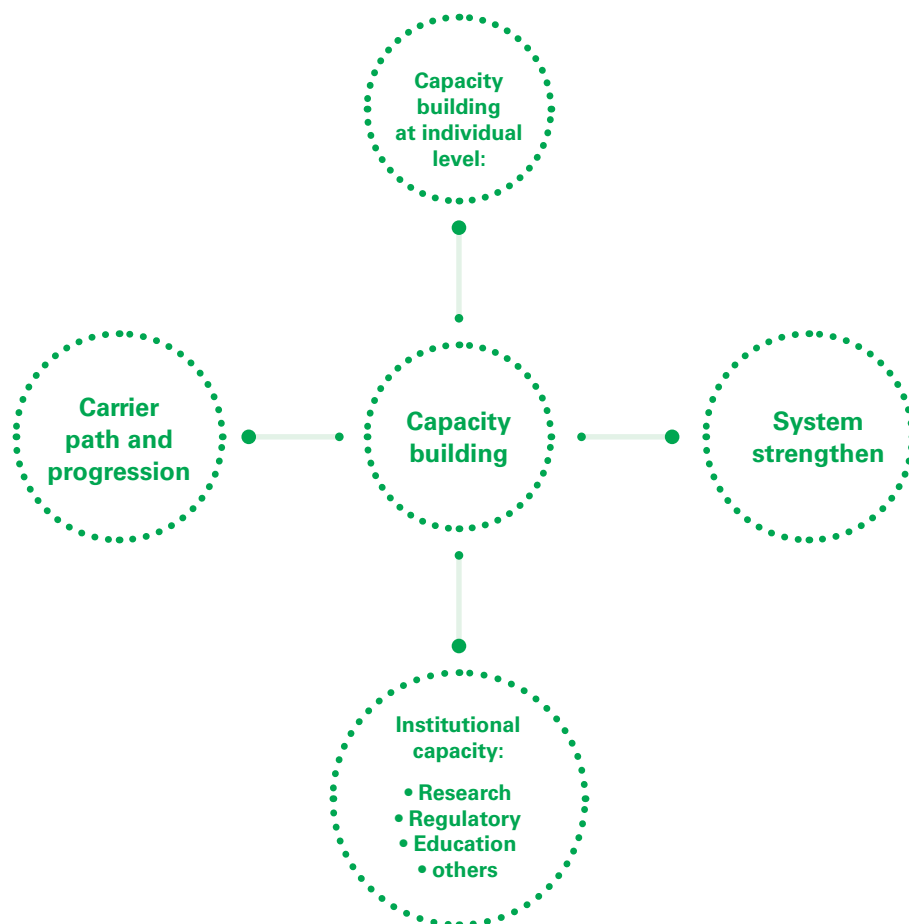


Table 11: Strategic directions, initiatives, actions and key performance indicators to build the institutional capacities of FNP-implementing sectors

Strategic objective 11: Build the institutional capacities of FNP-implementing sectors by investing in human resources, research and technological development.			
Strategic direction 11.1: Strengthen food and nutrition related research, as well as training, innovation, technology and service capacities.			
Strategic initiative 11.1.1: Strengthen food and nutrition related training capacity and training provision at all levels.			
Outcome indicator : Proportion of institutions that included food and nutrition as a common course in their curricula			
Number of food and nutrition professionals deployed in FNP-implementing sectors at all levels			
Strategic Actions	Performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Include food and nutrition as a common course in all schools and higher education curricula	Proportion of institutions that included food and nutrition as a common course in their curricula	MoSHE	MoA, MoH, MoSHE, MoTI, TVET agency, MOE
Support higher learning institutions and TVET colleges in integrating food and nutrition contents and developing and revising curricula for food and nutrition-related pre-service trainings	Proportion of higher education institutions with food, nutrition and related programmes		
Raise awareness at all levels on food and nutrition-related policies within implementing sectors	Number of implementing sectors supported on FNP implementation		
Support higher education institutions and TVET to provide in-service trainings to key FNP-implementing sectors	Number of higher education institutions and TVETs that conducted in-service training		
Strategic initiative 11.1.2: Strengthen food and nutrition-related service provision capacities in food and nutrition strategy implementing sectors.			
Outcome indicator Number of implementing sectors with appropriate databases			
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish databases for nutrition activities in all food and nutrition strategy implementing sectors	Number of implementing sectors with appropriate databases	MoH	All other sectors
Update and disseminate national food composition tables (FCT) and food based dietary guidelines (FBDG)	Number of FCT and FBDG updated		
Deploy food and nutrition graduates in all nutrition strategy implementing sectors at all levels	Number of food and nutrition professionals deployed in implementing sectors at all levels		
	Number of sectors with demonstration corners		

Strategic initiative 11.1.3: Strengthen food and nutrition-related research capacities at all levels.

Outcome indicator Number of food and nutrition sectors that established food and nutrition-related research facilities

Strategic actions		Key performance indicators		Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish and strengthen food and nutrition related research and development in relevant food and nutrition strategy implementing sectors		Number of food and nutrition sectors that established food and nutrition-related research facilities		Research institutions	MoH, MoA, MiNT, All sectors
Establish national and regional food and nutrition research institutes		Number of food and nutrition research institutes established			
		Number of institutions supported			
Build human resource capacity for food and nutrition research systems		Number of partnerships with international research institutes			
Support implementing centres to use disseminated research findings and relevant innovative technologies and tools					
Create linkages with international research institutes					



Strategic initiative 11.1.4: Enhance the development and use of innovations and technologies in food and nutrition services.

Outcome indicator Proportion of end users who received practice-based advice

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Provision of sustained training and maintenance of newly introduced or locally manufactured food and nutrition-related technologies	Number of trainings and maintenance services provided	MiNT,	All sectors
Support the innovation and adaptation of food and nutrition-related technologies compatible with local conditions along the food value chain	Number of new technologies utilized by end users		
Support the innovation, adaptation and adoption of energy-saving and water-harvesting technologies to address food and nutrition-related challenges	Number of new technologies adopted through extension services		
Support the dissemination and adoption of new food and nutrition-related technologies through extension services	Proportion of end users who received practice-based advice		
Provide practice-based advice on food and nutrition-related technologies along the food value chain, compatible with the local conditions for end users	Number of M&E systems established for newly introduced technologies		
Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for the performance of newly introduced food and nutrition-related technologies along the food value chain	Number of established ICT tools for improved M&E systems		
Establish and implement Information and Communication Technology(ICT) tools supported by robust information management, accountability, and monitoring and evaluation systems.			

Strategic direction 11.2: Institutional capacities of FNP-implementing sectors improved

Strategic initiative 11.2.1: Build the institutional capacities of FNP-implementing sectors with human resources.

Outcome indicator: Proportion of individuals and system trained on food and nutrition

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Strengthen food and nutrition-related research, as well as the training and service capacities of individuals and systems at all levels	Proportion of individuals trained on food and nutrition	MoSHE	MoH, MoA, MoTI, MoWIE, MoF, MoLSA, MoWYC, NDRMC, Media, MoE
Provide food and nutrition pre-service trainings for students of food, nutrition, dietetics, health, agriculture, water, food science technology and post-harvest technology	Number of graduates trained		
Support skill laboratories for food and nutritional science schools to strengthen practical learning opportunities	Number of food and nutrition science schools supported with skill laboratories		
Provide continuous professional development for relevant personnel from food and nutrition intervention implementing sectors	Proportion of food and nutrition professionals who accessed continuous professional development opportunities		
Enable regulatory bodies to accredit food and nutrition courses/programmes provided by the higher education system	Number of accredited food and nutrition-related programmes	HERQA	All sectors, MoSHE
Establish a system to link higher education institutions with food and nutrition implementing sectors to provide internships/placements for food and nutrition students	Number of higher institution partnerships established in the system Number of student placements	MoSHE	All sectors, private sector



Strategic initiative 11.2.2: Conduct research to build the institutional capacities of FNP-implementing sectors

Outcome indicator : Proportion of adequately funded research studies

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Include food and nutrition thematic areas in research as an essential component of community services	Proportion of food and nutrition research studies utilized by decision-makers	All sectors	MOSHE
Create research partnerships with other implementing sectors, food and beverage industries and funding agencies	Number of patentable results		
Protect intellectual property rights/patentable results	Number of research studies with appropriate funding		
Allocate proportional funding to support food and nutrition-related research	Proportion of funding allocated for corporate social responsibility actions on food and nutrition		
Enforce continuous professional development (CPD) measures for researchers in the implementing sectors			
Support the development of food and nutrition-related centres/ infrastructure with an emphasis on corporate social responsibility	Number of corporate social responsibility actions supported	MOSHE, MOF	MoH, MoA, MoE, MoTI MoWIE, MoLSA, MoWYC, NDRMC, media,

Strategic initiative 11.2.3: Build the institutional capacities of FNP-implementing sectors through technological development.Outcome indicator: **Proportion of newly-introduced food and nutrition technologies monitored and evaluated**

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Innovate, adapt and adopt food and nutrition-related technologies along the food value chain	Number of new labour and energy-saving and water-harvesting technologies or patents released	Ministry of innovation and technology	MoH, MoA, MoE, MoTI, MoWIE, MoF, MoLSA, MOWYC, NDRM
Innovate, adapt and adopt energy-saving and water-harvesting technologies to address food and nutrition related challenges of rural and urban households	proportion of newly introduced food and nutrition technologies monitored and evaluated		media
Provide sustained training on newly introduced food and nutrition-related technologies along the food value chain, as well as regular maintenance	Number of new technologies disseminated		
Monitor and evaluate the performance of newly introduced food and nutrition-related technologies along the food value chain	Number of new technologies imported and incentivised through tax exemption		
Support the dissemination and adoption of new food and nutrition-related technologies through extension services			
Provide incentives, including tax exemptions, to import food and nutrition-related technologies compatible with local conditions along the food value chain			



4.12 Strategic objective 12: Enhance evidence-informed decision-making, learning and accountability.

This strategic objective shall be realized through the implementation of the following strategic directions, initiatives, actions and key performance indicators (Table 12).

Table 12: Strategic directions, initiatives, actions and key performance indicators to enhance evidence generation for decision-making, learning and accountability

Strategic objective 12: Enhance evidence-informed decision-making, learning and accountability				
Strategic direction 12.1: Ensure evidence-based implementation of the FNP and FNS				
Strategic initiative 12.1.1: Ensure the continuous generation of quality food and nutrition data and its use in decision-making				
Outcome indicator : Quarterly data quality index				
Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors	
Support research in the area of food and nutrition	Number of research studies conducted on food and nutrition	All sectors	All other sectors,	
Establish a unified/integrated food and nutrition information system (including data access, data generation and flow) in food and nutrition implementing sectors at all administrative levels	Quarterly-reported data quality index		MOH	
Establish a strong system for real-time data collection on food and nutrition				
Develop national data/information sharing guidelines for food and nutrition-related information	Data and information sharing guidelines developed			
Integrate food and nutrition data collection into demographic and health surveys	Number of demographic survey sites (DSS) which integrated food and nutrition data			
Support data generation, analysis, interpretation and use by the private sector (private health facilities, private schools and food processing companies)	Proportion of private sector firms that reported to food and nutrition information systems			
Ensure donors, NGOs and UN agencies share data on food and nutrition with national systems	Proportion of donors, NGOs and UN agencies sharing data to food and nutrition information systems			
Share updated food and nutrition information with the general public				
Develop technologically-assisted mechanisms to access food and nutrition data				



Strategic initiative 12.1.2: Ensure the generation and dissemination of food and nutrition research findings to enhance evidence-based decision-making.
Outcome indicator: Number of disseminated food and nutrition publications and policy dialogues conducted

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop FNP briefs	Number of policy briefs developed	MOH	All other sectors
Findings food and nutrition platforms are organized to disseminate key research	Functional food and nutrition platforms established		
Strengthen the capacity of nutrition practitioners in generating quality evidence	Number of practitioners who participated in evidence generation		
Ensure the availability of and access to food and nutrition best practices and research findings for users	Number of the best practices and research findings disseminated through different outlets		
Establish platforms to disseminate food and nutrition research findings and best practices	Number of disseminated food and nutrition publications		

Strategic initiative 12.1.3: Ensure the development of a multi-sectoral monitoring and evaluation system for FNP/FNS implementation.
Outcome indicator: Number of multi-sectoral food and nutrition strategy monitoring frameworks developed

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop multi-sectoral frameworks for the monitoring of the food and nutrition strategy	Multi-sectoral monitoring frameworks are developed	Food and Nutrition Agency	All sectors, regional governments and city administrations
Conduct regular food and nutrition performance reviews and evaluations	Number of biannual performance reviews conducted		
	Number of annual performance reviews conducted		
	Number of end line evaluations conducted		
Regularly report on the progress and performance of FNP-implementing sectors to the highest authority at all levels	Number of mid-term evaluations conducted		
	Number of reports submitted to the highest authority at all levels		
Strengthen capacity for evidence-based regulation for effective implementation of the policy objectives	Number of regulatory personnel trained on evidence use		
	Amount of laboratory equipment provided		

Strategic direction 12.2: Ensure food and nutrition evidence is further used for learning.**Strategic initiative 12.2.1: Create a mechanism to translate food and nutrition evidence into better programme implementation.****Outcome indicator Proportion of food and nutrition policies and strategies that are evidence-based**

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Ensure evidence utilization in food and nutrition strategic design, development, revision and update	Proportion of food and nutrition policies and strategies that are evidence-based	RI	MoH, MoA, MoE, MoTI, MoWIE, MoF, MoLSA,
Ensure evidence utilization for FNP/S programme decision-making at all levels	Proportion of programme guidelines that are evidence-based		MoWYC, NDRMC, Media, MoSHE
Ensure evidence utilization during the delivery of food and nutrition services, including for regulations at all levels across sectors	Proportion of service delivery guidelines that are evidence-based		
Strengthen the culture of using evidence during planning, implementation and evaluation at all levels in FNS sectors	Availability of protocols and tools that mandate evidence-informed policy development		
	Number of evidence-based regulatory decisions		

Strategic initiative 12.2.2: Ensure that evidence-based learning is in place.**Outcome indicator Proportion of FNS sectors who used evidence during planning, implementation and evaluation**

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Establish a mechanism to store, access and share food and nutrition learning and best practices	Availability of functional platforms for sharing food and nutrition lessons learned and best practices	all sectors	MoH, MoA, MoE, MoTI, MoWIE, MoF, MoLSA, MoWYC, NDRMC, media
Ensure FNS systems and practitioners are suited for continuous documentation and effective communication of lessons learned	Availability of documented processes to be used for performance improvement and learning		
Ensure that lessons learned are used for continuous performance improvement	Number of FNS practitioners who produced learning products		
	Proportion of FNS sectors who used evidence during planning, implementation and evaluation		



4.13 Strategic objective 13: Ensure effective food and nutrition communication.

This strategic objective shall be realized through the implementation of the following strategic directions, initiatives, actions and key performance indicators (Table 13).



Table 13: Strategic directions, initiatives, actions and key performance indicators to ensure effective food and nutrition communication

Strategic objective 13: Ensure effective food and nutrition communication.

Strategic direction 13.1: Develop a system to optimally use existing and new communication approaches /channels for food and nutrition communication.

Strategic initiative 13.1.1: Develop/strengthen an effective food and nutrition communication system.

Outcome indicator A platform developed for food and nutrition communication

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Create a platform to implement food and nutrition communication through media outlets	A platform developed for food and nutrition communication	Broadcast agency, All sectors,	Media
Deploy experts for food and nutrition communication	Number of experts trained on food and nutrition communication		
Train media actors on food and nutrition communication	Number of food and nutrition media packages prepared		
Prepare sectoral food and nutrition media packages (story lines, story boards, etc.)	Number of media channels that allocated appropriate media time		
Create a system for all media to fulfil their social responsibility and promote a healthy lifestyle (diet, physical exercise, decreasing screen time, avoiding sedentary behaviours and practising optimal nutrition)	Share of social media utilization for food and nutrition advocacy		
Update and utilize websites and social media	Number of innovative communication approaches created and utilized		
Utilize existing/traditional communication channels			
Utilize innovative communication approaches to raise awareness on food and nutrition issues	Number of traditional communication channels utilized		

Strategic direction 13.2: Use culturally appropriate, context specific, social and behaviour change communication channels to engage nutrition influencers, decision makers, families and communities.

Strategic initiative 13.2.1: Create an environment to engage influencers and decision makers in the nutrition agenda.

Outcome indicator proportion of platforms developed

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop advocacy and lobbying platforms to reach nutrition influencers and decision makers	Number of platforms developed	MOH	
Develop and distribute regular updates on food and nutrition issues	Number of nutrition updates distributed	All sectors	
Establish regular awareness creation events within and among sectors	Number of established awareness creation events		

Strategic initiative 13.2.2: Strengthen and utilize culturally appropriate channels for food and nutrition communication to create model families and communities.

Outcome indicator Proportion of frontline workers who improved their communication skills

Strategic actions		Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Develop a SBCC mainstreaming guideline for sector organizations		Mainstreaming guidelines developed	All sectors	Broadcast corporation
Develop standard SBCC and advocacy messages, materials and guidelines to support sectors' SBCC activities		SBCC and advocacy messages, materials and development guidelines developed		
Develop culturally appropriate SBCC material		Number of culturally appropriate SBCC materials developed		
Train health extension workers on communication skills to create model families and communities		Percentage of frontline workers who strengthened their communication skills		
Design ways to reach families and communities in sectors without frontline workers (utilize existing cultural, traditional, social and religious platforms)		Number of families and communities reached		
Mainstream food and nutrition topics into existing, sectoral behaviour change and advocacy programmes		Number of existing platforms in use		
Establish a food and nutrition sectoral behaviour change and advocacy programme		Number of sectors that mainstream behaviour change and advocacy programmes		
		Number of sectors that established behavioural change and advocacy programmes		
Develop target-specific SBCC media guides		Number of media guides developed	All sectors	All sectors
Use culturally appropriate and context-specific SBCC channels for different age groups		Number of context-specific SBCC channels in use		
Advocate for nutrition to be included in broadcasting and communication plans as part of the national development agenda		Number of media platforms that incorporated nutrition as part of their development agenda	Media	
Allocate prime time to promote healthy diets and lifestyles, physical activity, optimal nutrition, etc.		Number of media-based awareness creation sessions on diet-related diseases		
Utilize the allotted airtime for food and nutrition promotion		Amount of airtime allocated for food and nutrition activities		
Allocate airtime and print space for regular updates on food and nutrition issues for households		Amount of airtime utilized by sectors		

Develop/revise dietary guidelines based on the best evidence to translate FNP into action	Developed/revised national dietary guideline	MoH	MOWCY
Produce standardized key food and nutrition messages for various age groups	Number of regions that adapted dietary guidelines		
Incorporate food and nutrition issues into sectors' communication strategies during revision	Standardized and harmonized nutrition messages produced		
Raise public awareness on healthy dietary practices, healthy lifestyles and lifestyle-related NCDs	Food and nutrition issues incorporated into the sectors' communication strategies		
Raise public awareness on food safety and quality	Number of sectors that created awareness of healthy lifestyle		
Promote the use of fortified food products	Number of sectors that created awareness of food safety and quality		
	Number of facilities/sectors that promoted the use of fortified foods		
Promote the importance of a healthy diet and physical activity in schools	Proportion of primary and secondary schools implementing healthy diets and physical activities	MoE	
Advocate for the delivery and consumption of safe and nutritious foods in school feeding programmes	Proportion of schools providing safe and nutritious foods in school feeding programmes		
Promote the use of standard meal menus in higher learning institutions	Proportion of higher education institutions providing standard meal menus	MOSHE	
Raise awareness creation for key stakeholders on the importance of forests and environmental conservation for food security	Number of awareness sessions conducted	MoA, MoTI	
Promote bio-fortification and the consumption of bio-fortified foods	Number of foods fortified and consumed		



Strategic initiative 13.2.3: Strengthen the use of social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) to promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture.

Outcome indicator: Proportion of religious leaders with knowledge on the benefits of nutrition

Strategic actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Promote the importance of nutrition to religious leaders	Proportion of religious leaders with knowledge on the benefits of nutrition	MoA	MoH,
Raise awareness on the nutritional benefits of wild and neglected crops and animal products	Types of wild and neglected foods utilized		MoSHE,
Provide nutrition-sensitive agricultural education in schools and community-based organizations (CBOs)	Number of schools and community-based organizations trained		MoTI,
			MoE, Media, Private sector

Strategic initiative 13.2.3: Conduct social and behaviour change communications on maternal nutrition at the facility, community and household levels.

Outcome indicator: Number of women champions involved in nutrition support programmes for pregnant and lactating women

Strategic Actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Promote counselling for pregnant and lactating women	Number of spots promoted	MoH	MoWCY, MoA, DPs
Enlist women champions to serve as role models and support the nutrition of pregnant and lactating women	Number of women champions involved in nutrition support programmes for pregnant and lactating women		EBA
Raise awareness on food taboos for pregnant and lactating women	Number of awareness creation sessions		
Promote male involvement during pregnancy and lactation	Number of promotional sessions conducted		
Promote the use of micronutrient supplements	Proportion of women who received micronutrient supplementation		
Promote the utilization of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)	Proportion of households that used ITNs		

Strategic initiative 13.2.4: Enhance the use of multiple media outlets to improve food and nutrition literacy.

Outcome indicator: Proportion of media channels with regular broadcasting programmes on food and nutrition issues

Strategic Actions	Key performance indicators	Lead sectors	Collaborating sectors
Use mass media and social media for the improvement of food and nutrition literacy	Proportion of media outlets with regular broadcasting programmes on food and nutrition issues	FNS agency	All sectors
Broadcast key food and nutrition messages for individuals, e.g. on diversified and healthy diets and lifestyles, optimal nutrition, physical activity, etc.	Number of media agencies that allocated airtime for the dissemination of food and nutrition messages	FNS agency	All sectors
Establish mechanisms for sharing food and nutrition information updates	Number of timely published and shared food and nutrition bulletins	All sectors	
Strengthen the capacity of media personnel on food and nutrition	Number of media personnel trained on food and nutrition	All sectors	
Explore new communication technologies to improve nutrition literacy	Number of new technologies adopted and utilized for food and nutrition communication	MInT	all sectors
Strengthen/establish technical working groups for food and nutrition communication at all levels	Number of active food and nutrition technical working groups at all levels		



5 Institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms for the Ethiopian Food and Nutrition Strategy

As food and nutrition issues are multi-dimensional and cross-sectoral in nature, they require a multi-sectoral food and nutrition coordination body to facilitate interactions and collaboration between sectors, and guide the implementation of the FNP and FNS. Therefore, the National Food and Nutrition Council (NFNC), which is composed of all sectoral ministers, regional presidents and city mayors, and led by the prime minister, will oversee the implementation of the FNP/S. The council will convene biannually, or as frequently as deemed necessary, to give directives and make major decisions related to food and nutrition issues. The Council will also have a standalone secretariat (the Food and Nutrition Coordination Agency) with its own

organizational structure to serve as a hub for routine coordination activities. The secretariat coordinates and supports food and nutrition implementing sectors and stakeholders to fulfil their duties and responsibilities. Analogous structures shall be established at the regional, zonal, woreda and kebele levels. The regional president shall chair the Regional Food and Nutrition Council, which is accountable to the National Food and Nutrition Council. Similarly, structures at the zonal and woreda levels will be led by the respective zonal and woreda administrators to efficiently coordinate and implement food and nutrition activities. At the kebele level, food and nutrition committees will be established and led by kebele administrators.

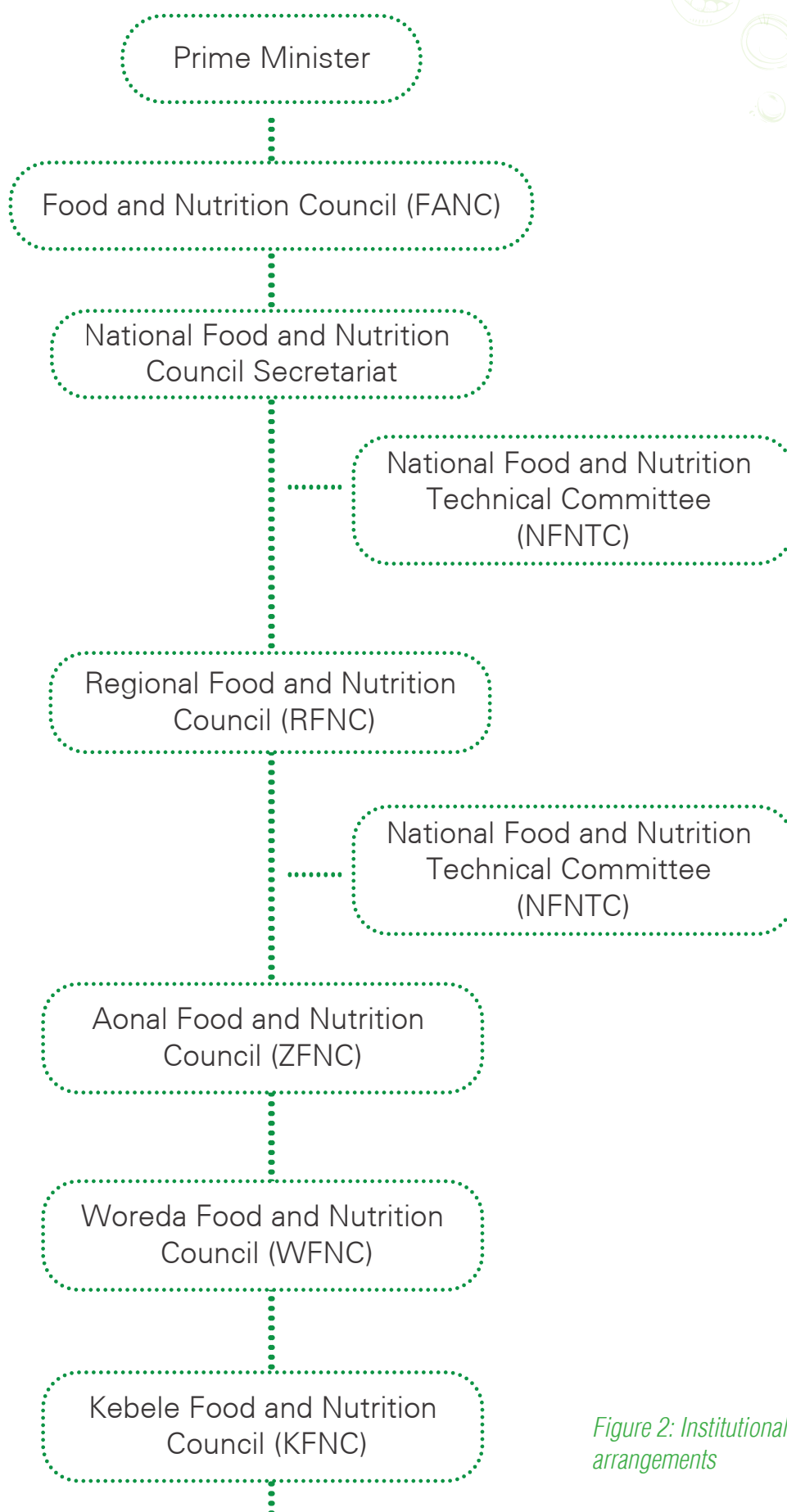


Figure 2: Institutional arrangements

5.1 Food and Nutrition Technical Committee

The Food and Nutrition Council Secretariat/Agency will have a Food and Nutrition Technical Committee composed of experts from FNP-implementing sectors, academia, development partners and the private sector. Food and Nutrition Technical Committees should regularly report their plans and performance to the Food and Nutrition Secretariat/Agency.

The technical committee will further have four steering committees, namely: the National Food and Nutrition Programme Management Steering Committee, the National Food Fortification Steering Committee, the National Food Safety and Quality Steering Committee and the National Food and Nutrition Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Steering Committee.

5.2 National Food and Nutrition Programme Management Steering Committee (NFNPMSC)

The Ministry of Health (chair) and Ministry of Agriculture (co-chair) will lead the NFNPMSC in order to efficiently coordinate programme implementation in the country. The NFNPMSC will establish technical working groups to support different interventions in both the

nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive sectors. The objective is to provide technical support to the National Food and Nutrition Technical Committee/Secretariat/Agency for the implementation of the national Food and Nutrition Strategy.

5.3 National Food and Nutrition Programme Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Steering Committee

The Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) (chair) and Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR) (co-chair) are responsible to coordinate the National Food and Nutrition Programme Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Steering Committee for efficient

strategy implementation. The general objective of the steering committee is to provide technical support for the implementation of the monitoring, evaluation and research component of the national Food and Nutrition Strategy.



5.4 National Food Fortification Steering Committee (NFFSC)

The Ministry of Trade and Industry is responsible for chairing and coordinating the National Food Fortification Steering Committee (NFFSC). The co-chair will be the Ethiopian Food and Drug Authority (EFDA), while MoH will assume secretariat duties. NFFSC is comprised of relevant sectors/

agencies/ authorities, private sector, donors, nutrition development partners, universities, and associations whose participation in the efforts to address micronutrient malnutrition is necessary. The NFFSC's objective is providing technical guidance on the national food fortification programme.

5.5 Food Safety and Quality Steering Committee (NFSQSC)

The Ethiopian Food and Drug Authority is responsible for chairing and coordinating the National Food Safety and Quality Steering Committee. It will involve various government and private sector actors, development

partners, academia and associations who have a stake in food safety and quality issues. The objective of this steering committee is to work on food safety and quality topics in the country.

Figure 3: Multi-sectoral Nutrition Coordination Platform, National Nutrition Steering Committees

6 Food and Nutrition Costing

A total of 13 FNS strategic objectives were first separately inserted into an Excel sheet, along with their detailed strategic initiatives. The strategic initiatives were further decomposed into specific core activities for the application of activity-based costing (ABC) approach. During the costing exercise, activities under each strategic objective were prioritized based on set criteria and cost accordingly.

A minimum cost of ETB 111,351,414,286 (USD 2,548,087,283) is required for the prioritized intervention of FNS within ten years throughout Ethiopia. The total cost is a sum of costs for each objective, given FNS activities and resource availability scenarios. The cost estimates show that costs are initially higher in the beginning of programme implementation and will decrease continuously following that. Only programme/activity costs are estimated. Interventions are to be implemented through existing systems or mechanisms, but running

additional programmes requires additional resources. Therefore, capital costs such as buildings, vehicles and infrastructure are not included in this costing exercise, unless they are not covered by the existing government budget system. Transportation and rental (room) costs that are required to implement the interventions are estimated. Existing human resources will be used to implement the strategies. The staff will receive additional travel-related payments (but no additional salary) while working for FNS. If existing human resources are not sufficient to implement the strategies, additional human resources are to be considered. All estimated costs are calculated using 2020 fixed prices for the base year 2020. 1 USD = 43.7 ETB was used after the endorsement of the costed strategy in May 2021. Budget estimates for 2021 will need to be adjusted for inflation. No projected future costs have been adjusted for inflation.

6.1. Yearly Cost Estimates

Yearly costs are identified based on the total sum of costs for all objectives per year. The three FNS objectives 1, 4, and 6 are broken down in more specific detail to capture food and nutrition security issues, which are individually costed for ten years. The remaining objectives, which are more comprehensive in

their coverage, are costed individually for the first five years and then presented as a total (sum) for the remaining five years out of ten. The total costs are lower for the second five-year implementation period, compared to the first five years (Figure 4).

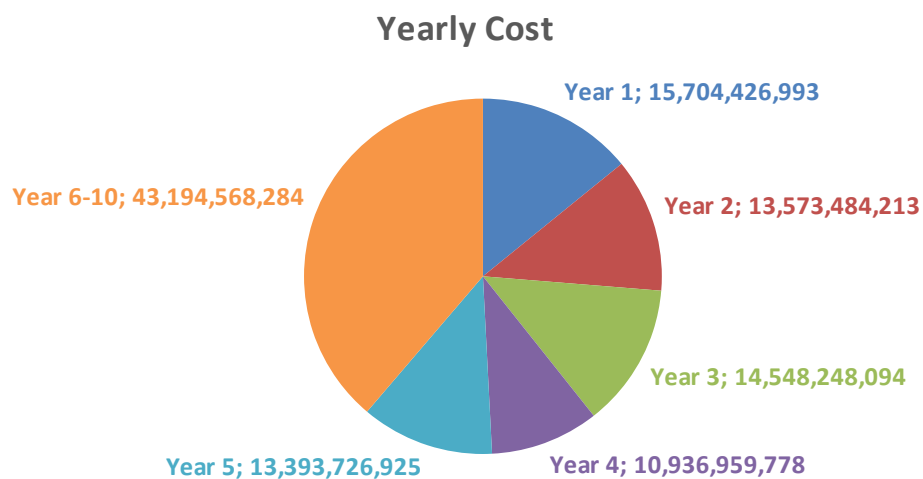


Figure 4: FNS yearly cost distribution for 10 years

6.2. Cost Estimates by Objective

A cost analysis for individual objectives is also prepared in order to understand the cost distribution over the entire 13 objectives. The results show that costs are mostly concentrated on Objective 1 (availability, accessibility and utilization of diversified

diet), Objective 4 (Nutrition in the life cycle), Objective 5 (Nutrition and NCD and Life style), Objective 6 (Nutrition in emergency) and Objective 7 (WASH). Figure 5 presents a more detailed breakdown.

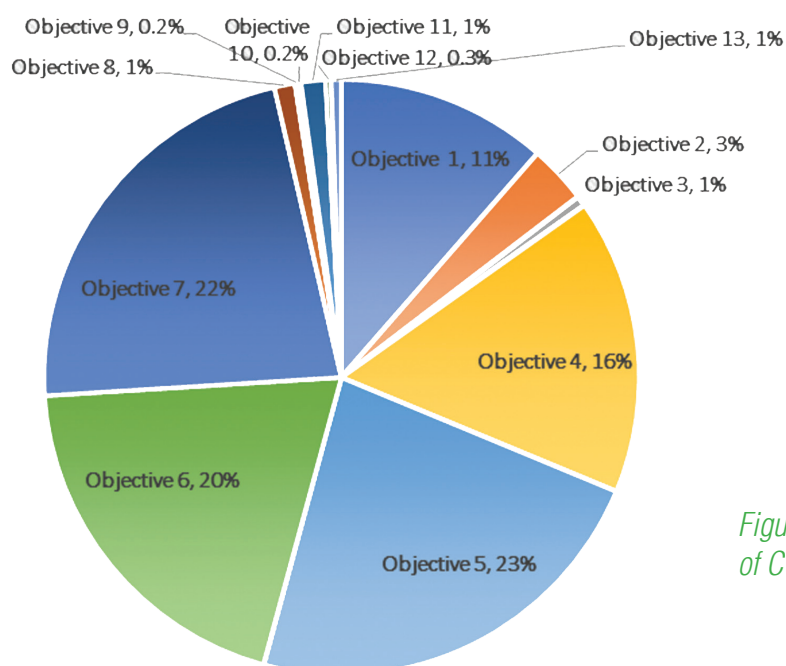


Figure 5: Distribution of Costs by Objectives

6.3. Cost Estimates by Implementation Sectors

Table 14: Ten—year cost distribution by sectors

Individual Lead		Integrated Lead	
Agencies	Estimated Cost	Agencies	Estimated Cost
MoA	18,033,715,838	MoH/MoA/MoTI	357,392,421
MoTI	22,347,000	MoH/NDRM	2,058,095
MoF	950,000	MoH/MoF	57,876,500
MoH	43,764,875,444	MoH/MoA	42,030,000
MoE	11,904,352,111	EFDA/MoTD/MoTI	52,378,080
MoWIE	21,244,450,862	NDRM/MoH	9,467,695,292
MoF	38,551,000	MoE/NDRM	11,653,560
MoSHE	1,462,206,900	MoWIE/MoH/MoLSA/MoE	3,939,960,767
MoLSA	174,130,915	MoH/EPHI	204,636,600
MoWCY	32,040,527	MoTI/MoH/MINT	119,051,500
Food and Nutrition Council	29,231,538	MoA/NDRM	15,021,622
PM Office	58,032,000	Media and all sectors	63,860,000
Private sector actors	55,734,800		
EDPs and Partners	197,180,914		
Total	97,017,799,849		14,333,614,437
Grand Total	111,351,414,286		



7 Monitoring and evaluation framework

The monitoring and evaluation system uses high-level performance (outcome and impact) indicators emanating from the policy directions' strategic objectives, and building up on output level indicators for strategic actions. Each sector is expected to provide quarterly reports to the Food and Nutrition Secretariat, based on the agreed upon indicators and using a predesigned reporting template. Sectoral performance will be evaluated by the Secretariat against key indicators using a balanced score card that will be presented to the Council during its biannual meeting. Similar evaluation exercises will be carried out at all levels. The policy monitoring and evaluation system will be linked to other existing, sectoral monitoring and information systems, in order to identify best practices and facilitate rational policy revision over time.

In order to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system:

1. The National Food and Nutrition Council Secretariat will effectively collaborate with all stakeholders to monitor Food and Nutrition Strategy implementation and progress made from the federal to kebele levels.
2. Predetermined specific indicators and targets will be incorporated into the existing monitoring and evaluation system of each sector, and will be tracked at different levels of government, from the kebele to the House of Peoples' Representatives.
3. There will be periodic food and nutrition data collection through surveillance, surveys, as well as from regular information systems like DHIS2/HMIS/ UNIS. Nutrition data will be disaggregated by age and gender, and integrated into within existing sectoral information systems.
4. Nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific indicators will be integrated into sector-specific woreda plans. Joint operational research planning in the areas of food and nutrition will be strengthened among sectors and institutions.
5. A Unified Food and Nutrition Information System (UNIS) will be rolled out to capture appropriate nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific indicators that can be collected at the facility and community levels, including nutrition surveys, nutrition assessments and their link to DHIS2.

6. District Health Information System (DHIS2) will be strengthened to incorporate appropriate food and nutrition-specific indicators that can be collected at facility and community levels, including nutrition surveys and assessments.
7. Regular midterm and end line evaluations, impact assessments and surveys will be conducted.
8. Each sector's planning will incorporate nutrition indicators.
9. A central food and nutrition information platform/database will be developed for research, surveys and programmatic data, in order to allow for the triangulation of information from all sectors.
10. It will be essential to build the capacity of FNP-implementing ministries, agencies and institutes at all levels to collect and use nutrition data for planning and decision-making.
11. Regular Integrated Supportive Supervision (ISS), as well as multisectoral and sectoral review meetings at all levels will also be conducted.
12. Existing nutrition data will be systematically reviewed and published for programming and decision-making.



8 Annexes

8.1 Annex 1: Priority performance long-term indicators in Ethiopia

Priority Area	Performance Indicator
Economic growth and transformation	GDP growth rate
	Domestic revenue-to-GDP ratio
	Human Development Index (HDI)
	Foreign exchange reserves
	Proportion of national budget used for poverty-focused programmes
	Life expectancy
	Share of rural non-farm employment
Good governance and security	Industrialization intensity index
	Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)
	Number of people internally displaced
	Beneficiary assessment of service quality in the police and judiciary
	Level of awareness about rights and entitlements
	Gender development index
Increasing the incomes of the poor	Gini coefficient
	Incidence and depth of poverty (poverty index)
	Economic dependency
	Share of rural non-farm employment
	Per-capita income
	Wealth index



Increasing security	food	Food security index
		Food balance sheet
		Hunger index
		Proportion of income spent on food
		Yield rates of major crops
		Post-harvest loss rate
		Decrease in food safety claims
		Crop variety score
Social transformation in food and nutrition		Crop diversity score
		Nutrition literacy
		Access to safe and adequate water sources
		Improved food processing practices
		Improved consumption practices (DDS)
		Improved intra-household allocation of food resources
		Improved food storage practices

Nutritional status	Nutritional status of children
	Nutritional status of women and adolescents
	Proportion of children stunted (assessed every five years)
	Proportion of children wasted
	Prevalence of anaemia
	Micronutrient deficiency
	Childhood immunization rate
	Childhood illness prevalence
	Proportion of pregnant women and children using bed nets in malaria-prone areas
	Prevalence of breastfeeding and complementary feeding
	Improved micronutrient coverage (Iron, Iodine, Vitamin A)
Health status	Prevalence of obesity among adults, adolescents and children
	Number of births delivered in public and private facilities
	HIV prevalence
	Infant mortality (assessed every five years)
	Maternal mortality (assessed every five years)
	Proportion of children with low birth weight
Primary education	Prevalence of diet-related chronic and NCDs (diabetes, hypertension, stroke, cancer)
	Net school enrolment rate
	Pupil-teacher ratio
	Classroom-pupil ratio
	Literacy rate (assessed every five years)
	School dropout rate
	Universal primary education coverage
Water and sanitation	Gender parity in universal primary education coverage
	Proportion of rural population with access to safe water within 1.5 km (200 m for the urban population)
	Proportion of the population having access to good hygiene and sanitation facilities

Annex 2 ;

8.2 Accountability and result matrices for food and nutrition implementation; indicators across the 13 strategic objectives

Code	Indicator	Baseline	Target		Data source					Frequency of collection	Responsible	Remark (assumptions)
			Yr_1	Yr_2	Yr_3	Yr_4	Yr_5	Yr 5-10				
Impact/outcome indicators												
IM_1	Proportion of stunted children under five years of age	37	33	31	28	25.5	23	13	Survey	Five years	MOH	Global stunting reduction rate considered; EDHS 2019
IM_2	Proportion of wasted children under five years of age	7	6.5	6	5.2	5.3	5	3	Survey	Five years	MOH	EDHS2019
IM_3	Proportion of infants with a birth weight<2500g	13	12	11	10	9	8	3	Survey	Five years	MOH	EDHS 2016
IM_4	Proportion of underweight children	21	19	17	15	13	11	5	Survey	Five years	MOH	EDHS2019
IM_5	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) with BMI<18.5	22	20	18	16	14	12	6	Survey	Five years	MOH	EDHS2016
IM_6	Proportion of pregnant and lactating women with anaemia	29	25	21	19	17	15	8	Survey	Five years	MOH	EDHS2016
IM_7	Proportion of women of reproductive age who are anaemic	24	21	20	19	18	17	10	Survey	Five years	MOH	EDHS2016
IM_8	Prevalence of childhood overweight and obesity	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	Survey	Five years	MOH	EDHS 2016

IM_9	Prevalence of overweight among WRA	8	7	7	8	8	7	5	Survey	Five years	MOH	EDHS 2016
IM_10	Low BMI prevalence in women aged 15-49 years	22	20	18	16	14	12	10	Survey	Five years	MOH	EDHS2016
IM_12	Overweight and obesity in women above 18 years of age	8	7	6	5	4	4	3	Survey	Five years	MOH	EHDS2016
IM_13	Overweight and obesity in school-aged children and adolescents	No data	12	11	10	9	8	6	Survey	Five years	MOH	EDHS2016
Strategic objective 1: Improve the availability and accessibility of adequate, diversified, safe and nutritious foods for all citizens at all times.												
SO_1.1	Improvement in household dietary diversity score (%)	20	22	25	30	40	50	70	Survey report	Every 5 years	MoA	EDHS2016
SO_1.2	Change in output of bio-fortified and nutrient-dense crops in millions quintals	112	119	127	95	100	106	147	Performance report	Annually	MOA (crop, horti)	Target assumes nutrient-dense crops are pulses, vegetables and fruits
SO_1.3	Output increase of meat, egg, fish and dairy production in million tonnes	3.97	4.35	4.83	5.39	5.99	6.66	11.37	Performance report	Annually	MOA (meat, dairy, eggs and fish)	Target considers MoA's 10-year plan
SO_1.4	Hectares of natural resource base conserved for the production of nutrient-dense commodities (in millions)	NA	1.5	1.78	2.04	2.31	2.58	4.7	Performance report	Annually	MOA (NR), EFCCC	Target assumes coverage of agroforestry in the 10-year plan of the MoA
SO_1.5	Proportion of commercial farm which produces nutrient-dense crops increase (%)	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2	2	2.3	Performance report	Annually	MOA (Horticulture, Crop)	Target assumes commercial farms engaged in pulses, vegetables and fruits production from the 10-year MoA plan

SO_1.6	Proportion of food value chain actors that benefited from the created linkages	NA	838,000	879,900	896,660	#####	905,040	862,210	Performance report	Annually	MOA (Crop, Horti& Ls)	Target assumes jobs created in vegetable, fruits and livestock production in the 10 year plan of MoA-20 % increase every year
SO_1.7	Number of households engaged in NSA activities	NA	NA	6,100.00	6,952.00	#####	#####	14,622	Performance report	Annually	Annually	Target assumes full package extension beneficiaries in the 10 year plan of the MoA (Ext.)
SO_1.8	Number of neglected and underutilized nutritious foods adopted	NA	2	2	2	2	2	12	Performance report	Annually	MOA (FND)	Target focuses on developing packages for neglected foods. Research will be involved in the identification of nutritious foods.
SO_1.9	Number of gender-sensitive technologies promoted (type)	NA	4	3	2	3	3	10	Survey report	Every 5 years	MOA (Women directorate and others)	Target assumes there will be gender-sensitive technology (power saving, water provision and processing) supplied by various actors working in agriculture
SO_1.10	Number of strategies and other documents that mainstreamed nutrition	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Performance report	Annually	MOA (FND)	Target considers existing strategies (Horti, PHMS, Ext. and Mecha)
SO_1.11	Proportion of adopted/developed/promoted small scale food processing technologies	4	2	1	2	2	1	17	MoA (FND)	Annually	MoA (EiAR)	MoA's10 year plan (Biotechnology and agri-engineering plan considered)
SO_1.13	% increase in the production of nutrient-dense seed and fruit seedlings	No data	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	50%	Survey report	Five years	MoA 10 years plan (crop, Horti& FNCO)	



SO_1.14	Share of processed nutritious foods increased	No data	2%	6%	10%	20%	30%	50%	Survey	Five years	MOA & MoTi
	Percentage of households consuming processed, nutritious foods	No data	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	40%	Survey	Five years	MOA and MOH
SO_1.15	Quantity (MT) of fortified food produced (disaggregated by type - oil, flour, salt, CSB)	136,202	454,008	549,350	639,220	#####	794,276	797492	Annually	MoTi/FBPIDI	MoTi/FBPIDI 10 years plan
SO_1.16	Number of producers/factories that started food fortification (by type - oil, flour, salt)	37	490,000	50	60	70	80	90	Annually	MoTi/FBPIDI	MoTi/FBPIDI 10 YEARS plan
SO_1.17	Amount of imported, fortified food (by type- oil, flour, salt) MT	0	490,000	400,000	300,000	#####	200,000	150000	Annually	MoTi/FBPIDI	MoTi/FBPIDI 10 years plan
SO_1.18	Proportion of households engaged in income-generating activities	3,497,127	920,000	966,000	984,400	####	993,600	946,579	Survey	Five years	MOWCY, MOA
SO_1.19	Proportion of empowered women	863,684	419,000	439,950	448,330	#####	452,520	431106	Survey	Five years	MOWCY, MOA, MOH
SO_1.20	Proportion of cooperatives supplying nutritious foods (%)	No data	50	55	60	65	70	80	Survey	Annually	FCA/MoA
SO_1.21	Number of strategies and policies on environmental protection updated/ developed in the nutrition lens	No data	3	1	1	2	2	2	Adm report	Annually	MOA MoA (Climate Resilient Green Economy Directorate)
SO_1.22	Number of promoted, environmentally friendly technologies and practices	No data	1	1	1	1	4	10	Survey	Admin Report	MOA MoA (CRGE Directorate)

SO_1.23	Proportion of farmers who used agricultural technologies and machinery	6,100	6,952	7,804	8,657	9,509	10,361	#####	Performance Report	Annually	MoA	Target assumes full package implementing farmers in the MoA 10 year plan
SO_1.24	Proportion of recovered lands and watersheds	9	12	13	14	15	16	17	Performance Report	Annually	MoA	MoA 10 year plan reviewed to set the target
SO_1.25	Proportion of farmers trained on risk management and resilience options	NA	10%	20%	30%	40	50%	70%	Performance report	Annually	MoA	MoA (CRGE Directorate)
Strategic objective 2: Strengthening and applying integrated food safety and quality systems.												
SO_2.1	Proportion of agricultural products complying with compulsory quality and safety standards (%)	0	20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	100%	Survey report	Every 5years	MoA	
SO_2.2	Number of implemented agricultural produce traceability systems	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Admi report	5years	MoA	
SO_2.3	Number of organized and safe agrochemical disposal mechanisms	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	Performance report	5years	MoA (Insputs directorate)	Disposal centers geographical direction wise
SO_2.4	Proportion of farmers/pastoralists/ agro-pastoralists implementing good animal husbandry and healthcare practices	NA	10%	20%	30%	40	50%	70%	Performance report	Annually	MoA	
SO_2.5	Proportion of farmers implementing good agricultural practices during the preharvest period	NA	10%	20%	30%	40	50%	70%	Performance report	Annually	MoA	

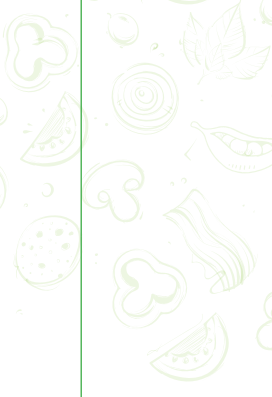


SO_2.6	Proportion of value chain actors (i.e., farmers, wholesalers, retailers, etc.) exercising good handling, transportation and storage practices	No data	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	75%	Survey	five years	MoA (FNO)
SO_2.7	Proportion of value chain actors with good skills and knowledge on post-harvest food safety management systems	No data	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	75%	Survey	five years	MoA (FND)
SO_2.8	Number of enacted regulatory legal frameworks for pre-harvest practices	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Admi report	Annually	MOA (FND)
SO_2.9	Number of enacted regulatory legal frameworks for harvest and post-harvest practices	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Performance report	Annually	MOA (FND)
SO_2.10	Number of implemented agricultural produce safety and quality monitoring systems	NA	1	1	1	1	4	4	Performance report	Annually	MOA (FND)
SO_2.11	Number of laboratories accredited on residues	No data	0	0	1	1	2	4	Performance report	Annually	MoA (Vet and regulatory)
SO_2.12	Number of innovated/ adopted technologies for improving safety and quality of Agricultural produce	No data	2	2	2	5	5	10	Performance report	Annually	MoA (EIAR)
SO_2.13	Centre of excellence for research on food safety and quality	0	0	0	1	2	2	5	Performance report	Annually	MoA (EIAR)

SO_2.14	Number of accredited laboratories with all safety parameters in place, with residue as special concern	28	34	36	34	27	26	290	10 year plan of MoA/ EIAIR	MOA/EIAR	MoA/EAIR_10 year directive plan	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.15	1. Number of research entities/higher learning institutions with accredited laboratories focusing on processed food safety and quality	13	14	15	16	17	18	30	ENAO plan	Annually	ENAO	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.16	Proportion of food establishments that implemented hygiene and sanitation practices	no data	2%	3%	3%	5%	7%	25%	Performance report	Quarterly	Regional regulatory body	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.17	Proportion of registered food products (market authorized food)	2739	2520	2550	2400	2350	2393	23500	Performance report of EFDA	Monthly/ quarterly	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.18	2. Number of local manufacturers inspected	76%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	100%	Performance report of EFDA	Quarterly	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.19		50	65	80	95	110	125	200	Performance report of EFDA	Quarterly	MoTI	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.20	3. Proportion of domestic food processing factories, local traders, importers and exports with COC	635	880	1144	1487	1933	2513	6283	Performance report of EFDA	Quarterly	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.21	1. Number of post-marketing surveillance assessments	28	33	40	50	65	72	152	Performance report of EFDA	Quarterly/ quarterly	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.22	conducted for food products	12	15	19	23	26	30	50	Performance report of EFDA	Quarterly/ quarterly	MoTI	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans

SO_2.23	2. Number of interventions on food products following post-marketing surveillance	28	33	40	50	65	72	152	Performance report of EFDA	Quarterly/ quarterly	EFDA	Intervention will be done on all PMS conducted
SO_2.24		28	32	36	40	44	48	68	Performance report of EFDA	Quarterly/ quarterly	MoTI	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.25	Proportion of enterprises complying with standards	0	5%	10%	25%	35%	50%	100%	Performance report	Quarterly	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.26	1. Number of established and strengthened transportation systems for food import and export	4	4	4	4	5	6	9	MoTI plan	Annually	MoTI	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.27	2. Number of import food items inspected (condiment tested)	958365MT	1054301MT	1107016MT	1162366MT	1220485MT	1281509MT	1601886MT	Report	Quarterly	MoTI	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.28	2. Number of import/ export food items inspected (condiment tested)	28	38	43	48	53	60		Performance report	Quarterly	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.29	Proportion of food preparation establishments with safe waste disposal systems	9%	13%	18%	25%	37%	48%	80%	survey report	Annually	Regional regulatory body	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.30	1. Number of systems developed for traceability of food products	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Performance report	Quarterly	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.31	2. Number of systems developed for the traceability of food products	4	4	4	5	5	6	9	MoTI plan	Annually	MoTI	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.32	3. Proportion of food establishments and enterprises that implemented a traceability system	13	23	33	43	53	63	87	Performance report	Quarterly	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans

SO_2.33	Number of food establishments that carry out periodic health assessment	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	98%	100%	Performance report	Quarterly	EFDA/regional regulatory body	Any food establishment organization taken as a basic requirement
SO_2.34	1. Number of factories and food facilities that implemented hygiene and sanitation practices	no data	5%	10%	25%	35%	50%	100%	Performance report	Quarterly	EFDA/regional regulatory body/FBPDI	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.35	2. Number of food facilities that implement internal audit	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	70%	100%	Performance report	Quarterly	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.36	Proportion of households that implemented proper food hygiene and food safety handling practices	no data	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%	20%	Performance report	Annually	MoH, EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.37	1. Number of developed national standards for food	28	30	40	50	60	90	320	ESA plan	Annually	ESA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.38	2. Number of implemented national standards for food	220	286	372	483	628	817	2000	ESA plan	Six months	ESA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.39	Proportion of public knowledge assessments and awareness sessions conducted	46%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%		Performance report	Quarterly	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.40	Number of established rapid alert systems	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Performance report	Annually	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.41	Number of laboratories with high technology facilities for the identification and response to food adulteration	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	Performance report	Annually	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans



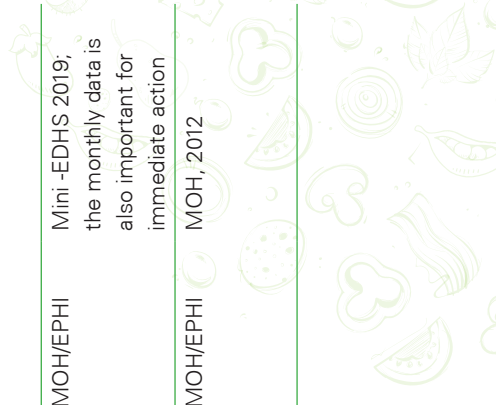
SO_2.42	Number and type of rapid/mobile laboratory test kits accessed for identification and response on food adulteration	0	5	7	10	12	15	22	Performance report	Annually	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.43	Number of developed and implemented legal frameworks for the production, storage and distribution of emergency foods	4	4	4	4	4	5	8	Performance report	Annually	NNCR	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.44	Number of registered household water technologies	3	3	4	6	8	10	20	Performance report	Quarterly	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.45	Proportion of households that practised improved, indigenous water purification practices	no data	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	4%	Survey report	Annually	WASH/ MoTIMoTI	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.46	Proportion of municipal water treatment centers inspected	no data	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	80%	Admin Report	Five years	MOWIE	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.47	Number of food processing factories implementing a food defence system	no data	20	22	25	28	32	48	Performance report	Annually	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.48	Number of food defence systems established for imported food products	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	EFDA Adm report	5 years	EFDA	Sectors perform according the ten year plans
SO_2.49	Number of accredited testing laboratories	3	8	10	14	16	18	30	EFDA plan and other sectors	5 years	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans

SO_2.50	Proportion of food production and preparation actors trained on safe food handling and preparation practices	no data	5%	7%	8%	9%	10%	30%	Performance report	Quarterly	EFDA/FBP/IDI	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.51	Number of sectors using harmonized, legal frameworks for food adulteration, misbranding, counterfeiting and sub-standardization	130	20	20	40	10	5	220	Performance report	Quarterly	EFDA/LPD	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.52	Decrease in the the prevalence of illegal food products in the market	50%	48%	45%	40%	35%	30%	5%	survey report	Annually	EFDA	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
SO_2.53	Number of surveillance assessments conducted for food borne illnesses	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	EPHI plan	Annually	EPHI	Sectors perform according to the ten year plans
Strategic objective 3: Improve postharvest management throughout the food value chain.												
SO_3.1	Percentage reduction of post-harvest loss for nutritious food	No data					20%	10%	Survey report	Every 5 years	MoA	
SO_3.2	Number of new, proven postharvest technologies and research output types transferred to and adopted by to end users	11	12	13	14	15	16	21	Annual Report of MOA	Annually	MOSHE, Ris, MOA	PHMS, 2018 Consideration: 20% increase per annum
SO_3.3	Percentage of competent post-harvest management professionals and engineers produced	No data	30%	40%	50%	55%	60%	75%	Annual Report of MOA	Annually	MOSHE, Ris, MOA	PHMS MOA, 2018



SO_3.4	Design appropriate ICT applications for information transfer, including mobile phones	0	104,080	111,950	119,820	####	135,560	9,785,800	Annual Report of MOA	Annually	MoANR / Regional Bureau of Agriculture / EIAR	PHMS MOA, 2018 MOA 10 years -Prospective Plan 2013 E.C, Assumption: 10% increase per year in the number of farmers accessing
SO_3.5	Number of centres of excellence established on PHIM	0	1	1	1	2	3	8	Survey report	Every 5 years	MoA/EIAR, FND)	
SO_3.6	Number of established, community, on-site and off-site standardized, nutritious food storage facilities/ warehouses/pack houses	0	200	300	400	500	600	1000	Annual Report of MOA, MoTI	Biannually	MOA, MoTI	PHMS 2018, At least one facility in place in each woreda
SO_3.7	Number of enacted legal frameworks on agriculture, food transportation and storage facilities	0	2	5	5	5	5	22	Performance report	Annually	MoA	Number of proclamations, regulations and directives
SO_3.8	Number of established, standardized and on-site dairies' collection centres	0	200	250	300	320	350	500	Annual Report of MOA	Biannually	MOA, MoTI	Review of Ethiopian Dairy Sector, FAO 2009
SO_3.9	Number of established, standardized and onsite fisheries' collection/processing centres	12	24	36	48	56	60	80	Performance report	Annually	MoA (fishery directorate)	
SO_3.10	Number of standardized market centres and produce-specific/wholesale markets established	No data	200	300	400	500	600	1000	Annual Report of MOA, MoTI	Biannually	MOA, MoTI	Assumption:At least one system in place in each woreda.All of the market types will be considered

SO_3.11	Number of private investors engaged in small-scale, rural-based, agro-processing and value addition on crops, horticulture and livestock	No data	500	600	700	800	900	1500	MoTI, Cooperative	Annually	MoTI, Cooperative	Assumption: 20% annual increase in numbers engaged in each woreda from the baseline
SO_3.12	Number of pre-harvest and post-harvest services provided by cooperatives/the private sector	No data	327	367	405	442	478	516	Performance report	Annually	MoA (Coop)	10 yearMoA plan (coop)
Strategic objective 4: Improve the nutritional status of people with special focus on pregnant and lactating women, children and adolescents.												
SO_4.1	Proportion of pregnant women who received iron and folic acid supplements of at least 90+ tablets	11	20	30	40	50	60	80	Survey	Five years	MOH	EDHS 2019 as baseline
SO_4.2	Proportion of pregnant women who consumed at least one additional meal per day	16	26	32	38	44	50	70	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	NNP end line survey 2015 considered
SO_4.3	Proportion of pregnant mothers screened for acute malnutrition	15	10	8	6	4	2	1	HMIS	Monthly	MOH	MOH, 2012EFY
SO_4.4	Prevalence of anaemia among pregnant women	29%	25	24	23	22	21	15	Survey	Five Years	MOH/EPHI	EDHS 2016
SO_4.5	Proportion of pregnant women counselled for nutrition during ANC	71	72	73	74	75	76	90	Survey/HMIS	Five years/ monthly	MOH/EPHI	Mini -EDHS 2019; the monthly data is also important for immediate action
SO_4.6	Proportion of lactating mothers screened for acute malnutrition	20	18	16	14	12	10	5	Survey/HMIS	Five years/ monthly	MOH/EPHI	MOH, 2012



SO_4.7	Proportion of lactating mothers who are underweight (BMI<18.5)	22	20	18	16	14	12	6	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	EDHS 2016; disaggregated from the WRA thinness;
SO_4.8	Proportion of lactating mothers who consumed at least two additional meals per day	16	30	40	50	60	70	90	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	Attention is given by this FNS; the existing platform will help us increase 10 % points; NNP end line survey 2016
SO_4.9	Proportion of pregnant and lactating women that benefited from PSNP's temporary direct cash or food support with soft conditionality	No data;	40	50	60	70	80	100	HMIS	Monthly	MOH	PSNP4 targeted pregnant and lactating women for cash or money transfer with soft conditionality
SO_4.10	Proportion of women engaged in income-generating activities	No data	15	20	25	30	40	80	Survey	Five Years	MOH/EPHI	MOWCY next ten year plan aligned
SO_4.11	Proportion of health facilities providing essential newborn care and implementing basic signal functions	30	40	50	60	70	80	95	HMIS	Monthly	MOH	SARA 2016, Child health next ten years strategic plans; 2021-2030
SO_4.12	Proportion of newborns breastfed within one hour of birth	73	75	77	80	82	86	90	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	EDHS2016
SO_4.13	Proportion of newborns fed colostrum	80	81	85	88	90	92	95	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	NNP end line 2015
SO_4.14	Proportion of infants exclusively breastfed for 0-6 months (180 days)	59	65	70	75	77	80	85	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	EDHS2019

SO_4.15	Proportion of certified health facilities implementing BFHI	15	25	35	45	55	65	95	Admin report	Annually	MOH	The MOH administration report 2012; more than 250 hospital staffs are trained for BFHI expansion
SO_4.16	Proportion of GMP participation among children under 2 years of age	56	60	65	70	75	80	90	HMIS	Monthly	MOH	HMIS 2012; data is collected monthly through HMIS/DHIS2; data quality matters
SO_4.17	Proportion of children with growth faltering linked to treatment and care services	0	60	65	70	75	80	90	HMIS	Monthly	MOH	Data element should be part of the revised HMIS
SO_4.18	Presence of well-equipped and functioning growth monitoring and promotion rooms/sites at all health facilities and community levels	0	10	30	50	70	90	100	Admin report	Annually	MOH	Currently there is no dedicated rooms for GMP and there is a need to establish separate rooms
SO_4.19	Proportion of functional workplaces (public and private) that established daycare centres	35	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	20,000	Admin report	Annually	MOWCY	Standardized day care centers established at public and private centers
SO_4.20	Proportion of curricula with ECD content integrated into primary education (students)	0	5	10	40	50	60	100	Admin report	Annually	MOE	ECD policy and strategic action plan referred
SO_4.21	Proportion of curricula with ECD content integrated into tertiary education (teachers)	0	5	10	40	50	60	100	Admin report	Annually	MOSHE	ECD policy and strategic action plan referred
SO_4.22	Proportion of infants aged 0-6 months screened and identified for acute malnutrition	No data	50	60	70	80	90	100	HMIS	Monthly	MOH	The data disaggregation is needed for this group

SO_4.23	Proportion of infants aged 0-6 months treated for acute malnutrition	No data	75	85	88	90	95	100	HMIS	Monthly	MOH	The data disaggregation is needed for this group
SO_4.24	Proportion of mothers who continued breastfeeding until their children were two years old and above	76	80	82	85	88	90	100	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	EDHS2016
SO_4.25	Proportion of children who eat five or more food groups out of eight, where at least one of the food groups is of animal origin	13	20	30	40	50	60	70	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	EDHS2016; Stat compiler used to update the five-food group and DD become 13 %
SO_4.26	Proportion of children with a minimum acceptable diet	7	10	20	30	40	50	60	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	EDHS2016
SO_4.27	Proportion of infants who start complementary feeding at 6 months (180 days)	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	EDHS2016
SO_4.28	Proportion of health facilities/ community centres that perform cooking demonstrations	No data	10	15	20	30	40	50	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	The next national surveys will consider the incorporation of this indicator
SO_4.29	Number of public and private child rehabilitation and care centres established	0	1	2	3	4	5	10	Admin report	Annually	MOLSA	Identification and linkages of vulnerable children to these centers
SO_4.30	Proportion of children with special needs who have received treatment for acute malnutrition	No data	50	60	70	80	90	100	Admin report	Quarterly	MOH	The next MOH information system will have disaggregation

SO_4.31	Proportion of children 24-59 months of age in PSNP areas with access to nutrition and health services	No data	50	60	70	80	90	100	Survey	Five years	MOH	The next MOH surveys will address this indicator
SO_4.32	Proportion of children 6-59 months of age who received two doses of vitamin A in the last year	45	50	60	70	80	90	95	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	EDHS2016
SO_4.33	Presence and enforcement of mandatory food fortification standards	0	1	2	3	4	5	10	Admin Report	Annually	EFDA	The voluntary wheat flour and edible oil standards will be upgraded to mandatory standards
SO_4.34	Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who received zinc supplementation	0	0	0	0	40	50	80	Admin Report	Monthly	MOH	Concept note will be developed and shared with decision makers to start with
SO_4.35	Proportion of children screened by mother MUAC at the community level for acute malnutrition and treated	0	5	10	15	20	25	50	Admin report	Monthly	MOH	This initiative will be piloted at the beginning and scale up to all areas
SO_4.36	Proportion of children under the age of five screened for acute malnutrition	40	60	70	80	90	100	100	HMIS	Monthly	MOH	MOH 2012EFY
SO_4.37	Treatment outcome for management of severe acute malnutrition in children under the age of five	85 cure rate	85	90	95	95	95	95	HMIS	Monthly	MOH	MOH2012EFY
SO_4.38	Proportion of children aged 24-59 months that have undergone quarterly growth monitoring (weight and height measurement)	0	25	30	35	40	45	80	HMIS	Monthly	MoH	The next HMIS will incorporate this indicator

SO_4.39	Diet diversity score for children aged 24-59 months	No data	14	20	25	30	35	70	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	Next surveys will address
SO_4.40	Anaemia prevalence in children aged 24-59 months	57	57	55	50	45	40	70	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	EDS2016
SO_4.41	Proportion of children aged 24-59 months dewormed biannually	72	73	75	80	85	90	95	HMIS	Monthly	MOH	DHIS2 2012 EFY)
SO_4.42	Proportion of children aged 24-59 months provided with zinc supplements	0	0	0	0	0	40	75	HMIS	Monthly	MOH	Will be incorporated into HMIS
SO_4.43	Proportion of health facilities providing food for mothers/ caretakers at stabilization centres (SC)	0	5	15	25	35	45	75	Admin report	Annually	MOH	MOH admin report will collect this information
SO_4.44	Number and type of locally produced complementary/ supplementary/ therapeutic foods meeting acceptable standards	2	2	3	4	5	6	14	Admin report	Annually	MoTI	MoTI admin report will collect this data element
SO_4.45	Number of companies and small and medium scale enterprises producing complementary/ therapeutic/ supplementary foods locally	2	2	3	4	5	6	14	Admin report	Annually	MoTI	MoTI admin report will collect this data element
SO_4.46	Proportion of girls who experienced harmful traditional practices related to feeding, marriage and labour	No data	20	18	16	14	12	5	Survey	Five years	MOH	The next survey will address this

SO_4.47	Proportion of children with special needs who got nutritional services and medical care	No data	20	30	40	50	60	95	Survey	Five years	MOLSA	MOLSA will define children with special needs
SO_4.48	Proportion of primary schools who deliver essential health and nutrition packages	0	5	10	15	20	25	60	Survey	Five years	MOE	MoE surveys will address this
SO_4.49	Proportion of 6-10 years old children who were assessed for malnutrition	0	10	15	20	25	30	70	Survey	Five years	MOH	The MOH survey will incorporate
SO_4.50	Proportion of children 6-10 years old who accessed nutritional services (screening, counselling and treatment)	0	15	20	25	30	35	75	HMIS	Monthly	MOH	The next HMIS will address
SO_4.51	Prevalence of vitamin A deficiency among children 6-10 years old	10.9	10	9	8	7	6	3	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	MNS2016 (5-14years)
SO_4.52	Prevalence of iodine deficiency (urinary iodine) among children 6-10 years old	47.5	45	42	40	38	36	18	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	(MNS2016) (5-14 years)
SO_4.53	Prevalence of zinc deficiency among children 6-10 years old	35	30	25	20	15	12	5	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	(MNS2016) (5-14 ages)
SO_4.54	Coverage of biannual deworming for school children and out of school children aged 6-10 years old	No data	40	50	60	70	80	90	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	The next survey will address this
SO_4.55	Proportion of public institutions providing nutrition assessments and counselling services for adolescents	0	5	10	15	20	25	50	Admin report	Annually	MOH	Concept note will be developed, presented to decision maker and circulated among regions

SO_4.56	Number of private institutions providing nutrition assessment and counselling services for adolescents	0	3	7	10	15	20	40	Admin report	Annually	MOH	Private health institutions will be identified and guided in the nutrition services
SO_4.57	Proportion of adolescents with BMI<18.5 m2/k	(girls 29, boys 59)	25	22	20	18	16	8	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	(EDHS 2016) (15-19 years) (29 girls, 59 boys)
SO_4.58	Proportion of health facilities with adolescent-friendly health and nutrition services	0	44	50	56	60	70	90	Admin report	Annually	MOH	Admin data will be collected and used
SO_4.59	Proportion of primary schools with adolescent-friendly health and nutrition services	0	10	20	30	40	50	95	Admin report	Annually	MoE	Admin data will be collected and used
SO_4.60	Proportion of secondary schools with adolescent-friendly health and nutrition services	0	10	20	30	40	50	95	Admin report	Annually	MoE	Admin data will be collected and used
SO_4.61	Proportion of tertiary schools with adolescent-friendly health and nutrition services	0	10	20	30	40	50	95	Admin report	Annually	MoE	Admin data will be collected and used
SO_4.62	Prevalence of adolescent girls who became pregnant before turning 19	13	11	10	9	8	7	5	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	EDHS2016
SO_4.63	Proportion of adolescent girls married under the age of 18	11	10	9	8	7	6	3	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	EDHS2016

SO_4.64	Proportion of adolescents who consumed diversified (at least five food groups), nutrient-rich and nutrient-dense foods	20	20	30	40	50	50	75	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	(NNP-I E 2015) (WRA)
SO_4.65	Proportion of adolescents (10-19 years old) with goitre	35.8	33	31	29	27	25	15	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	MNS 2005 (15-49 years WRA)
SO_4.66	Prevalence of anaemia among adolescents aged 10-19	19.9	18	17	16	15	14	7	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	EDHS 2016
SO_4.67	Proportion of adolescents aged 10-19 who received deworming tablets	No data	40	50	60	65	70	90	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	The next survey will address this
SO_4.68	Proportion of adolescent girls supplemented with iron	4.5	7	10	15	20	30	50	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	WFIFA pilot report, 2012; will be incorporated in the next survey
SO_4.69	Proportion of adolescents who received folate tablets	0	5	10	15	20	30	50	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	The next survey will address this
SO_4.70	Proportion of youth centres that deliver integrated and comprehensive youth-related nutrition and health services	0	44	50	56	62	68	80	Admin report	Annually	MOH	The upcoming surveys will address this
SO_4.71	Proportion of adolescents in special situations (HIV/AIDS, obesity, undernourishment, substance abuse, mental health and eating disturbances) who benefited from nutritional services	0	10	20	30	40	50	80	Survey	Five years	MOH	The next surveys will address this



SO_4.72	Percentage of food-insecure households with adolescent girls linked to PSNP	0	10	20	30	40	50	80	Survey	Five years	MOH	PSNP5 will address this request
SO_4.73	Proportion of adolescents who participated in income-generating activities	No data	20	25	30	35	40	80	Survey	Five years	MOWCY	The MOWCY survey will address this
SO_4.74	Proportion of adolescent girls who enrolled in secondary school	19.7	25	30	35	40	50	70	Survey	Five years	MOH	(15-19 years (EDHS2016)
SO_4.75	Proportions of adolescents who had routine nutritional assessments and counselling services at health facilities	0	10	15	20	25	30	60	Survey	Five years	MOH	The indicator will be part of the MOH surveys
SO_4.76	Proportions of adolescents who had routine nutritional assessment and counselling services at schools	0	10	15	20	25	30	60	Survey	Five years	MOE	The indicator will be part of the MOE surveys
SO_4.77	Proportion of primary schools with school feeding programmes	3	10	20	30	40	50	100	Admin report	Annually	MOE	2011 EFY; The programme survey will address this
SO_4.78	Proportion of students who benefited from school feeding programmes	1.3	10	20	30	40	50	100	Admin report	Annually	MOE	(2011 EFY); The programme survey will address this
SO_4.79	Proportion of schools with gardening activities for production of diversified food items	No data	5	10	20	30	40	80	Survey	Five years	MOE	The programme survey will address this
SO_4.80	Proportion of schools with health and nutrition clubs	No data	15	20	30	40	50	90	Survey	Five years	MOE	The programme survey will address this

SO_4.81	Proportion of non-pregnant and non-lactating women (20-49 years of age) who were screened and counselled on nutrition	0	5	15	25	35	50	70	Survey	Five	MOH	The next surveys will address this
SO_4.82	Presence of a pre-conception health and nutrition service delivery platform	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Admin report	Annually	MOH	The platform will be established with concept note development and approval
SO_4.83	Proportion of pregnant women who got nutrition services prior to conception (e.g., folate, counselling)	0	5	15	25	35	50	70	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	List of defined preconception nutrition packages for this group will be available
SO_4.84	Proportion of women who participated in income-generating activities	No data	5	10	15	20	25	50	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	The next survey will address this
SO_4.85	Proportion of women who got loans with improved nutritional status	No data	5	10	15	20	25	50	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	The next survey will address this
SO_4.86	Number of geriatric centres established with nutrition and healthcare services	5(2012 EFY)	5	6	7	8	9	18	Admin report	Annually	MOLSA	MOLSA admin report will collect
SO_4.87	Number of disabled centres established with nutrition and healthcare services	18(2012 EFY)	18	19	20	21	22	44	Admin report	Annually	MOLSA	MOLSA admin report will collect
SO_4.88	Number of suitable health facilities for the elderly/disabled providing essential food and nutrition services	No data	5	10	15	20	30	60	Admin report	Annually	MOLSA	MOLSA admin report will collect

SO_4.89	Number of elderly / disabled centres providing meals to elderly/disabled with no other source of support	0	10	20	30	40	50	80	Admin report	Annually	MOLSA	MOLSA admin report will collect
SO_4.90	Proportion of internally displaced people/refugees who have access to health, food and nutrition services	No data	50	60	70	80	90	100	Admin report	Annually	MOLSA	MOLSA admin report will collect
SO_4.91	Proportion of orphans/ vulnerable children who have access to food, nutrition and social protection services	No data	10	15	20	30	40	60	Admin report	Annually	MOLSA	MOLSA admin report will collect
Strategic direction 4.9, Food fortification												
SO4.92	Quantity (MT) of fortified food produced (disaggregated (by type - oil, flour, salt ,CSB)	136,202	454,008	549,350	639,220	791,060	794,276	10 % increase in production each year	Annually		MoTI/FBPIDI	MoTI/FBPIDI 10 YEARS plan
SO4.93	Number of producers/factories that started food fortification (by type - oil, flour, salt)	Flour 4 Salt 12 Edible oil 2	37	50	60	70	80	10 % increase in production each year	Annually		MoTI/FBPIDI	MoTI/FBPIDI 10 YEARS plan
SO4.94	Amount of imported fortified Food (by type - oil, flour, salt)	0	490,000	400,000	300,000	200,000	200,000		Annually		MoTI/FBPIDI	MoTI/FBPIDI 10 YEARS plan

Strategic objective 5: Improve the nutritional status of people with communicable, non-communicable and lifestyle-related diseases.

SO_5.1	Proportion of health facilities providing nutritional assessment and counselling services for people with HIV/TB and other infectious diseases	24	30	40	50	60	70	95	Survey	Every two years	MOH	SARA2016;
SO_5.2	Proportion of people with MDR TB who were screened and received therapeutic feeding	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Admin report	Monthly	MOH	MOH DPCD annual report, 2012
SO_5.3	Proportion of clinically undernourished people with HIV on ART who received therapeutic/ supplementary foods	No data	30	40	50	60	70	95	HMIS	Monthly	MOH	HMIS, 2012
SO_5.4	Proportion of people with HIV/AIDS, TB or other infectious diseases and malnutrition who benefited from PSNP	0	5	10	15	20	30	60	Survey	Five years	MOH	Separate surveys will be conducted
SO_5.5	Proportion of people with chronic HIV/AIDS, TB and other infectious diseases who benefitted from appropriate food and nutrition support	0	5	10	15	20	30	60	Survey	Five years	MOH	Separate surveys will be conducted
SO_5.6	Number of food and nutrition implementing sectors that incorporated NCD prevention into their policies, strategies, programmes, guidelines and curricula	0	1	3	3	3	9	9	Admin report	Annually	MOH	All FN implementing sectors will be part of it

SO_5.7	Proportion of NCDs patients screened and counselled on nutritional status	No data	10	20	30	40	50	80	Survey	Five years	MOH	Separate surveys will be conducted
SO_5.8	Proportion of adults with obesity/ overweight	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Survey	Five years	MOH	EDHS 2016
SO_5.9	Proportion of adults (15-69 years of age) with hypertension	17	15	14	13	12	11	7	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	NCD STEPS 2015
SO_5.10	Proportion of adults (15-69 years of ages) with diabetes mellitus	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Survey	Five years	MOH/EPHI	NCD STEPS 2015
SO_5.11	Proportion of governmental and non-governmental institutions that created conducive environments for physical activity	No data	20	30	40	50	60	85	Admin report	Annually	MOWCY	NCD survey will address this
SO_5.12	Proportion of schools with standard playgrounds	No data	50	60	70	80	90	100	Admin report	Annually	MOE	MOE annual administration report will be considered
SO_5.13	Proportion of communities, entities, schools and workplaces with physical activity and nutrition clubs	No data	5	10	20	30	40	60	Admin report	Annually	MOWCY	MOWCY admin report will collect the data
SO_5.14	Proportion of health facilities equipped with essential supplies, diagnostic equipment and other treatment inputs	No data	5	10	20	30	40	60	Admin report	Annually	MOH	MoH annual report will collect the data
SO_5.15	Proportion of patients with diet-related NCDs who received clinical and dietary care	No data	40	50	60	70	80	100	Adminreport	Annually	MOH	Data will be collected through administration report from regions

SO_5.16	Proportion of food and nutrition funds raised from taxation on unhealthy (junk) foods	No data	1	2	3	4	5	8	Admin report	Annually	MOH	MoH annual report will be referred
SO_5.17	Presence of enforced regulations that discourage the advertisement of unhealthy diets, beverages and behaviours	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Admin report	Annually	MOH	EFDA annual report will be used
SO_5.18	Proportion of people with NCDs and poor economic status who benefitted from PSNP	0	10	15	20	25	30	60	Admin report	Annually	MOA	PSNP 5 will address this target
SO_5.19	Proportion of people with NCDs and poor economic status who benefitted from appropriate food and nutrition support	0	10	15	20	25	30	60	Admin report	Annually	MOLSA	MOLSA vulnerable group list will include this group
SO_5.20	Proportion of private health institutions providing nutrition services for patients with communicable diseases and/or NCDs	No data	5	10	20	30	40	60	Admin report	Annually	MOH	All private health facilities will integrate food and nutrition services
SO_5.21	Presence of surveillance on lifestyle-related NCDs	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Admin report	Annually	MOH	Strong NCD-Nutrition surveillance system will be strengthened
SO_5.22	Number of surveys conducted on NCDs risk factors	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Survey	Five years	MOH	NCD-Nutrition survey will be conducted
SO_5.23	Proportion of adults (15-69 years of age) who consume fruits at least five times a week	6	10	15	20	25	30	60	Survey	Five years	MOH	The survey will be part of the NCD survey
SO_5.24	Proportion of adults who consume vegetables at least five times a week	11	15	20	25	30	35	70	Survey	Five years	MOH	The survey will be part of the NCD survey

	Strategic objective 6: Strengthen the national capacity to manage natural and man-made food and nutrition emergencies in a timely and appropriate manner, taking into consideration internally displaced persons and refugees.											
SO6_1	Number of hotspot areas mappings conducted	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	NDRMC report	Bi-annually	NDRMC	2020 NDRMC Woreda hotspotclassification report
SO6_2	Metric tons of reserved food	673,000Mt	673,000 Mt	673,000 Mt	673,000 Mt	673,000 Mt	675,667Mt	1,357,384 Mt	NDRMC report	Annually	NDRMC	1,800,000 Mt
SO6_3	Number of individuals who have access to WASH services during emergencies	87 million							NDRMC, MOH & MOWIE	Survey	NDRMC, MOH & MOWIE	World Vision ethiopia Annual 2019 report (39 m safe water, 48 m basic sanitation)
SO6_4	Number of people who received food support	79 M	12.9 M	10M	8M	6.5M	5M		NDRMC	Bi-annually	NDRMC	HRP 2020
SO6_5	Number of vulnerable groups that received nutritional support	4.5 Million	5Million	4.7M	4M	3.5M	3M		HRP & NDRMC report	Bi-annually	NDRMC & MOH	HRP 200 report
SO6_6	Number of clients targeted in RPSNP and UPSNP	#####	#####	#####	#####	#####	####	####	Program appraisal doc (PAD) & program implimentation manual (PIM)	Annually	MoLSA	Five year target for URPSNP & 10 YRS for Rular PSNP
SO6_7	Share of beneficiaries that received fortified emergency food supplies	3%	25%	35%	40%	45%	50%		NDRMC food distribution report & MoTi	Bi-annually	NDRMC & MoTi	Oil and CSB in the food basket is fortified
SO6_8	Proportion of emergency settings with routine food quality and safety checks procedures.	No data	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		NDRMC & EFDA	Regularly	NDRMC &FDA	

SO6_9	Proportion of PSNP beneficiaries who have access to basic social services	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	MoLSA annual Report	Regularly	MoLSA & MOH
SO6_10	Surface of areas covered by rangeland management	9 MH	9.8 MH	10.6 MH	11.4 MH	12.2 MH	13 MH			MoA Report	Annually	MoA
SO6_11	Number of post-disaster needs assessments (PDNA) conducted	0	2	2	2	2	2			PDNA report	Bi-annually	NDRMC
SO6_12	Number of advocacy activities conducted to mobilise resources for theFood and Nutrition resilience programme	5	5	5	5	5	5			MoWYC & MoLSA report	Bi-annually	MoWYC
Strategic objective 7: Improve Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) of individuals, households and institutions.												
SO_7_1	Percentage of population that was provided access to safe and adequate water	79.3	80.9	82.5	85	87.5	90.6	100		Reports and NWI	Annually	WDC/MoWIE
SO_7_2	Percentage of rural and urban households with access to improved latrines, including hand washing facilities	53	58	63	70	75	82	100		HMIS, Reports and Surveys	Annually	MoH, MoWIE
SO_7_3	Percentage of open defecation-free kebeles	42	47	52.7	59	66.1	74	100		HMIS, Repurts and Surveys	Annually	MoH, MoWIE
SO_7_4	Percentage of schools with access to improved latrines, including hand washing facilities	27	31.6	36.2	40.8	45.4	50	100		EMIS Data	Annually	MoE
SO_7_5	Percentage of schools with access to improved latrines, including hand washing facilities	73.3	76.44	79.58	82.72	85.86	89	100		EMIS Data	Annually	MoE



SO_7_6	Percentage of health institutions with access to safe water supply services	No data	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	80%	Adm report	Annually	MOH/MOWIE	EDHS
SO_7_7	Percentage of health institutions with access to improved latrines, including hand washing facilities	No data	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	85%	Adm report	Annually	MOH.MOWIE	EDHS
Strategic objective 8: Improve the nutrition literacy of individuals, families and communities along the food value chain to make informed decisions on the uptake of diversified, safe, adequate and nutritious food.												
SO-8.1	Number of positive, traditional dietary practices identified and scaled up	N/A	1	2	3	4	5	10	Research Report	Annually	Research institutions/HEI	No research data found to use as a baseline
SO-8.2	Number of institutions trained on the nutrition literacy programme	NA	8	13	18	23	27	27	Activity Report	Quarterly	Implementing sectors	Source food and nutrition implementing sectors from the proclamation, gradual increment of the implementing sectors
SO-8.3	Proportion of policy/ decision makers with adequate knowledge on food and nutrition	30%	44%	55%	72%	86%	100%		Assessment report	Annually	EPHI	Baseline current NNP implementing sectors (proportion is taken from the sectors and agencies implementing nutrition in the proclamation)
SO-8.4	Percentage of institutions providing food and nutrition education as a common course (disaggregated by type of institutions)	30%	44%	55%	72%	86%	100%		Activity Report	Annually	Implementing sectors	Institutions are those supplying HR for implementing sectors

SO-8.5	Percentage of food and drink establishments aware of food safety and quality measures	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	50%	100%	Assessment report	Annually	EFDA/MoTI	Baseline is from Addis Ababa pocket survey / number of EFDA database establishment
SO-8.6	Proportion of institutions mainstreaming food and nutrition literacy in their programmes	38%	43%	48%	53%	58%	60%	100%	Technical Report	Quarterly	Implementing sectors	Baseline current NNP implementing sectors (current NNP sectors are 8, proportion is taken)
SO-8.7	Proportion of community platforms/networks used for nutrition literacy	N/A	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	100%	Technical Report	Quarterly	Implementing sectors	Community platforms/ networks are ADA, WDA, CCC, CBOs, etc.
SO-8.8	Number of food and nutrition messages disseminated through different media channels	10	15	20	30	40	50	50	Technical Report	Quarterly	Implementing sectors	Number of spots to be shared among sectors
SO-8.9	Proportion of population with adequate knowledge on sanitation and hygiene	50	65%	70	75	80	85%	100%	Survey	5 years	EPHI	Base line from literature pocket survey. considering the current clean potable water
SO-8.10	Proportion of individuals with adequate knowledge on safe food preparation	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	90%	Survey	5 years	EPHI	Proxy from desk review and it is estimated that 3493 establishments are currently working on food preparation
SO-8.11	Proportion of individuals aware of how to have healthy lifestyles	6%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%		Survey	5 years	EPHI	Proxy indicator from EPHI WHO step-wise approach to surveillance on physical activity
SO-8.12	Proportion of individuals aware of diversified diets	10%	15%	20%	30%	40%	50%		Survey	5 years	EPHI	the baseline is sekota baseline survey



SO-8.13	Proportion of households who are aware of the benefits of nutrient-dense production	1.50%	3%	5%	10%	15%	20%	50%	Survey	5 years	EPHI	The baseline is sekota baseline survey
SO-8.14	Proportion of households that consumed fortified foods	15%	20%	25%	35%	40%	50%	75%	Survey	5 years	EPHI	Food consumption survey for women and children average taken
SO-8.15	Proportion of schools who incorporated nutrition topics into their curriculum	1%	5%	8%	12%	16%	20%		Administrative Report	Yearly	MoE	Baseline is a proxy for school feeding programme/Revised school roadmap/SHNP
SO-8.16	Proportion of farmers aware of resilience coping mechanisms for nutrition-related shocks	N/A	5%	8%	12%	16%	20%		Report	Annually	DRMCC/MoA	
SO-8.17	Proportion of development army and community-based organizations that received nutrition messages from frontline workers	15%	20%	25%	30%	40%	50%	75%	Report	Quarterly	MoWCY	Baseline MOWCY programme report. Based on existing WDA 4000
SO-8.18	Number of higher education institutions that incorporated nutrition courses into their curriculum	12	20	30	40	50	60		Report	Once per curriculum	MoSHE	Nutrition human resource baseline needs assessment report
Strategic objective 9: Create a functional governance body for strengthening the coordination and integration of FNP-implementing sectors.												
SO_9.1	Proportion of functional food and nutrition council disaggregated by administration level	0	1	13	13	13	13	1000	Council admin report(MOU/ TOR, meeting minutes)	Biannually	Office PM, MOH, Lower level	YR 1 at Federal and followed by 12 regional states, 1000 woreda administration.
SO_9.2	Number of functional food and nutrition agencies	0	1	13	13	13	13	13	Admin reports	Biannually	Office PM, MOH, regional	YR 1 at Federal and followed by 12 regional states

SO_9.3	Proportion of sectors that included food and nutrition strategic actions into their plans and implemented them, disaggregated by administration level	No data	12	168	168	168	168	7000	Progress report	Quarter	MOH	Federal-12 sectors, regions–each 13 sectors (13*12 regions), (1000 woreda* 7 FNP implementing sectors)
SO_9.4	Proportion of food and nutrition technical steering committees that were functional, disaggregated by administration level		1	13	13	13	13	1000	Admin report	Quarterly	MOH	Federal level-1 steering committee, 12 regional steering committee
SO_9.5	Proportion of sectors reported to have functional food and nutrition structures, disaggregated by administration level	2	168	168	168	168	168	1000	Admin report	Quarterly	MOH	Health and Agriculture sector have structure, Federal-10 sectors, regions–each 13 sectors (11*12 regions), 1000 woreda

Strategic objective 10: Ensure sustainable and adequate financing through government budget, funds from development partners, and innovative financing mechanisms to translate policy into action.

SO_10.1	Percentage of budget allocated for food and nutrition implementation, disaggregated by government sectors	0.45%	0.50%	0.60%	0.70%	0.85%	1%	2%	admin report, sectors financial report	Biannually	MOF, MOH	Total budget of the government for 2016 used as reference to set base line
SO_10.2	Percentage of budget allocated by the private sector for food and nutrition, disaggregated by administrative level	0	0.05%	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.25	0.50%	Sectors admin and financial report	Biannually	MOF ,MOH	Total budget of the government for 2016 used as reference to set base line
SO_10.3	Proportion of sectors reported to have functional public-private partnership task force	0	12	168	168	168	168	10000	Admin report	Biannually	MOH	Federal-12 sectors, regions–each 13 sectors (13*12 regions), 1000 woreda

SO_10.4	Percentage of budget secured from development partners, disaggregated by sector	3.70%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	Sectors admin and financial report	Biannually	MOF, MOH	Total budget of the government for 2016 used as reference to set base line
SO_10.5	Percentage of budget secured from local financial institutions, disaggregated by sector	0	0.05%	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.25	0.50%	Sectors admin and financial report	Biannually	MOH	Total budget of the government for 2016 used as reference to set base line
Strategic objective 11: Build the institutional capacity of FNP-implementing sectors by investing in human resources, research and technological development.												
SO_11.1	Number of training institutions able to provide training on food and nutrition	7	20	30	40	50	60		Admin Report	Annually	MoSHE/MoE	Baseline MOH nutrition team technical report (reference books, laboratory kits, food and nutrition trainings)
SO_11.2	Number of institutions providing food and nutrition services as per the sectors' standard	8	10	15	18	23	27		Admin Report	Annually	implementing sectors	Baseline current NNP implementing sectors projected to sectors included in the FNS implementation;
SO_11.3	Number of evidence studies generated on food and nutrition by research institutes to inform policies and programmes	2	3	4	9	9	9	9	Admin Report	Annually	Research institutes	baseline EPHI rapid review on SBCC, NNP II progress assessment
SO_11.4	Proportion of food and nutrition professionals who received CPD	N/A	5%	15%	30%	40%	50%	100%	Admin Report	Annually	Implementing sectors	
SO_11.5	Number of new technologies adopted	5	10	12	14	16	20		Admin Report	Annually	Implementing sectors	Existing examples (Blended, Yazmin, UNISE, ECHIS, etc.)

Strategic objective 12: Enhance evidence generation for decision-making, learning and accountability.

SO_12.1	Proportion of sectors reported to use nutrition data for decision-making, aggregated by administration level	No data	12	168	168	168	168	1000	Admin Report	Biannually	MOH, RHB,	Federal-12 sectors, regions--each 13 sectors (13*12 regions), 1000 woreda
SO_12.2	Proportion of sectors reported to have practical experience with using food and nutrition research findings for decision-making, aggregated by administration level	No data	12	168	168	168	168	1000	Admin reports, decision making reports	Biannually	MOH, RHB,	Federal-12 sectors, regions--each 13 sectors (13*12 regions), 1000 woreda
SO_12.3	Proportion of sectors reported to have practical experiences of tracking food and nutrition implementation as per the standard	No data	12	168	168	168	168	7000	Admin reports, best practice documents	Biannually	MOH, RHB,	Federal-12 sectors, regions--each 13 sectors (13*12 regions),(1000 woreda * 7 sectors in a woreda)
SO_12.4	Proportion of sectors reported to have practical experiences of using FN programme data for decision -making, aggregated by administration level	No data	12	168	168	168	168	1000	Admin reports, best practice records,	Biannually	MOH, RHB,	Federal-12 sectors, regions--each 13 sectors (13*12 regions), 1000 woreda
SO_12.5	Proportion of food and nutrition implementation sectors who documented learning products to improve their performance	No data	12	168	168	168	168	7000	Admin reports, documented	Biannually	MOH, RHB,	Federal-12 sectors, regions--each 13 sectors (13*12 regions), (1000 woreda * 7 sectors)

Strategic objective 13: Ensure effective food and nutrition communication.

SO_13.1	Number of communication approaches created and utilized	3	4	5	5	5	5	Admin Report	Quarterly	Broadcast agency, All sectors PR	existing media channels radio, TV, print
SO_13.2	Number of events organized on food and nutrition agenda with influencers and decision makers	4	4	4	4	4	4	Admin Report	Biannually	Implementing sectors	
SO_13.3	Number of culturally appropriate communication channels utilized to create model families and community	NA	1	2	3	4	5	Admin Report	Quarterly	Implementing sectors	example "Dagu" of Afar
SO_13.4	Proportion of households with knowledge of nutrition-sensitive agriculture	58%	60%	63%	66%	70%	75%	Survey	5 years	MoA	proxy sure baseline survey finding on NSA practice
SO_13.5	Proportion of households with knowledge of maternal nutrition	51%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	Survey	5 years	MoH	Baseline pocket study reviewed in Adea, Kombolcha, Gida, Addis Ababa (minimum is taken) (desk review)
SO_13.6	Number of national medias with regular broadcasting programmes addressing food and nutrition issues	4	5	7	9	10	10	Admin Report	Quarterly	Broadcast agency, All sectors PR	Baseline existing media broadcasting food nutrition programmes (EBC, Fana, Walta, EBS)

Ethiopia food system Action Tracks, Action Areas and Game Changers (Final Version: 2021)

Action Tracks (long-term outcomes)	Action Areas (medium-term outcomes)	Final Game Changer solutions (preconditions to achieve outcomes)
AT1 Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all	Promote Food Security/End hunger)	EFS GC 1: Strengthen the national food safety management and control system of Ethiopia by assessing and upgrading the national food control system of the country in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and focusing on selected value chains / sectors
	Improve access to nutritious food	EFS GC 2: Support diversified food production to increase the supply of nutrient dense foods (for example, animal sourced and plant-based foods including promoting smallholder, greenhouse and garden level production)
	Making food safe	EFS GC3: Promote and enhance the production and consumption of fortified nutrient dense staple foods through using industrial food fortification and biofortification
		EFS GC4: Rural electrification to promote environmentally friendly and climate resilient technologies, including solar-powered community (for refrigerators, processing equipment and irrigation)
		EFS GC 5: Improve young children's, adolescents' and mothers' nutrition and dietary diversity through a systematic analysis and a systems approach
AT2 shift to sustainable consumption patterns	Enabling, inspiring and motivating people to enjoy healthy 2 sustainable options	EFS GC 6: Strengthen climate smart livestock value chains
		EFS GC 7: Promote innovations, government commitment and local ownership, as expressed in the Seqota Declaration
	Slashing food loss and waste	EFS GC 8: Strengthen innovative strategies/ mechanisms of supply chain management and handling systems particularly for nutrient dense crops (for example fruit, vegetables and animal sourced foods)
		EFS GC 9: Sustained awareness creation and food and nutrition literacy to change consumer's behavior on the consumption of nutrient dense and safe food
		EFS GC 10: Food based Dietary Guidelines to provide dietary recommendations for the Ethiopian population two years and older for increased diet quality including dietary diversity and food safety for optimal health



AT3 Boost nature-positive production	Conserve and restore degraded natural eco-system	EFS GC 11: Implement rural land reform and land administration that will ensure the right to lease, and use it for collateral;
	Manage and transform existing food system and sustain positive change	EFS GC 12: Introduce land use planning; resource planning, integrated landscape & watershed management with nature inclusive and climate smart approach (such as small-scale irrigated fields);
	Increase on-farm investment through innovation, and technologies for smallholder farmers and promote sustainable agriculture.	EFS GC 13: Establish 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 capitalize the farm (including guarantee scheme throughout the whole food system)
		EFS GC 14: Selection and timely supply of agricultural inputs and technologies to enhance supply and productivity
		EFS GC 15: Advanced forecasting system for variables affecting agriculture-based activities on fine spatiotemporal weather models in Ethiopia
AT4 Advance equitable livelihoods	Balancing agency within food systems	EFS GC 16: Upgrade and strengthen national market information systems and related digital approaches for mapping to strengthen evidence-based agricultural development planning
	Elimination of workers exploitation and ensuring decent work in food systems	EFS GC 17: Promote and facilitate the implementation of the agricultural commercialization through creating production-specific specialization corridors for nutrient-dense commodities and strengthening market linkages (e.g., agro-industrial parks)
	Localized food system	
AT5 Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress	Food Systems resilience	EFS GC 18: Modernize and upscale indigenous food production and processing for the general population including linkage with the school feeding program
	Universal food access (universal looks at the target)	EFS GC 19: Formalize index-based crop and livestock insurance as disaster risk mitigation measures
	Climate resilient development pathways to food system transformation	EFS GC 20: Inclusive and sustainable social protection transfer including the use of digital fresh food vouchers among PSNP households (especially noting pregnant and lactating women and children under two years of age in woredas with the highest prevalence of stunting).
		EFS GC 21: Strengthen system for timely and effective shock response including the prevention and treatment of wasting and micronutrient deficiencies

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