



Federal Democratic  
Republic of Ethiopia

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

**MAY 2021**





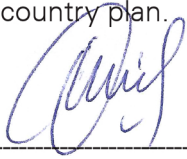
**Federal Democratic  
Republic of Ethiopia**  
National Food and Nutrition Strategy

May 2021

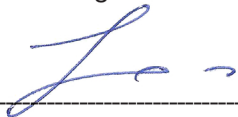
## Declaration of Food and Nutrition Strategy implementing sectors

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.

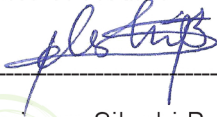
We hereby reinforce our commitment for enhanced coordination and strategic partnerships to execute the National Food and Nutrition Strategy at all levels contributing to the prospective ten-year country plan.



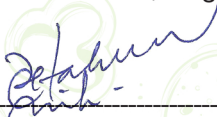
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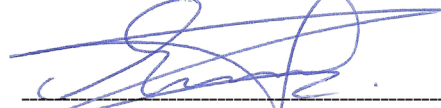
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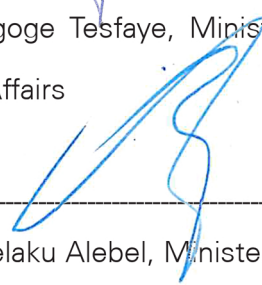
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H.E. Dr. Ergoge Tesfaye, Minister of Labour  
and Social Affairs



H.E. Ato Melaku Alebel, Minister of Trade and  
Industry



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



## ACRONYMS

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

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



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

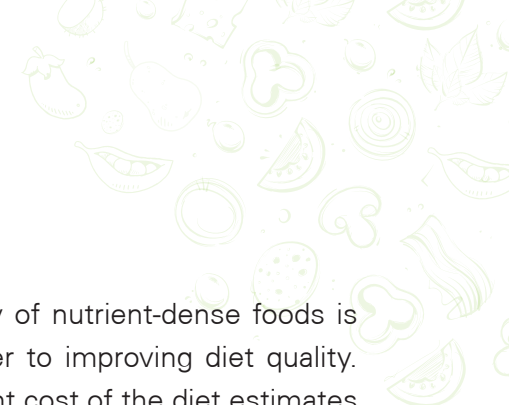
Malnutrition in all forms is highest in sub-Saharan countries. In Ethiopia, more than a third (37 per cent) of children under-five are stunted (i.e. too short for their age), 21 per cent are underweight (i.e. too thin for their age) and 7 per cent are wasted (i.e. too thin for their height) (EPHI 2019). 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.







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).

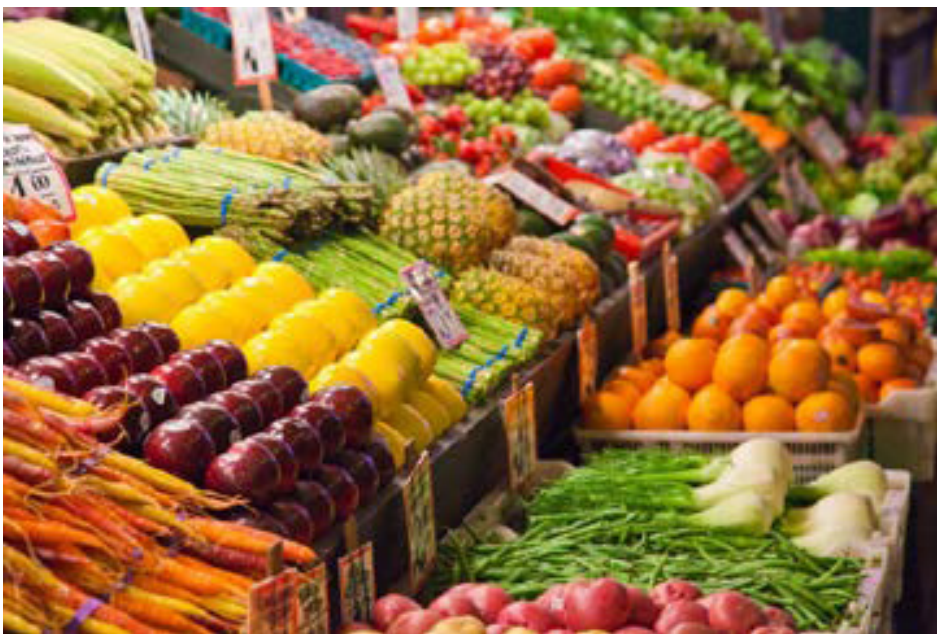


Table 1: Strategic directions, initiatives, actions, and their corresponding key performance indicators (KPI)

| 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 |                               |  |
| Promote the use of appropriate small-scale irrigation systems   | Share of irrigated areas   | MoA                           |  |
| Promote the use of appropriate medium and large-scale irrigation systems  | Number of households benefited   | MoWIE                         |  |
| Promote integrated pest management (IPM) technologies and good agricultural practice (GAP) in crop production   | Share of irrigated areas   |                               |  |
| Establish crop biotechnology/tissue culture centres   | Number of households benefited   | MoA                           |  |
| Promote improved and sustainable soil fertility management practices for enhanced productivity  | Proportion of farmers applying IPM and GAP   |                               |  |
| Build the capacity of farmers/pastoralists training centres to promote and disseminate improved agricultural technologies   | Proportion of farmers with planting materials  |                               |  |
|   | Number of established crop biotechnology/tissue culture centres  |                               |  |
|   | Land area where soil fertility management is practiced   |                               |  |
|   | Proportion of farmers practicing soil fertility management and using technology supplies                 |                               |  |
|   | 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  | <p>Number of bio-fortified varieties released</p> <p>Proportion of households engaged in the production of bio-fortified (nutrient-rich) cropsw</p> <p>Proportion of bio-fortified production</p> <p>Proportion of household benefited from bio-fortified crops</p> | MoA |
| 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<br>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.)<br>Percentage increase in milk production<br>Percentage increase in red meat production<br>Percentage increase in poultry production<br>Percentage increase in egg production<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>Increase infish farming production<br>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)  |              |   |

| <b>Strategic initiative 1.1.3: Enhance agro-ecology-based farming systems and sustainable natural resource management.</b>   |   | Lead sectors |
|--|---|--------------|
| <b>Outcome indicator: Nutrient-dense food products produced through conserved natural resources in millions (0-4.7)</b>  |   | MoA          |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | Key performance indicators  |              |
| Promote the cultivation of agro-ecology-based, nutrient-dense crops  | Proportion of households cultivating agro-ecology-based nutrient-dense crops<br>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<br>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)<br>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.<br>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                                  |              |   |

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <b>Strategic initiative 1.1.5: Strengthen linkages between food value chain actors.</b>  |   |  |
| Outcome indicators:<br>Number of farmers benefiting from contractual farming agreements<br>Number of farmers linked to food establishments |   |  |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b>  |
| 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<br>Proportion of actors with an acceptable skill level engaged in harvesting, handling, shipping, storage and processing perishable agricultural produce |  |
| <b>Strategic initiative 1.1.6: Promote urban, pre-urban and homestead agriculture practices.</b>   |   |  |
| Outcome indicators: Number of households engaged in urban NSA activities   |   |  |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b>  |
| Strengthen fruit and vegetable gardening at the urban, pre-urban and farmstead level   | Proportion of urban and pre-urban, household-produced fruits and vegetables<br>Proportion of farmer household-produced fruits and vegetables  | MoA  |
| 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<br>Percentage increase in horticultural production inurban areas  | Ministry of Urban planning and construction, MoTI, Association (Ethiopian Horticulture Producer and Exporter, poultry association, dairy etc.), Private sector |
| 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<br>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<br>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<br>Number of resettled farmer households that have achieved food self-sufficiency |              |  |

| <b>Strategic initiative 1.1.9: Empower women to access productive resources and labour-saving technologies.</b> |  |                     |
|---|--|---------------------|
| Outcome indicators:   |  |                     |
| Number of gender-sensitive technologies promoted  |  |                     |
| Proportion of women who accessed productive resources   |  |                     |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> |
| 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<br>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<br>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.

| Strategic actions   | Key performance indicators   | Lead sectors | Collaborating sectors |
|---|--|--------------|-----------------------|
| Outcome indicator: Proportion of agricultural policies, strategies, programmes and other working documents mainstreaming nutrition                              |  |              |                       |
| 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<br>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<br>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

| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 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<br>Proportion of nutrition research studies conducted by the agriculture sector<br>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

| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
|---|--|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 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<br>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 .

| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> |
|--|--|---------------------|
| Enhance the mass production and distribution of improved fruits and vegetables planting materials            | Percentage of households engaged in planting materials business<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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

| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>   |
|--|---|---------------------|--|
| 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                 |  |



| <b>Strategic initiative 1.2.2: Strengthen income-generating activities.</b>   |  |                             |                              |
|---|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Outcome indicators: Percentage increase in household average income</b>  |  |                             |                              |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b>         | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
| 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<br>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<br>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<br>Number of jobs created<br>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<br>Number of beneficiaries<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>Proportion of established women's savings groups<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>Number of revised and harmonized policies and strategies currently enforced in a sustainable way<br>Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) | EWCA, MoA, MoTI |                       |

| <b>Strategic initiative 1.3.2: Develop and promote environmentally friendly agricultural technologies.</b>                                 |   |                     |                              |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Outcome indicators: Number of environmentally friendly technologies promoted</b>  |   |                     |                              |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
| 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<br>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<br>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<br>Proportion of households that have planted a fruit tree   |                     |                              |
| <b>Strategic initiative 1.3.3: Improve coping mechanisms for food price instability.</b>   |   |                     |                              |
| <b>Outcome indicators: Number of interventions deployed to ease price instability</b>  |   |                     |                              |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
| Strengthen producer and consumer cooperatives and associations   | Number of functional producer/consumer cooperatives and associations<br>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)<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>Proportion of farmers affiliated with the agricultural credit system |              |



**Strategic initiative 1.3.7: Integrate indigenous agro-ecological knowledge with modern agricultural practices.**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
| <p>Capitalize on indigenous knowledge to use local biodiversity as a source of agro-ecological production for sustainable, diversified diets</p> | <p>Number of households that improved dietary diversity using modernized indigenous knowledge<br/>Proportion of households who acquired indigenous knowledge for sustainable biodiversity</p> | <p>MoA</p>          | <p>ICIK</p>                  |
| <p>Scale up best practices in the use of indigenous knowledge for sustainable management and use</p>   | <p>Number of best practices compiled and scaled up</p>  |                     |                              |





*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.**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>                 |
|---|---|---------------------|--|
| 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<br><br>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<br><br>Number of new, adopted technologies on the safe use of agricultural inputs<br><br>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<br><br>Number of safe disposal sites<br><br>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<br><br>Number of implemented mitigation strategies for affected water bodies   | MoWIE, ESA, MoSHE, EPA,<br><br>EIAR, EVDF, ACA |
| Promote good animal husbandry and health care practices  | Number of assessments conducted to analyse the safety status of water bodies<br><br>Number of developed, standard guidelines on good animal husbandry and health care practices  | EIAR, EVDF, ACA                                |
| Provide awareness on safety and quality issues for the pre-harvest management of agricultural produce  | Proportion of farmers/pastoralists implementing good animal husbandry and animal health care practices<br><br>Number of farmers who received training on pre-harvest management for improving the safety and quality of agricultural produce | ESA, , EPA,<br><br>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   | ESA, EPA,<br><br>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<br><br>Number of traceability systems integrated into extension packages  | ESA, EPA,<br><br>EIAR, EVDF, ACA               |

| <b>Strategic initiative 2.1.2: Strengthen post-harvest food safety and quality assurance system.</b>                    |  |                     |                                  |
|---|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>     |
| Promote good handling, storage and transportation practices for ensuring the safety and quality of agricultural produce | <p>Number of guidelines developed for good handling, storage and transportation</p> <p>Proportion of value chain actors (i.e., farmers, wholesalers, retailers, etc.) using good handling, transportation and storage practices</p>  | 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   | MoTI                | MOA                              |
| Improve value chain actors' knowledge on post-harvest food safety assurance systems                                     | <p>Number of products passing through quality-based price systems</p> <p>Proportion of value chain actors with good skills and knowledge on post-harvest food safety management systems</p> <p>Proportion of farmers who received food safety handling advisory services</p> | 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  | MoA          | , EIAR, private sector, EFDA, EVDF, ACA |
| Establish and implement agricultural produce safety and quality monitoring and evaluation systems                                     | Number of legal frameworks implemented along the food value chain<br>Number of agricultural produce safety and quality monitoring systems developed<br>Number of agricultural produce safety and quality monitoring systems implemented<br>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<br>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                             |

| <b>Strategic initiative 2.1.4: Improve food safety research capacity.</b>  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors Collaborating sectors</b> |
| Strengthen demand-driven, strategic, applied and operational research for improved safety and quality of agricultural products | <p>Number of research studies conducted to solve food safety and quality problems</p> <p>Number of adopted technologies as a result of operational research</p> <p>Proportion of technologies adopted by the community</p>                             | <p>, EIAR, MoA, EVDF, ACA, MoSHE</p>      |
| Establish/strengthen food safety risk analysis (risk assessment, risk management and communications) capacity                  | <p>Number of legal frameworks developed for risk analysis</p> <p>Number of food safety risk assessments conducted</p> <p>Number of strategies developed for food safety risk management</p> <p>Number of food safety risk communications conducted</p> | <p>MOA EVDF, ACA, MoSHE</p>               |
| Strengthen the capacity to use information management systems  | <p>Number of food safety risk management guidelines implemented</p> <p>Number of databases established for managing food safety and quality management issues</p>  | <p>MOA EVDF, ACA, MoSHE, ATA</p>          |
| Develop, test and implement food safety and quality monitoring and evaluation systems  | <p>Number of food safety and quality monitoring and evaluation systems developed and implemented</p>   | <p>MOA MOH, CSA, MOSHE, ATA</p>           |
| Develop, test and implement a traceability system for agricultural produce   | <p>Type of agricultural produce introduced into the traceability system</p>  | <p>MOA EVDF, ACA, ATA</p>                 |



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



**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.**

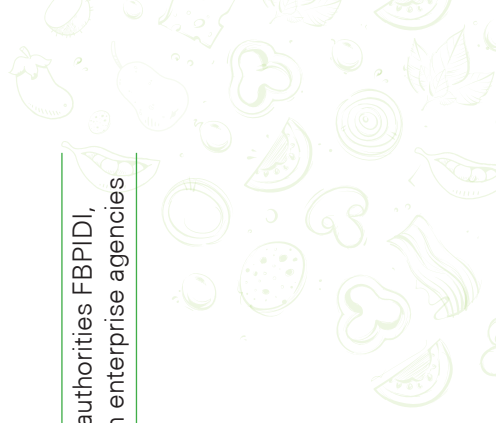
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>                                 |
|--|--|---------------------|--|
| Prepare a minimum standard or specification for raw materials  | Number of standards and specifications developed 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<br><br>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<br><br>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<br><br>Number of adopted technologies via operational research<br><br>Proportion of technologies adopted by relevant stakeholders   | EPHI         | ESA, EFDA, MoSHE, MoTI |
| Establish/strengthen food safety risk analysis, risk assessment, risk management and communications capacity                 | Number of legal frameworks developed for risk analysis<br><br>Number of food safety risk assessments conducted<br><br>Number of strategies developed for food safety risk management<br><br>Number of food safety risk communications conducted<br><br>Number of food safety risk management guidelines implemented<br><br>Number of food safety risk communication codes of conduct developed | EPHI         | ESA, EFDA, MoSHE, MoTI |
| Establish and strengthen the capacity to use and utilize food safety data management systems                                 | Number of food safety and quality data management systems established and strengthened<br><br>Number of institutions utilizing food safety and quality data management systems   | EPHI         | FBPIDI, EFDA, EMIDDI   |
| Establish centres of excellence for strengthening food safety and quality regulatory capacity                                | Number of centres of excellence established for food safety and quality regulation   | EFDA         | MoH                    |



|   |  |       |   |
|---|--|-------|---|
| 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<br><br>Number of higher learning institutions with accredited laboratories on food safety and quality<br><br>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  |
| <b>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.</b> |  |       |   |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>  |  |       |   |
| 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<br><br>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<br>EFDA, TCCPA, FBPIDI, EMDDI | MoTI         | FBPIDI, EMDDI, EFDA   |
| 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<br>Number of conducted inspections  | MoTI         | FBPIDI, EMDDI, EFDA   |
| Promote the inspection and regulation of import and export foods  | Number of import and export inspections for food import and export inspection is conducted                        | MoTI         | FBPIDI, EFDA, EMDDI   |



**Strategic initiative 2.2.5: Strengthen post-marketing surveillance.**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>                   |
|---|---|---------------------|--|
| Update SOPs and guidelines on post-marketing surveillance of imported and locally processed food products | Number of revised SOPs and guidelines<br>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<br>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<br>Number of business owners trained 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 awareness raising activities conducted on the importance of food safety and quality<br>Number of audit checklists prepared                   | 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 audited micro and small-scale enterprises<br>Number of complying enterprises   | 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<br>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<br><br>Number of revised guidelines and directives for pre-licensing inspection<br><br>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<br><br>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<br><br>Number of established testing and inspection facilities at specified entry ports<br><br>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<br><br>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.**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>  |
|--|---|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 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.**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>                               |
|--|--|---------------------|--|
| Develop guidelines for the traceability of food products   | Number of guidelines developed for the traceability of food products                               | MoA                 | MoTI, private sector and associations, FBPIDI, EMDDI, EFDA |
| Develop and implement database and information management systems for food products traceability | Number of manufacturing factories implementing the traceability system                             |                     |  |
|  | Number of database management systems developed and implemented                                    | MoA                 | MoTI, private sector and associations, FBPIDI, EMDDI, EFDA |
|  | Number of information management systems developed and implemented                                 |                     |  |
| 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 | MoTI                | FBPIDI, EFDA, EMDDI  |
|  | Numbers of suppliers and food establishments implementing record keeping and documentation systems |                     |  |



### 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<br><br>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   | FBPIDI       | Small and medium enterprise agencies, EMDDI, EFDA                                  |
| Promote an internal audit system for food facilities  | Number of factories and food establishments implementing record keeping and documentation practices<br><br>Number of food facilities that implement internal audits | FBPIDI       | EFDA, regional regulatory authorities, EMDDI, small and medium enterprise agencies |



| <b>Strategic initiative 2.2.13: Establish and implement promotion and advocacy strategies for food safety and quality literacy.</b>               |  |                     |   |
|---|--|---------------------|---|
| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>                    |
| 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                           |
|   | Proportion of households implementing proper food hygiene and food handling practices                    | MoH                 | Kebele, Woreda offices, MOE, MOA                |
| <b>Strategic initiative 2.2.14: Promote the appropriate use of food grade cleaning materials, disinfectants and ingredients, including water.</b> |  |                     |   |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>                    |
| 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 |
|   | Number of national standards implemented for food grade cleaning materials and disinfectants             |                     |   |
| Provide capacity building training on compliance with specifications for suppliers and manufacturers  | Number of suppliers and manufacturers trained on specifications  | FBPIDI              | ESA, EFDA, EMDDI                                |

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

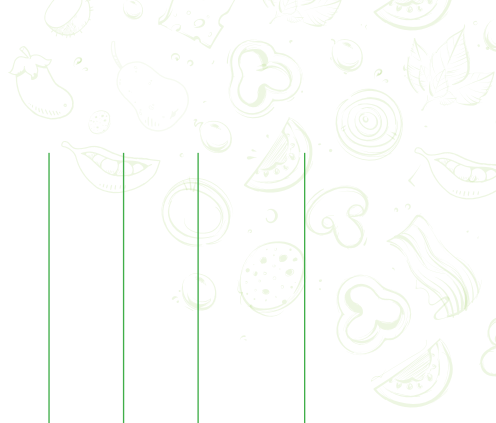
**Strategic initiative 2.4.1: Raise awareness on the health risks of food adulteration, and take mitigating measures to prevent food adulteration, misbranding, counterfeiting and sub-standardization.**

| 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                                  | 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 trainings conducted<br>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.   | EFDA, | EMDDI, FBPIDI |
| Monitor the rapid alert system's effectiveness   | Number of trained users/operators/regulators<br>Number of monitoring activities conducted on system effectiveness                       |       | FBPIDI, EMDDI |
| Implement record keeping and documentation systems   | Number of implemented and updated systems   |       |               |
| Establish SMS systems and toll-free hotlines   | Number of established database systems for record keeping and documentation<br>Number of established SMS systems and toll-free hotlines | EFDA  | FBPIDI, MoTI  |
|  |   | EFDA  | MoTI, FBPIDI  |

| <b>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.</b> |  |                     |                              |
|--|--|---------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
| 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     |
| <b>Strategic direction 2.5: Ensure food safety during emergencies.</b>   |  |                     |                              |
| <b>Strategic initiative 2.5.1: Strengthen food safety systems for emergency situations.</b>  |  |                     |                              |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
| 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      |
| <b>Strategic initiative 2.6.2: Promote indigenous water purification practices.</b>  |   |                     |   |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>                              |
| 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  |
| <b>Strategic initiative 2.6.3: Strengthen the availability and accessibility of safe and quality public water supply.</b>        |   |                     |   |
| 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.**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>   |
|--|--|---------------------|--|
| 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<br>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                                      | EFDA         | MoTI   |
| Establish food defence systems for imported food products                              | Number of laboratories equipped for testing food terrorism                                  | 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  |

| <b>Strategic direction 2.8: Capacity building to ensure food safety and quality</b>   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Strategic initiative 2.8.1: Building capacity to ensure the safety and quality of raw materials and semi-processed and processed foods</b>                     |   |
| Strengthen safety and quality testing capacity for raw materials and semi-processed and processed products  | ENAO, MoTI, MoA, MOSHE, Conformity EFDA, FBPIDI |
| Number of laboratories established in the food industry   |   |
| Number of accredited testing laboratories   |   |
| Number of adequately equipped laboratories  |   |
| Number of trained technical personnel   |   |
| <b>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.</b> |   |
| Strategic actions   | Lead sectors Collaborating Sectors              |
| Develop guidelines and training materials in multiple local languages   | EFDA MoH, MoA, MoTI                             |
| Train value chain actors on improved handling, transportation, storage, processing etc. practices   | EFDA MOA, MoTI                                  |
| Develop and adopt tools to improve handling and storage using locally available materials   | EFDA MoSHE EPHI, EIAR                           |
| Number of technologies in use sourced from locally available materials  |   |
| 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   | EFDA         | MOA, MoTI   |
| Conduct awareness raising activities on legal frameworks for code enforcement bodies and stakeholders   | Number of sectors using harmonized legal frameworks  |              |   |
|   | Number of awareness creation programmes conducted  | EFDA         | MOH, MoTI, TCCP                                   |
|   | Number of code enforcement bodies and stakeholders participating in awareness raising activities |              |   |

**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        | EPI          | EFDA, MOH             |
| Conduct risk analysis  | Number of identified and communicated food-borne illness risks       | EPI          | EFDA                  |
| Take corrective actions and mitigation measures on identified food-borne risks | Number of mitigating actions taken against identified risks          | EFDA         | MOH, ESA, EPI         |
| Establish documentation and information management systems                     | Number of databases established for food-borne illness risk analysis | EFDA         | EPI                   |





### 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

| <b>Strategic objective 3: Improve post-harvest management throughout the food value chain.</b>  |  |                       |                                     |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Strategic direction 3.1: Strengthening post-harvest management research and development</b>  |  |                       |                                     |
| <b>Strategic initiative 3.1.1: Improve post-harvest management research.</b>  |  |                       |                                     |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b>   | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>        |
| 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 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      |
| Transfer verified post-harvest technologies and disseminate research output to end users  | 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       |                       |                                     |
|   | Number of post-harvest management technologies transferred to end users                | MOA                   | MoTi, EiAR, EPHI, RARIs, MOSHE      |
|   | Number of post-harvest management research studies disseminated                        |                       |                                     |

| <b>Strategic initiative 3.1.2: Enhance post-harvest education system at all levels</b>  |   |                         |
|---|---|-------------------------|
| 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                     |
| Promote entrepreneurship on post-harvest management and technology innovation   | entrepreneurship on post-harvest management and technology innovations  | Job Creation Commission |
| <b>Strategic direction 3.2: Strengthen post-harvest management information and extension systems.</b>   |   |                         |
| <b>Strategic initiative 3.2.1: Establish a central post-harvest management information system.</b>  |   |                         |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b>     |
| 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<br>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<br>MoTI         |
| Disseminate information on post-harvest management and technology through different outreach channels   | Amount information disseminated   | MOA<br>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                    |              |                       |

| <b>Strategic direction 3.3: Ensure access to post-harvest management infrastructure</b>                                       |   |                     |   |
|---|---|---------------------|---|
| <b>Strategic initiative 3.3.1: Improve storage and packaging facilities</b>   |   |                     |   |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>  |
| 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           | MOA                 | MoTI, Federal and Regional Cooperative Agency, private sector, RFDA, EPHI |
| Promote the construction of storage and distribution facilities near markets  | Number of packaging houses for agricultural produce per woreda                            |                     |   |
| Promote the use of appropriate packaging materials and containers across the food value chain                                 | Number of storage and distribution facilities near market places                          |                     |   |
| Promote the engagement of youth and women in packaging and storage services for agricultural produce                          | Extent of appropriate packaging materials used  | MoTI                | MOA, EFDA, ESA, private sector associations                               |
|   | Number of youth and women in SMEs working on improved transportation and storage services | MoA                 | Federal and Regional Cooperative Agency, SME, MoTI, MoWYC, EIA            |
|   | Number of SMEs established  |                     |   |
| <b>Strategic initiative 3.3.2: Improve agri-food transportation facilities.</b>   |   |                     |   |
| <b>Strategic Actions</b>  | <b>Key Performance Indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>  |
| 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  |
| <b>Strategic initiative 3.3.3: Improve market infrastructure and marketing systems for agri-food products.</b>            |  |              |   |
| 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<br>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         |   |

| <b>Strategic initiative 3.3.4: Increase private sector investment in agro-food processing.</b>                   |  |                     |  |
|--|--|---------------------|--|
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>   |
| 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, FBPDI  |
| Establish and strengthen product and area-specific agro-industrial parks across the country                      | Number of medium scale agro-processing industries engaged in food preservation/value addition<br><br>Number of large scale agro-processing industries engaged in food preservation/value addition<br><br>Number of product and area-specific agro-industrial parks established<br><br>Number of existing, product and area-specific agro-industrial parks strengthened | MoTI                | IPDC (Industrial Parks Development Cooperation), MOA, regional governments |
| Create strong linkages between agro-food producers, processors and consumers                                     | Number of structured, product-specific linkages established between food producers, processors and consumers<br><br>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

| <b>Strategic objective 3: Improve post-harvest management throughout the food value chain.</b>  |  |                       |                                     |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Strategic direction 3.1: Strengthening post-harvest management research and development</b>  |  |                       |                                     |
| <b>Strategic initiative 3.1.1: Improve post-harvest management research.</b>  |  |                       |                                     |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b>   | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>        |
| 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      |
| Transfer verified post-harvest technologies and disseminate research output to end users  | 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       |                       |                                     |
|   | Number of post-harvest management technologies transferred to end users                | MOA                   | MoTI, EIAr, EPHI, RARIs, MOSHE      |
|   | Number of post-harvest management research studies disseminated                        |                       |                                     |



|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>Strategic initiative 3.1.2: Enhance post-harvest education system at all levels</b></p>  |   |
| <p>Support higher learning and ATVET institutions to produce qualified and competent graduates</p>   | <p>Number of post-harvest management centres of excellence in higher learning institutions and TVET/ATVET institutions</p> <p>MOSHE, MOA</p>  |
| <p>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</p> | <p>Number of competent engineers and post-harvest management professionals</p> <p>MoTI</p>  |
| <p>Promote professionals' and technicians' engagement in entrepreneurship on post-harvest management and technology innovation</p>   | <p>Proportion of professionals and technicians engaged in entrepreneurship on post-harvest management and technology innovations</p> <p>Job Creation Commission</p> <p>MOA</p>  |
| <p><b>Strategic direction 3.2: Strengthen post-harvest management information and extension systems.</b></p>   |   |
| <p><b>Strategic initiative 3.2.1: Establish a central post-harvest management information system.</b></p>  |   |
| <p><b>Strategic actions</b></p> <p>Establish open access, national and regional post-harvest management information database centres</p>   | <p><b>Key performance indicators</b></p> <p>Number of national and regional post-harvest information database centres established with open access</p> <p><b>Lead sectors</b></p> <p>MoA</p> <p><b>Collaborating sectors</b></p> <p>MoTI, EARI, MOAHE, EPHI</p> |
| <p>Strengthen food marketing information systems for all products at different administrative levels (recommended to move to food accessibility)</p>   | <p>All post-harvest-related marketing information is readily available and accessible</p> <p>MOA/ATA</p> <p>MoTI</p>  |
| <p>Disseminate information on post-harvest management and technology through different outreach channels</p>   | <p>Amount information disseminated</p> <p>MOA</p> <p>MoTI</p>   |



### 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<br>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<br>Number of SMEs established                           | MoA          | Federal and Regional Cooperative Agency, SME, MoTI, MoWYC, EIA            |

**Strategic initiative 3.3.2: Improve agri-food transportation facilities.**

| <b>Strategic Actions</b>  | <b>Key Performance Indicators</b>                                      | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>      |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 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.**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>  |
|---|--|---------------------|---|
| 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<br>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.

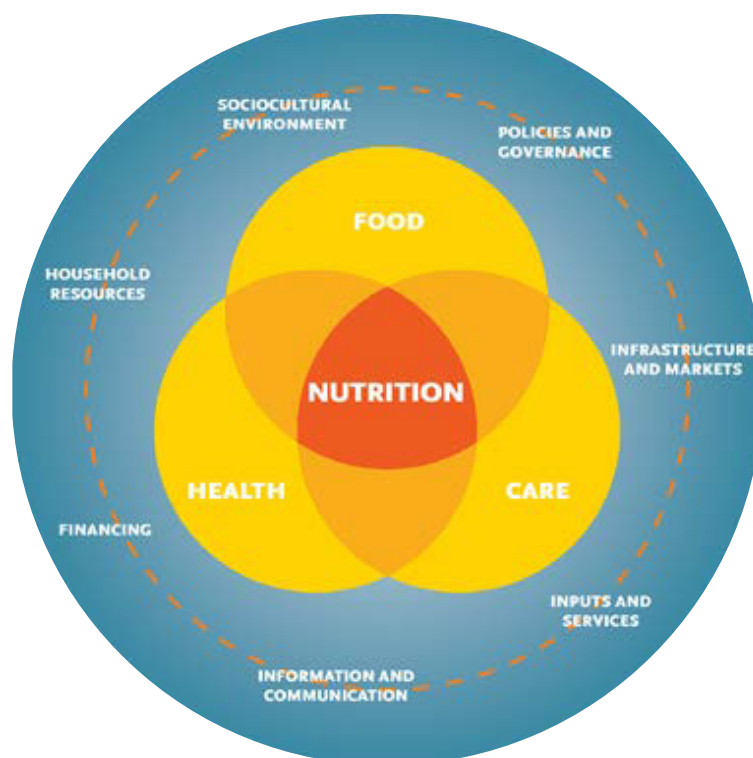
| Strategic actions  | Key performance indicators   | Lead sectors | Collaborating sectors  |
|--|--|--------------|--|
| Support small, medium and large scale agro-processing industries to enhance food preservation and value addition | Number of small-scale agro-processing industries engaged in food preservation/value addition<br>Number of medium 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 large scale agro-processing industries engaged in food preservation/value addition<br>Number of product and area-specific agro-industrial parks established  | MoTI         | IPDC (Industrial Parks Development Cooperation), MOA, regional governments |
| Create strong linkages between agro-food producers, processors and consumers                                     | Number of existing, product and area-specific agro-industrial parks strengthened<br>Number of structured, product-specific linkages established between food producers, processors and consumers<br>Number of existing, structured product-specific linkages strengthened between food producers, processors and consumers |              |  |



## 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 pregnant women who benefited from antenatal care and nutrition services in the last month  |              |                       |
| Promote the engagement of husbands, grandparents, and other household members who play key roles in providing continuous care for women | Proportion of pregnant women with access to time and labour-saving technologies and other household members who received continuous care from husbands, grandparents and other household members |              |                       |
|   | Proportion of pregnant women satisfied with nutrition services   |              |                       |

| <p><b>Strategic initiative 4.1.2: Improve the quality and coverage of nutrition services for lactating mothers.</b></p> <p><b>Outcome indicator:</b></p> <p><b>Proportion of lactating mothers with normal nutritional status</b></p> <p><b>Proportion of lactating mothers who consumed two additional, diversified and nutrient-dense meals during lactation</b></p> <p><b>Prevalence of anaemia in lactating mothers</b></p> <p><b>Expected result: 29 % to 8%</b></p>  | <p><b>Key performance indicators</b></p>   | <p><b>Lead sectors</b></p> | <p><b>Collaborating sectors</b></p> |
|--|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Strategic actions</b></p> <p>Provide nutritional assessments and counselling services to lactating mothers</p> <p>Encourage the early identification and treatment of lactating mothers for acute malnutrition</p> <p>Continue iron and folic acid supplementation for lactating mothers that did not complete the full treatment during pregnancy</p> <p>Provide free, insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) in all malaria endemic areas</p> <p>Promote the consumption of two additional, diversified and nutrient-dense meals during lactation</p> <p>Provide nutrition services via mobile health and nutrition teams for pastoralist and hard-to-reach communities</p> <p>Provide nutrition products and supplies in a sustainable way</p> <p>Provide babysitting services for lactating working mothers</p> <p>Make all health facilities mother- and baby-friendly</p> <p>Promote optimal breast feeding, optimal complementary feeding and adequate feeding practices for sick children</p> <p>Promote the access to time and labour-saving technologies</p> <p>Promote the engagement of husbands, grandparents, and other household members who play key roles in providing continuous care for women</p> | <p>Proportion of lactating mothers who received nutritional assessment and counselling services</p> <p>Proportion of lactating mothers who received iron and folic acid supplements and completed the full dose (90+ tablets)</p> <p>Proportion of lactating mothers in all malaria-endemic areas who sleep under insecticide-treated nets (ITNs)</p> <p>Proportion of lactating mothers who received at least four rounds of antenatal care</p> <p>Percentage of households using adequately iodized salt (&gt;15 PPM)</p> <p>Proportion of health facilities implementing mother- and baby-friendly services</p> <p>Proportion of mothers practising optimal breast feeding, optimal complementary feeding and adequate feeding practices for sick children</p> <p>Proportion of lactating mothers with access to time- and labour-saving technologies</p> <p>Proportion of women who received continuous care from husbands, grandparents and other household members</p> | <p>MOH</p>                 | <p>MOWCY, EFDA, EPSA</p>            |



### 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**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
|---|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 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, MoWCI |
| 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       |              |                       |
| Counsel and support mothers to space births at least three years apart in order to achieve optimal breastfeeding duration   | Proportion of newborns who benefit from growth monitoring promotion programmes  |              |                       |
| Enforce the media's social responsibility for nutrition messaging (e.g. allocate free airtime for nutrition-related messages, allocate programmes on nutrition)   | Proportion of men supporting breastfeeding until 24 months of age               |              |                       |

**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,<br>MoWCY,<br>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<br>Proportion of workplaces (public and private) that established day-care centres |              |                                 |
| Enforce the compliance of employers and employees in both the private and the public sector with maternity leave laws   | Number of established human breast milk banks   |              |                                 |
| 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         |   |              |                                 |
| 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**

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

|  |  |     |                       |
|--|--|-----|-----------------------|
| <b>Strategic initiative 4.2.5: Management of acute malnutrition among infants under 0-5 months (180 days) of age</b> |  |     |                       |
| <b>Outcome: Reduction in the prevalence of acute malnutrition among infants 0-5 months of age</b>                    |  |     |                       |
| <b>Outcome indicator: proportion of infants aged 0-6 months treated for acute malnutrition</b>                       |  |     |                       |
| 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  |
|--|---|--------------|--|
| <p>Harmonize and standardize complementary feeding and dietary diversity training, communication materials and supportive supervision tools.</p> <p>Train health workers and health and agriculture extension workers on optimal complementary feeding for children aged 6-23 months</p> <p>Establish complementary food cooking demonstrations in health facilities and community kitchens</p> <p>Support lactating women to continue breastfeeding until the age of two years and beyond</p> <p>Promote appropriate, complementary feeding practices</p> <p>Provide training on complementary feeding for women's/men's development groups and community care coalitions (CCC)</p> <p>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</p> <p>Develop and implement optimized, context-specific, complementary food preparation guidelines and recipes</p> | <p>Existence of harmonized complementary feeding and dietary diversity training and communication materials and supportive supervision tools</p> <p>Number of health workers, and health and agriculture extension workers trained on the demonstration of complementary feeding preparation</p> <p>Proportion of households with children 6-23 months old who regularly prepare enriched, complementary foods.</p> <p>Proportion of health facilities and communities equipped with a kitchen for complementary food cooking demonstrations</p> <p>Proportion of mothers who continued breastfeeding until the age of two years and beyond</p> <p>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</p> <p>Proportion of infants who start complementary feeding at 6 months (180 days) old</p> <p>Proportion of mothers who feed their children more during and after sickness</p> <p>Proportion of mothers/caregivers who actively and responsively feed their children</p> <p>Proportion of women's/men's development groups and community care coalitions (CCC) trained</p> <p>Proportion of food-insecure households that received complementary food through dedicated programmes</p> <p>Presence of optimized, context-specific, complementary food preparation guidelines (recipes)</p> | <p>MoH</p>   | <p>MoA, Private Health Sector,</p> <p>MoE,</p> <p>MoLSA, MOWCY</p> |

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



**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<br>Private Health Sector,<br>MoWCY,<br>FICFSA,<br>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,<br>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                               |              |   |
| Provide nutrition services for internally displaced people by linking them with PHCU and mobile health nutrition teams               | Proportion/number of children with special needs who received treatment for acute malnutrition                   |              |   |
|  | 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**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 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,              |
| Promote the use of iodized salt at the household level.  | Proportion of households properly using iodized salt  |                     | MoA, MoTI                    |
| 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 promotion   | Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who underwent quarterly growth monitoring (weight and height measurement) | MoH,         | MoWICY,               |
| 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            |
| Provide food, nutrition and cash support to food-insecure households with children 24-59 months of age      | 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    |              |                       |



### 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

| 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.   | Coverage of vitamin A supplementation for children 24–59 months of age                                       | MoH          | EFDA, Private sector  |
| Promote the proper use of iodized salt at the household level.   | Proportion of households properly using iodized salt   |              |                       |
| Provide zinc as part of oral rehydration salts (ORS) for diarrhoea treatment.  | Proportion of children provided with zinc as part of oral rehydration solution (ORS) for diarrhoea treatment |              |                       |
| Promote the consumption of bio-fortified and fortified foods   | Proportion of households consuming bio-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. | Proportion of children who received iron supplementation   |              |                       |
| Promote the consumption of diversified and nutrient-dense foods to tackle micronutrient deficiencies   | Proportion of biannually dewormed children 24–59 months of age   |              |                       |
| Provide biannual deworming for children 24–59 months of age  | Proportion of children 24–59 months of age who received zinc supplements                                     |              |                       |
| 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        |     |   |

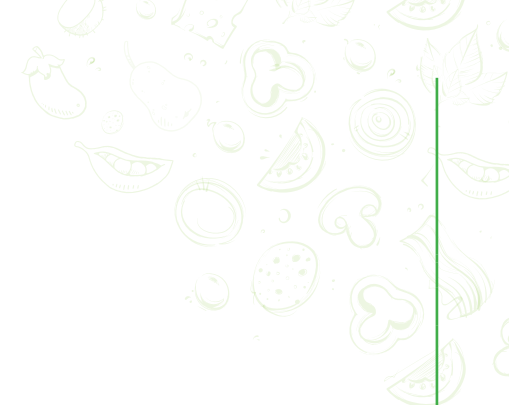


### Strategic initiative 4.3.9: Integrate and ensure Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) and stimulation through existing community and facility-based nutrition programmes.

| 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  | Key performance indicators  | Lead sectors | Collaborating sectors      |
|---|---|--------------|----------------------------|
| Amount and types of locally produced supplementary foods complying with acceptable standards  |   |              |                            |
| 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  |              | MoWICY,                    |
| 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<br>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  |              |                        |



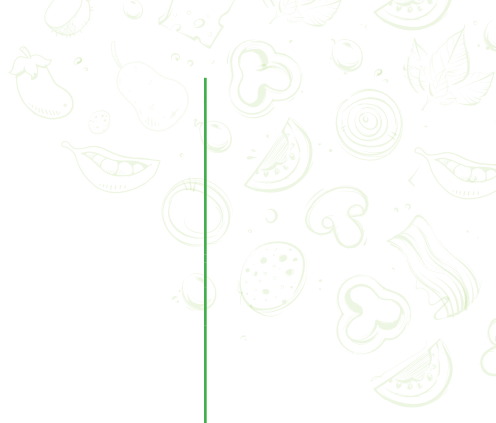
**Strategic initiative 2: Prevent and mitigate macro and micronutrient deficiencies for children 6-10 years of age.**

**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<br>Proportion of children 6-10 years of age that accessed nutritional services (screening, counselling and treatment) | MoH,         | MoWCY, MoE,<br>MoA, MoSHE, |
| Promote the use of appropriate fortified foods (iodized salt, edible oil and flour) by families  | Prevalence of vitamin A deficiency  |              | Private sector actors      |
| Promote the use of diversified, nutrient-rich and nutrient-dense food  | Prevalence of iodine deficiency   |              |                            |
| Integrate a key nutrition section in the school curriculum   | Prevalence of zinc deficiency   |              |                            |
| Deliver nutrition training to school teachers  | Prevalence of anaemia among children 6-10 years of age  |              |                            |
| Provide biannual deworming for in-school and out-of-school children between the ages of 6-10 years.  | Prevalence of stunting, obesity and being underweight   |              |                            |
| Provide iron supplementation   | 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  $>+2sD$**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>      |
|--|--|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 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   |              |                               |

| <b>Strategic initiative 4.6.6: Support adolescents' empowerment</b>   |  |                                      |                              |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Outcome indicator</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b>                  | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
| Proportion of adolescents linked to microfinance services   |  |                                      |                              |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>  |  |                                      |                              |
| 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,                        |
| Increase the access of adolescents to small-scale credit, such as microfinance services   | Proportion of adolescents linked to microfinance services  | MoF/<br>microfinance<br>institutions | MoLSA                        |
| Enforce existing regulations to minimize human trafficking and the prevalence of commercial sex workers (CSW) and underage domestic workers.  | Share of adolescents migrating illegally<br><br>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  |              |  |



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



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

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

**Strategic initiative 4.7.3: Support women's empowerment.**

| Outcome indicator                              | Strategic actions   | Key performance indicators  | Lead sectors | Collaborating sectors                                   |
|--|---|---|--------------|---|
| Proportion of women with decision-making power | <p>Promote the participation of women in income-generating activities</p> <p>Enable women to have household decision-making power</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Provide microfinance services to women to fulfil their food and nutritional needs.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Create access to time and labour-saving technologies (grain meals, water points, electricity, stoves, laundry devices, food processing devices).</p> <p>Develop and implement a guideline to ensure equal job opportunities and equal pay for similar jobs for women and men.</p> <p>Develop and implement a guideline to ensure the assignment of women in less labour-intensive roles in work places, considering their reproductive role.</p> <p>Promote PSNP by systematically addressing gender-related concerns, particularly in the areas of nutrition, household asset management and community cohesion.</p> | <p>Proportion of women who participated in income-generating activities</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Proportion of women with access to loans</p> <p>Proportion of women who got loans whose nutritional status has improved</p> <p>Proportion of women with established income-generating activities.</p> <p>Proportion of women with access to time and labour-saving technologies</p> <p>Proportion of women who accessed equal job opportunities and equal pay for the same jobs as men</p> <p>Proportion of factories and workplaces which assign women to less labour-intensive roles, considering their reproductive role</p> <p>Proportion of women prioritized in PSNP in the areas of nutrition, household asset management and community cohesion.</p> | MoWCY        | Media, MoA, MoH, MoE<br>Private sector, MoTIMoTI, MoLSA |



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

**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 initiative4.9.2. Implement wheat flour and edible oil fortification standards.

**Actions**

**Key performance indicators**

|   |   |      |           |
|---|---|------|-----------|
| 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/FBPIDI 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               | EFDA, MOH | EFDA, MOH |
| 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 | EFDA, Private sector actors |
| Finalize and implement the advocacy and communication strategy                                | Advocacy and communication strategy developed                       | MoTI//MOH  | EFDA, Private sector actors |
| Organize regular public awareness creation events to boost the consumption of fortified foods | Number of high-level public awareness meetings conducted            | MoTI       | EFDA, MOH                   |
| 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       | EFDA, MOH                   |
| Conduct an endline evaluation of fortification programme activities at port                   | Number of endline surveys conducted                                 | MoTI       | EFDA, MOH                   |
| Finalize the establishment of the Food Fortification Information System at FBPIDI             | Availability and usage of the Food Fortification Information System | MoTI       | EFDA, MOH                   |





## 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*

| <b>Strategic objective 5: Improve the nutritional status of people with communicable, non-communicable and lifestyle-related diseases.</b>  |  |                     |                              |  |
|---|--|---------------------|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Strategic directions 5.1: Improve the nutritional status of people with HIV/TB or other infectious diseases.</b>   |  |                     |                              |  |
| <b>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).</b> |  |                     |                              |  |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead Sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating Sectors</b> |  |
| 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/dieticians   |                     |                              |  |
| 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 dieticians 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**

Support facilities to integrate nutrition counselling and clinical nutrition services into existing HIV/TB and other infectious disease services

Standardize clinical nutrition services and infectious disease services as per national guidelines

Prioritize children under-five, as well as pregnant and lactating women in cases of supply shortages

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.

Promoting appropriate feeding options for infants born to HIV-infected mothers

Counsel and supporting HIV-positive mothers on infant feeding as per the national recommendations and strategies for elimination of mother-to-child transmission (EMTCT)

Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of nutrition and infectious disease services as part of the national health management information system

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

**Key performance indicators**

Proportion of people with HIV screened for malnutrition

Proportion of people with TB screened for malnutrition

Proportion of people with TB who were screened and given therapeutic feeding

Proportion of people with HIV who were screened and given therapeutic feeding

Proportion of people with other infections who were screened and given therapeutic feeding

Number of HIV/TB- and food and nutrition service-related messages transmitted

Proportion of media channels that transmitted food and nutrition service messages

**Lead sectors**  
MoH

**Collaborating sectors**  
Media



**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, HIAPCO, |
| 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**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sector</b> | <b>Collaborating sector</b> |
|--|--|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 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.**

| <b>Strategic Actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sector</b> | <b>Collaborating sector</b>  |
|--|--|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 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<br><br>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

Develop and disseminate standardized health and nutrition messages on healthy dietary behaviours and lifestyles

Promote and advocate for healthy nutrition through mass media (TV, radio, newspapers, posters, social media and websites)

Build the capacity of health workers and health extension workers on the links between diet, physical activity and NCDs

#### Key performance indicators

Number of standardized food and nutrition messages developed and disseminated

Proportion of media agencies disseminating food and nutrition messages on NCDs

Proportion of health workers and health extension workers trained on nutrition and NCDs

#### Lead sectors

MoH

#### Collaborating sectors

MoE,

media

### 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

Integrate nutrition assessments and disease-specific dietary counselling into different NCD clinics (diabetes, hypertension, cancer and coronary heart diseases) to promote healthy lifestyles

Provide periodic nutritional screening and counselling in schools for the early identification of obesity and overweight

Provide periodic nutritional screening for early identification of obesity and overweight, as well as counselling to girls and boys at youth-friendly centres

Conduct periodic nutritional screenings and counselling for the early identification of obesity/overweight and NCDs at the community level

Promote and support community-level, healthy dietary practices and behaviours

Promote the consumption of organic agricultural products (fruits, vegetables and animal source foods)

#### Key performance indicators

Proportion of NCD patients screened and counselled on nutritional status

Number of health facilities that integrated nutrition assessment and counselling into NCD services

Proportion of students screened and counselled on nutrition

Proportion of youth screened and counselled on nutrition

Proportion of individuals screened for and counselled on nutritional status

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

#### Lead sectors

MoH

#### Collaborating sectors

MoE,  
MoWICY,

MOSHE

**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.  |  |              |   |
| Establish physical activity and nutrition clubs within communities, schools and workplaces   | Proportion of schools providing physical exercise regularly  |              |   |
|  | 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**

Equip health facilities with essential supplies, diagnostic equipment and other treatment inputs

Organize and conduct sustainable in-service training programmes on the clinical diagnosis, treatment, counselling and comprehensive care of patients with diet-related NCDs

Standardize the training curriculum on clinical diagnosis, treatment, counselling and comprehensive care of patients with diet-related, chronic NCDs

Provide clinical and dietary care for patients with diet-related NCDs

**Key performance indicators**

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

Proportion of health workers trained on the clinical and dietary management of NCDs

Presence of a standardized curriculum on clinical diagnosis, treatment, counselling and comprehensive care of 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

**Lead sectors**

MoH

**Collaborating sectors**

MoSHE,  
private health sectors

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

**Strategic actions**

Develop and enforce regulatory guidelines on the availability of healthy foods.

Impose taxation on unhealthy (junk) foods, empty calorie foods (fizzy and alcoholic drinks), tobacco and stimulants

Provide incentives for the production and formulation of healthy foods.

Develop and enforce regulations that discourage the advertisement of unhealthy diets, beverages and behaviours

**Key performance indicators**

Presence of enforced regulatory guidelines on availability of healthy foods

Proportion of properly labelled, commercially produced or imported foods and drinks

Revenue share raised from the taxation of unhealthy (junk) foods

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

**Lead sectors**

MoH

**Collaborating sectors**

MoTI,  
EFDA, MoA, MoR



| <b>Strategic initiative 5.2.7: Ensure the social safety net programme (social protection) addresses the needs of patients with NCDs.</b>                               |   |                     |                              |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
| 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,                  |
| 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   |                     | MOWYC                        |
| Cover medical care fees and support for those who cannot afford them   | Proportion of TB and HIV patients who graduated from PSNP<br>Proportion of patients with NCDs who got medical care fee coverage from the safety net programme           | MoH                 | MOLSA                        |
| <b>Strategic direction 5.3: Coordination of public and private sector engagement in the prevention and management of diet-related CDs and NCDs</b>                     |   |                     |                              |
| <b>Strategic initiative 5.3.1: Ensure the coordination of facility- and community-based nutrition interventions for HIV/TB and other infectious diseases and NCDs.</b> |   |                     |                              |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
| 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

| Strategic actions  | Key performance indicators  | Lead sectors | Collaborating sectors |
|--|---|--------------|-----------------------|
| Establish surveillance of lifestyle-related NCDs   | Presence of surveillance on lifestyle-related NCDs  | MoH          | EPI, MoSHE            |
| 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 |              |                       |
| 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.**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>       |
|---|--|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 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<br>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<br>Number of comprehensive food, nutrition and disease surveillance assessments conducted  | NDRMC,              | HEIs, research institutes<br>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,<br>MoWVCY, MoWIE,<br>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<br>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,<br>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<br>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, MoWIE/MoH               |
| 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<br><br>proportion of weekly report food and nutrition report received | NDRMC  | MoA, MoE, HEIs<br>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 (MAYCF) implementation during food and nutrition emergencies | Number of emergency-affected areas that implemented MAYCFE  | , NDRMC      | MoWCY, MoLSA, MoA, MoWIE, EFDA, MOH   |
| Disseminate appropriate MAYCFE key messages during emergencies   | Proportion of mothers knowledgeable about appropriate MAYCFE 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                |
| <b>Strategic direction 6.2: Strengthening timely and appropriate emergency response for food and nutrition</b>           |   |              |                                       |
| <b>Strategic initiative 6.2.1: Ensure access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene during emergencies.</b>               |   |              |                                       |
| Outcome indicator  |   |              |                                       |
| Proportion of households who have access to an improved water source in the emergency-affected area                      |   |              |                                       |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   |   |              |                                       |
| 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<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>Proportion of households with access to liquid waste disposal facilities in the emergency-affected area | MoWIE        | MoA, private sector,<br>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,<br>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<br>Number of awareness creation sessions conducted   | MoWIE        | Private sector, CSO<br>NDRMC, MoH     |

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

Outcome indicator

| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>                     |
|--|--|---------------------|--|
| 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<br>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<br>Proportion of children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treated<br>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<br>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                       |



| <b>Strategic direction 6.3: Integrate the delivery of nutrition services during emergencies.</b>        |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>Strategic initiative 6.3.1: Ensure the delivery of nutrition services during emergency response.</b> |   |  |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>               |
| Promote optimal IYCF-E practices during emergencies   | Proportion of infants who were breastfed within one hour of delivery  | MOH<br>NDRMC, MoWCY, private sector, CSO   |
| Promote optimal breastfeeding practices   | Proportion of exclusively breastfed infants aged <6 months in the emergency-affected area   |  |
| Promote the consumption of diversified and nutrient-dense food  | Proportion of children continuously breastfed for two years and beyond<br>Proportion of children aged 6-23 months with a minimum acceptable diet in the emergency-affected area | MoWCY,EPHI,CSO, Private sector, MoA, NDRMC |
| Promote optimal maternal nutrition during emergencies   | Proportion of pregnant and lactating women fulfilling minimum dietary requirements in the emergency-affected area   |  |
| Promote the consumption of additional meals by pregnant and lactating women                             | Proportion of pregnant women consuming one additional meal per day<br>Proportion of lactating mothers consuming two additional meals per day                                    | MoWCY,CSO, private sector, MoA, NDRMC      |
| Establish women and child-friendly breastfeeding corners/spaces at emergency sites                      | Number of breastfeeding corners at emergency sites  | MoH<br>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<br>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                           | MoH          | MoWCY, NDRMC, HEIs, MoTI, private sector, CSO |
|  | Proportion of children aged 2-5 years who received deworming tablets  |              |   |
| 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   |  |              |   |
| Conduct school feeding programmes in emergency-affected areas   | Key performance indicators   | Lead sectors | Collaborating sectors                     |
|   | Proportion of schools with functional school feeding programmes located in emergency areas                   | MoE          | MoH, CSO, NDRMC                           |
| Provide clean and safe water in schools during emergencies  | Number of newly established school feeding programmes per emergency-affected woreda                          | MoE          | CSO, NDRMC, MoWIE                         |
| Monitor the diversity of foods used in school feeding programmes  | Proportion of schools with clean and safe water access in emergency-affected woredas                         | MoE          | CSO, MOWIE, NDRMC, MoA                    |
| Monitor the safety and quality of food used in school feeding programmes  | Number of food groups included in school feeding programmes  | MoE          | MOWIE, CSO, NDRMC, EFDA                   |
| Locate and re-enrol students who dropped out of school in emergency-affected areas                                | Proportion of food handlers demonstrating appropriate hygienic preparation and serving practices in school   | MoE          |   |
| Develop programmes to screen pre-school and school children for malnutrition                                      | Proportion of schools checked by food regulatory inspectors  | MoE          | MoWCY, CSO, NDRMC                         |
|   | School drop-out rate in emergency-affected woredas   | MoE          |   |
|   | 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          | NDRMC, private sector            |
| 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<br>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                           | MoH          | NDRMC, MoF, MoWIE,         |
| Support the rehabilitation of the food supply chain system                                       | Number of primary health care units fully supported (in terms of human capacity, finance, material and so on) | MoA          | NDRMC, MoF, MoWIE,<br>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,<br>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<br>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    | MoLSA        | NDRMC, MoFMoH, MoA,              |
|   | Proportion of pregnant and lactating women who attended nutrition SBCC sessions                    |              | Attorney General                 |
|   | 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                          |              |                                  |

|  |   |       |   |
|--|---|-------|---|
| 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, MoWICY, Attorney General, media |
| Establish/strengthen conflict early warning systems               | Number of formal conflict resolution structures in place by level<br>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<br>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<br>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<br>Number of farmers who received technical support on the use of improved agricultural inputs                            | MoA          | MoWICY, 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

| 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 |
|--|---|-----|-------------------|

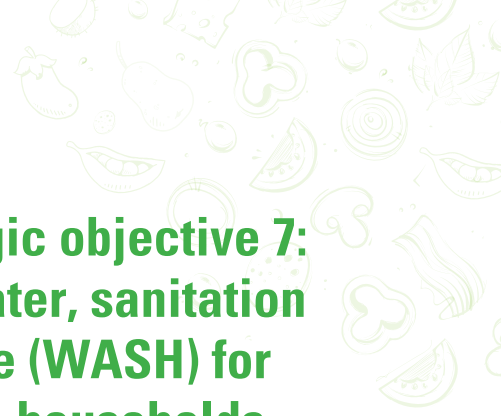
Strategic initiative 6.4.7: Assess the impact of emergencies on the food and nutrition situation of affected communities.

|  |  |              |                       |
|--|--|--------------|-----------------------|
| 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**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>                   |
|---|---|---------------------|--|
| 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  |   |                     |                              |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
| 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 |                     | MoWIE                        |
|   | Percentage of people with access to water and soap  |                     |                              |
|   | Percentage of population practising hand, face and body washing                           |                     |                              |
| 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                                      | MoWIE/WDC           |                              |
|   | Proportion of households trained on the construction and management of improved latrines  |                     |                              |
| 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          |                                    |

| <b>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.</b> | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
|---|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | Percentage of properly constructed WASH facilities  | MoH                 | Private sector               |
| Revise/update, publish and disseminate guidelines and design manuals developed by the MoE, MoH and WDC.   | Number of technicians trained   |                     | MoE, MoWIE/WDC               |
| Capacitate technicians and experts at lower levels on the use of guidelines and design manuals  | <b>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).</b> |                     |                              |
| 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                |
| <b>Strategic initiative 7.1.8: Strengthen the role of the private sector in the provision of water supply and sanitation services.</b>  |   |                     |                              |
| 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<br>Private sector |

| <b>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 .</b> |  |                     |                              |
|--|--|---------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
| 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          | MoWIE/WDC           |                              |
|  | Percentage of the population mobilized for catchment protection works                      |                     |                              |
| Provide capacity building trainings on water safety plans implementation.  | Percentage of water safety plans teams trained   | MoWIE/WDC           | Private sector               |
|  | Percentage of professionals trained  |                     |                              |
| Provide trainings on water quality testing, monitoring, surveillance and treatment   | Percentage of professionals trained  |                     | MoH                          |
| <b>Strategic initiative 7.1.12: Ensure the provision of safe water from point of source to consumption.</b>  |  |                     |                              |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
| Conduct water quality tests, improve construction quality and conveyance efficiency.   | Percentage of water supply facilities tested for water quality                             | MoWIE/WDC           | Private sector               |
|  | Percentage of water supply facilities regularly monitored for water quality.               |                     | 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 |  |                     |                              |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>                                       | <b>Key performance indicators</b>                              | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
| 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.**

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



|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Strategic initiative 7.1.15: Protect water bodies from pollution and contamination.</b>   |  |   |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors Collaborating sectors</b>             |
| 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.   |   |
| <b>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.</b>                     |  |   |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors Collaborating sectors</b>             |
| 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   |   |
| <b>Strategic initiative 7.1.17: Strengthen the governance structure and sectoral coordination of WASH at all levels.</b>   |  |   |
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors Collaborating sectors</b>             |
| 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<br>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<br>Improvements in implementation |              | Research institutions        |
| Organize and conduct experience sharing and exposure visits.   | 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                                      |  |              |                       |

| <b>Strategic initiative 7.2.2: Promote indigenous water purification knowledge and practices.</b>                    |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>         | <b>Lead sectors Collaborating sectors</b> |
| 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   |   |   |
| <b>Strategic initiative 7.2.3: Ensure the safety and quality of potable water supplies for emergency situations.</b> |   |   |
| 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<br>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<br>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                       |
| Strengthen the capacities of regulatory bodies on food safety and quality  | Number of agricultural extension workers trained on food and nutrition topics<br>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

Train institutions on rules and regulations on food safety and quality

Develop and disseminate SBCC materials on food safety and quality to prevent food adulteration, misbranding, mislabelling and toxin contamination

Provide necessary food and nutrition education and counselling kits for all responsible sectors

#### Key performance indicators

Number of institutions trained on regulations

Number of SBCC materials of different types developed on food safety and quality

Number of inspectors and regulators trained on food and nutrition

#### Lead sectors

EFDA

FDA

MoTI All sectors

#### Collaborating sectors

### 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

Develop nutrition literacy plans

Number of sectors that developed nutrition literacy plans

Establish and strengthen food and nutrition clubs in institutions

Percentage of institutions with school mini medioclubs for the promotion of food and nutrition messages

Lead

sectors

All Sectors

Collaborating 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   | Key performance indicators   | Lead sectors                | Collaborating sectors                        |
|---|--|-----------------------------|--|
| 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          |
| <b>Strategic direction 8.4: Improve the nutrition literacy of individuals and families.</b>   |  |                             |  |
| <b>Strategic initiative 8.4.1: Increase individual food and nutrition awareness to enhance optimal food and nutritional practices.</b>  |  |                             |  |
| Outcome indicator   |  |                             |  |
| Number of food and nutrition messages broadcasted through media   | Key performance indicators   | Lead sectors                | Collaborating sectors                        |
| 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     | MoH, MoA     | Broad cast agency, MoWIE |
| Provide education on hygiene and safety topics as part of the preparation of diversified and nutritious diets   | Proportion of households that received education on hygiene and safety topics and the consumption of diversified and nutritious diet |              |                          |
| Develop a platform to alert households on food adulteration, misbranding, mislabelling and toxin contamination  | Number of platforms developed to alert households on food safety and quality issues  |              |                          |



### 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   | Key performance indicators  | Lead sectors | Collaborating sectors          |
|---|---|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Proportion of households aware of the importance of a healthy lifestyle, food safety and a diversified diet             |   |              |                                |
| <b>Strategic action</b>   |   |              |                                |
| 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  |              |                                |
|   | Number of strategies developed and implemented for the promotion of food items that are acceptable in the community |              |                                |
| Develop innovative outreach platforms on food safety and the importance of a healthy lifestyle and nutritious foods     | Number of local media agencies engaged in nutrition education and messaging   |              |                                |
| Develop a strategy to promote and support the consumption of edible food items  |   | MoTI         | Telecommunication              |
| Engage local media agencies in regular food and nutrition education and messaging                                       |   | MOA          |                                |
|   |   |              | 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 |              |                       |



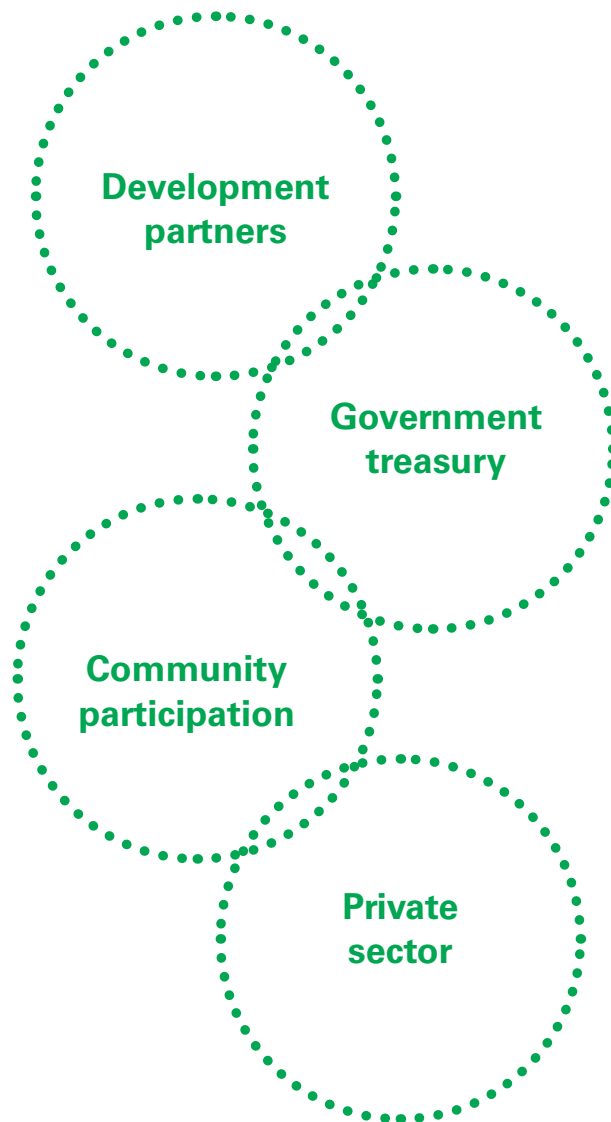
### Strategic initiative 8.4.10: Integrate nutrition topics into the formal educational curriculum and the adult education curriculum.

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



## 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

| <b>Strategic action</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b>   | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
|---|---|---|------------------------------|
| 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.**

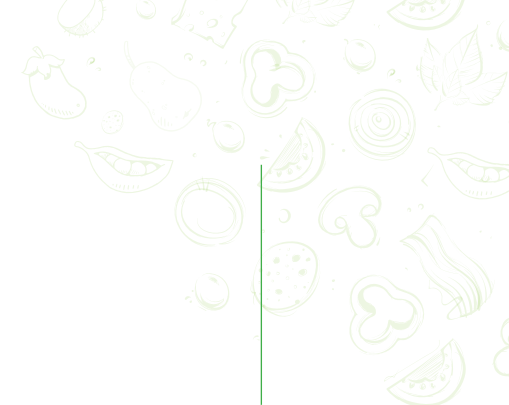
Outcome indicator: Number of sectors with established food and nutrition structures

| 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<br><br>Number of functional advisory groups at the regional level<br><br>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

| <b>Strategic action</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>                |
|---|---|---------------------|---|
| 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;<br>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 | Platforms established by the private sector to fulfil their social responsibility | Chamber of Commerce | MOH                   |
| Increase the involvement of local and international investors and importers in food and nutrition  | Number of local and foreign investors engaged in food and nutrition investment    |                     |                       |
| Create trade fairs on food and nutrition to attract national, regional and international investors                                       | Number of private sector firms investing in nutrition programmes                  |                     |                       |
| Advocate for tax exemption for inputs to encourage local nutritious food preparation   | Number of food and nutrition trade fairs conducted to attract investors           |                     |                       |
| Mobilize the private sector to invest in social protection and food banking for vulnerable communities                                   |   |                     |                       |
| 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

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

Increase the involvement of partners to mobilize resources for the implementation of the food and nutrition strategy

Monitor and evaluate food and nutrition resources that are utilized as per the priority area

#### Key performance indicators

Number of public partnership forums

Proportion of development partners who align their plans with the FNS

Proportion of development partners who align their programming with FNP / strategy priorities

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

#### Lead sectors

MoF

#### Collaborating sectors

Government sectors

Private sector

### 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

Develop guidelines for the implementation of sustainable domestic financing and identify implementation modalities

Advocate for sustainable domestic financing

Prepare a costs joint plan to facilitate domestic financing for the food and nutrition strategy implementation

#### Key performance indicators

Number of guidelines prepared

Number of advocacy events/activities conducted

Number of advocacy tools developed

Number of sectors with jointly prepared costs plans

#### Lead sectors

MoF

#### Collaborating sectors

MoH



## 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).

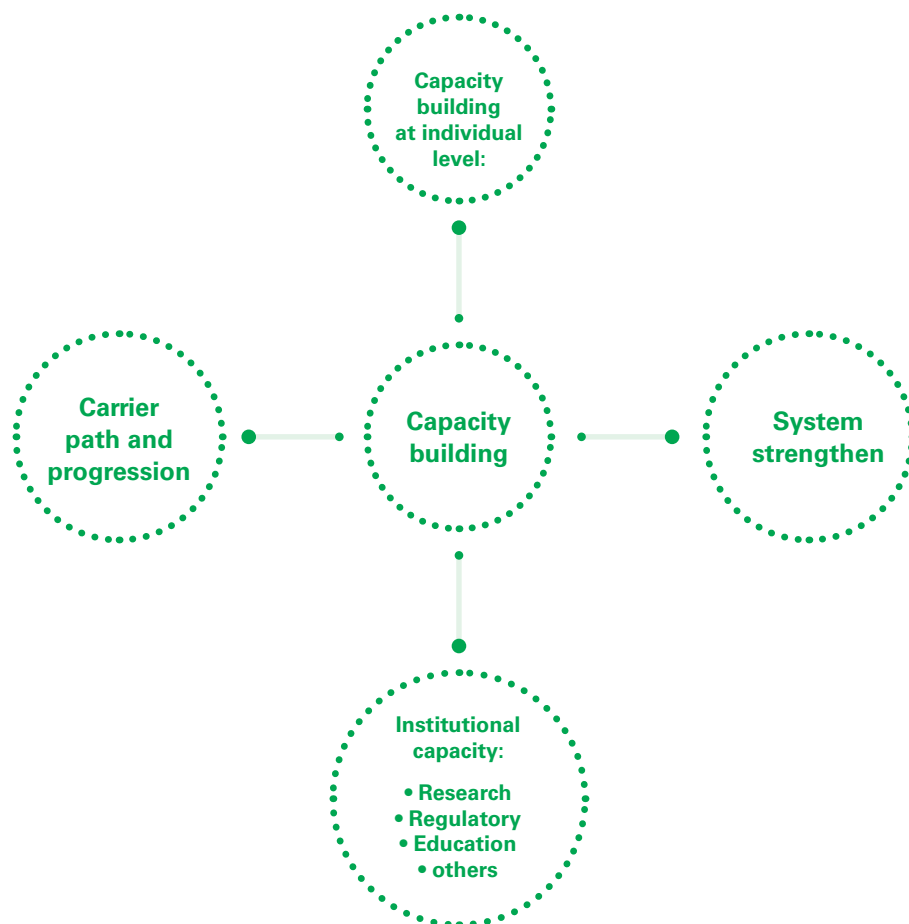


Table 11: Strategic directions, initiatives, actions and key performance indicators to build the institutional capacities of FNP-implementing sectors

**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<br>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

| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b>   | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>   |
|---|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 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,<br>All sectors |
| Establish national and regional food and nutrition research institutes  | Number of food and nutrition research institutes established   |                       |                                |
| Build human resource capacity for food and nutrition research systems   | Number of institutions supported   |                       |                                |
| Support implementing centres to use disseminated research findings and relevant innovative technologies and tools                         | Number of partnerships with international research institutes  |                       |                                |
| 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 |
|--|--|--------------|-----------------------|
| <p>Provision of sustained training and maintenance of newly introduced or locally manufactured food and nutrition-related technologies</p>   | <p>Number of trainings and maintenance services provided</p> <p>Number of new technologies utilized by end users</p>                   | <p>MiNT,</p> | <p>All sectors</p>    |
| <p>Support the innovation and adaptation of food and nutrition-related technologies compatible with local conditions along the food value chain</p>                                    | <p>Number of new technologies adopted through extension services</p> <p>Proportion of end users who received practice-based advice</p> |              |                       |
| <p>Support the innovation, adaptation and adoption of energy-saving and water-harvesting technologies to address food and nutrition-related challenges</p>                             | <p>Number of M&amp;E systems established for newly introduced technologies</p>   |              |                       |
| <p>Support the dissemination and adoption of new food and nutrition-related technologies through extension services</p>  | <p>Number of established ICT tools for improved M&amp;E systems</p>  |              |                       |
| <p>Provide practice-based advice on food and nutrition-related technologies along the food value chain, compatible with the local conditions for end users</p>                         |  |              |                       |
| <p>Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for the performance of newly introduced food and nutrition-related technologies along the food value chain</p>                         |  |              |                       |
| <p>Establish and implement Information and Communication Technology (ICT) tools supported by robust information management, accountability, and monitoring and evaluation systems.</p> |  |              |                       |

## 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<br>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**

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



## 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**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 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**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>   | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 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**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>                                  | <b>Lead sectors</b>       | <b>Collaborating sectors</b>                               |
|---|--|---------------------------|--|
| 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                   |                           |  |
| Regularly report on the progress and performance of FNP-implementing sectors to the highest authority at all levels | Number of annual performance reviews conducted                     |                           |  |
| Strengthen capacity for evidence-based regulation for effective implementation of the policy objectives             | Number of end line evaluations conducted                           |                           |  |
|   | Number of mid-term evaluations conducted                           |                           |  |
|   | Number of reports submitted to the highest authority at all levels |                           |  |
|   | 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, MoWYC, NDRMC, Media, MoSHE |
| Ensure evidence utilization for FNP/S programme decision-making at all levels  | Proportion of programme guidelines that are evidence-based<br>Proportion of service delivery guidelines that are evidence-based |              |  |
| Ensure evidence utilization during the delivery of food and nutrition services, including for regulations at all levels across sectors | Availability of protocols and tools that mandate evidence-informed policy development   |              |  |
| Strengthen the culture of using evidence during planning, implementation and evaluation at all levels in FNS sectors                   | 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             |              |   |





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**

| <b>Strategic actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>                                  | <b>Lead sectors</b>            | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
|---|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 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   | 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

| <b>Strategic actions</b>   | <b>Key performance indicators</b>               | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
|--|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 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                            |           |       |
| Promote the importance of a healthy diet and physical activity in schools   | Number of facilities/sectors that promoted the use of fortified foods                          |           |       |
| Advocate for the delivery and consumption of safe and nutritious foods in school feeding programmes                         | Proportion of primary and secondary schools implementing healthy diets and physical activities | MoE       |       |
| Promote the use of standard meal menus in higher learning institutions  | Proportion of schools providing safe and nutritious foods in school feeding programmes         |           |       |
| Raise awareness creation for key stakeholders on the importance of forests and environmental conservation for food security | Proportion of higher education institutions providing standard meal menus                      | MOSHE     |       |
| Promote bio-fortification and the consumption of bio-fortified foods  | Number of awareness sessions conducted   | MoA, MoTI |       |
|   | 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,<br>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

| <b>Strategic Actions</b>  | <b>Key performance indicators</b>  | <b>Lead sectors</b> | <b>Collaborating sectors</b> |
|---|--|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 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                           |                     |                              |

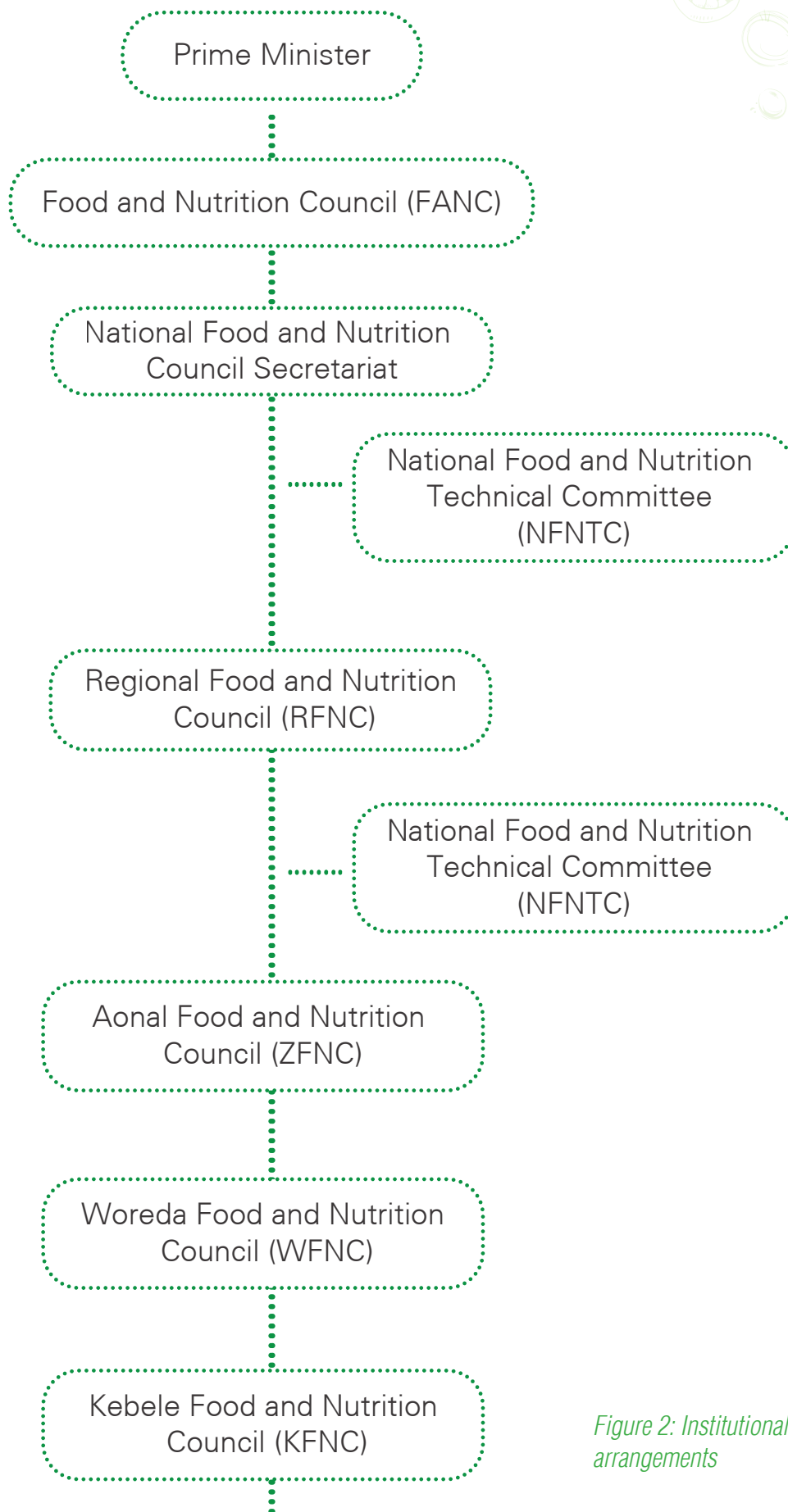


## 5 Institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms for the Ethiopian Food and Nutrition Strategy

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

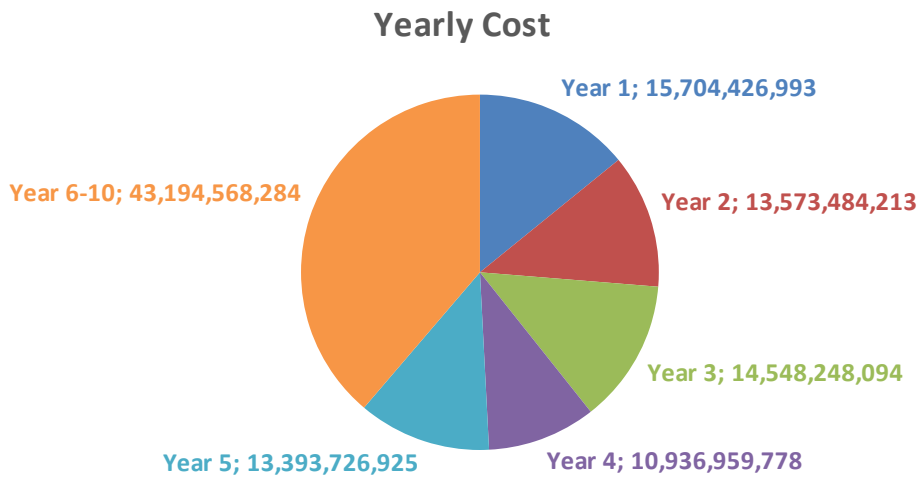
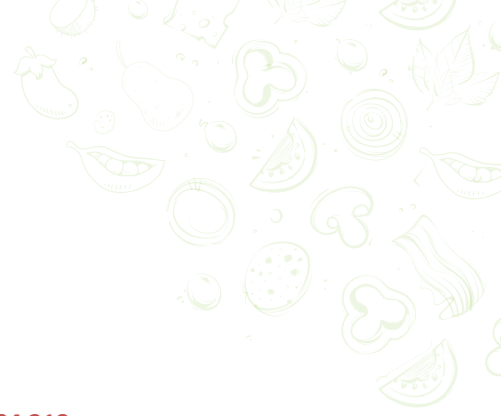
additional programmes requires additional resources. Therefore, capital costs such as buildings, vehicles and infrastructure are not included in this costing exercise, unless they are not covered by the existing government budget system. Transportation and rental (room) costs that are required to implement 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).



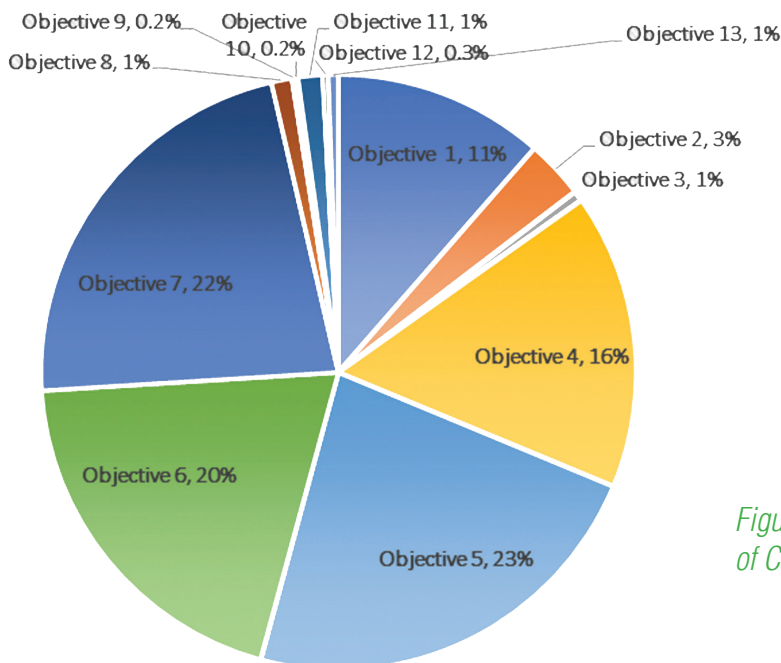


*Figure 4: FNS yearly cost distribution for 10 years*

## 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.<sup>6</sup> 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                       |   |



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

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



## Annex 2;

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

| Code                      | Indicator   | Baseline |      |      |      |      | Target | Yr_1   | Yr_2       | Yr_3 | Yr_4   | Yr_5 | Yr 5-10 | Data source | Frequency of collection | Responsible | Remark (assumptions) |
|---------------------------|---|----------|------|------|------|------|--------|--------|------------|------|--|------|---------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------|
|                           |   | Yr_1     | Yr_2 | Yr_3 | Yr_4 | Yr_5 |        |        |            |      |  |      |         |             |                         |             |                      |
| Impact/outcome indicators |   |          |      |      |      |      |        |        |            |      |  |      |         |             |                         |             |                      |
| IM_1                      | Proportion of stunted children under five years of age                  | 37       | 33   | 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  | 5.2  | 5.3  | 5    | 3      | Survey | Five years | MOH  | EDHS2019   |      |         |             |                         |             |                      |
| IM_3                      | Proportion of infants with a birth weight<2500g                         | 13       | 12   | 10   | 9    | 8    | 3      | Survey | Five years | MOH  | EDHS 2016  |      |         |             |                         |             |                      |
| IM_4                      | Proportion of underweight children                                      | 21       | 19   | 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   | 16   | 14   | 12   | 6      | Survey | Five years | MOH  | EDHS2016   |      |         |             |                         |             |                      |
| IM_6                      | Proportion of pregnant and lactating women with anaemia                 | 29       | 25   | 19   | 17   | 15   | 8      | Survey | Five years | MOH  | EDHS2016   |      |         |             |                         |             |                      |
| IM_7                      | Proportion of women of reproductive age who are anaemic                 | 24       | 21   | 19   | 18   | 17   | 10     | Survey | Five years | MOH  | EDHS2016   |      |         |             |                         |             |                      |
| IM_8                      | Prevalence of childhood overweight and obesity                          | 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  |
| <b>Strategic objective 1: Improve the availability and accessibility of adequate, diversified, safe and nutritious foods for all citizens at all times.</b> |  |         |      |      |      |      |      |       |                    |               |                                  |   |
| 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        | 2     | 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       | 2        | 1        | 2     | 1       | 17      | MoA (FND)          | Annually      | MoA (E/AR)                            | MoA's 10 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) |   |

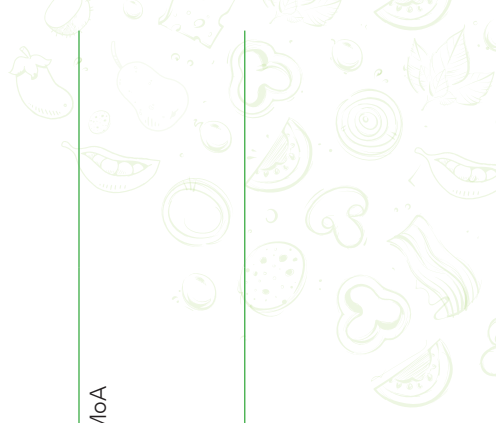


|         |   |           |         |         |         |       |         |         |            |              |   |
|---------|---|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|------------|--------------|---|
| SO_1.14 | Share of processed nutritious foods increased   | No 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 | 797,492 | 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        | 50      | 60      | 70      | 80    | 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 | 150,000 | 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 | 431,106 | 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 (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 (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                       |  |



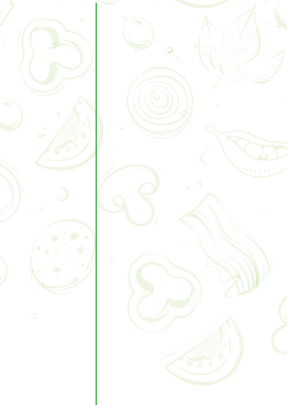
|         |   |         |     |     |     |     |     |     |                    |            |                          |
|---------|---|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| SO_2.6  | Proportion of value chain actors (i.e., farmers, 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/ EIAR  | 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 conducted for food products   | 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 |  | 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/ 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/ 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)                                 | 9583665MT | 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<br>2. Number of food facilities that implement internal audit | 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 |  | 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/MoTI/MoTI | 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 to 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 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<br>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 | PHIMS 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                                     | PHIMS 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 year MoA 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 | NIP 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  |

|         |  |          |    |    |    |    |    |     |        |            |          |   |
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| 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/DHS2; 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 | HIMIS        | 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                      |



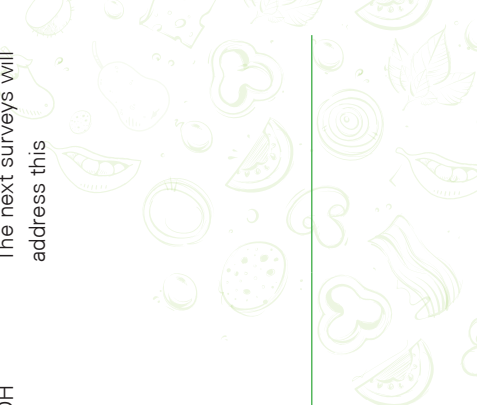
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|---------|--|--------------|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|--------------|------------|----------|--|
| SO_4.31 | Proportion of children 24-59 months of age in PSNP areas with access to nutrition and health services                    | No data      | 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 | 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 | 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  | 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 | 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 | 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 | 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 | 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 | 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 10 YEARS plan       |
| SO4.93                                      | Number of producers/factories that started food fortification (by type - oil, flour, salt)                   | Flour 4 | 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 | 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   | 7.9 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 implementation 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        |   |



|  |  |         |     |     |     |     |      |     |                   |           |                           |  |
|--|--|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-------------------|-----------|---------------------------|--|
| 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   |
| <p><b>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.</b></p> |  |         |     |     |     |     |      |     |                   |           |                           |  |
| 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             | EPI                         | 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             | EPI                         | 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           | MoWCI                       | Baseline MOWCI 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                       |
| <b>Strategic objective 9: Create a functional governance body for strengthening the coordination and integration of FNP-implementing sectors.</b> |  |       |     |     |     |     |     |      |   |                     |                             |   |
| 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          | 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 | 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   | 10000 | Admin report | Biannually                             | MOH        | Federal-12 sectors, regions—each 13 sectors (13*12 regions), 1000 woreda |  |



### 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 | 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 | 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 | 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 | 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 | 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   | 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   | 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   | 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% | 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% | 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  | 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)*

| <b>Action Tracks (long-term outcomes)</b>             | <b>Action Areas (medium-term outcomes)</b>  | <b>Final Game Changer solutions (preconditions to achieve outcomes)</b>   |
|---|---|---|
| AT1 Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all | <p>Promote Food Security/End hunger)</p> <p>Improve access to nutritious food</p> <p>Making food safe</p>                   | <p>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</p> <p>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)</p> <p>EFS GC3: Promote and enhance the production and consumption of fortified nutrient dense staple foods through using industrial food fortification and biofortification</p> <p>EFS GC4: Rural electrification to promote environmentally friendly and climate resilient technologies, including solar-powered community (for refrigerators, processing equipment and irrigation)</p> <p>EFS GC 5: Improve young children's, adolescents' and mothers' nutrition and dietary diversity through a systematic analysis and a systems approach</p> |
| AT2 shift to sustainable consumption patterns         | <p>Enabling, inspiring and motivating people to enjoy healthy 2 sustainable options</p> <p>Slashing food loss and waste</p> | <p>EFS GC 6: Strengthen climate smart livestock value chains</p> <p>EFS GC 7: Promote innovations, government commitment and local ownership, as expressed in the Seqota Declaration</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p>  |



|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| AT3 Boost nature-positive production                       | <p>Conserve and restore degraded natural eco-system</p> <p>Manage and transform existing food system and sustain positive change</p> <p>Increase on-farm investment through innovation, and technologies for smallholder farmers and promote sustainable agriculture.</p> | <p>EFS GC 11: Implement rural land reform and land administration that will ensure the right to lease, and use it for collateral;</p> <p>EFS GC 12: Introduce land use planning; resource planning, integrated landscape &amp; watershed management with nature inclusive and climate smart approach (such as small-scale irrigated fields);</p> <p>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)</p> <p>EFS GC 14: Selection and timely supply of agricultural inputs and technologies to enhance supply and productivity</p> |
| AT4 Advance equitable livelihoods                          | <p>Balancing agency within food systems</p> <p>Elimination of workers exploitation and ensuring decent work in food systems</p> <p>Localized food system</p>  | <p>EFS GC 15: Advanced forecasting system for variables affecting agriculture-based activities on fine spatiotemporal weather models in Ethiopia</p> <p>EFS GC 16: Upgrade and strengthen national market information systems and related digital approaches for mapping to strengthen evidence-based agricultural development planning</p> <p>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)</p>  |
| AT5 Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress | <p>Food Systems resilience</p> <p>Universal food access (universal looks at the target)</p> <p>Climate resilient development pathways to food system transformation</p>   | <p>EFS GC 18: Modernize and upscale indigenous food production and processing for the general population including linkage with the school feeding program</p> <p>EFS GC 19: Formalize index-based crop and livestock insurance as disaster risk mitigation measures</p> <p>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).</p> <p>EFS GC 21: Strengthen system for timely and effective shock response including the prevention and treatment of wasting and micronutrient deficiencies</p>  |



