



GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA

National Food and Nutrition Financing Framework of Action

Ending Malnutrition in Ethiopia Through Sustainable
Financing

2025-2030

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Foreword

Ethiopia has a robust policy framework for food and nutrition security and is aggressively working to eradicate all types of malnutrition. Ethiopia's Food and Nutrition Strategy aims to achieve sustainable development goal targets by 2030.

Because malnutrition remains a massive public health issue affecting many women and children in Ethiopia, nutrition financing seeks to bridge funding gaps through targeted, multi-sector investments. The Ethiopian government made a firm financial commitment at the 2025 Nutrition for Growth Summit to mobilize \$638 million USD for nutrition by 2030 and to establish a strong system to guarantee the efficient and successful allocation, tagging, and tracking of financial resources by that same year.

Building on the government's N4G commitments, this document seeks to give a shared understanding of the resource needs necessary to eliminate malnutrition in Ethiopia and to present an action framework designed to aid in fulfilling the financial commitments made by the Government of Ethiopia.



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Acknowledgements

The National Food and Nutrition Financing Framework of Action was developed to provide a comprehensive picture of the policy landscape of food and nutrition efforts in Ethiopia including an understanding of the resource need to end malnutrition in the country, and to provide an action-oriented roadmap to achieving the financial and governance commitments made by the Government of Ethiopia under the Food and Nutrition Strategy and at the 2025 Nutrition for Growth (N4G) Summit.

The Framework was developed under the leadership of and with technical oversight from the Seqota Declaration Federal Program Delivery Unit within the Nutrition Coordination Lead Executive Office of the Ministry of Health (MOH).

The Seqota Declaration team and the Ministry would like to thank their colleagues from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, and the Ministry of Water and Energy, for their review, inputs, and feedback throughout the entire Framework development process.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BoFED	Regional Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
EFS	Ethiopian Food Systems
EFY	Ethiopian Fiscal Year
ETB	Ethiopian Birr
FNP	Food and Nutrition Policy
FNS	Food and Nutrition Strategy
FPDU	Federal Program Delivery Unit
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
MMS	Multiple Micronutrient Supplementation
MoPD	Ministry of Planning & Development
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
N4G	Nutrition for Growth
NCB	Nutrition Coordinating Body
NCO	Nutrition Coordination Office
NSA	Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PHC	Primary Health Care
SD	Seqota Declaration
SO	Strategic Objective
USD	United States Dollar

Executive Summary

Ethiopia has made tremendous progress to improve nutrition over the past decades. However, there remains a high prevalence of malnutrition in the country with rates of child stunting and wasting higher than the average across Africa.

Ethiopia is actively engaged in the pursuit of ending malnutrition in all forms with a strong policy environment for food and nutrition security. There are three high-level policy documents that provide direction for the country, including: the National Food and Nutrition Policy, the National Food and Nutrition Strategy, the Seqota Declaration, and Vision 2030: Transforming Ethiopian Food Systems. Together, these high-level policy documents help guide nutrition improvement in the country along with targeted initiatives such as costed plans for emergency nutrition response and the new roadmap for MMS scale-up.

At the 2025 Nutrition for Growth Summit the Government of Ethiopia made a strong financial commitment to 1. Mobilize \$638 million USD (25% of the 2.55 billion USD funding requirement for the Seqota Declaration) for nutrition by 2030 and 2. Establish a robust system to ensure effective and efficient allocation, tagging and tracking of financial resources by 2030.

The purpose of this document is to provide a common understanding of the full resource need to end malnutrition in Ethiopia based on the well-established policy landscape and to provide a framework of action to help achieve the financial commitments made by the Government of Ethiopia. The framework seeks to answer the following key questions:

1. What drives planning and budgeting for food and nutrition?
2. What challenges do planning and budgeting officers face in financing food and nutrition activities?
3. What actions can be taken to increase financing for food and nutrition activities and to mainstream nutrition objectives and activities across programs?

Based on a rapid assessment of the total costs needed to deliver priority nutrition activities across costed food and nutrition plans, the average annual cost to finance all Food and Nutrition activities in Ethiopia from 2026-2030 across all policy documents is ETB 26 billion, representing roughly 2.7% of the total approved federal budget of ETB 971.2 billion for the 2024/25 fiscal year.

Consultations with woredas, regions and federal level sector offices revealed a set of key challenges that lead to inadequate budget to implement all FNS activities that are identified during the annual planning process, which are described in detail in this document. As a result, many food and nutrition activities are unfunded with a notable financing gap, or

offices are required to re-prioritize activities to fit them with the allocated budget, typically on a smaller scale. Actions that help to elevate nutrition into annual planning and make nutrition more visible in budgets are proposed here.

The following seven pillars were identified each with a set of clear actions needed to sustainably finance food and nutrition actions in achievement of Ethiopia's commitment to end malnutrition:

1. **Set Financial Direction** - Strengthening financial directives that promote nutrition-responsive budgeting will help ensure each sector is clear on their funding responsibility to support national nutrition priorities.
2. **Strengthen Sectoral Nutrition Planning** - Strengthening the capacity of implementing sector officers at region and woreda level to plan and budget for nutrition will help ensure appropriate prioritization of nutrition activities integrated across sector programs.
3. **Ensure Active Nutrition Review by Planning Commissions** - Strengthening processes to review and ensure sector plans include nutrition activities in alignment with national priorities and sectoral mandates will help ensure nutrition is appropriately integrated within programs and no opportunity to enhance nutrition-sensitivity is missed.
4. **Enhance Multi-sectoral Accountability** - Enhancing multi-sectoral accountability will help ensure each sector is held to meeting their funding responsibilities and will promote cross-sectoral synergies.
5. **Advocate to Senior Officials and Parliament** Enhancing advocacy efforts to senior government officials and Parliament that makes the case for nutrition investment will help promote strengthened financial commitment.
6. **Mobilize Additional Innovative Financing** - Strengthening country-led efforts to mobilize additional innovative financing to support the country's nutrition goals will help fill the funding gap that exists.
7. **Establish the next Decade of Action 2031-2040** - Bring all food and nutrition priorities together into a comprehensive costing, including review of all financial performance and impact achieved to strategically plan ahead.

1. Introduction

Ethiopia has made tremendous progress to improve nutrition over the past decades. However, the prevalence of malnutrition persists with rates of child stunting and wasting higher than the average across the African continent. As of 2022, 39% of children under-five were stunted in Ethiopia compared to 31%, and 11% of children under-five were wasted compared to 6% across Africa (1). Hunger rates have also been on the rise in recent years as ongoing conflict, displacement, drought and economic shocks in the country have further exacerbated an already strained humanitarian response (2).

Ethiopia is actively engaged in the pursuit to end malnutrition in all forms with a strong policy environment for food and nutrition security. There are three high-level policy documents that provide direction for the country, including: the National Food and Nutrition Policy and Food and Nutrition Strategy which set a strategic foundation for the country, the Seqota Declaration which is the country's high-level commitment to end childhood stunting and undernutrition by 2030, and Vision 2030: Transforming Ethiopian Food Systems which is Ethiopia's commitment and position statement to improve the country's food system, as well as other policies that cut across sectors for food and nutrition planning including the Nutrition Centric-Humanitarian, Development and Peace Triple Nexus, the Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture policy, and the food fortification strategy.

Government of Ethiopia 2025 Nutrition for Growth Commitments

At the 2025 Nutrition for Growth Summit the Government of Ethiopia made strong financial commitments to 1. Mobilize \$638 million USD (25% of the 2.55 billion USD funding requirement for the Seqota Declaration) for nutrition by 2030 and 2. Establish a robust system to ensure effective and efficient allocation, tagging and tracking of financial resources by 2030. See Annex B for full list of actions across Government, Civil Society, UN, Private Sector, Donors and Community.

The National Food and Nutrition Strategy

Ethiopia's National Food and Nutrition Strategy (FNS) developed in 2021 operationalizes the country's Food and Nutrition Policy that was endorsed in 2018. FNS seeks to achieve 13 Strategic Objectives (SOs) using a multi-sectoral approach that engages all sectors required to combat nutrition (3).

The FNS aims to elevate nutrition as a priority across sectors for the country. Notably, the strategy aims to accelerate progress on integration of nutrition, multi-sectoral coordination, and mainstreaming of nutrition into relevant sectoral policies, strategies, programs, and operational plans. The Interministerial Steering Committee is composed of all FNS signatory

Ministers and co-chaired by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). The Interministerial high-level meeting is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister to oversee implementation of the FNS and Food System Transformation Roadmap and provide high-level strategic guidance. The Technical Steering Committee is composed of experts from each sector to provide more targeted technical guidance. When the agenda focuses on food systems, the committee meeting is chaired by MoA, for Nutrition and SD agendas, the meeting is chaired by the MoH, with MoH coordinating implementation of the FNS.

A minimum cost of ETB 111.3 billion (USD 2.5 billion¹) is required for the prioritized intervention of FNS within ten years throughout Ethiopia with annual estimated costs of ETB 11 billion (USD 250 million). Yearly costs are identified based on the total sum of costs for all 13 FNS objectives per year (3).

Table 1: FNS Strategic Objectives:

FNS Strategic Objectives	
SO1	Sustainably improve the availability, accessibility, and utilization of adequate, diversified, safe, and nutritious foods for all citizens at all times.
SO2	Strengthen and apply an integrated food safety and quality system
SO3	Improve post-harvest management throughout the food value chain.
SO4	Improve nutritional status throughout the life cycle through the provision of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions
SO5	Improve the nutritional status of people with communicable, non-communicable, and lifestyle-related diseases.
SO6	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.
SO7	Improve water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) for individuals, households, and institutions.
SO8	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.
SO9	Create a functional governance body to strengthen coordination and integration between FNS-implementing sectors.
SO10	Improve sustainable and adequate financing via government budgets, private sector, community, and development partners' funding, and innovative financing mechanisms to translate policy into action.
SO11	Build the institutional capacity of FNS-implementing sectors by investing in human resources, research, and technological development.
SO12	Enhance evidence-informed decision-making, learning, and accountability.
SO13	Ensure effective food and nutrition communication.

¹ An exchange rate of 1 USD = 43.7 ETB was used for FNS costing conversions. This rate was used after the endorsement of the costed strategy, in May 2021.

Strategic Objectives 1, 4, & 6 were costed in specific detail individually for the 10 years of implementation. The remaining SOs, which are more comprehensive in their coverage, were costed individually for Years 1-5 and then presented as a total for Years 6-10 (See Figure 1) (3).

Figure 1: FNS yearly cost distribution for 10 years (ETB)

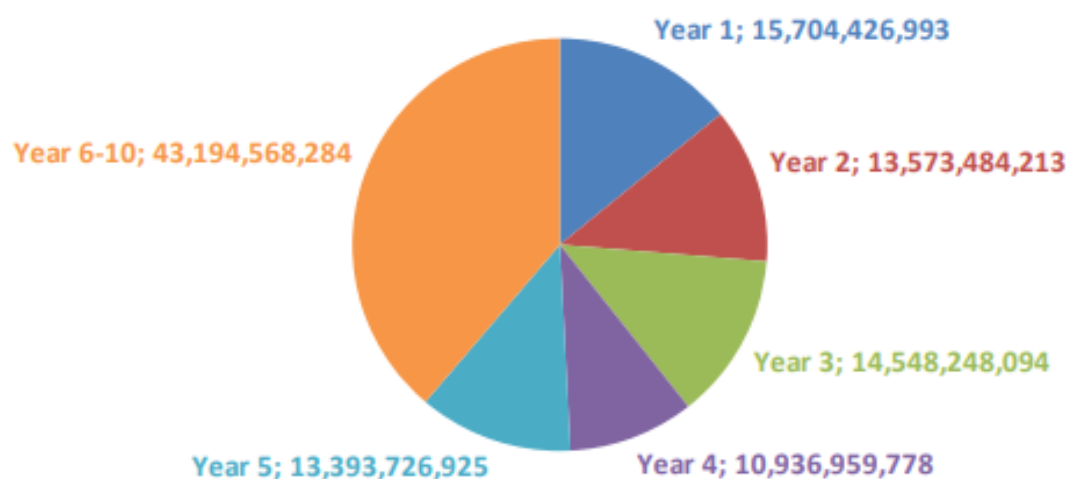


Figure Source: National Food and Nutrition Strategy (3)

The Seqota Declaration

Launched in 2015, the Seqota Declaration helps accelerate the implementation of the FNS beginning with woredas with the highest need. After a successful Innovation Phase with demonstrated impact on stunting reduction, the Seqota Declaration is currently in its Expansion Phase covering 700 woredas of the highest need and will soon enter the Scale-Up Phase covering an additional 350 woredas. By 2030, the aim is to achieve full coverage in all 1050 woredas across the country (4).

The Seqota Declaration catalyzes progress to the FNS by providing high-need woredas with financial and technical resources to improve food and nutrition security using a decentralized approach. Participating woredas use Seqota Declaration resources to fit their unique needs according to utilizing key planning tools—including costed woreda-based plans and resource tracking and partnership management tools.

The Federal Program Delivery Unit (FPDU) under the Nutrition Coordination Offices within the Ministry of Health lead Seqota Declaration implementation. The Seqota Declaration costed Roadmap for Expansion and Scale-Up Phases 2021-2030 indicates that a total of ETB

145.7 billion (USD 4.58 billion²) is needed over ten years to achieve the full coverage plan with an average annual cost of ETB 14.6 billion (USD 458 million) annually (4).

Table 2: Seqota Declaration Strategic Objectives (SO):

Seqota Declaration Strategic Objectives	
SO1	Improve access to diverse, adequate, nutrient rich and safe food all year round
SO2	Improve maternal and child feeding and health care practices
SO3	Universal access to safe and clean water, sanitation and hygiene services, and adoption of improved practices
SO4	Enhance schools' role for improved nutrition practice and creation of nutrition change agents for the nation
SO5	Increase the resilience of households and communities through social protection (social safety nets)
SO6	Enhance women empowerment, gender equity and child protection
SO7	Enhance market accessibility and affordability of foods
SO8	Fostering an enabling environment for strong governance and coordination of multisectoral stunting reduction efforts

Figure 2: Annual costs of the Seqota Declaration Expansion and Scale-Up Phases (ETB)

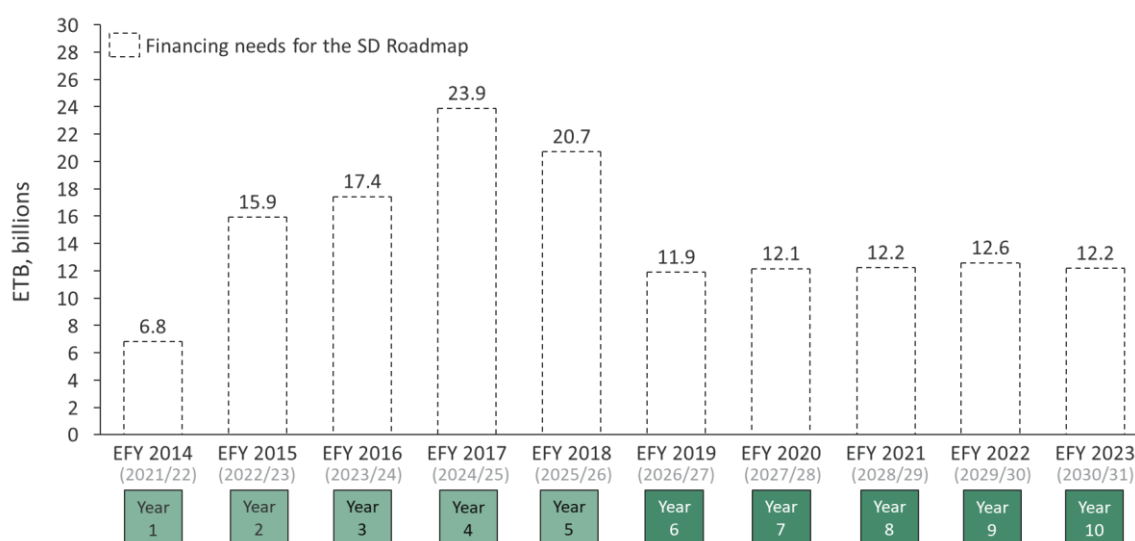


Figure Source: Resource Mobilization Plan for the Seqota Declaration Expansion & Scale up Phases(5)

² An exchange rate of 1 USD = 31.82 ETB was used for SD costing conversions. This was based on the National Bank of Ethiopia's weighted average exchange rate for 2020 (Jan-Dec). The roadmap notes that the rate was applied to all future years, despite the fact that by mid-2021 the rate increased to 1 USD = 46 ETB.

In order to finance this resource need, the Seqota Declaration Resource Mobilization Plan for the Expansion and Scale-Up Phases provides a financing plan. Figure 3 illustrates the country-led financing model where the federal government has committed to allocating 3 billion ETB annually from Treasury which will be matched by regions for an additional allocation of 3 billion ETB annually from regional governments. The Seqota Declaration has issued a request to partners to match the government contribution by providing 6 billion ETB annually from partners. In total, the annual resource mobilization target is 12 billion ETB annually in government-managed funding to meet the Scale-up Phase costs (5).

Figure 3: Annual Financing Needs for the Seqota Declaration Scale-Up Phase (Years 6-10)

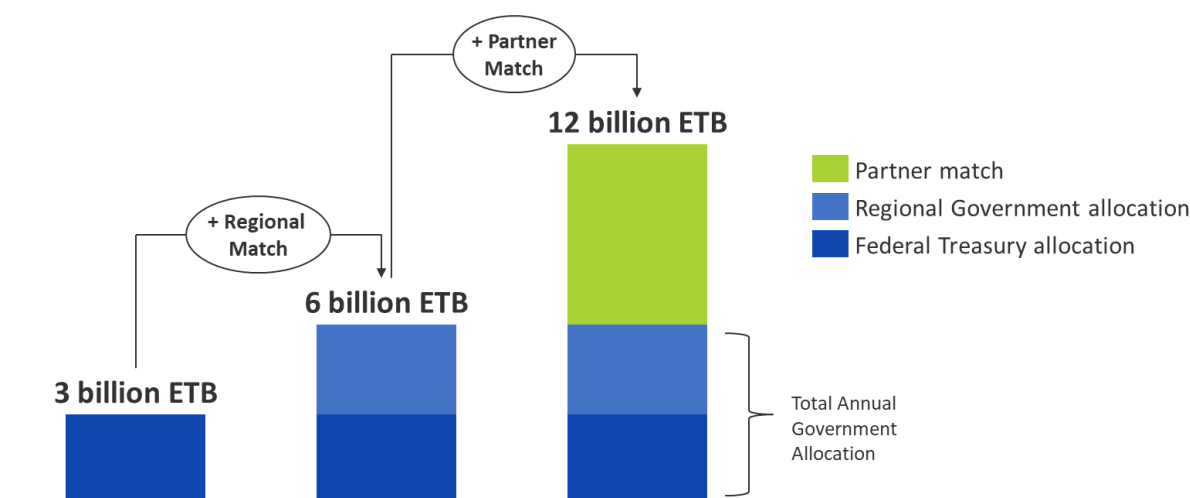


Figure Source: Resource Mobilization Plan for the Seqota Declaration Expansion & Scale up Phases- Key Messages (6)

Vision 2030: Transforming Ethiopian Food Systems

Ethiopia's Food Systems (EFS) Vision 2030 is the Government's commitment and position statement and was formulated through a phased and multi-sectoral process in 2021. The vision is aligned with the Ten-year Development Plan of Ethiopia: A Pathway to prosperity 2021-2030, and key national and sectoral frameworks and programs, including the: Homegrown Economic Reform; the national Food and Nutrition Policy and Strategy; The Ministry of Agriculture 10-year directive Plan; Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Strategy; the Disaster Risk Management Policy; Productive Safety Net Program; and the Seqota Declaration, among others.

The Food Systems Transformation Roadmap reveals that the Vision for 2030 is that of a holistic transformation of Ethiopia's food systems from production to consumption that promotes enhanced food safety, nutrition and diets, improved livelihoods, greater land preservation and restoration and greater resilience to shocks and stress. Further, they seek

to transform food systems using a sustainable and healthy diet-centered lens that minimizes tradeoffs through calling for strong collaboration across all food systems actors, uniting around a common goal of healthy and sustainable diets for all. The Food Systems Transformation Roadmap is composed of five Action Tracks supported by a total of fourteen Action Areas, which represent intermediate outcomes specific to the needs of the EFS. Neither the Action Tracks nor the Action Areas have been costed (7).

Figure 4: EFS Vision 2030 Action Tracks and Action Areas



Figure Source: Vision 2030: Transforming Ethiopian Food Systems (7)

Other important policy and strategy documents that guide multi-sectoral food and nutrition planning include:

- **The Nutrition Centric-Humanitarian, Development and Peace Triple Nexus**- designed to work together across the HDP sectors to accelerate efforts towards averting malnutrition through addressing the underlying humanitarian, development and peace related challenges of the country and contribute to the long-term development and long-lasting peace and stability of the nation.
- **The Ethiopian National Food Fortification Strategic Plan**– designed to reduce micronutrient deficiencies (often called "hidden hunger") by ensuring that commonly

consumed foods are fortified with essential vitamins and minerals. The strategy focuses particularly on deficiencies of iron, folic acid, vitamin A, iodine, and zinc, which contribute to anemia, poor child growth, birth defects, and reduced productivity. Key implementing sectors include MOH, MoTRI, and MOI.

- **The National Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture Strategy-** seeks to improve the availability, affordability, access, and consumption of diverse, safe, and nutrient-dense foods. The strategy recognizes that increasing agricultural production alone does not automatically improve nutrition and therefore promotes integration of nutrition objectives into agricultural policies, programs, and investments across MoA, MoH, MoE, and MoWE.

2. Purpose of this Framework

The high-level policy documents noted above—the FNS, the Seqota Declaration, and the Food Systems Transformation Roadmap—together help guide nutrition improvement in the country. A comprehensive and holistic food and nutrition financing framework is necessary to tie all the critical actions together into a cohesive financing narrative.

The FNS’s “strategic objective 10” focuses on improving “sustainable and adequate financing through government budgets, private sector, community and development partner funding, and innovative financing mechanisms to translate policy into action.” Towards this end, accelerated efforts are needed to mobilize the resources necessary to support nutrition financing, with effort across all partners and sectors to implement the activities at the proposed scale and coverage.

A set of actions were also proposed as part of the commitment making process at N4G, and this framework aims to accompany and assist with implementing and achieving the Government actions and commitments (Annex B).

The purpose of this document is to provide a common understanding of the full resource need to end malnutrition in Ethiopia based on the well-established policy landscape and to provide recommendations on how nutrition can be elevated as a financing priority across sectors through a framework of action. The framework seeks to answer the following key questions:

1. What drives planning and budgeting for food and nutrition?
2. What challenges do planning and budgeting officers face in financing food and nutrition activities?
3. What actions can be taken to increase financing for food and nutrition activities and to mainstream nutrition objectives and activities across programs?

3. Approach

A desk review of relevant literature and policy documents was conducted to map and prioritize national documents and identify nutrition programs and interventions that have been implemented in recent years.

A subsequent rapid, high-level assessment was done to determine what the total cost to finance all food and nutrition activities needed in Ethiopia may be. A review of the available costs in the plans noted above (See Tables 1 & 2) was conducted to identify overlaps, including activity level cross-mapping against Seqota Declaration Results Area costs and Food and Nutrition Strategic Direction and Strategic Initiative costs. Costed plans for MMS introduction, transition, and scale-up in the health system, as well as emergency nutrition commodity costs were also reviewed for inclusion.

While the review and cost analysis yielded useful information on how nutrition fits within Ethiopia's nutrition policy landscape, inadequate information is available on nutrition activity prioritization, budget allocation and expenditure at local and national levels. Consultations with national, regional and woreda level stakeholders from Seqota Declaration and non-Seqota Declaration woredas were conducted through two workshops held in South Ethiopia Region (Arbaminch) and Somali Region (Jigjiga). Regional and woreda level experts from Health, Agriculture, Education, Water Resources, and Women and Child Affairs sectors were engaged in the workshops.

The workshops analyzed food and nutrition planning at woreda, region, and national levels, assessed nutrition financing strategies, identified existing tracking systems, co-developed practical solutions, and discussed the Public Financing Management Framework and Advocacy Action Plan for nutrition financing.

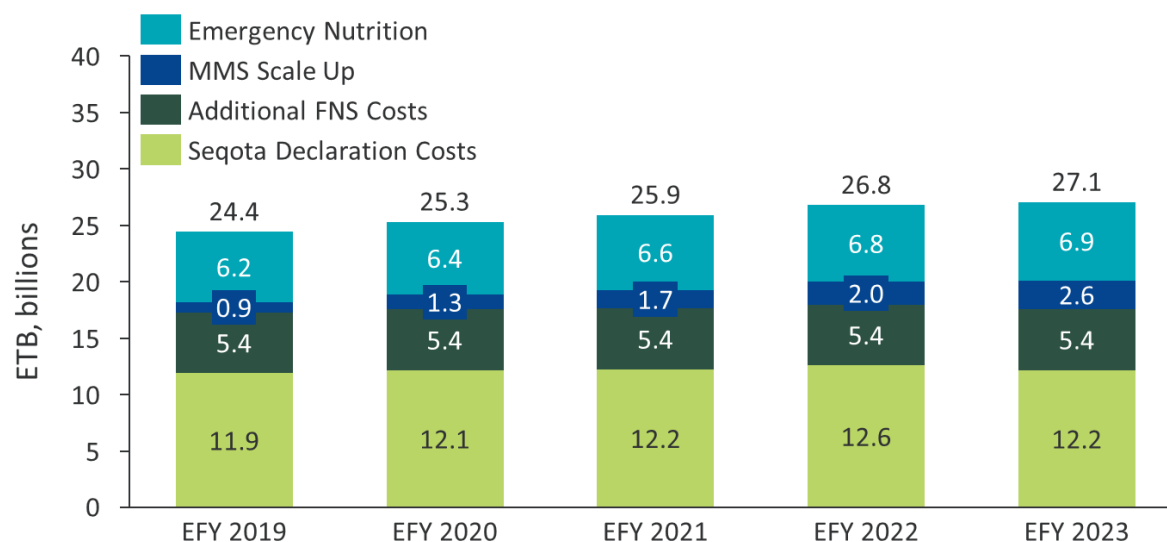
Additional key informant interviews were conducted with national level sector offices implementing the FNS - Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Education, Water and Energy, and Women and Social Affairs for primary data collection. The objectives of the key informant interviews were to identify trends of government nutrition budget allocation and tracking, challenges and proposed solutions.

4. Resource Need to End Malnutrition

Based on the rapid assessment of the total costs needed to deliver priority nutrition activities under the Seqota Declaration, the Food and Nutrition Strategy, Multiple Micronutrient Supplementation (MMS) introduction & scale-up, and emergency nutrition needs, **the average annual cost to finance Food and Nutrition activities in Ethiopia from 2021-2030**

is **ETB 26 billion**. Annual estimates based on the available costs for each of the 5 years from 2026-2030 are presented in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5: Estimated total annual cost of all Food and Nutrition activities in Ethiopia (2026-2030, ETB billions)



To put this cost into perspective, the annual ETB 26 billion needed to finance Food and Nutrition activities in Ethiopia is **2.7%** of the total approved federal budget of ETB 971.2 billion for the 2024/25 fiscal year (8).

Additionally, Ethiopia receives on average USD 54 million³ (approximately ETB 3 billion⁴) annually ODA to basic nutrition (9). The total food and nutrition need is approximately **9x greater** than the existing donor funding to basic nutrition.

An important limitation to note is that the costed plans reviewed in the assessment use slightly different costing methodologies. For example, Activity-Based Costing (ABC) was used to cost the Food and Nutrition Strategy, whereas ingredient-based costing was used to cost the Seqota Declaration Roadmap. To account for this, a set of assumptions were applied, the full details of which can be found in the Annex. However, due to these differences, the summation of costs across plans must be considered with caution.

This assessment should not be considered a replacement for a comprehensive costing for all food and nutrition activities in Ethiopia which could identify efficiencies across activities and strategic financing options. For the next ten-year period once the current plans expire (ie, 2031-2040) a comprehensive cost and financing plan should be prepared.

³ Calculated based on ODA from all official donors reporting to the OECD CRS from 2017-2023.

⁴ Calculated based on the exchange rate 1 ETB = 54.76 USD from exchange-rates.org for 2023.

5. Key Government Programs That Combat Malnutrition

Table 3 describes key government programs helping to combat all direct and indirect determinants of malnutrition implemented by Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Water and Energy. Together, the programs implemented across sectors address all FNS and Seqota Declaration Strategic Objectives using a multi-sectoral approach.

The programs shown in Figure 6 are financed by the government through Ministerial allocations, with support from development partners. Critically, these programs can be leveraged to promote nutrition by integrating food and nutrition objectives and activities within programmatic activities. Integration is a key part of sustainable financing moving forward by identifying opportunities to make nutrition gains through program design and strategic use of existing funds.

Table 3: Key Government Programs aligned with the Food and Nutrition Strategy to Combat Malnutrition

Ministry	Program	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10	SO11	SO12	SO13
Ministry of Health Reducing malnutrition and enhancing nutritional status through diverse strategies like stunting reduction, micronutrient deficiency control, and promoting optimal practices during crucial life stages.	Multisectoral coordination & Seqota Declaration, MASReP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Developmental Nutrition (MMS, VAS, ECD, NCDs)				✓	✓				✓		✓		
	Emergency nutrition response and management of acute malnutrition				✓	✓	✓							
	SDG pooled fund				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
	Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)				✓									
Ministry of Agriculture Enhancing agricultural productivity to improve nutrition	Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Food System Resilience Program (FSRP)	✓	✓	✓			✓							✓

by encouraging the production and consumption of diverse and nutrient-rich foods, focusing on rural areas and sustainable practices.														
	Productive Safety Net Program-PSNP (MOAg & MOWSA)	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓					✓
	Participatory Agriculture and Climate Transformation (PACT)	✓	✓	✓			✓							✓
	Yelemat Tirufat Initiative	✓	✓	✓							✓			
	Livestock and Fishery Sector Development Project	✓	✓	✓							✓			
	Building Resilience in Food and Nutrition Security (BREFONS)	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓			
	Poultry Value Chain Development Project	✓	✓	✓							✓			
Women & Social Affairs Supports vulnerable groups by providing financial aid, social health services, and safety nets, especially in regions affected by poverty or conflict.	Women Empowerment/ Gender / Children protection & social protection				✓		✓					✓		✓
Education Seeks to boost the health and nutrition of schoolchildren through programs such as school meals, deworming, and health education initiatives.	School Feeding Initiative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water and Energy Improves access to clean water and sanitation facilities and promotes hygiene education, targeting both urban and rural populations.	The One WASH National Program (MOWE, MOH, & MOE)							✓						✓

The government uses two important budgetary pathways to promote nutrition. First, through the Seqota Declaration budgetary allocation, woredas that receive Seqota Declaration budgetary allocation use these resources to promote FNS activities. Through Seqota,

woredas receive a dedicated pool of resources that can be allocated based on locally-driven choices on how best to use the funding to meet the need of local context. The availability of Seqota Declaration resources was reported by sector officials as a significant enabling factor to the promotion of nutrition activities in the annual plan and budget. Conversely, non-SD woredas indicated the lack of a dedicated pool of funding to support FNS SOs was a constraint/bottleneck. Most often, SD resources are used for non-health; therefore scale up of nutrition specific interventions will require more action.

The second pathway is through sectoral budgets. Within the Ministry of Agriculture, budget allocation to the Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture program is used to promote FNS activities within Agriculture programs. This budget is used to mainstream nutrition, including for example adding behavior change communication and promotion of nutritious foods for communities. This helps to promote the integration of nutrition objectives and activities across food systems initiatives. Additional important sectoral allocations also contribute to nutrition as depicted in Table 3 above.

6. Current Situation: Governance Structures, Planning and Budgeting for Nutrition

Overview

The annual budget is a financial plan that outlines projected expenses for the year across all programs and activities. The Ministry of Finance issues the annual budget circular instructing sector offices to provide costs, budget allocations, and targets for their annual budget. The budget cycle is initiated at all levels of government by the Federal Ministry of Finance (MoF), Regional Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED), and woreda BOFED, working alongside the Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD) at all levels.

In preparation of their annual budget, sectors can elevate nutrition by making nutrition *explicit* within the annual planning and budgeting process. This means including nutrition activities visibly within annual sector plans.

Governance

The current Inter-ministerial steering committee for Food and Nutrition has been established to serve as the interim coordination and oversight mechanism for food and nutrition planning and financing until the proposed Food System and Nutrition Council is formally established through the legal framework.

In its current role, the committee provides strategic leadership guidance, oversees performance monitoring, and facilitates coordination across sectors involved in nutrition and food systems. It is also responsible for reviewing and addressing ad hoc issues elevated by the National Food and Nutrition Technical Committee. In relation to financing functions, the platform reviews and endorses annual draft financial plans, performance reports, and priority actions before these are submitted to the high-level annual performance review process.

The committee is comprising of 15 national institutions, reflecting the multisectoral nature of nutrition financing and implementation. These include the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, Ministry of Water and Energy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration, Ministry of Innovation and Technology, Ministry of Labor and Skills, Ministry of Transport and Logistics, Ministry of Infrastructure and Urban Development, Ministry of Government Communications, the Disaster Risk Management Commission, and the Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands.

This multisectoral governance arrangement is intended to strengthen policy coherence, align sectoral investments with national nutrition priorities, and enhance coordination and accountability for nutrition financing across government institutions.

Policy Guidance

Consultations with sector offices revealed that planning and priority-setting for nutrition activities is based on the Strategic Objectives indicated in the FNS as well as sector-specific policies and strategies as shown in Table 4. Sector offices use this policy guidance to support identification of priorities activities to include in annual plans based on high-level policy direction from sector leadership. This means that it is essential for each sectoral policy and strategy to integrate nutrition objectives and activities to help ensure nutrition is mainstreamed across sectoral programs and there is a common understanding of nutrition priorities for the sector. This finding is consistent for Seqota Declaration woredas as well as non-Seqota Declaration woredas.

Table 4: Sector-wide strategies and policies that guide annual planning

Sector	Policy and Strategy Documents
Health	• Health Sector Transformation Plan – Health Policy • Health Sector Medium-Term Development & Investment Plan • Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) Strategy
Agriculture	• National Agriculture Investment Plan

	• National Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Strategy • Green Legacy • National Poultry Development Strategy • Climate Resilient Value Chain Development Project • Food Systems Transformation Roadmap
Social Protection	• National Social Protection Policy • Gender equality and women empowerment policy • Children policy
Education	• National School Health and Nutrition Strategy • National Education and Training Policy • Home Grown school feeding program policy framework and implementation strategy
WASH	• National WASH and Environmental Health Strategy • National Energy Policy • National Water Policy

Annual Planning at the Woreda Level

The annual planning process begins with the release of the budget circular by the Ministry of Finance. Table 5 outlines the key steps of the planning and budgeting cycle within the four phases of the cycle.

Table 5: Annual planning and budgeting process

PLANNING AND COSTING	1. Each sector includes all relevant nutrition interventions from the FNS plans into their annual sectoral plan 2. The activities and estimated costs are submitted to Finance for review and feedback 3. Finance submits feedback on the annual plan to each sector, and sectors revise & re-submit annual budget plan
BUDGET FORMULATION AND APPROVAL	4. Finance submits collated budget plan to the cabinet and then to the Economy Standing Committee to ensure priorities are considered in the annual budget 5. Finance and standing committee together present the final budget to council/ parliament for approval 6. Council/ parliament approves budget & Finance notifies the sectors of their approved budgets 7. Sectors complete budget breakdowns as requested by Finance and send to them with the budget acceptance letter

BUDGET RELEASE	8. The approved budget is coded into the Integrated financial management system (IFMIS) 9. Sectors submit a request to release the budget for program implementation 10. Finance releases the budget
MONITORING AND TRACKING	11. Finance submits income and expenditure report to the cabinet 12. Finance conducts quarterly internal audit and sends quarterly budget utilization status to sectors and financial report to cabinet. 13. Sectors submit quarterly, bi-annual and yearly reports to council/ parliament, planning office/ ministry, and cabinet 14. Annual review of the year's program & budget performance to identify learnings to apply to the following year's plan

Challenges

Consultations with woredas, regions and federal level sector offices revealed that there is inadequate budget to support implementation of all the FNS activities that are identified during the annual planning process. As a result, many activities are unfunded with a notable financing gap, or offices are required to re-prioritize activities to fit them with the allocated budget, typically on a smaller scale. There are several reasons why nutrition activities are underfunded:

1. Sector policies do not have clear nutrition financing expectations, especially guidance on what should be funded and resource need estimates
2. Sectors officers and planners are not clear on the actions to take to improve nutrition and the nutrition activities they are responsible for financing
3. Sector plans are not explicitly reviewed for nutrition—during budget review, planning officers do not know what to look for, or have a standard frame of reference on what should be allocated to nutrition
4. There is no budget code for nutrition, making it difficult to track nutrition allocations and expenditures and assess performance
5. Sectors face competing priorities for budget decisions and the rationale for the importance of domestic funding and the return on investment for nutrition is not clear
6. There is inconsistent alignment within and between sectors on the integration of nutrition priorities

7. There is no functioning nutrition structure and inadequate nutrition staff/ human resources in sectors at different administration levels
8. Sectors at the Federal level are not held accountable to fulfilling their nutrition commitments as there is currently no governing body with the authority to enforce them (unlike the councils at regional level)
9. Donor funding for nutrition is nearly all off budget so it is difficult for government planners to track and know which interventions are already adequately funded and which have significant funding gaps

Good practice

There are notable good practices that help to overcome these challenges as the country catalyzes forward to financing FNS objectives.

First, having dedicated resources for FNS activities, such as through nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA) or the Seqota Declaration, helps sector offices plan and budget explicitly for activities that support FNS objectives. For Seqota Declaration woredas, the availability of additional funding from Treasury and the Regional match helps to strengthen implementation of FNS activities by supplementing regular resource programs to elevate nutrition activities. Whereas for non-Seqota Declaration woredas, the absence of a dedicated pool of funding and planning tools further hindered the ability of planners to implement additional nutrition activities. NSA programming can also be optimized for nutrition, as seen with the incorporation of orange-fleshed sweet potato into home gardens in Sidama region to address vitamin A deficiency. This is just one example of an NSA practice that aims to create a more sustainable and resilient food system that contributes to improved nutrition and health outcomes of women and children.

The Nutrition Coordination Office (NCO) also organized alignment workshops to create a common understanding between the NCO and all development partners of ongoing initiatives and planned nutrition interventions, in order to review and align annual plans to ensure maximum allocative efficiency of resources. The workshop helped to harmonize the efforts and create synergies between all nutrition stakeholders to achieve the FNS goals.

Next, the Government has initiated a nutrition budget tracking initiative that will be able to report FNS allocations by sector (forthcoming), however, disaggregated data on nutrition budget expenditure is not publicly available.

Additionally, contributions at the community level provide important resources to support vulnerable households, however they are not always tracked or reported. Several innovative and grassroots initiatives were raised as examples that can help promote FNS objectives if scaled or with experience sharing across communities. For example, in South Ethiopia

Region, a “revolving fund” strategy is employed in one community for the poorest households to buy goats – families that benefit from the scheme receive a goat, and will hand over the first lamb to another household when the time comes to pay it forward. See Box 1 for other examples.

Consultations with regions identified confiscated contraband items and khat taxes as possible areas for earmarking at sub-national levels.

Box 1: Examples of Innovative community-based nutrition financing

- **UMUL GARGAR.** A social and financial support for mothers with a newborn baby. Women who gave birth at health facility are provided with food, baby cloths, and financial support for nutrition purposes. This part of the strategy to promote facility-based delivery.
- **Women in Academia Support Group.** This is a voluntary group organized by women working in higher education. This group contributes money to support destitute mothers who are unable to feed their children due to unforeseen situations.
- **Diaspora Support Group.** In Harawwa woreda, Somali region, 20 out of 30 schools are established by diaspora support group.

10. Priority Actions to Sustainably Finance Food & Nutrition

The following actions were identified to sustainably finance food and nutrition actions in achievement of Ethiopia’s commitment to end malnutrition.

Table 6: Key pillars and actions needed to sustainably finance food and nutrition in Ethiopia

Financing Pillar	Action	FNS/ N4G Source	Responsible Party
1. Set Financial Direction	1.1 Conduct and produce a policy dialogue and policy brief on high-level nutrition to make the case for nutrition investment to budget holders and Parliamentarians	N4G Governance Action 6	FSN Council / Steering Committee SUN Multistakeholder Platform (MSP)

	1.2 Allocate government treasury budget for the food nutrition and strategy (FNS) and Seqota Declaration (SD) at the federal level and engage with regions	N4G Financing Action 1; Related FNS SO9-6	MOF/ FNS Implementing Sectors
	1.3 Develop guidelines for the implementation of sustainable domestic financing and identify implementation modalities. This includes integration of nutrition financing requirements into national and subnational planning and budgeting guidelines that clearly outline each sector's annual funding responsibility for nutrition based on costs	FNS SO10-4	MOF
	1.4 Endorse the consolidated costed plan for nutrition including food and nutrition strategy implementation and Seqota Declaration	FNS SO10-4	MOF/ FSN Council
2. Strengthen Sectoral Nutrition Planning	2.1 Conduct capacity-building on nutrition planning, prioritization and budgeting for all food nutrition and strategy (FNS) signatory sectors	N4G Governance Action 1; Related FNS SO10-1	MOH, MOPD, All Sectors
	2.2 Enhance evidence-based decisions through capacity-building and mentorship	N4G Governance Action 4	MOH, MOPD, All Sectors
	2.3 Ensure the inclusion of priority nutrition activities in sector plans and budgets and monitor their implementation	FNS SO9-5	All sectors
	2.4 Strengthen the capacity of FNP-implementing sectors to support and promote nutrition by creating dedicated budget lines, allocating adequate budget and implementing it	FNS SO10-1; Related N4G Financing Action 1	MOH, MOF, MOPD
	2.5 Develop joint food and nutrition programmes and financial plans together with other FNP-implementing sectors	FNS SO10-1	MOPD, All sectors
	2.6 Operationalize the Nutrition Centric Humanitarian, Development, Peace Triple Nexus [NC-HDP TN] joint assessment, analysis, and planning to make programs efficient and impactful.		MOH, EDRMC, MOP, and all sectors and partners
	2.7. Ensure the integration of different government initiatives and programs in to		MoF, MOH, All Sectors

	the FNS plans and implementation (eg. HDP-N, Yelemat Tirufat, etc.)		
3. Ensure Active Nutrition Review by Planning Commissions	3.1 Standardize monitoring and evaluation (M&E) recording and reporting tools for nutrition	N4G Governance Action 2; Related FNS SO10-14	MOH
	3.2 Expand the digital unified nutrition information system	N4G Governance Action 3	MOH
	3.3 Establish a nutrition information system in FNS implementing sectors	N4G Governance Action 7	MoH, All sectors
	3.4 Operationalise the Nutrition Budget Tagging and Tracking system within the Integrated Financial Management Information System across all FNS-implementing sectors and at regional levels	N4G Financing Action 3	MOF, All Sectors
	3.5 Monitor budget allocation for FNS implementing sectors for FNS and SD implementation	N4G Financing Action 2; Related FNS SO10-3	MOF
	3.6 Conduct an annual review of nutrition budget allocation and expenditure at all levels	N4G Financing Action 5; Related FNS SO10-14	MOF
	3.7 Conduct periodic evaluations of nutrition interventions	N4G Governance Action 5; Related FNS SO10-14	All Sectors
	3.8 Monitor and evaluate food and nutrition resources that are utilized as per the priority area	FNS SO10-14	SD FPDU, All Sectors
	3.9 Strengthen capacity and the culture around the use of digital platforms for financial tracking and reporting and linking financing to nutrition outcomes	FNS SO 12	MoF, All Sectors
4. Enhance Multi-sectoral Accountability	4.1 Ensure the functionality of Food and Nutrition Councils (FNC) with the required competences, resources and accountability at all levels, with priority for national FNS council establishment	FNS SO9-1.1	FNS Council

	4.2 Establish functional food and nutrition agencies that facilitate coordination between the federal and regional levels	FNS SO9-1.1	MOH/ FSN Council
	4.3 Ensure the functionality of food and nutrition advisory steering committees at the federal and regional levels	FNS SO9-1.3	Steering Committees
	4.4 Develop capacity for resource mobilization, food and nutrition investment tracking systems, and accountability systems for budget utilization at all levels of government with support of FNS Councils	FNS SO10-3	MOH/ MOF, All Sectors
	4.5 Establish a routine multi-sector nutrition financing performance review process.	FNS SO 10	FNS Council
	4.6. Create nutrition structures and deploy dedicated human resources for nutrition	FNS SO 9	All FNS Sectors
5. Advocate to Senior Officials and Parliament	5.1 Develop advocacy strategies to promote nutrition investment in sectoral programmes & advocate for sustainable domestic financing	FNS SO10-1, FNS SO10-4	All Sectors
	5.2 Use budget briefs to advocate for different key stakeholders on nutrition fiscal policy	N4G Financing Action 6	MOF, MOH
	5.3 Implement excise and sugar-sweetened and unhealthy foods tax	N4G Financing Action 8; Related FNS SO10-8	MOF
6. Mobilize Additional Innovative Financing	6.1 Monitor off-budget resources and align financing	N4G Financing Action 4	MOF, FSN Council
	6.2 Design and develop nutrition investment cases and business model guidance to increase engagement of the private sector to support nutrition financing	N4G Financing Action 7; Related FNS SO10-8	MOF, MOH, MoPD, Private Sector
	6.3 Create pool funding mechanisms in partnership with donors and private sectors	N4G Financing Action 9; Related FNS SO10-13	MOF
	6.4 Establish and strengthen public-private partnerships for technology transfer, resource acquisition and fulfilment of private sector social responsibility	FNS SO10-8	MOF, MOH, Private Sector

	6.5 Increase the involvement of local and international investors and importers in food and nutrition, including through trade fairs to attract national, regional and international investors	FNS SO10-9	MOF, MOPD, investment commission, MO Trade
	6.6 Advocate for tax exemption for inputs to encourage local nutritious food preparation	FNS SO10-10	MOF
	6.7 Mobilize the private sector to invest in social protection and food banking for vulnerable communities	FNS SO10-11	MOF, MOH, Private Sector
	6.8 Strengthen partnership forums for national and regional level nutrition financing and align partners' programmes and resources with FNP/strategy priorities	FNS SO10-13	MOH Development Partners
	6.9 Increase the involvement of partners to mobilize resources for the implementation of the food and nutrition strategy	FNS SO10-14	MOH, MOF, Development Partners
	6.10 Enhance sustainable local community financing to contribute to food and nutrition strategy implementation	FNS SO10-1	Communities/ All sectors
7. Establish the Next Decade of Action (2031–2040)	7.1 Evaluate the existing phase to explore the best practices and challenges from the past decade of action on nutrition to inform the next decade		Whole of government approach
	7.2 Develop workplan for 2026-20230 that would show the key activities that need to be taken for the next decade of action across all levels of government including engagements with regional councils		Whole of government approach

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Annex A- Cost Comparison Methodology

Costing methodologies varied across each of the plans reviewed in the rapid cross-mapping. The Seqota Declaration Expansion and Scale-Up Phases were costed by applying an ingredient-based costing approach within a results-based framework from the perspective of the implementing sectors, whereas the FNS, MMS scale up, and wasting integration plans were costed using an activity-based costing (ABC) approach with activities under each strategic objective / cost category prioritized based on set criteria. Additionally, partial salary costs were included in the SD costing, meanwhile no additional salary cost is included in FNS costing. Capital investments including, construction and renovations, water and sanitation infrastructure, and agricultural equipment are included in the SD costing and are key cost drivers in the Expansion Phase, whereas capital costs such as buildings, vehicles and infrastructure were not included in the FNS costing.

Due to these differences, the summation of costs across plans must be considered with caution. This assessment should not be considered as a replacement for a comprehensive costed plan for all food and nutrition activities in Ethiopia.

In order to compare and total costs across the Seqota Declaration costed roadmap, the Food and Nutrition Strategy (FNS), MMS scale up, and the wasting integration plan, the following assumptions were used:

- Year 1 of the SD Expansion Phase has been aligned with Year 2 of the FNS, and the 6-10 year cost of the FNS was carried forward to the final year of the SD Scale-up Phase (EFY 2023). Similarly, wasting integration was only costed for 2023-2025, so 2025 costs were maintained to 2030. MMS costs were calculated for 2025-2030.
- All costs used in the final calculations are included in ETB with the base year as published. No deflators were applied. MMS and wasting cost estimates were inflated for future years, FNS & SD costs were not inflated.
- Efficiencies were not considered when reviewing SD Results Areas and FNS Strategic Initiatives for potential merged work plans, as this was not possible without a comprehensive costing.

The rapid assessment revealed almost all the costed Results Areas of the Seqota Declaration were found to be included under the costed FNS Strategic Directions. Due to the high rate of SD cost overlap under FNS, the annual SD Expansion and Scale up Phase costs were used as the starting baseline costs. The FNS Strategic Directions not included under the SD roadmap costing were then totaled to determine the additional resource need of FNS activities. In total, the additional cost of FNS strategic initiatives comes to 56

billion ETB over the ten-year period. Although the EFS Vision 2030 does not include costs per Action Track, all Actions Tracks & Areas were mapped to the SD and FNS costs to ensure the objectives were similarly included in existing costs.

Costs for both the introduction and scale-up of MMS and for the operational plan for integration of early detection and treatment of wasting into routine health care services were calculated based on costs for the following nine costing categories: Governance & Leadership, Health Workforce, Product Procurement, Supply Management, Service Delivery, Social and Behavior Change Communication, Financing, and Health Information. Costs for MMS scale-up are currently under final review by MOH for endorsement.

Annex B- Ethiopia's 2025 Nutrition for Growth Food & Nutrition Governance and Financing Commitments

The Ethiopia government commits to establish food system and nutrition councils and conduct performance review with a scorecard at all levels by 2030, as well as to mobilize 25% of the total 2021 to 2030 funding commitments from government and development partners by performing the following actions through multisectoral coordination and partnership with the UN, civil society organisations, donors, academia and the private sector.

Government

Food & Nutrition Governance Commitments
Action 1: Conduct capacity-building for all food nutrition and security (FNS) signatory sectors.
Action 2: Standardise monitoring and evaluation (M&E) recording and reporting tools.
Action 3: Expand the digital unified nutrition information system.
Action 4: Enhance evidence-based decisions through capacity-building and mentorship.
Action 5: Conduct periodic evaluations of nutrition interventions.
Action 6: Conduct and produce a policy dialogue and policy brief on high-level nutrition.
Action 7: Establish a nutrition information system in FNS implementing sectors.
Food & Nutrition Financing Commitments
Action 1: Allocate government treasury budget for food nutrition and security (FNS) and the Seqota Declaration (SD) at the federal level and engage with regions.
Action 2: Monitor budget allocation for FNS implementing sectors for FNS and SD implementation.
Action 3: Operationalise the Nutrition Budget Tagging and Tracking system within the Integrated Financial Management Information System.
Action 4: Monitor off-budget resources and align financing.
Action 5: Conduct an annual review of nutrition budget allocation and expenditure at all levels.
Action 6: Use budget briefs to advocate for different key stakeholders on nutrition fiscal policy.
Action 7: Increase engagement of the private sector to support nutrition financing.
Action 8: Implement excise and sugar and sugar-sweetened and unhealthy foods tax.
Action 9: Create pool funding mechanisms in partnership with donors and private sectors.

Civil Society Organizations

Food & Nutrition Governance Actions
Action 1: Provide technical and financial support.
Action 2: Provide technical and financial support for the operationalisation of standardised M&E standard operating procedures (SOPs).

Action 3: Support the government's effort in evidence-based decision-making.
Action 4: Participate in periodic evaluations of nutrition interventions.
Action 5: Provide financial and technical support on government-led policy dialogue and policy brief development.
Action 6: Strengthen and support expansion of the Unified Nutrition Information System for Ethiopia (UNISE).
Food & Nutrition Financing Actions
Action 1: Mobilise resources and implement interventions outlined in FNS and SD roadmaps.
Action 2: Conduct advocacy for different key stakeholders on nutrition fiscal policy.
Action 3: Advocate to incentivise the private sector/producers.
Action 4: Advocate tax collection from unhealthy foods.
Action 5: Provide technical and financial support for an annual review of nutrition budget allocation and expenditure.

UN Family

Food & Nutrition Governance Actions
Action 1: Provide technical and financial support to conduct capacity-building.
Action 2: Provide technical and financial support for the operationalisation of standardised M&E SOPs.
Action 3: Support the government's effort on evidence-based decision-making.
Action 4: Participate in periodic evaluations of nutrition interventions.
Action 5: Provide financial and technical support on government-led policy dialogue.
Action 6: Strengthen and support UNISE scale-up.
Food & Nutrition Financing Actions
Action 1: Mobilise funding to finance the FNS and SD implementation.
Action 2: Conduct advocacy for different key stakeholders.
Action 3: Advocate to incentivise the private sector/producers.
Action 4: Advocate tax collection from unhealthy foods.
Action 5: Provide technical and financial support for an annual review of nutrition budget allocation.

Donors

Food & Nutrition Governance Actions
Action 1: Mobilise and provide financial support to implementing partners working on capacity-building for all FNS signatory sectors and UNISE and information system expansion.
Action 2: Participate in periodic evaluations of nutrition interventions and functionality of governance and coordination.
Action 3: Participate in government-led high-level policy dialogue on high-level nutrition.
Food & Nutrition Financing Actions
Action 1: Mobilise resources and finance the nutrition priorities.

Action 2: Harmonise funding possibilities to maximise the budget allocation and utilisation effort.
Action 3: Use the flexible and multiyear funding modality.
Action 4: Support pool funding mechanisms for nutrition.

Private Sector

Food & Nutrition Governance Actions
Action 1: Mobilise and provide financial support to implementing partners working on capacity-building for all FNS signatory sectors and the nutrition information system and UNISE.
Action 2: Participate in periodic evaluations of nutrition interventions and functionality of governance and coordination.
Action 3: Participate in government-led high-level policy dialogue on high-level nutrition.
Food & Nutrition Financing Actions
Action 1: Mobilise the private sector to contribute to the nutrition financing in Ethiopia.
Action 2: Advocate to incentivise the private sector/producers engaged in healthy food production.
Action 3: Advocate tax collection from unhealthy foods (e.g., sweet beverages).
Action 4: Provide technical and financial support for an annual review of nutrition budget allocation and expenditure.

Community

Food & Nutrition Governance Actions
Action 1: Use community knowledge for strengthening governance and coordination at the lower level.
Action 2: Participate in periodic evaluations of nutrition interventions and functionality of governance and coordination.
Food & Nutrition Financing Actions
Action 1: Participate and implement modalities for local financing.
Action 2: Actively participate on local-level resource mobilisation and enhance accountability.
Action 3: Mobilise local resources and contribute to nutrition actions at local levels.