

ETHIOPIA



FOOD SYSTEMS OVERVIEW

- Rainfed agriculture is vulnerable to climate change
- Smallholder farmers manage 90% of the cropland area. They are the backbone of the economy and people's livelihood
- Key crops produced include: cereals, pulses, oil seeds, dairy, coffee, sugarcane, potatoes
- Good development of commercial food markets and modern food distribution and retail infrastructure
- Lack of diversity in diets is identified as contributing to malnutrition

IDENTIFIED GAPS & CHALLENGES



- Rainfed agriculture dominates the agriculture sector
- Climate data collection gaps due to geographically sparse and poorly maintained air stations
- Limited access to **improve agricultural knowledge**, information, innovation and technologies.
- **Limited crop diversification.** The recurrent droughts have hindered abilities of farmers to diversify crop portfolios.
- Climate policies (NDC, NAP) and other **policies and plans currently have little to no consideration towards food systems.**
- **Weak linkages with stakeholders** like farmers, local institutions, research institutes, others for agricultural knowledge and information system
- Low implementation capacity of institutions, lax system of project administration, monitoring and evaluation
- Measuring food systems emissions, developing carbon accounting throughout the **whole food system is missing in Ethiopia's food systems policies and plans.**
- **Lack of harmonization** in cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms
- Need for improvement of **soil water harvesting and water retention mechanisms**

CLIMATE RESILIENT FOOD SYSTEMS PRIORITIES



Improving agricultural productivity in a climate-smart manner



Strengthening sustainable natural resources management



Improving soil water harvesting and water retention mechanisms



Enhancing sustainable forest management



Strengthening livestock and crop insurance mechanisms



Improving early warning systems