

## GLOBAL ALLIANCE AGAINST HUNGER AND POVERTY: YELEMAT TIRUFAT (“BOUNTY OF BASKET”) FLAGSHIP PROGRAMME

### FAST TRACK IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING – ETHIOPIA – SUPPORT TO SMALLHOLDERS

**What is the Fast Track planning process?** This process started by the Global Alliance’s Board of Champions aims to co-develop with implementing countries a high-level, strategic implementation plan for a single national large scale programme linked to the Alliance’s policy basket. The process uses the 2030 Sprints commitments as a foundation and expands on it with specific details, including partnership needs. The Global Alliance will use these plans to identify concrete partnership offers from other members, providing potential financial or knowledge support—or both—in alignment with the country’s programme priorities.

The implementation plans will serve as a foundation for future steps, where they will be further detailed and expanded into full operational plans. These plans will also guide formal partnership and resourcing agreements between implementing countries and both knowledge and financial partners. The Global Alliance’s Support Mechanism, along with other partner structures can provide support in this further development.

A detailed concept note and FAQ on the fast track planning process, the Global Alliance, and what to expect from them can be found here: <https://tinyurl.com/mwcahk35>

#### 1. Executive Summary

- a) **Country:** Ethiopia
- b) **Programme Name:** Yelemat Tirufat (“Bounty of Basket”) Flagship Programme
- c) **Main Objective:** The overall objective of this initiative is to sustainably increase the livestock sector's productivity, inclusivity, and resilience—empowering 5 million smallholders (focusing on 65% women and youth)—to enhance food and nutrition security, expand income opportunities, and strengthen national and export markets.
- d) **Brief Description:** The initiative is built on the successful ongoing Yelemat Tirufat programme, which has identified Commodity Villages for scaling up livestock sector productivity. Villages specialize in milk, poultry, honey or fish. Through the integration of policy instruments from the Alliance’s Policy Basket with support from Alliance partners for technical assistance, capacity development and financial support, the next phase of the programme will scale further.
- e) **Target Audience:** Implementation is proposed in the Oromia, Amhara, Sidama, Southwest Ethiopia, Central Ethiopia, Afar, Somali, and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, covering about 200 woredas (districts) reaching up to five million smallholder farmers (with 65% women and youth).
- f) **Main Target Outcomes:** The overarching goal is to establish a resilient, market-oriented livestock subsector that delivers affordable animal-source foods to every Ethiopian family while generating inclusive growth and rural prosperity. With this, the country aims to achieve a 150-300% increase in key livestock outputs, a 40% increase in farmer incomes, and a 60% reduction in post-harvest losses.
- g) **Total Budget:** The total estimated cost of the programme is USD 430 million, of which the government intends to finance USD 86 million (20%) and thus needs USD 344 million.

- h) **Need for financial support:** In terms of financial support required, USD 258 (60%) is sought from development partners and donors, USD 64.5 million (15%) from private sector investment, and USD 21.5 million (5%) from philanthropy-based investments.
- i) **Need for technical/knowledge support:** The proposed partnerships would bring capacity building including the development of a training center, relevant infrastructure, creation of market linkages, knowledge sharing on processing and livestock product value addition, and value chain financing including insurance.
- j) **Partners already involved in the initiative:** Current partners include the UN Rome Based Agencies (FAO, IFAD and WFP); the World Bank and African Development Bank; the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, AGRA, and the Rockefeller Foundation; India, the United Arab Emirates and Brazil; and private financial institutions and cooperatives.
- k) **References in the Global Alliance Policy Basket:** The programme is closely aligned with several policy instruments described in the policy basket, with an emphasis on the Support to Smallholder farmers category and the Inclusive Programmes. In terms of Support to Smallholders, there is a focus on policy instruments for climate resilient agricultural technologies, inclusive insurance, inclusive market infrastructure development, inclusive value addition and processing, institutional markets including public procurement and pro-poor food pricing, pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge, promote inclusive access to agricultural markets, and promoting short value chains. In terms of Inclusive Programmes, it is focused on policy instruments for inclusive credit and financial services, integrated programmes for economic inclusion, and integrated programmes for gender equality and empowerment.

## 2. Proposal Details

- a) **How the initiative works:** The Government of Ethiopia developed ten years (2021-2030) strategic plan for agriculture prioritizing ten key commodities including dairy, chicken meat, eggs, and honey and launched the "Yelemat Tirufat" initiative. Proposed expansion of this initiative, Yelemat Tirufat Plus, is a large-scale systemic response, climate-smart, and inclusive livestock development programme aligned with the SDGs and several Policy Basket Instruments of the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty. It aims to scale proven models like the Commodity Village and promote coordinated, multi-stakeholder partnerships nationally and internationally.
- b) **Goals:** The Government's goal with this proposal is to establish a resilient, market-oriented livestock subsector that delivers affordable animal-source foods to every Ethiopian family while generating inclusive growth and rural prosperity. It aims to sustainably increase livestock sector's productivity, inclusivity, and resilience—empowering 5 million smallholders (focusing on 65% women and youth)—to enhance food and nutrition security, expand income opportunities, and strengthen national and export markets. In doing so, the country aims to achieve a 150-300% increase in key livestock outputs, a 40% increase in farmer incomes, and a 60% reduction in post-harvest losses.
- c) **Specific objectives:** The project's results framework is summarized in the below table.

| Framework Criterion | Project Design Element                                                                                               |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Specific</b>     | Scale the "Commodity Village" model across 200 woredas (districts) for dairy, poultry, honey, and fish value chains. |

|                   |                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Measurable</b> | 150–300% increase in key livestock outputs, 40% income rise, 60% reduction in post-harvest losses.                                                     |
| <b>Achievable</b> | Builds on proven 2023–2024 results and government coordination; co-financed with international partners via Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty |
| <b>Realistic</b>  | Uses existing institutions, phased rollout, and robust public-private-people partnerships.                                                             |
| <b>Time-bound</b> | Scale-Up (2025–2027) and Consolidation & Integration (2028–2030) are two phases.                                                                       |

To reach this initiative’s goal, the Government of Ethiopia aims by December 2030 to increase milk production from 10.7 billion to 20 billion liters; increase egg production from 5.7 billion to 12 billion; increase chicken meat production from 208 000 to 320 000 tons; increase honey production from 272 000 to 500 000 tons; and increase fish production from 138 000 to 420 000 tons.

These objectives will be reached through five mutually reinforcing interventions that cut across commodities: enhancing availability of improved genetics (breeds); feed and forage transformation through long-term leases and subsidized working-capital credit; upgrading veterinary services and biosecurity, with updated guidelines; enhancing inclusive rural finance; and increasing market, processing and cold-chain investments.

This will be achieved through four components, with corresponding subcomponents and activities.

Component 1: Capacity of private and public institutions enhanced.

Subcomponent 1 – Institutions

Subcomponent 2 – Extension services

Subcomponent 3 – Financial

- Establish PPP frameworks for services delivery
- Capacity building for small and medium enterprises (SME) and cooperatives
- Business advisory and access to finance support
- Strengthening private sector associations and platforms
- Establish PPP frameworks for services delivery

Component 2: Access to inputs (feed and veterinary drugs) to support the production of quality food.

Subcomponent 1 – Production of inputs

Subcomponent 2 – Access

- Support the enforcement of feed quality and safety regulations
- Improved access to inputs (improved genetics, quality feed and vet drugs and services)
- Increased livestock finance (strengthen rural financial inclusion for the livestock sector)

Component 3: Access to markets enhanced and contract farming arrangements between producers and buyers facilitated.

- Support the establishment of storage and cold chain infrastructure

Component 4: Programme management enhanced

d) **Timeline & Budget:** The total estimated cost of the initiative is USD 430 million. The Government plans to provide about USD 86 million (20%). In addition to the Government of Ethiopia contribution, USD 258 million (60%) is expected to be covered by other development partners and donors through various arrangements and modalities, plus an additional USD 64.5 million (15%) from private sector investment and USD 21.5 million (5%) from philanthropy-based investments. The Government will make efforts to explore public-private-partnership (PPP) opportunities.

e) **Target audience selection criteria:** Rather than pursuing a single commodity or grant scheme, the Government of Ethiopia has opted for a Commodity Village-based approach, identifying specific villages based on their potential to specialize in one of the four commodities, namely milk, poultry, honey or fish. The Yelemat Tirufat Flagship Programme was started in 2022. Since 2023, significant progress has been made in employment generation, income growth, and increased production of livestock commodities. Commodity Villages have been established across the regions, including 11,901 milk villages; 14,800 poultry villages; 3,814 honey villages; and 1,434 fishery villages.

The current proposal will focus on scaling up the commodity village model. Implementation is proposed to take place in Oromia, Amhara, Sidama, Southwest Ethiopia, Central Ethiopia, Afar, Somali, and Benishangul-Gumuz regions covering about 200 woredas (districts) and reaching to five million smallholder farmers. Of these farmers, 65% will be women and youth.

f) **Programme coverage:** Five million smallholder famers.

g) **Main stakeholders:** This initiative is led by the Ministry of Agriculture with the Ethiopian Agricultural Authority (EAA) and the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA). The initiative focal point is the Lead Executive, Livestock and Fisheries Development, Ministry of Agriculture.

h) **Other stakeholders in the country:** The Federal Treasury allocates funds covering extension salaries and vaccine procurement, and for the construction of ten milk-collection centers. Regional administrations contribute land and budget for local coordination units. The Agricultural Transformation Initiative (ATI) supplies GIS mapping and business-plan templates.

i) **Existing external partnerships:** The World Bank is funding a rolling certification programme to develop the capacity of Ethiopia's 70 000 deployed Development Agents in intensive livestock husbandry.

j) **Data sources:**

k) **Monitoring & Evaluation:** The initiative plans for monitoring and evaluation on several levels. Results monitoring will take place through quarterly dashboard reviews and output/output KPIs. The initiative will rely on a mobile-based digital M&E system for farmer surveys and GIS-enabled tracking. The initiative's accountability tools will be aligned with the African Union's Malabo Biennial Review, the SDG Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), and the G20 Results Framework on Food Systems Transformation.

An independent third-party will make an Impact Evaluation with assessments at the baseline, midpoint and end point of the initiative.

l) **Consultation process:** During the first phase of Yelemat Tirufat (2022–2024), the Government of Ethiopia conducted extensive stakeholder consultations, including multi-level engagements with regional bureaus of agriculture, livestock producers' associations, smallholder cooperatives, and women and youth groups. These consultations informed the design of the Commodity Village approach and the selection of pilot sites across regions.

During this initiative, the 'Yelemat Tirufat Plus' phase for the period 2025-2030, additional structured local consultations are planned as part of the woreda-level planning and implementation frameworks. Participatory methods—including stakeholder forums, value chain mapping exercises, and inclusive community engagement sessions—will be used to ensure alignment with local needs, build ownership, and ensure gender and youth inclusion in all intervention areas. The programme will also institutionalize local feedback mechanisms and multi-stakeholder platforms at woreda and regional levels to support adaptive implementation and accountability.

### 3. Specific Support Needs

a) **Detailed financial support needed:** Financial resources and investment support are needed for a blended finance mechanisms to de-risk private investment in the poultry and livestock sectors, for working capital and for assets financing (for example, cold-chain infrastructure, feed production-processing, veterinary inputs and services, etc.).

The total estimated cost of the initiative is USD 430 million. The Government plans to provide about USD 86 million (20%). In addition to the Government of Ethiopia contribution, USD 258 million (60%) is expected to be covered by other development partners and donors through various arrangements and modalities, plus an additional USD 64.5 million (15%) from private sector investment and USD 21.5 million (5%) from philanthropy-based investments. The Government will make efforts to explore public-private-partnership (PPP) opportunities.

Of the anticipated USD 258 million budget from development partners and donors, the Government of Ethiopia has proposed the following indicative figures for each commodity: USD 77 million (30%) for dairy; USD 72.0 million (28%) for chicken meat and eggs; USD 39.0 million (15%) for honey; and USD 70 million (27%) for fish.

#### *Option for initial pilot*

The Government of Ethiopia would prefer to focus on a comprehensive Yelemat Tirufat Plus initiative, with the total estimated budget in all the regions as described earlier in the proposal. However, if any partners or donors would like to support a pilot integrated commodity-based project in a limited geographic area, this would be possible with approximately 25% of the expected total budget, about USD 65 million. The total source of funding remains the same as illustrated by the table below.

| Source                            | Share | Key areas of investment                    |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>Government of Ethiopia</b>     | 20%   | Policy, extension, coordination            |
| <b>MDBs/Donors (G20 Alliance)</b> | 60%   | Infrastructure, cold chain, finance        |
| <b>Private Sector</b>             | 15%   | Processing, input supply, service delivery |
| <b>Philanthropy</b>               | 5%    | Inclusion grants, R&D, M&E                 |

b) **Detailed knowledge / technical support needed:** Technical assistance and knowledge sharing are needed to support for the development and rollout of training curricula, with specific technical inputs on genetics, feed formulation, biosecurity, etc.

Specific support is also needed for market system development and value chain coordination to enhance structured market linkages. This may include out-grower schemes, contract farming, aggregator models, value chain financing, export certification and standards system.

c) **Capacity Building:** Institutional capacity development is needed in support of programme delivery and monitoring and evaluation, and to strengthen the regulatory capacity of the Ethiopian Food and Drug Administration (EFDA) and the Ministry of Agriculture for feed and vet oversight.

d) **Learning/Exchange:** In the context of the ongoing Yelemat Tirufat, there is learning with several development partners (details are given in the section on Current Partnerships). Many of these partners are already members of the Alliance.

e) **Proposed Role for Alliance Partners:** The Government of Ethiopia is committed to modernizing its livestock sector, enhancing food security, reducing imports, and creating economic opportunities across the country. Multilateral development banks could support the initiative. Countries and other knowledge institutions could anchor knowledge transfer and rigorous impact evaluation. Philanthropic funds could shoulder social-inclusion grants and training. Technical agencies such as FAO could provide technical assistance. Additional information can be found in the section on Current Partnerships.

f) **Sustainability strategy:** As explained, this initiative builds on the success of the ongoing Yelemat Tirufat programme. This strong basis combined with four strategies aim to ensure the sustainability of the initiative's impacts beyond its own lifetime. Specifically, the initiative plans (1) that local capacity building ensures institutional ownership, (2) input and service delivery models are market-based, (3) for transition planning to embed the Commodity Villages into regional development plans, and (4) private-public partnerships to support cold chains and processing facilities.

#### 4. Background and Current Status

a) **Country experience on this issue:** Ethiopia possesses vast livestock resources, but productivity remains low, leading to significant gaps in meeting national nutritional needs (low per capita consumption of milk, eggs, meat), limited income generation for smallholders, missed export opportunities, and reliance on imports for certain products. Key bottlenecks include precarious infrastructure, poor market linkages, inadequate access to quality inputs (genetics, feed, farm tools, veterinary drugs and services), access to financial services and lack of technical as well as hands-on skills and capacity-building. The Government of Ethiopia developed ten years (2021-2030) strategic plan for agriculture prioritizing ten key commodities including dairy, chicken meat, eggs, and honey and launched the Yelemat Tirufat programme to alleviate these issues. Proposed expansion of this initiative, Yelemat Tirufat Plus, is a large-scale systemic response, climate-smart, and inclusive livestock development programme aligned with the SDGs and several Policy Basket Instruments of the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty. It aims to scale proven models like the Commodity Village and promote coordinated, multi-stakeholder partnerships nationally and internationally.

b) **Current status:** In 2023 and 2024, Ethiopia has made significant strides in transforming its livestock sector, achieving notable progress in employment creation, income generation, and increased production of livestock commodities. One of the major milestones was the establishment of grandparent stock farms for the first time in the country, which laid the foundation for a sustainable supply of parent stock in poultry production. In parallel, small and

medium-scale animal feed processing industries were established to support the growing demand for quality livestock feed.

To improve animal health and safety, national poultry biosecurity guidelines were developed. The distribution of day-old chicks saw a remarkable increase, from 26 million to 74 million, boosting the poultry sector significantly. Similarly, the distribution of fingerlings increased from 1.9 million to 5.71 million, and the distribution of modern beehives rose from 1.13 million to 2.7 million, supporting fishery and apiculture growth.

In cattle breeding, the expansion of crossbreeding services was extraordinary — growing from 500 000 to 3.8 million cattle, which is expected to greatly improve genetic quality and productivity.

Ethiopia also launched and scaled up commodity-specific villages across various regions. There are 11 901 milk villages, 14 800 poultry villages, 3 814 honey villages, and 1 434 fishery villages. These village models serve as hubs for production, training, and market access, enabling more inclusive and sustainable rural development.

In terms of production output, Ethiopia has achieved substantial increases. Milk production grew from 7.1 billion to 10 billion liters. Egg production grew from 3.2 billion to 5.7 billion. Chicken meat production grew from 90 000 to 208 000 metric tons. Honey production grew from 146 700 to 272 000 metric tons. Fish production grew from 72 400 to 138 000 metric tons.

By leveraging existing institutions, strong public-private-partnerships, and the proven results from 2023–2024 under coordinated government leadership, and with co-financing from international partners through the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, Ethiopia aims by 2028 to achieve a 150–300% increase in key livestock outputs (milk, eggs, poultry meat, honey, and fish), a 40% rise in farmer incomes, and a 60% reduction in post-harvest losses compared with the 2022 baseline.

c) **Current Partnerships:** FAO, WFP and IFAD (the UN's Rome Based Agencies) are development partners providing technical advisory services, capacity building, research, policy support and inputs systems. Multilateral Development Banks such as the World Bank and African Development Bank are supporting infrastructure, finance and digital services. Philanthropic Foundations including the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, AGRA and the Rockefeller Foundation are supporting women/youth inclusion, and innovation pilots. Partner countries including India, the United Arab Emirates, and Brazil are supporting genetics, feed, ICT tools, and capacity building. The private sector is supporting input/service provision, co-investment and market creation. Financial institutions are supporting loan and insurance design and delivery. Cooperatives are supporting aggregation, service delivery and giving voice to farmers.

## 5. Connections with the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty

a) **Specific references in the Policy Basket:** This initiative is directly linked to the Alliance's Policy Basket instruments Support to Smallholder Farmers and Inclusive Programmes. In terms of Support to Smallholders, there is a focus on policy instruments for climate resilient agricultural technologies, inclusive insurance, inclusive market infrastructure development, inclusive value addition and processing, institutional markets including public procurement and pro-poor food pricing, pro-poor access to agricultural inputs, technology and knowledge, promote inclusive access to agricultural markets, and promoting short value chains. In terms of Inclusive Programmes, it is focused on policy instruments for inclusive credit and financial services,

integrated programmes for economic inclusion, and integrated programmes for gender equality and empowerment

b) **Alignment with 2030 Sprints:** Ethiopia was not part of the 2030 Sprints. However, the proposed programme fully aligns with the 2030 Smallholder and Family Farming Sprint and its objective “*to better support millions of small-scale producers and family farmers in boosting their productivity and quality of life as part of a broader transformation of global food systems.*”

c) **Strategic Importance:** This programme strategically aligns with the Global Alliance's goals to combat hunger and poverty through country-led, evidence-based initiatives. It directly contributes to SDGs 1 and 2 by generating income, employment, and increasing access to nutritious foods. It is aligned with Ethiopia's national food and nutrition policy. The programme supports Ethiopia's Homegrown Economic Reform Agenda by demonstrating how public–private collaboration can convert untapped livestock assets into inclusive growth and national nutritional resilience. Moreover, by integrating climate-smart livestock practices such as improved feeding and manure management system and low emission value chain (strengthens cold chain efficiency and promotes renewable energy), it mitigates environmental impact and enhances resilience, supporting SDG 13.

## 6. Next Steps & Contacts

Over the next weeks the Government of Ethiopia and Alliance Support Mechanism will work with current and potential Alliance members to complement this pre-plan with concrete and specific indications of support. **If you are an Alliance member already involved or believe your country or organization can contribute, we invite you to delve into each plan and submit a non-binding Expression of Interest through the provided link or QR code.** This will get you into a concrete country-level dialogue on implementation, including the country government and the other potential partners.

If you have questions on the plans, on the next steps, and on the submission of Expressions of Interest, please write to [ethiopia-yelemat@endhungerandpoverty.org](mailto:ethiopia-yelemat@endhungerandpoverty.org) and/or reach out to the focal points below.

- Country's Government Focal Point: Ms Tsigereda Fekadu, Lead Executive, Livestock & Fisheries Development, Ministry of Agriculture, [tsiguadom@gmail.com](mailto:tsiguadom@gmail.com), +251 911 836 589.

- Global Alliance Support Mechanism Contact: Laura Delamonica, Ethiopia Fast-Track Country Lead, [ethiopia-implementation@endhungerandpoverty.org](mailto:ethiopia-implementation@endhungerandpoverty.org)

## EXPRESSION OF INTEREST / PARTNERSHIP STATEMENTS (about 1 page per partner)

The aim of the partnership statement is to briefly summarize areas of potential engagement for individual country plans. The statement is *not* a commitment to provide financial or other support. It is aimed at indicating areas of interest, as well as the resources, experience, and capabilities of partners in areas relevant to the ambition set out in national plans. The statement should be limited to around one page, recognizing that more detailed country plans will be developed.

- a. **Reason for interest** / *Brief summary of how the proposed country plan aligns with your institutions mandate, priorities, and work programmes/.*
- b. **Institutional Capacities and Strengths** *[briefly outline those applicable to this programme, avoiding both overly broad and detailed descriptions].*
- c. **Intended/expanded partnership role(s)** *[Describe your potential role in this partnership, with a specific focus on the requests for external support described in the programme. List all potential modalities (ie. grants, loans, concessional loans, technical assistance, capacity building, knowledge exchange, learning/training materials, co-implementation of specific programme components, and other measures).*
- d. **Indicative Finance:** / *Where possible include indicative financial envelopes/ranges in US\$ in aggregate and for each modality.]*
- e. **Current and prospective partnership role(s) in the programme (if applicable)** *[briefly describe your current/past contributions to this programme implementation only in case your organization is already a partner for it]*
- f. **Alignment with 2030 Sprints (if applicable)** *[If your organization joined the 2030 Sprints process under the Global Alliance with a public commitment/announcement, please state which Sprint and briefly state how the present expression of interest would help deliver on that commitment]*
- g. **Current potential co-partnerships** *[Please list intended, desired or already planned co-partnerships with additional third countries, organizations and/or other Alliance members, describing potential roles for those organizations (i.e. co-financing, technical assistance, M&E, blended finance, others) and synergies with your own institution's role]*
- h. **Applicable Conditions and Restrictions** *Briefly list major conditions and restrictions that apply, recognizing that further commitments might, for example, be subject to board approval, future arrangements and agreements with implementing government, applicable terms and conditions for grants/loans, availability of resources, further understanding, negotiation and fact-finding missions, and future technical and legal arrangements”].*
- i. **Focal point(s) in institution for follow up:** *[list full name(s), title(s), and contact details (email and mobile/WhatsApp)]*



**Submit your expression of interest here:**

<https://forms.gle/7CtL5NEXvuMPbrzWA>