

DataDENT has partnered with the Government of Ethiopia over the last several years on activities related to food and nutrition data with the aim of strengthening multisectoral food and nutrition data across Ethiopia. These activities culminated in an assessment that aimed to characterize the food and nutrition data ecosystem and identify opportunities for strengthening. The assessment included a review of institutions, data systems, and surveys that make up Ethiopia's food and nutrition ecosystem. The findings from this ecosystem mapping exercise are presented [here](#).

Ethiopia food and nutrition data ecosystem

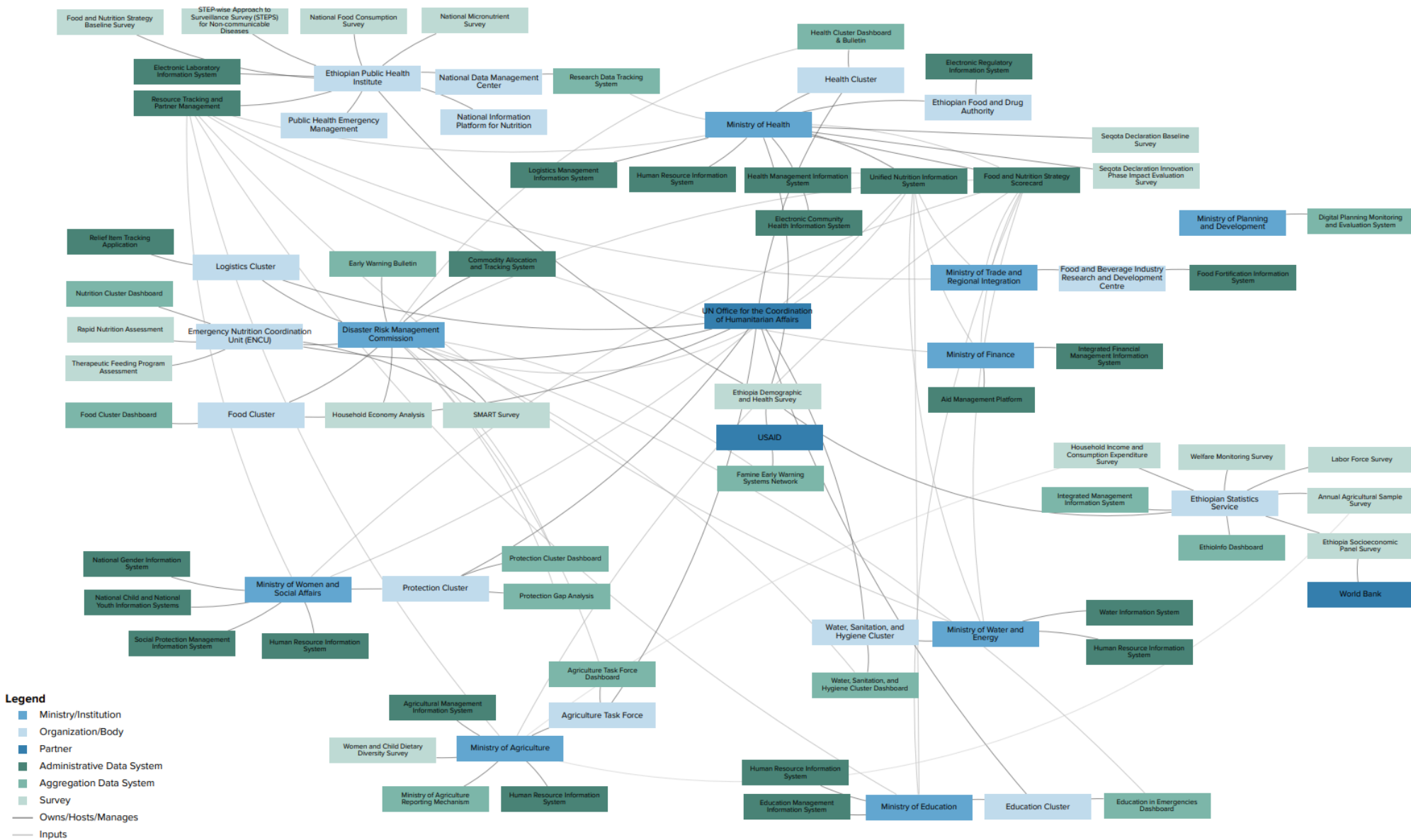
The food and nutrition data ecosystem in Ethiopia is complex and characterized by a diverse range of stakeholders and data sources. The ecosystem map below includes elements that we identified and validated through the assessment, but it may not be an exhaustive list.

We **identified and verified 41 data systems** that are owned or managed by the Government of Ethiopia and one that is partner-led (Famine Early Warning Network System [FEWS NET]), which includes **25 administrative data systems that capture primary data and 16 aggregation data systems that compile information from multiple sources**. Three data systems are multisectoral nutrition data systems, while the remaining are sector-specific. There is variation in the strength and functionality of the administrative data systems across sectors; several data systems are mostly partially functional or in the piloting phase, used inconsistently across geographies, and have varied implementation challenges.

We identified **17 surveys that the Government of Ethiopia owns or collaboratively implements with partners**. Multisectoral nutrition, agriculture, humanitarian, health, and statistics conduct periodic surveys, while the other sectors typically do not. Surveys are a unique data source for several categories of indicators that are largely not included in administrative data systems—anthropometry, micronutrient intake and deficiencies, diet quality, and women's empowerment indicators. Surveys are a more reliable way to measure these types of indicators than administrative data.

The **Ethiopia food and nutrition ecosystem map** below includes both data systems and surveys. The map includes data systems that are functional, being piloted, and under development, that respondents reported using in key informant interviews and that were validated through assessment activities. Periodic surveys are included as routine components of the food and nutrition data ecosystem, rather than one-time or ad hoc surveys. As exceptions, the Seqota Declaration (SD) Baseline Survey and the SD Innovation Phase Impact Evaluation are included as key data sources for food and nutrition. The ecosystem map includes institutions within and outside of the Government of Ethiopia that own or manage the data system(s) or survey(s) included in the map and/or conduct activities that are explicitly related to food and nutrition data. Tables below Figure 1 describe each entity included in the ecosystem map.

Figure 1: Ecosystem Map



The tables below include:

- **Organizations/bodies** within the Government of Ethiopia that own or manage data system(s) or survey(s) and/or conduct activities that are explicitly related to food and nutrition data. However, descriptions of government ministries are not included; specific institutions/bodies that manage nutrition data systems or have a direct role in nutrition data activities are included. As an exception, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) clusters are also included due to their central collaborative role with the Disaster Risk Management Commission and because they are housed within government ministries and agencies.
- **Data systems** (administrative data systems and aggregation data systems) that are owned and/or managed by the Government of Ethiopia.
- **Surveys** are included that are implemented by or in partnership with the Government of Ethiopia and that are intended to be recurring (e.g., annually, every five years). We describe recurring surveys, rather than one-time or ad hoc surveys, as they are routine components of the food and nutrition data ecosystem. As exceptions, the Food and Nutrition Strategy (FNS) Baseline Survey (non-recurring survey), SD Baseline Survey (non-recurring survey), SD Innovation Phase Impact Evaluation (non-recurring survey), and Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) surveys (not always implemented by the government) are included as key data sources for food and nutrition.

The tables do not include descriptions of the ministries/institutions in the maps, as those are commonly known.

Multisectoral nutrition

Note: The multisectoral nutrition data systems are managed by the Ministry of Health, but multiple sectors contribute to and use data from them.

| Name | Category | Description |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| Resource Tracking and Partner Management Tool (RTPM) | Administrative data system | RTPM is a multisectoral nutrition platform to track partners and the flow of resources for SD program implementation in woredas. The platform allows staff to conduct analysis around budget disbursement and utilization at the woreda level. RTPM is expected to expand into 200 woredas by 2025. |
| Unified Nutrition Information System for Ethiopia (UNISE) | Administrative data system | UNISE is a digitized, web-based multisectoral nutrition information system embedded in the District Health Information System (DHIS2) software. It operates independently of the Health Management Information System (HMIS) and enables multisectoral nutrition coordination and accountability in SD implementation woredas. Woredas report data in UNISE, and data are aggregated at the zone, region, and federal levels for reporting. Most indicators are reported on a quarterly basis. UNISE is a digitized version of the FNS Scorecard for indicators from health, agriculture, education, women and social affairs, and water and energy. There are plans to scale UNISE to all sectors and to all woredas during the SD national scale-up phase (2026–2030). |
| Food and Nutrition Strategy (FNS) Scorecard | Administrative data system | The FNS Scorecard is an Excel-based reporting mechanism that was created to fill a gap in nutrition-sensitive data across sectors and to measure key indicators in the FNS. It is implemented in SD implementation woredas, which report data annually in the scorecard. The data are used to evaluate the overall performance of sectors by the Prime Minister and regional presidents to determine future programming. The FNS Scorecard includes indicators for the following sectors: health, agriculture, education, industry, social affairs, water and energy, transportation, finance, trade, and humanitarian. |

| Name | Category | Description |
|--|----------|---|
| National Food and Nutrition Strategy (FNS) Baseline Survey | Survey | The FNS Baseline Survey produced nationally and regionally representative estimates on anthropometric status, coverage of nutrition interventions, dietary intakes, and micronutrient status in Ethiopia. It was completed in 2023, prior to the implementation of the FNS. Indicators in the FNS Baseline Survey include malnutrition prevalence, breastfeeding, dietary diversity, food poverty, unhealthy feeding practices, micronutrient status, nutrition service coverage (supplementation and deworming), mental health disorders, women's empowerment, water sources, open defecation, hygiene, Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) coverage, iodized salt and fortifiable food consumption, agricultural production, and share of consumption (Ethiopian Public Health Institute et al. 2023). |
| Seqota Declaration Baseline Survey | Survey | The Seqota Declaration Baseline Survey was conducted in 2018 in Tigray and Amhara. The survey informed decisions about which interventions to scale-up in Phase 2-3 of the Seqota Declaration, support target setting for Innovation Phase, assess the effectiveness of a multisectoral approach, and document and disseminate lessons learned from innovations piloted across sectors. The Seqota Declaration Baseline Survey included indicators that measure household characteristics (socioeconomic status, infrastructure); food access and food security status; coverage of priority household-level interventions (nutrition-specific, nutrition-sensitive, social and behavior change communication); nutrition status of infants and young children; knowledge, attitude and practices of caregivers related to breastfeeding, complementary feeding, diet of pregnant and lactating women, handwashing, culturally rooted feeding practices (men eating first, fasting among Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) and young children); identify level of household exposure to delivery platforms including health extension workers, agricultural extension workers, and women development army (EPHI 2018). |
| Seqota Declaration Innovation phase impact evaluation survey | Survey | The Seqota Declaration Innovation Phase Impact Evaluation was an impact evaluation conducted in 2020–2021 in 40 woredas across the Tigray and Amhara regions. The impact evaluation included a household survey that measured stunting, wasting, underweight, nutrition-sensitive intervention coverage, complementary feeding, food security, breastfeeding, and child mortality (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health 2021). |

Agriculture

| Name | Category | Description |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Agriculture Management Information System (AgMIS) | Administrative data system | AgMIS is currently under development to gather, process, store, and distribute information about agricultural management and nutrition. It is designed to digitize and replace the existing informal reporting mechanism and is currently in its piloting phase (Ministry of Agriculture 2025). Outside of the two woredas piloting the AgMIS, kebele-level development agents typically collect data using paper-based forms and send it to the woreda level in an Excel format monthly. |
| Human Resource Information System (HRIS) | Administrative data system | The HRIS for agriculture provides managers with data for personnel management, payroll, and HR-related information (DURE Technology 2019). |

| Name | Category | Description |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| Agriculture Task Force (ATF) Dashboard | Aggregation data system | The ATF Dashboard is updated monthly with data on cumulative response from ATF in emergency settings, as well as partner presence and activities related to agriculture. Indicators include people in need, people targeted, people reached, and funding. Data is disaggregated by region, response type (drought, conflict, etc.), modality (service delivery, voucher, in-kind), activity, and month (Food Security Cluster 2025). |
| Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) Reporting Mechanism | Aggregation data system | The MOA does not currently have a centralized administrative data system. Sub-national data on agriculture activities, nutrition, and rural PSNP are reported to the national level via phone call, email, paper mail, or messaging application. National MOA staff aggregate this data and use it to inform MOA programming. |
| Agriculture Task Force (ATF) | Organization/Body | FAO Ethiopia and MOA lead the Agriculture Task Force (ATF) to enhance coordination, avoid duplication, facilitate the response through an agreed strategy, and support local and international partners. ATF activities include emergency livelihoods support, provision of seasonally appropriate agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizers), and emergency livestock assistance. The ATF is one of ten OCHA clusters in Ethiopia (Food Security Cluster 2025). |
| Women and Child Dietary Diversity Survey | Survey | The MOA conducts the Women and Child Dietary Diversity Survey every two years to understand food production and consumption. The survey also helps MOA understand how to prioritize the needs of children and pregnant and lactating women as vulnerable groups in their policymaking and program design. |

Education

| Name | Category | Description |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| Education Management Information System (EMIS) | Administrative data system | The EMIS is the Ministry of Education's administrative data system. EMIS contains data that are collected from each school using standardized tools. Data are collected manually, usually on paper, and are transferred to the online server once per year. The Ministry of Education (MOE) is currently working on digitizing the data collection process. EMIS data are exclusively available on the MOE portal, and it is possible to access more detailed data from an office. Indicators are revised annually. Food and nutrition-related indicators include school Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), school feeding, and school gardening, and are prioritized by the ministry's school feeding department, regional education bureaus, and other stakeholders. |
| Human Resource Information System (HRIS) | Administrative data system | The HRIS for Education provides managers with data for personnel management, payroll, and HR-related information (DURE Technology 2019). |
| Education in Emergencies (EiE) Dashboard | Aggregation data system | The EiE Dashboard, which the Education Cluster maintains, is updated monthly with data on the status of education in emergencies in Ethiopia. Indicators include closed and damaged schools, out-of-school children, and ongoing activities (school feeding, rehabilitation, teacher training, etc.). Data can be disaggregated by region, type of emergency, donor, and beneficiary type (Ethiopia Education Cluster, n.d.). |
| Education Cluster | Organization/Body | The Ethiopia Education cluster supports service delivery of education in emergency settings, prepares assessments and analyses of priority educational needs to inform educational planning and response, and supports advocacy efforts for donor investment in education in emergencies. The Education Cluster is one of ten United Nations OCHA clusters in Ethiopia (Ethiopia Education Cluster, n.d.). |

Finance

| Name | Category | Description |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| Aid Management Platform (AMP) | Administrative data system | AMP is a web-based tool that the Ministry of Finance (MOF) uses to manage, coordinate, and monitor official development assistance. Development partners also access the AMP system to input and review data as part of the joint management of the system. AMP data includes all aid that Ethiopia receives from donors, including technical support, loans, grants, and in-kind assistance (Development Partners Group in Ethiopia, n.d.). |
| Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) | Administrative data system | IFMIS is an integrated Public Financial Management system that MOF uses to track how much money is allocated to government programs and how much money each government program spends. IFMIS helps MOF and other ministries distribute their budgets and manage expenditures on a timely basis in line with the accomplishment of tasks or activities (especially inventory and fixed assets) (Ministry of Finance 2021). IFMIS is housed on the IBEX software, and the terms IFMIS and IBEX are often used interchangeably. There is no independent budget allocation in Ethiopia for food and nutrition, and IFMIS tracks entire government programs, so there is no way to identify spending on nutrition unless a 'nutrition' distinction is clear at the program level. |

Health

| Name | Category | Description |
|--|----------------------------|---|
| Electronic Community Health Information System (eCHIS) | Administrative data system | The eCHIS is part of the HMIS that captures data from community-level activities by health posts. It is currently in the pilot phase and is being implemented in over 4,000 health posts and health centers. eCHIS is a point-of-service health information system designed for health extension workers to help them manage their work with households and includes nutrition-relevant indicators such as growth monitoring (Ministry of Health 2021). |
| Electronic Laboratory Information System (eLIS) | Administrative data system | eLIS is a nationwide electronic system that manages laboratory information for all laboratory disciplines. This information is used to send laboratory test orders, track orders, and capture results (DURE Technology 2019). |
| Electronic Regulatory Information System (eRIS) | Administrative data system | eRIS is the electronic regulatory information system for the Ethiopian Food and Drug Association (EFDA). The electronic system includes I-register, I-license, and I-import portals. Data were mainly collected from food industries, food importers, exporters, and food business operators. Nutrition-related data, such as fortification, supplementation, infant formula, and breast milk substitute, are integrated into the system. Food industry data, data on food commodities, fortified foods, and drug-related data are captured (DURE Technology 2019). |
| Health Management Information System (HMIS) | Administrative data system | HMIS is the primary system that collects health sector data on nutrition-specific interventions in communities and at health facilities. The HMIS uses a mixed system for reporting: paper-based data collection at the service-delivery points of health facilities and web-based software called the District Health Information System (DHIS2). Health posts send hard copies of the data to health centers to enter the data into the HMIS if the health center has computers and the designated HMIS staff (otherwise, hard copies are |

| Name | Category | Description |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| | | sent to the woreda level). Health has the most robust data quality assurance processes of the sectors, which are primarily done at the woreda level. HMIS is largely user-friendly and interoperable with the two main systems in the sector, the Master Facility register (MFR) and eCHIS (DURE Technology 2019). |
| Human Resource Information System (HRIS) | Administrative data system | The HRIS provides managers with data for personnel management, payroll, and HR-related information (DURE Technology 2019). |
| Logistics Management Information System (LMIS) | Administrative data system | The LMIS is an automation of the Supply Chain Management System (SCMS) of the health sector (DURE Technology 2019). The system is used to manage and plan for the supply of medical equipment and drugs. |
| Health Cluster Bulletin | Aggregation data system | The Health Cluster publishes a monthly bulletin that includes updates on emergency situations, service delivery, response plans, and other Cluster activities (Health Cluster Ethiopia 2025). |
| Health Cluster Dashboard | Aggregation data system | The Health Cluster Dashboard, housed on PowerBI, is updated monthly with data on health indicators. Data can be disaggregated by year, month, region, implementing organization, donor, project status, and activity type. Indicators include beneficiaries reached, implementing partner presence, health outreach service delivery, vaccination, outbreak control, health facility rehabilitation, and malaria response (Health Cluster Ethiopia 2025). |
| Research Data Tracking System (RDTS) | Aggregation data system | RDTS is an online database of all public health data and reports. National Data Management Center for Health manages the RDTS (National Data Management Center for Health 2022). |
| National Data Management Center for Health (NDMC) | Organization/Body | NDMC sits under the Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) and is responsible for archiving, processing, and analyzing health and health-related data in Ethiopia and for ensuring evidence-based decision-making in the health sector (National Data Management Center for Health 2022). |
| Ethiopian Public Health Institute (EPHI) | Organization/Body | EPHI is an agency of the Ministry of Health that conducts research on nutrition, traditional medicines, and medical practices, as well as on the causes and spread of diseases (Ministry of Health 2025). |
| Health Cluster | Organization/Body | The Health Cluster supports the provision of essential health services and supplies, referral and outreach services, routine immunization, and emergency reproductive health care services to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable groups. The Cluster also responds to medical complications related to malnutrition and water-borne diseases caused by Ethiopia's changing weather conditions and subsequent population displacement. The Health Cluster is supporting the public health surveillance, prevention, and control of communicable disease outbreaks, such as cholera (Health Cluster Ethiopia 2025). The Health Cluster is one of ten United Nations (OCHA) clusters in Ethiopia. |
| National Information Platform for Nutrition (NIPN) | Organization/Body | NIPN is a national multisectoral coordination system that supports evidence-based decision-making for nutrition. NIPN is hosted by EPHI but works under the national nutrition governance system and collaborates with many multi-sectoral partners. NIPN both produces analysis to support program planners and national policymakers in their decision-making for improved nutrition and facilitates seminars, webinars, and workshops where researchers, implementers, and decision makers can collaborate to improve nutrition activities (NIPN Ethiopia 2025). |
| Public Health and Emergency Management Center (PHEM) | Organization/Body | PHEM, which is housed at EPHI, conducts surveillance for the early identification and detection of public health risks and prevent public health emergencies through adequate preparedness; alert, warn and dispatch timely information during public health emergency; respond effectively and timely and ensure |

| Name | Category | Description |
|---|-------------------|--|
| | | rapid recovery of the affected population from the impact of the public health emergency (Ethiopian Public Health Institute et al. 2022). PHEM manages several information systems, one of which is related to nutrition. |
| Ethiopian Food and Drug Association (EFDA) | Organization/Body | EFDA is an agency of the Ministry of Health and is the national food and drug regulatory body of Ethiopia. |
| National Food Consumption Survey | Survey | The National Food Consumption Survey investigates food consumption patterns of the Ethiopian population to provide evidence-based information for the National Food Fortification program. Key indicators in the National Food Consumption Survey include demographics (sex, education, household size), access to safe drinking water, health and breastfeeding status of child, 24-hour dietary recall of caregivers and child, and anthropometry (Ethiopian Public Health Institute 2013). |
| National Micronutrient Survey (NMS) | Survey | The NMS estimates the prevalence of selected micronutrient deficiencies among children (age 6 to 59 months), school children (age 5 to 14 years), and non-pregnant women of reproductive age (age 15 to 49 years) in Ethiopia. The survey was last completed in 2015. Key indicators in the NMS include anthropometric measurements, blood and stool for micronutrients, diet, and health status and conditions (Ethiopian Public Health Institute 2016b). |
| STEP-wise Approach to Surveillance Survey (STEPS) for Non-communicable Diseases | Survey | The STEPS Survey on Risk Factors for Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) and Prevalence of Selected NCDs, based on the World Health Organization (WHO) STEP-wise approach to NCD risk factor surveillance (STEPS), assesses risk factors for major NCDs and prevalence of selected NCDs to establish baseline information for policy and program development. The STEPS Survey was conducted once in Ethiopia in 2015. The STEPS Survey includes demographic information (age, sex, literacy, education), tobacco use, alcohol consumption, fruit and vegetable consumption, khat use, violence and injury, oil and fat consumption, physical activity, biometrics (weight, height, waist, BP), and biochemical measurement (fasting blood sugar, cholesterol) (Ethiopian Public Health Institute 2016a). |

Humanitarian

| Name | Category | Description |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| Commodity Allocation Tracking System (CATS) | Administrative data system | CATS is a data system that the Disaster Risk Management Commission (DRMC) is developing with technology company Mentor Knowledge Solutions to improve the visibility of commodities as they move from the donor to the beneficiaries through the DRMC supply chain (Mentor Knowledge Solutions 2025). |
| Relief Item Tracking Application (RITA) | Administrative data system | The Logistics Cluster manages RITA, which tracks commodities and allows users to submit online requests for Logistics Cluster service (Logistics Cluster Ethiopia 2024). |
| Early Warning Bulletin | Aggregation data system | The Early Warning Bulletin is a bulletin that contains recent data from emergency areas, including information about weather, crop and livestock, health and nutrition, food assistance, water availability, and prices. It is disseminated by paper and on an online webpage (Ethiopia Disaster Risk Management Commission 2024). |

| Name | Category | Description |
|--|-------------------------|--|
| | | <p>DRMC Early Warning Bulletins include weather conditions and outlook, crop production in hectares, crop and livestock condition and disease, malnutrition status, disease outbreak reports, changes to water availability, market prices for cereals and livestock, property loss due to natural disaster, food assistance summaries, and other notes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators included in disaster bulletins do not generally align with indicators listed in sector-specific or multisectoral documents • The format that data are reported in (tables, graphs, narratives, etc.) and data sources vary between monthly bulletins. Common sources are EPHI and the Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) Dashboard, but data sources are often not cited • The most recent DRMC Early Warning Bulletin was published in November 2024; a lapse in publication may be due to political challenges • DRMC requires context-related data—weather, census, poverty prevalence, disease prevalence—for early warning and emergency preparedness that is not prioritized in the multisectoral food and nutrition data ecosystem |
| Nutrition Cluster Dashboard | Aggregation data system | The ENCU compiles data from zonal and regional health bureaus and the World Food Programme to maintain a monthly dashboard that contains data related to moderate acute malnutrition, severe acute malnutrition, and pregnant and lactating women (Ethiopia Nutrition Cluster 2025). |
| Food Cluster Dashboard | Aggregation data system | The Food Cluster dashboard is updated monthly with data related to food and cash assistance delivery, including beneficiaries reached, the type of assistance, and partners involved. Data are disaggregated by region and partner (Ethiopia Food Cluster, n.d.). |
| Famine Early Warning Network System (FEWS NET) | Aggregation data system | The FEWS NET is a provider of early warning and analysis on food insecurity created and maintained by USAID and partners to help decision-makers plan for humanitarian crises. This system collects information from multiple sources for early warning, including weather, markets, and nutrition. FEWS NET represents aggregated data rolled out on a national level with disaggregation by livelihood zones. Data from multiple sources are used to forecast future food security outcomes to inform humanitarian response (DURE Technology 2019). |
| Food Cluster | Organization/Body | The Food Cluster aims to support vulnerable, food-insecure populations with timely emergency food assistance through cash transfers and in-kind food distributions. The Food Cluster is one of ten OCHA clusters in Ethiopia (Ethiopia Food Cluster, n.d.). |
| Logistics Cluster | Organization/Body | The Logistics Cluster aims to ensure reliable, effective, and inclusive humanitarian action in Ethiopia by ensuring effective coordination of humanitarian response plan implementation, identifying solutions to overcome logistics capacity gaps and ensure an uninterrupted supply chain for humanitarian assistance, and strengthening the capacity of local responders. The Logistics Cluster is one of ten OCHA clusters in Ethiopia (Logistics Cluster 2024). |

| Name | Category | Description |
|---|-------------------|---|
| Emergency Nutrition Coordination Unit (ENCU) | Organization/Body | ENCU leads and coordinates nutrition partners at federal, regional, and woreda levels for coherent emergency nutrition preparedness and response. ENCU coordinates and aggregates food and nutrition data for emergency contexts through its dashboard and survey implementation. ENCU is one of ten OCHA clusters in Ethiopia (Ethiopia Nutrition Cluster 2025). |
| Household Economy Analysis | Survey | Household Economy Analysis (HEA) analyzes how households cope with shocks and stresses and is used to develop profiles for livelihood zones (Swift 2025). DRMC conducts HEA in collaboration with Save the Children. |
| Rapid Nutrition Assessment | Survey | ENCU conducts Rapid Nutrition Assessments in emergency areas when initiated by DRMC. Rapid Nutrition Assessments include compiling pre-crisis information and conducting an analysis of initial information to establish the nature and possible severity of the nutrition situation. Key data included in the assessment are malnutrition prevalence, feeding practices, and food availability in the emergency area (Global Nutrition Cluster Technical Alliance et al. 2021). |
| Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) Survey for Nutrition, Food Security and WASH | Survey | <p>The SMART Survey is conducted periodically as needed to assess the prevalence of malnutrition among children 6–59 months of age and key contextual factors associated with malnutrition and mortality rates. The SMART Survey contains data indicating anthropometry (weight, age, height, length, oedema, mid-upper arm circumference), vaccinations and supplementation, retrospective morbidity and mortality, food security, WASH, and livelihood (Kedir Mohammed 2021).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENCU conducts surveys when initiated by DRMC. Two hundred and thirty-one surveys have been conducted since 2017, including 94 surveys in 2023 and 58 surveys in 2024. • Seventy-three percent of surveys were SMART+, 27 percent of surveys were SMART. SMART+ is an updated version of the SMART methodology that allows for streamlined and digital data collection, management, and access (Hailu Wondim 2024). • Surveys are conducted at a higher frequency in emergency-affected areas. Twenty-four percent of surveys were conducted in Tigray, 23 percent in Somali, 20 percent in Amhara, 8 percent in Afar, and 25 percent in other regions. Over two-thirds of surveys have been conducted in areas with ≥5 percent global acute malnutrition. • Several different partners have been involved in conducting SMART and SMART+ surveys. 42 percent of surveys conducted by regional ENCU units, 19 percent by national-level ENCU, 14 percent by Action Against Hunger, 10 percent by REACH, 6 percent by World Food Programme, and 9 percent by other partners. |
| Therapeutic Feeding Program (TFP) Assessment | Survey | ENCU conducts TFP Assessments when initiated by DRMC. TFP Assessment includes an estimate of malnutrition and establishing the implementation status of TFP in the emergency area. |

Industry and trade (food fortification)

| Name | Category | Description |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Food Fortification Information System (FFIS) | Administrative data system | FFIS is under development at the Food and Beverage Industry Research and Development Center (FBIRDC). The FFIS is currently being piloted with salt iodization indicators. While the FFIS is under development, the Ministry of Trade and Regional Integration (MoTRI) uses the Digital Planning Monitoring and Evaluation System (DPME) to monitor food fortification. |
| Digital Planning Monitoring and Evaluation System (DPME) | Aggregation data system | DPME is an aggregation data system that the Ministry of Planning and Development manages and uses to compile data from several sectors and conduct cohesive reporting on economic development. DPME is not a nutrition data system, but it does include four indicators related to food fortification that the MoTRI uses to track food fortification. |
| Food and Beverage Industry Research and Development Center (FBIRDC) | Organization/Body | FBIRDC is an agency of MoTRI. The FBIRDC is mandated to manage the Food Fortification Information System (FFIS) and chairs the National Food Fortification Steering Committee (NFFSC) (Ministry of Industry et al. 2023). |

Statistics

Note: The Ethiopian Statistics Service (ESS), formerly the Central Statistical Agency (CSA), conducts surveys used by other sectors. ESS conducts additional surveys and impact evaluations to collect data about food and nutrition status in Ethiopia, measure program implementation, and fulfill other data needs not listed here.

| Name | Category | Description |
|--|-------------------------|---|
| Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) | Aggregation data system | IMIS is a collection of several statistical databases of various surveys and censuses conducted by ESS and other institutions. This tool has been adopted (since 2014) to enable users to generate customized statistics that meet their individual needs in the form of frequencies, cross-tabulations, and indicators, among others. IMIS includes all indicators covered by censuses, surveys, and routine information systems, among others (DURE Technology 2019). |
| EthioInfo Dashboard | Aggregation data system | EthioInfo Dashboard is Ethiopia's new generation of data dissemination software for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It provides a customizable online data manager and tools for data visualization. Includes indicators covered under the SDGs, spanning nutrition, demography and economy, education, health, protection, and environment (DURE Technology 2019). |
| Household Income and Consumption Expenditure Survey (HICS) | Survey | HICS provides data on expenditures, income, and living conditions of households and is used to assess poverty in Ethiopia. It was last completed in 2015-2016. Key indicators include source of income, scope of engagement in agriculture, demographics (marital status and education), quantity consumed, and expenditure on food/beverage/tobacco, expenditure on non-durable goods, and expenditure on durable goods (Central Statistical Agency 2021a). |

| Name | Category | Description |
|---|----------|---|
| Labor Force Survey | Survey | The Labor Force Survey is conducted to provide information regarding the main characteristics of the workforce and the level of employment, unemployment, along with migration statistics. It was last completed in 2021 (Ethiopian Statistics Service 2025). |
| Welfare Monitoring Survey | Survey | The Welfare Monitoring Survey provides socioeconomic data reflecting non-income dimension of poverty in order to assess the level, extent, and distribution of non-income poverty; assess the quality of life of households and individuals; enable design, monitoring, and evaluation of impact of socioeconomic policies and programs on living standards; and provide basic indicators on household's and individual's living standard with respect to basic needs. The survey was last completed in 2015-2016 (Central Statistical Agency 2021b). |
| Annual Agricultural Sample Survey | Survey | The Annual Integrated Agricultural Sample Survey aims to collect basic quantitative information on agriculture for planning, policy formulation, monitoring, and evaluation of food security and agricultural activities (Central Statistical Agency 2018). |
| Ethiopia Socioeconomic Panel Survey | Survey | The Ethiopia Socioeconomic Panel Survey is a multi-topic, household-level panel data. The aim of the survey is to improve agriculture statistics and generate a clearer understanding of the link between agriculture and other sectors of the economy. It was last completed in 2021-2022 (Ethiopian Statistics Service 2024). The survey is supported by the Living Standards Measurement Study led by the World Bank. |
| Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) | Survey | <p>The EDHS was a USAID-funded multi-topic household survey that provides estimates of key demographic and health indicators. The survey provides a comprehensive overview of population, maternal, and child health issues in Ethiopia (CSA 2016). Nutrition-related data includes but is not limited to breastfeeding, health knowledge/attitudes/behaviors, diets, and biomarker data (anthropometry, anemia) (CSA 2016). Data from previous rounds of the DHS survey are available publicly as of April 2025. The most recent complete EDHS survey was published in 2016. A Mini-DHS, which includes key nutrition-related data, was completed in 2019. A DHS Service Provision Assessment, which includes data related to health facilities and health service delivery, was completed in 2022.</p> <p>EPHI, MOH, and CSA implemented the DHS in Ethiopia in collaboration with the DHS program team (EPHI 2021). Due to the reductions in United States foreign assistance programs, the DHS program was cancelled.</p> |

Water and energy

| Name | Category | Description |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Human Resource Information System (HRIS) | Administrative data system | The HRIS for water provides managers with data for personnel management, payroll, and HR-related information (DURE Technology 2019). |
| Water Information System (WIS) | Administrative data system | WIS tracks data related to water provision and water use. WIS includes three nutrition-related indicators with sub-indicators: drinking water accessibility and coverage, water quality and protection of water waste, and access to energy-saving technologies. However, there is no tracking of nutrition-sensitive activities. WIS also tracks water consumption and facilitates payments, but this function is not yet fully operational. Data collection is paper-based and not standardized, with significant variations across geographies. |
| Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster Dashboard | Aggregation data system | The WASH Cluster Dashboard, housed on MicrosoftBI, is updated monthly with data on water coverage, hygiene coverage, sanitation coverage, and partners in emergency areas. Data are disaggregated by region (Ethiopia WASH Cluster 2025). |
| Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster | Organization/Body | The WASH Cluster facilitates emergency WASH service provision through the following six activities: emergency water/water trucking, rehabilitation and maintenance of water schemes and pipeline expansion, provision/distribution of essential lifesaving WASH non-food items, construction of emergency latrines and bathing/hand washing facilities, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and WASH in institutions. The WASH Cluster is one of ten OCHA clusters in Ethiopia (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs 2024). |

Women and social affairs

| Name | Category | Description |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Human Resource Information System (HRIS) | Administrative data system | The HRIS for the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs (MoWSA) provides managers with data for personnel management, payroll, and HR-related information (DURE Technology 2019). |
| National Child Information System (NCIS) | Administrative data system | NCIS indicators were adopted from national and international child-focused interventions, including nutrition indicators. The NCIS is currently under development. |
| National Gender Information System (NGIS) | Administrative data system | NGIS is a national web-based information system that contains 75 gender indicators related to social and political inclusion, economic status, PSNP participation, education, and demographics. Data collection is paper-based and not standardized for NGIS, with significant variations across geographies. Data from NGIS have been used to influence programming and policy development related to gender equity, such as the Gender Equity Policy (UN Women and Women Count 2024). |
| National Youth Information System (NYIS) | Administrative data system | NYIS is under development with the aim of capturing intervention outputs such as adolescent nutrition, health, and counselling on nutrition. |

| Name | Category | Description |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| Social Protection Management Information System | Administrative data system | MoWSA is currently developing a national social protection management information system to track data related to safety net beneficiaries, such as the total number, those involved in public work, elders, disabled people, pregnant women, migrants, and other vulnerable individuals. Safety net beneficiaries will be able to be disaggregated by type, age group, sex, and other demographic characteristics. This information system is not yet operational. |
| Protection Cluster Dashboard | Aggregation data system | The Protection Cluster Dashboard is updated monthly with indicators that measure Protection Cluster activities. Indicators include people reached, partners involved, and protection activities conducted. Data are disaggregated by region, type of protection, gender, and age (ReliefWeb Response 2025). |
| Protection Gap Analysis | Aggregation data system | The Protection Gap Analysis is a dashboard containing indicators that measure protection service delivery for all Protection Cluster activities. Each indicator contains a service delivery target and measurement of service delivery progress, and signals any “gaps” between targets and service delivery progress. Data is disaggregated by region (ReliefWeb Response 2025). |
| Protection Cluster | Organization/Body | The Protection Cluster seeks to prevent, mitigate and address key protection risks faced by internally displaced persons and other affected populations in Ethiopia including sexual and gender-based violence, physical violence, child marriage, family separation, psycho-social distress and trauma, persons with specific needs not receiving or being able to access life-saving services, persons without adequate shelter and living in collective sites, persons missing documentation and having no legal redress for lost property, and livelihood or human rights violations. The Protection Cluster is one of ten OCHA clusters in Ethiopia (Protection Cluster Ethiopia 2023). |

Project Note

DataDENT (Data for Decisions in Nutrition, www.datadent.org) aims to transform the availability and use of nutrition data by addressing gaps in nutrition measurement and advocating for stronger nutrition data systems. This work was carried out by the following DataDENT partners: Results for Development (R4D) and Institute for International Programs at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (JHBSPH). Collaborators included team members from the Ethiopian Ministry of Health Seqota Declaration Federal Program Delivery Unit (SD F-PDU). This work was funded by the Gates Foundation. The findings and conclusions contained within are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the positions or policies of the Gates Foundation.



RESULTS FOR
DEVELOPMENT



JOHNS HOPKINS
BLOOMBERG SCHOOL
of PUBLIC HEALTH