Strategic Goal: Increase equitable consumption of a safe, affordable, nutritious diet year-round

Efficiently and sustainably reduce morbidity and mortality from foodborne disease (FBD)

Improved in-country resources for implementing risk-based approaches in food safety

- Increased national capacity in food safety
- Increased availability of quality food safety data and evidence

Roadmap for implementing risk-based decision-making around food safety in Ethiopia that can be adopted in other LMIC with similar food systems

- Improved understanding of FBD Burden (Obj 1.1, 1.2)
- Identified cost-effective approaches for mitigating impact of FBD (Obj 2.1, 2.2)
- Established risk-based priorities in food safety (Obj 3)

Women, dairy producers and abattoir workerstrained in food safety risk mitigation

- Improved in-country collaborations with OSU, UF, ILRI, WHO, FAO, US-CDC, others
- Ethiopian stakeholders experienced in risk-based research around food safety
- Four Ethiopian PhD’s trained in food safety

Estimates of incidence of illness caused by NTS, STEC, CAMPY in 2 regions of Ethiopia (Obj 1.2)

- Estimates of cost of illnesses attributed to NTS, STEC, CAMPY in 2 regions of Ethiopia (Obj 1.2)
- Benefit-cost analysis and cost-effective analysis conducted for each intervention strategy
- Public health impact estimated for each intervention strategy
- Effectiveness evaluated for interventions (Obj 2.1)

Gender and vulnerable communities, Comprehensive communication plan for disseminating results (integrated across all activities)

Risk ranking approach developed and implemented
Trainings in risk ranking/prioritisation
Situation analysis conducted

Government officials engaged in risk ranking
Stakeholders engaged in risk prioritization