

Existing rates of: **Wasting: 9.5%** **Stunting: 22.3%** **Proportion of population underweight: 7%**

Source: Gov. of Egypt (DHS, 2014)





















### Strong Performance

- Government of Egypt has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources. This has been the case for an extended period.
- The Government encourages varied agricultural research and extension services, and local farmer organisations are involved in setting policy priorities. The extension system is effective and properly reaches out to poor farmers. Government policies, strategies and mechanisms seek to ensure gender equity in access to extension services.
- Egypt has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Egypt has introduced a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism to support delivery of the National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in Egypt benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2014.
- The Government has enshrined aspects of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Egypt promotes complementary feeding practices.
- Strong access to an improved source of drinking water (99.3% in 2012) and an improved sanitation facility (95.9% in 2012) drives better hunger and nutrition outcomes in Egypt.
- In Egypt, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

### Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (1% of public spending in 2013), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Egypt's spending in its health sector (5.9% of public spending in 2012) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- In Egypt, the law does not give women economic rights equal to men. Men and women have equal legal access to agricultural land, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Egypt's medium/long term national development policy (Sixth Five Year Plan) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Even though Egypt has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism, clear time-bound nutrition targets are still lacking.
- The Government of Egypt has only achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 62% of children in 2014.
- In Egypt, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.

## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

























Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	 1%	2013	42nd
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	 5.9%	2012	Joint 41st
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>2</sup>	 Very Strong	2013	1st
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>2</sup>	 Strong	2013	1st
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 99%	2005	3rd
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>2</sup>	 Weak	2014	Joint 20th
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>2</sup>	 Weak	2011	Joint 18th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>3</sup>	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>3</sup>	 Not in Law	2011	Joint 26th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	 Yes	2006	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

## Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	 Sectoral only	2012	Joint 16th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 62%	2014	Joint 33rd
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 99.3%	2012	1st
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 95.9%	2012	1st
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 73.6%	2008	41st
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	 Weak	2007-2012	Joint 36th
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 No	2014	Joint 32nd
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMSB <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	 Aspects Enshrined	2014	Joint 16th

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes