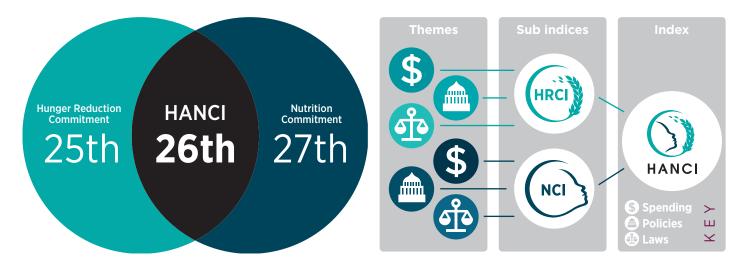


Key data for Ethiopia





Existing rates of: Wasting: 7.2% Stunting: 36.8% Proportion of population underweight: 21.1%

Strong Performance

- 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.
- Ethiopia instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, enabling transparency and accountability for spending.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Ethiopia benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2016.
- The Government of Ethiopia promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Ethiopia, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (8.4% of public spending in 2018) is close to, yet not fully meeting government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Ethiopia's spending in its health sector (4.8% of public spending in 2017) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- The Government of Ethiopia has not ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is weak and land markets do not function well.
- In Ethiopia, the law does not give women economic rights egual to men. Men and women have egual 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, Ethiopia's medium/long term national development policy (Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II)) places weak importance to nutrition.
- The Government of Ethiopia has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 48% of children in 2018.
- Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (68.9% in 2017) and an improved sanitation facility (7.3% in 2017) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Ethiopia.
- Social safety nets in Ethiopia are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.
- Civil registration rates are weak (2.7% in 2016) and potentially hold back children's access to critical public services such as health and education.



Key data for Ethiopia



Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
\$ Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	8.4%	2018	14th
\$ Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	4.8%	2017	32nd
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) 3	Weak	2019	Joint 36th
Access to agricultural research and extension services 3	Strong	2019	Joint 10th
Civil registration system — coverage of live births	2.7%	2016	45th
Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2018	Joint 8th
Laws			
b Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Moderate	2019	Joint 8th
6 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) 4	In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 3rd
Equality of women's economic rights 4	Not in Law	2019	Joint 16th
constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2008	Joint 1st
¹ Possible scores are: ● <75% of agri. spending pledges (AU commitments s ² Possible scores are: ● <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments ³ Possible scores are: ● Very Weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very Str	s set out in the Abuja Declaration		

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

⁴ Possible scores are: • Not in Law • In Law Not in Practice • In Law & Practice

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
\$ Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	48%	2018	31st
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	68.9%	2017	38th
Population with access to improved sanitation	7.3%	2017	45th
Health care visits for pregnant women	73.6%	2019	42nd
Nutrition features in national development policy	Weak	2015-2019	37th
National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Mational nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2016	Joint 1st
Laws			
① ICMBS^ Enshrined in domestic law ²	Few Aspects Enshrined	2019	Joint 27th

Possible scores are: Very Weak/Weak Moderate Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).





² Possible scores are: Not Enshrined in Law Few/Many Aspects Enshrined Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes