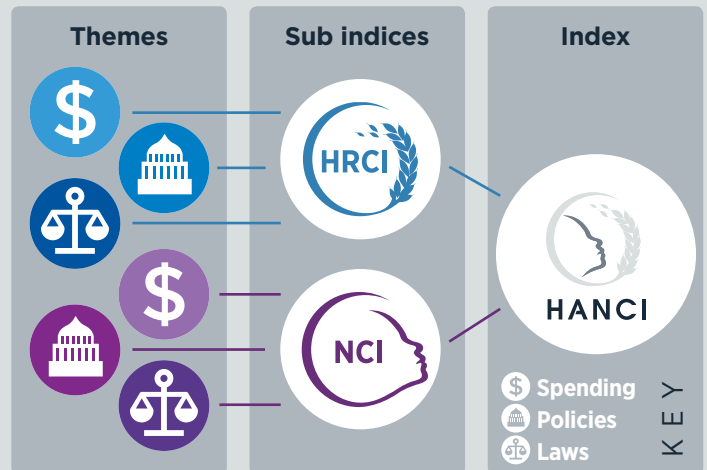
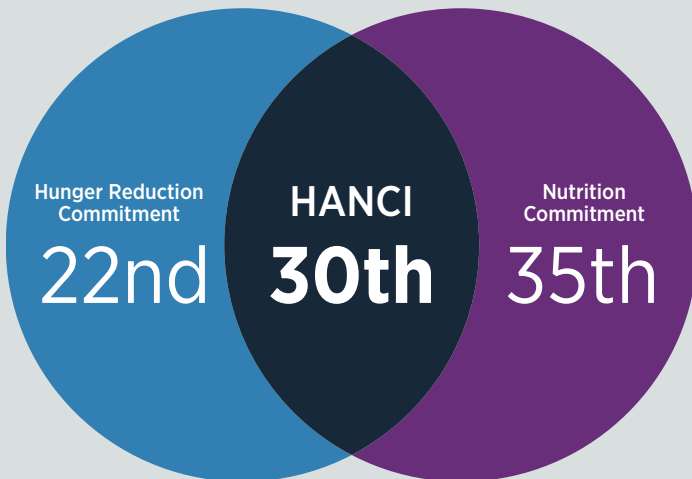




Key data for Ethiopia



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

Source: Government of Ethiopia (DHS, 2019)

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 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, 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.

HANCI compares 45 developing countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. All the countries compared in the index have high rates of hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

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	15th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	4.8%	2017	29th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Weak	2019	Joint 38th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Strong	2019	Joint 14th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	2.7%	2016	45th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Weak	2018	Joint 11th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Moderate	2019	Joint 10th
 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
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2008	Joint 1st













¹ Possible scores are: ● <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration ● >=75 % and <100% ● >=100%

² Possible scores are: ● <75% of AU's commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration ● >=75 % and <100% ● >=100%

³ Possible scores are: ● Very weak/Weak ● Moderate ● Strong/Very strong

⁴ 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)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	48%	2018	33rd
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	68.9%	2017	39th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	7.3%	2017	45th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	73.6%	2019	41st
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Weak	2015-2019	40th
 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
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2016	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Few Aspects Enshrined	2019	Joint 34th

¹ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● 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