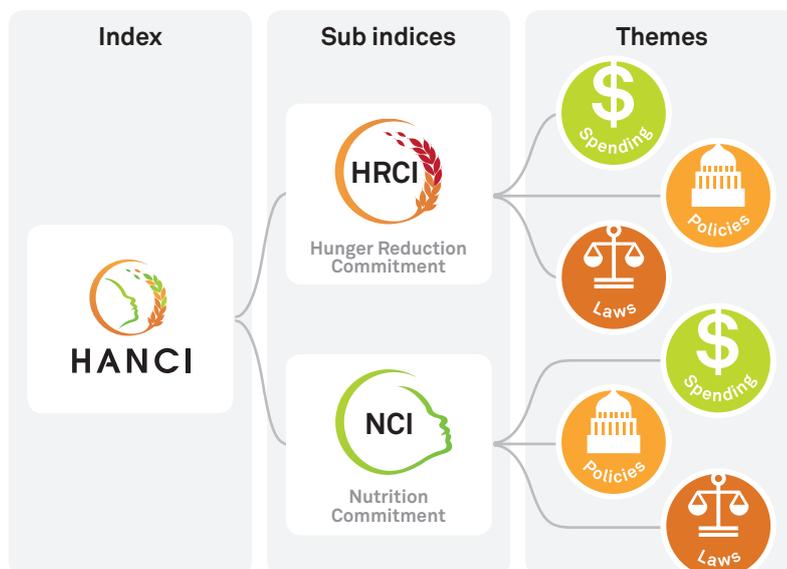


# Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI)

## Key data for Ethiopia



### The structure of the HANCI



Existing rates of: **Hunger** 40% of population **Stunting** 44% of children under 5 **Wasting** 10% of children under 5

Sources: WHO and measuredhs.com

**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. The comparative approach of the index means that country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.**

### Strong performance

- 💰 Ethiopia invests substantially in its agricultural sector; it is one of the few countries in sub-Saharan Africa which meets its Maputo promises—spending over 10% of public expenditures on agriculture (13.7%).
- 🏠 The Ethiopian government has ensured reasonable tenure security for rural populations, has made major efforts to involve poor farmers in setting agricultural extension priorities, and has improved extension systems that try to reach poor farmers.
- 💰 Ethiopia invests substantially in its health sector, which receives 13.5% of total public spending.
- 🏠 The government promotes complementary feeding practices and 84% of children aged 6–59 months received 2 high doses of vitamin A supplements within the last year.
- 🏠 Ethiopia has set up a high-level multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition comprising seven ministries.
- ⚖️ The Ethiopian constitution recognizes a right to food.

### Areas for improvement

- 🏠 Ethiopia's social safety nets are rudimentary and cover only a few risks for a limited number of people.
- ⚖️ Women have equal legal rights but there are discriminatory practices against women's access to and ownership of farmland. Further, there are no economic rights for women in law and systematic discrimination based on sex may have been built into law.
- ⚖️ The Ethiopian constitution recognises the right to equal standard of living and child's right to food, however, strong enforcement is still lacking.
- 🏠 Regular (once every three years) nutrition surveys would enable policymakers to have access to up to date information.
- 🏠 Substantial investments in health is not yet resulting in adequate access of pregnant women to skilled birth attendants. Currently, only 44% of pregnant women receive this service which can improve the nutrition of women and their newborn children.
- 🏠 Ethiopians' weak access to water (44% of the population) and sanitation (21%) is an important drag on improving hunger and nutrition outcomes.

# Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI)

## Key data for Ethiopia



### Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

● Strong performance ● Areas for improvement

#### Public spending

	Score	HRCI Rank of 45
Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending	13.7%	4th
Public spending on health as share of total public spending	13.5%	9th

#### Policies

Access to land (security of tenure)	Moderate	14th
Access to agricultural research and extension services	Good	5th
Coverage of civil registration system - live births (latest year)	7%	44th
Status of welfare regime	Good	Joint 10th

#### Laws

Level of constitutional protection of the right to food	High	1st
Women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>1</sup>	0.5	Joint 6th
Women's economic rights	Negligible	33rd
Constitutions recognising the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> Scores range from 0 (no or limited legal rights for women) to 1 (equal access)

### Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

#### Public spending

	Score	NCI Rank of 45
Separate budget for nutrition	Yes	Joint 1st

#### Policies

Vitamin A supplement for children (6-59 months) in last year	84%	31st
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	44%	45th
Population with access to improved sanitation	21%	34th
Health care visits for pregnant women	28%	45th
Nutrition features in national development policies <sup>2</sup>	Weak	38th
National nutrition policy, plan or strategy (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st
Multi-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination (yes/no)	Yes	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	No	Joint 17th
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	No	Joint 35th

#### Laws

Efforts to enshrine the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes in domestic law	Some aspects enshrined	30th
---	------------------------	------

<sup>2</sup> Score indicates mentions of key search terms in key docs / no. of pages