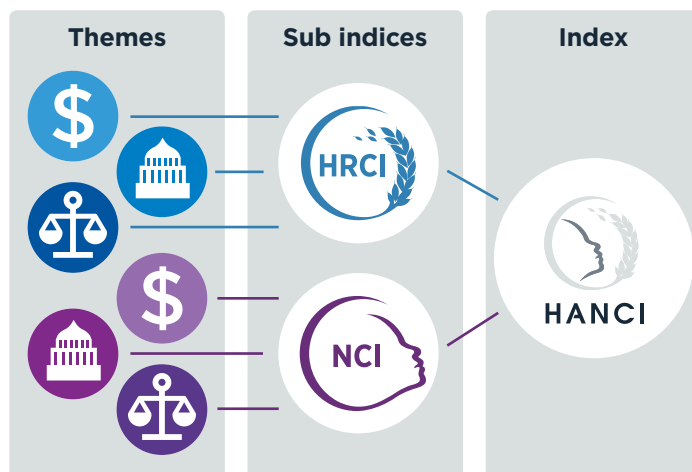
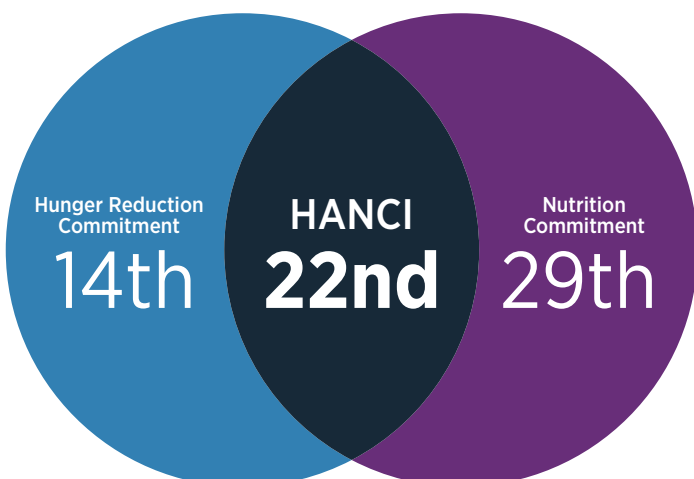


Key data for Ethiopia



1. Guatemala	8. Gambia	15. Vietnam	22. Ethiopia	29. Sierra Leone	36. Togo	43. Myanmar
2. Peru	9. Burkina Faso	16. Bangladesh	23. Niger	30. Zambia	37. Mauritania	44. Sudan
3. Malawi	10. Ghana	17. Uganda	24. Mali	31. Liberia	38. Cameroon	45. Guinea Bissau
4. Brazil	11. Philippines	18. South Africa	25. Mozambique	32. Burundi	39. Afghanistan	
5. Madagascar	12. Indonesia	19. India	26. Cambodia	33. Cote d'Ivoire	40. Yemen	
6. Nepal	13. Rwanda	20. China	27. Kenya	34. Nigeria	41. Congo,DR	
7. Tanzania	14. Senegal	21. Benin	28. Pakistan	35. Lesotho	42. Angola	

Spending
 Policies
 Laws

Existing rates of: **Stunting: 44.4%** **Wasting: 9.7%** **Proportion of population underweight: 28.7%** Source: Ethiopia DHS (2011)

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 promises agreed within the African Union's Maputo Declaration in spending over 10% of public expenditures on agriculture (21.27%).
- 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 14.6% of total public spending.
- Ethiopia has instituted a separate budget line for nutrition, improving public oversight and accountability for spending.
- Ethiopia has set up a high-level multi-stakeholder platform for nutrition comprising seven ministries.
- The Ethiopian constitution recognises a right to social security.
- Regular (once every three years) nutrition surveys enable policymakers to have access to up to date information. The most recent one was the DHS (2011).
- The Government has enshrined many, though not all provisions of the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.

Areas for improvement

- Ethiopia's social safety nets are rudimentary and cover only a few risks for a limited number of people. Civil registration at birth rates are very low, at 6.6%.
- Women have equal legal rights to own land but weak enforcement sustains discrimination against women reduces their access to, and ownership of land.
- There are no economic rights for women in law and Ethiopian law may codify systematic discrimination based on sex.
- Despite substantial investments in health only 42.5% of pregnant women have access to skilled health workers at least once during their pregnancy.
- Ethiopians' weak access to water (49% of the population) and sanitation (20.7%) is a barrier to improving hunger and nutrition outcomes.

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	21.2%	2010	2nd
Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	14.6%	2011	9th
Policies			
Access to land (security of tenure) ²	Moderate	2012	Joint 14th
Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	Strong	2011	5th
Civil registration system – coverage of live births (latest year)	6.6%	2005	44th
Functioning of social protection systems ²	Weak	2012	24th
Laws			
Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Moderate	2011	8th
Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2012	6th
Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	Not in Law	2011	30th
Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2006	Joint 1st

¹ Upper benchmark for agriculture spending and health spending are Maputo and Abuja pledges, respectively.

² Possible scores are: ● Very Weak ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong ● Very Strong.

³ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● 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	2012	Joint 1st
Policies			
Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	71.0%	2011	32nd
Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2010	Joint 1st
Population with access to an improved water source	49.0%	2011	Joint 42nd
Population with access to improved sanitation	20.7%	2011	34th
Health care visits for pregnant women	42.5%	2011	45th
Nutrition features in national development policies ¹	Weak	2013	Joint 38th
National nutrition plan (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
Multi-sector and multi-stakeholder coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2013	Joint 1st
Laws			
International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes Enshrined in domestic law ²	Aspects Enshrined	2011	30th

¹ Possible scores are: ● Weak ● Moderate ● Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are: ● Not Enshrined in Law ● Voluntary Adoption ● Aspects Enshrined ● Fully enshrined.

* For full details see www.hancindex.org