**Key data for Egypt**

**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 of Egypt promotes complementary feeding practices.
- Strong access to an improved source of drinking water (99.4% in 2015) and an improved sanitation facility (94.7% in 2015) drives better hunger and nutrition outcomes in Egypt.
- In Egypt 90.3% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2014.
- In Egypt, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is strong.

**Areas for improvement**
- Spending on agriculture (1.9% of public spending in 2014), 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 (5.6% of public spending in 2014) 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 (Seventh 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.
- Social safety nets in Egypt are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.

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

*Source: Gov. of Egypt (DHS, 2014)*

HANCIAfrica compares 45 African countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HRCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>37th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on health as share of total public spending</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>43rd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

- **Access to land (security of tenure)**: Very Strong | 2014 | 1st
- **Access to agricultural research and extension services**: Strong | 2013 | 1st
- **Civil registration system — coverage of live births**: 99.1% | 2014 | 3rd
- **Functioning of social protection systems**: Weak | 2016 | Joint 8th

#### Laws

- **Level of constitutional protection of the right to food**: Strong | 2016 | Joint 1st
- **Equality of women’s access to agricultural land (property rights)**: In Law, not in Practice | 2014 | Joint 1st
- **Equality of women’s economic rights**: Not in Law | 2011 | Joint 26th
- **Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)**: Yes | 2006 | Joint 1st

1. Possible scores are:  
   - Very Weak/Weak  
   - Moderate  
   - Strong/Very Strong  

2. Possible scores are:  
   - Not in Law  
   - In Law Not in Practice  
   - In Law & Practice

### Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)</td>
<td>Sectoral only</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Joint 18th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Policies

- **Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children**: 62% | 2014 | Joint 30th
- **Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)**: Yes | 2012 | Joint 1st
- **Population with access to an improved water source**: 99.4% | 2015 | 1st
- **Population with access to improved sanitation**: 94.7% | 2015 | 1st
- **Health care visits for pregnant women**: 90.3% | 2014 | 28th
- **Nutrition features in national development policy**: Weak | 2015-2019 | 32nd
- **National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)**: Yes | 2015 | 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

#### Laws

- **ICMBS**: Enshrined in domestic law | Many Aspects Enshrined | 2016 | Joint 15th

1. Possible scores are:  
   - Very Weak/Weak  
   - Moderate  
   - Strong/Very Strong  

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

---

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

2. Possible scores are:  
   - Very Weak/Weak  
   - Moderate  
   - Strong/Very Strong

3. Possible scores are:  
   - Not in Law  
   - In Law Not in Practice  
   - In Law & Practice

*For full details visit: [www.africa.hancindex.org](http://www.africa.hancindex.org)