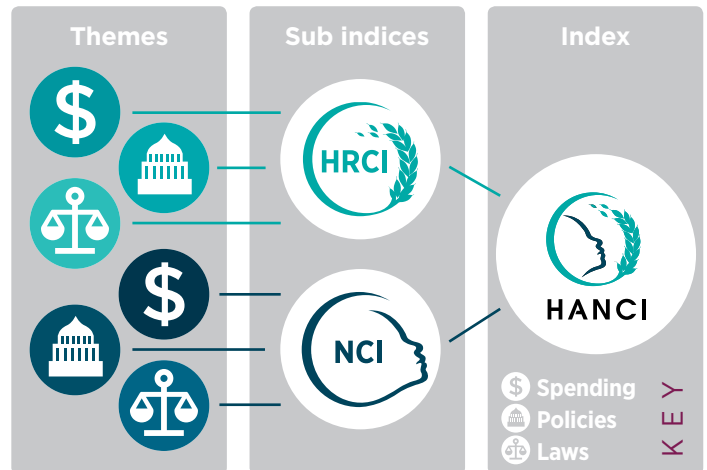
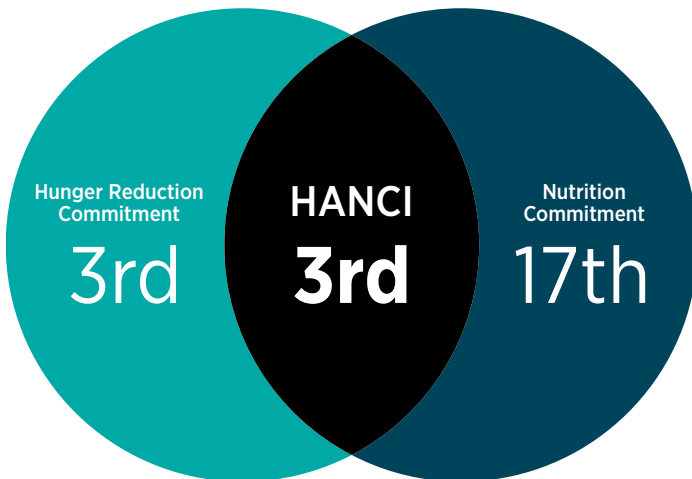




## Key data for Egypt



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

Source: Government of Egypt (DHS, 2014)





















### Strong Performance

- Spending on agriculture (14% of public spending in 2016) meets government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- The 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.
- 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 (98.8% in 2015) and an improved sanitation facility (93.2% 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




- Egypt's spending in its health sector (4.2% of public spending in 2015) 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 (Sustainable Development Strategy: Egypt's Vision 2030) places weak importance to nutrition.
- Even though Egypt has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy and clear time-bound nutrition targets, a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism is still lacking.
- The Government of Egypt has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 62% of children in 2014.
- Social safety nets in Egypt are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.




## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	 14%	2016	4th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>2</sup>	 4.2%	2015	Joint 36th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>3</sup>	 Very Strong	2016	1st
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>3</sup>	 Strong	2013	1st
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 99.4%	2014	2nd
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>3</sup>	 Weak	2016	Joint 8th
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	 Strong	2016	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	 Not in Law	2014	Joint 26th
 Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	 Yes	2017	Joint 1st

























<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  <75% of agri. spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Maputo Declaration)  >=75% & <100%  >=100%

<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration)  >=75% & <100%  >=100%

<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong

<sup>4</sup> 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)	 Sectoral only	2017	Joint 17th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 62%	2014	Joint 28th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 98.8%	2015	1st
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 93.2%	2015	1st
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 90.3%	2014	28th
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	 Weak	2016-2030	33rd
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 No	2017	Joint 35th
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMSB <sup>^</sup> Enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	 Many Aspects Enshrined	2016	Joint 15th

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  Very Weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

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

<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes