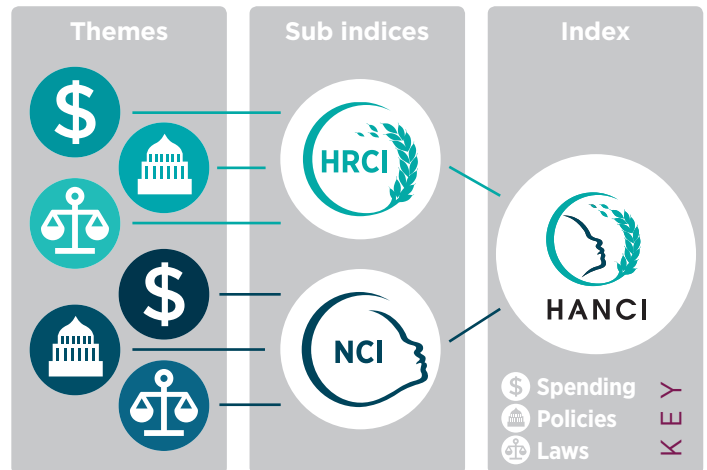
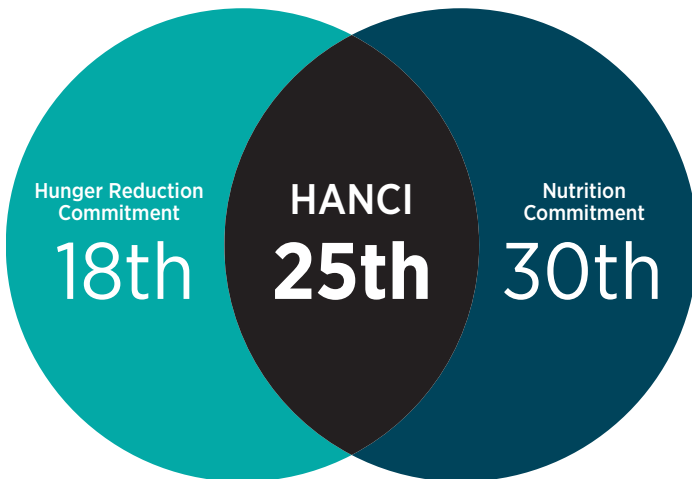




Key data for Egypt



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

Source: Government of Egypt (DHS,2014)





















Strong Performance

- The Government of Egypt promotes complementary feeding practices.
- Strong access to an improved source of drinking water (99.3% in 2017) and an improved sanitation facility (94.2% in 2017) 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.
- Strong civil registration rates (99.4% in 2014) potentially enable children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (2.2% of public spending in 2017), 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 (5.4% of public spending in 2017) 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.
- Egypt does not yet have a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Egypt has not introduced a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism to support delivery of the National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in Egypt do not benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2014.
- 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 ¹	 2.2%	2017	36th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	 5.4%	2017	Joint 27th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	 Moderate	2019	Joint 21st
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	 Moderate	2019	Joint 29th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 99.4%	2014	3rd
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	 Weak	2018	Joint 25th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	 Strong	2016	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	 In Law, not in Practice	2019	Joint 37th
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	 Not in Law	2019	Joint 16th
 Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)	 Yes	2017	Joint 1st

























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

² Possible scores are:  <75% of health spending pledges (AU commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration)  >=75% & <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)	 Sectoral only	2017	Joint 16th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 62%	2014	Joint 25th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2016	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 99.3%	2017	1st
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 94.2%	2017	1st
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 90.3%	2014	28th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Weak	2016-2030	34th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	 No	2019	Joint 33rd
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 No	2019	Joint 36th
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 No	2014	Joint 37th
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Many Aspects Enshrined	2019	Joint 13th

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