



COMPACT
2025

Ethiopia

Assessment of Food Security and
Nutrition Situation

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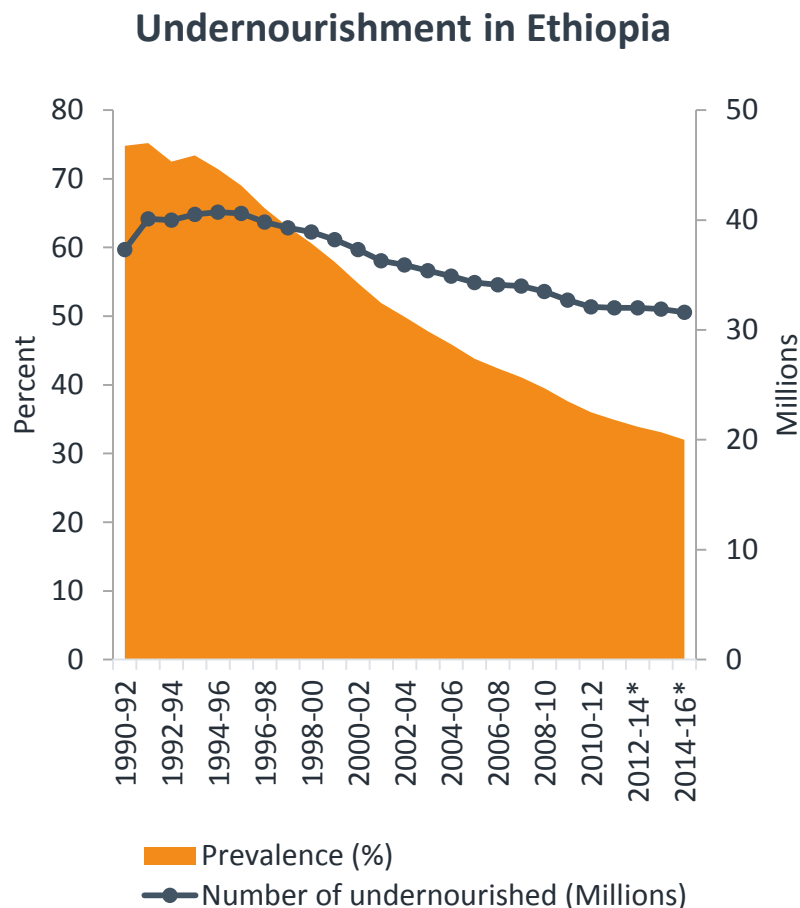
Roundtable Discussion

March 28, 2016 | Addis Ababa



Progress in reducing hunger, but more to be done

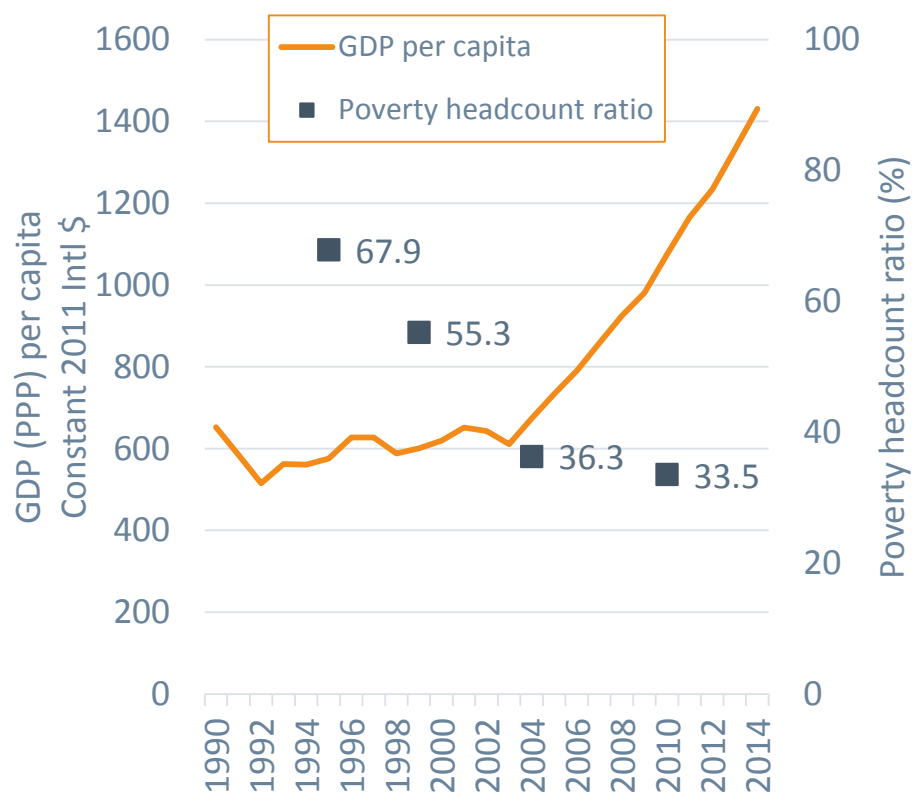
- Hunger fell from 75% to 32% (1990-2015)
 - Yet no. of hungry people only fell from 37 to 32 million in same period
- Ethiopia food deficit: 236 kcal/day
- Poor spend 55% of income on food



Poverty persists despite strong economic growth

- Low income country with impressive GDP growth
 - 9.6% average growth from 2000-2014
- Poverty greatly reduced, but 34% live below \$1.90/day (2010)
- Majority of poor live in rural areas, where poverty and hunger are highest

GDP per capita (ppp, current international dollar) and poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 ppp, % of population)

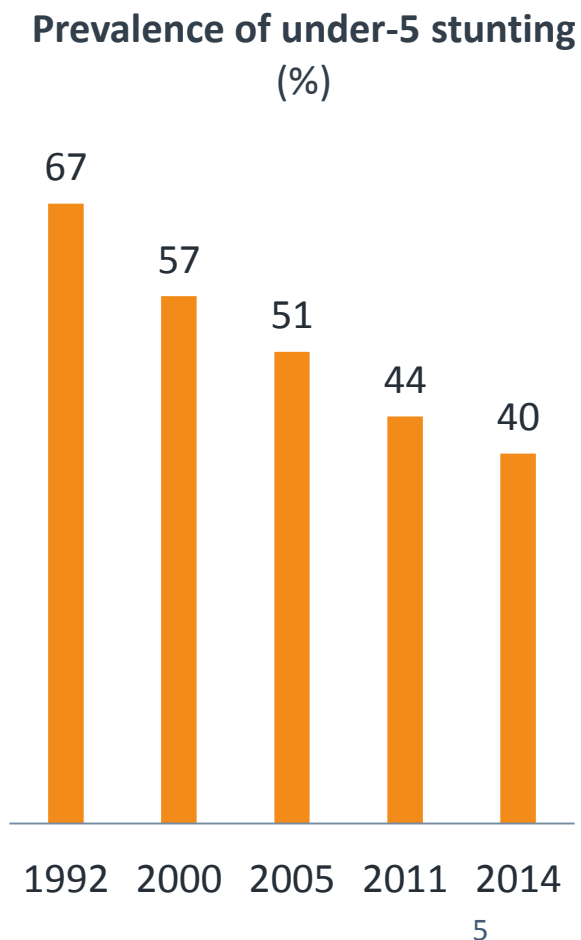


Food availability increasing with room for improvement

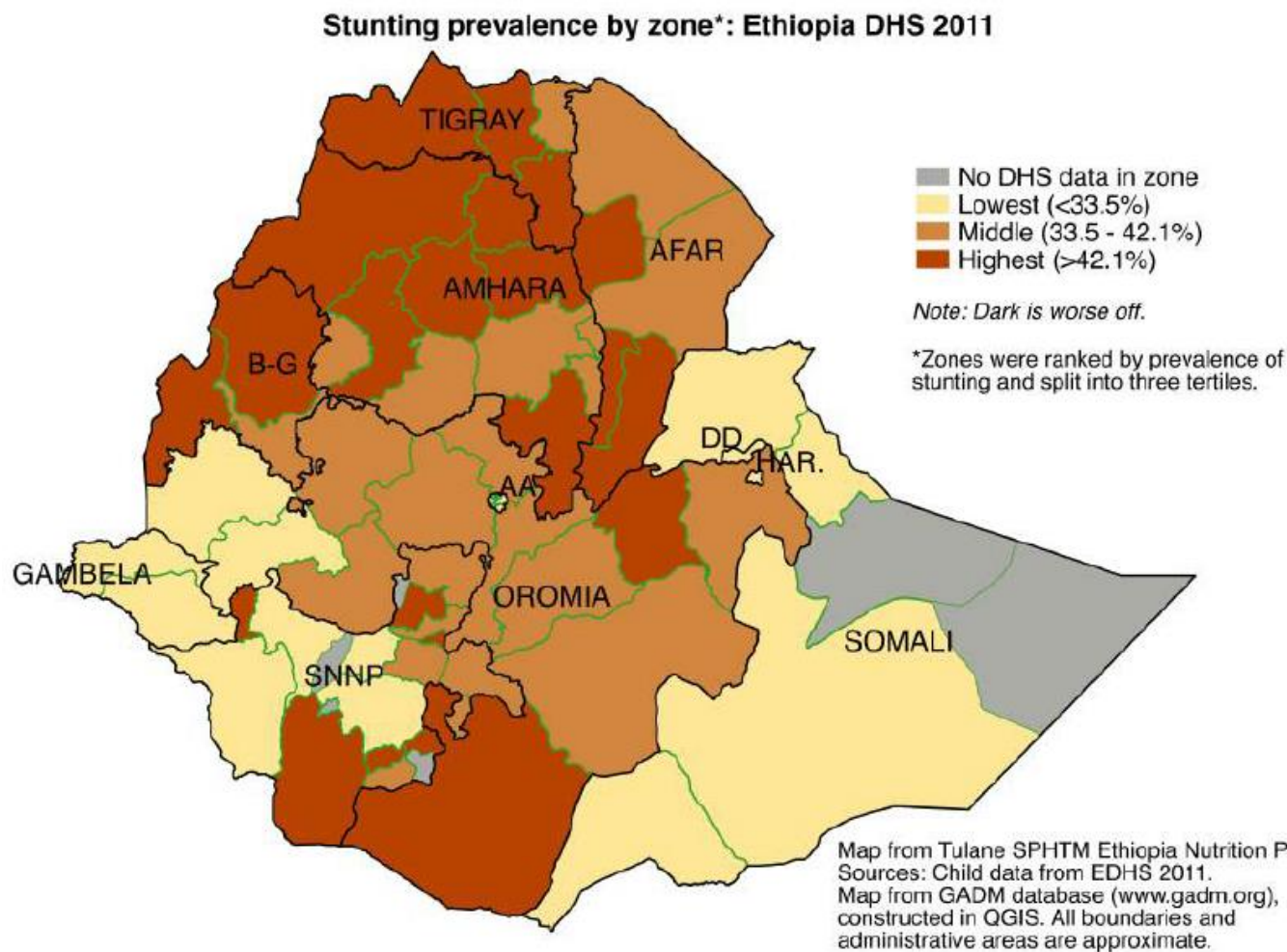
- Food production and productivity have increased; from 2000-2013,
 - Yield increased for cereals (+60%)
 - Production increased for roots and tubers (+80%)
- Yet there is room for improvement; for smallholders,
 - Only 23% use improved seeds
 - 8.6% irrigate their farmland

Despite progress, child undernutrition is high

- **Child stunting** fell from 51% to 40% (2005-2014)
 - 2.7% reduction per year
- **Child wasting:** 9% (2014)
- **Anemia, women of productive age:** 19% (2011)
- **Child vitamin A deficiency:** 50% (2015)
- No current obesity problem



Stunting prevalence varies by region



Selected determinates of nutrition

- **Diet diversity:** Ethiopia average proportion of calories from non-staple crops from 1991 to 2011 : 25% (Africa average: 37%)
- **Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH):** Increased coverage from 1990 to 2013
 - Safe drinking water: 13% to 57%
 - Improved sanitation coverage: 7% to 42%
- **Women empowerment** is shown to improve nutritional outcomes in Ethiopia
 - Ranks 126 of 146 countries in the WEF Global Gender Gap Index (2015)

National frameworks and plans for food security and nutrition

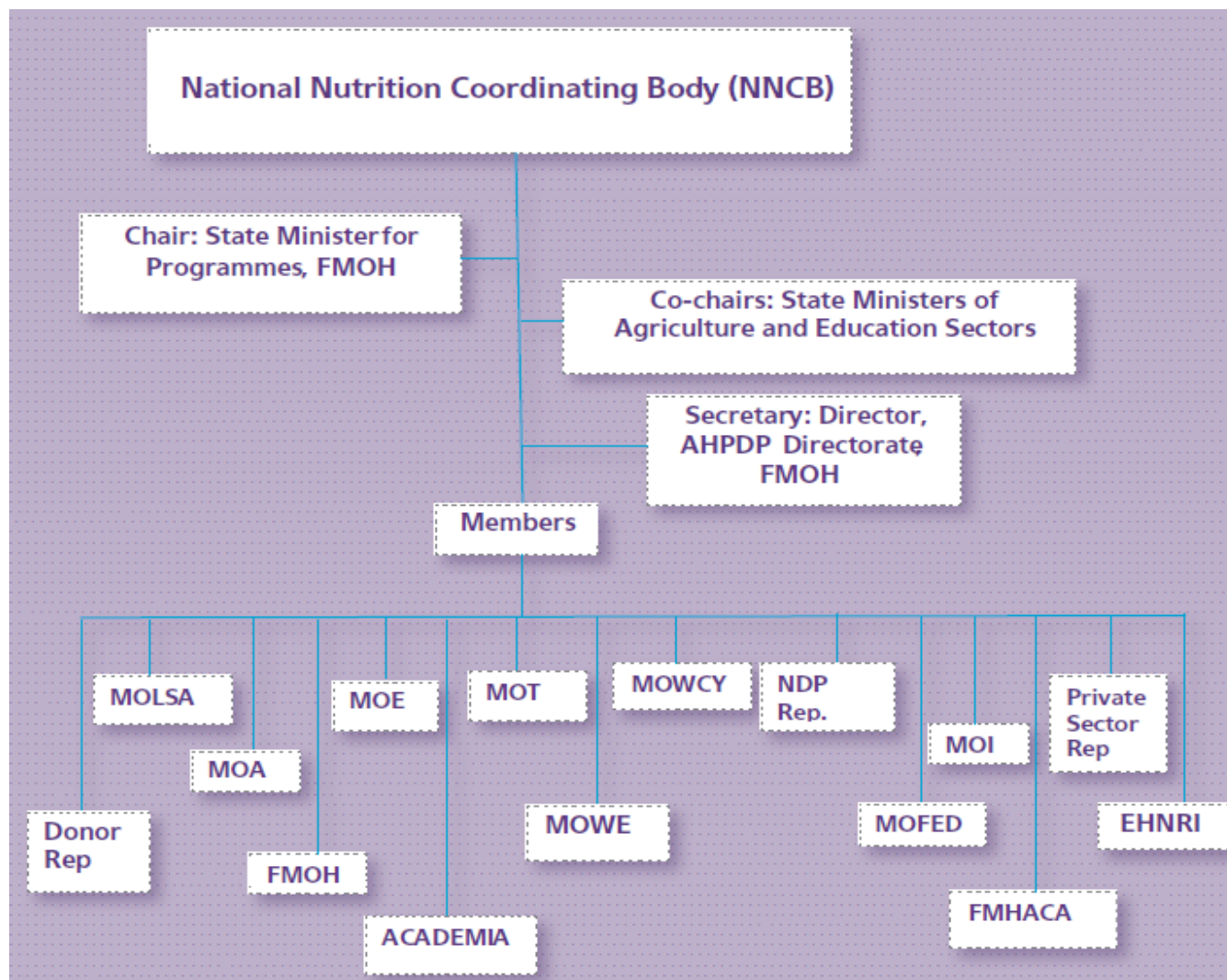
Strategy/Plan	Relation to food security, nutrition
2nd Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II, 2015/16-2019/20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes stunting as a key indicator • Emphasizes food security and nutrition as main priorities of economic development
Seqota Declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expresses government's commitment to end child undernutrition by 2030 • Includes social protection, education, WASH, and other goals/sectors
Health Sector Transformation Plan (2015/16-2019/20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guides implementation of health interventions, monitoring key indicators, including nutrition indicators

National Nutrition Programme (NNP, 2013-2015)

Five strategic objectives

1. Improve the nutritional status of women and adolescents
2. Improve the nutritional status of infants, youth children and children under 5
3. Improve the delivery of nutrition services for communicable and non-communicable /life style related diseases (all age groups)
4. Strengthen implementation of nutrition sensitive interventions across sectors
5. Improve multi-sectoral coordination and capacity to ensure NNP implementation

Coordinating and implementing NNP

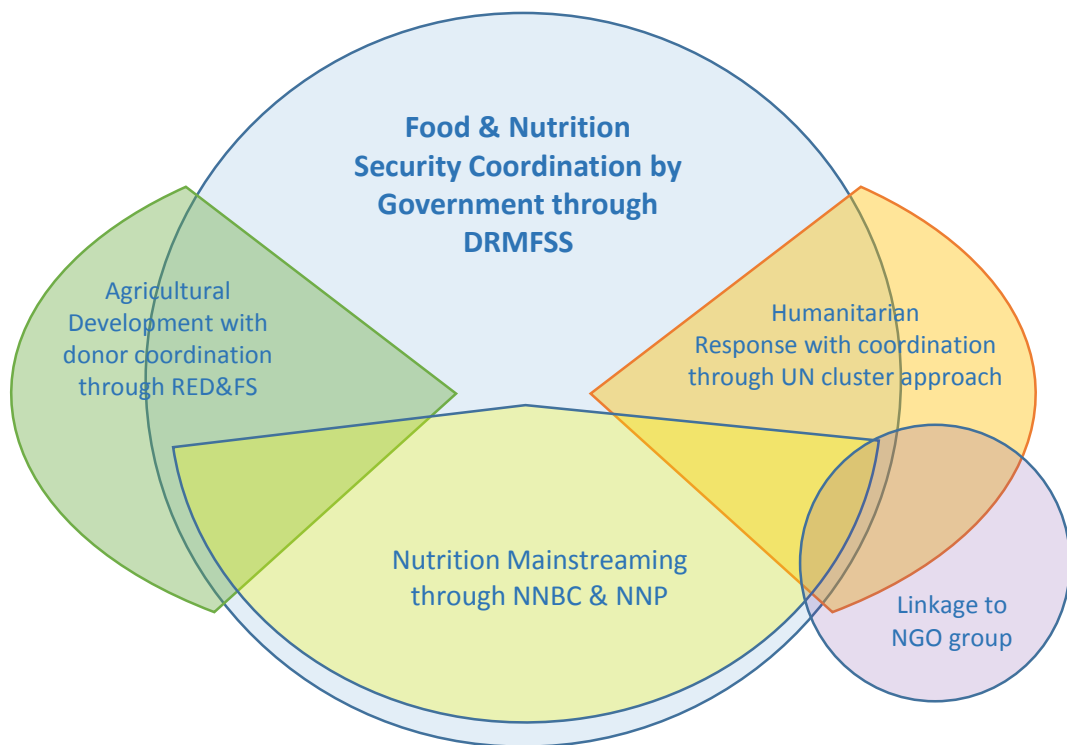


Food and nutrition security institutional architecture

Key food security, nutrition bodies

- Drought Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS), within Ministry of Agriculture
- Rural Economic Development and Food Security (RED&FS)
- Humanitarian Response (UN cluster)
- National Nutrition Coordinating Body (NNBC)—mainstreaming nutrition
- NGOs e.g. Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Association (CCRDA)

Elements of the food and nutrition security architecture in Ethiopia



Selected policy gaps

- Scaling up investments in agric. R&D and research capacity
- Leveraging agriculture for growth, reduced poverty, and better nutrition and health
- Examining and improving key policies driving diet diversity and quality
- Enhancing multisectoral approach through nutrition mainstreaming in all relevant sectors

Selected implementation gaps

- Improving coverage of key nutrition activities in zones/woredas of most need
- Strengthening capacity and support to health and farmer extension workers
- Improving coordination across sectors AND levels of government
- Addressing logistic and transportation constraints to implementation of nutrition programs

Selected knowledge gaps

- Understanding agriculture-nutrition pathways in Ethiopia
 - E.g. Women's empowerment, behavior change communication
- Stimulating agricultural innovation
 - E.g. Greater investment in agric. R&D for local crops
- Generating evidence and success stories in nutrition, especially looking beyond food security
 - E.g. Evidence on WASH and nutrition

In summary

Challenges and opportunities

Strengths

- High level of political will for food security and nutrition
- Political structure in place for multisectoral collaboration
- Strong social protection (i.e. PSNP)
- Delivery mechanisms for nutrition in place, e.g. PSNP, Community health workers/ extension workers

Weaknesses

- Incomplete coverage of nutrition programs
- Lack of capacity for multisectoral collaboration at community level

Opportunities

- Momentum from Sustainable Development Goals, global initiatives supporting Ethiopia
- Integrating nutrition into social protection
- Investing in local crop production (i.e. teff)

Threats

- Climate change
- Risk of natural disasters
- Population growth/demographics