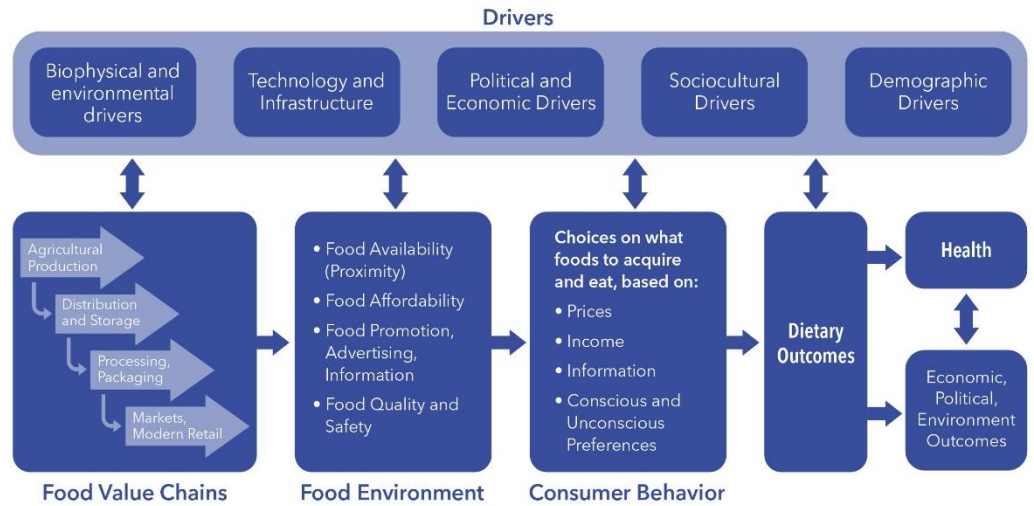


### CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SYSTEMS FOR DIETS AND NUTRITION

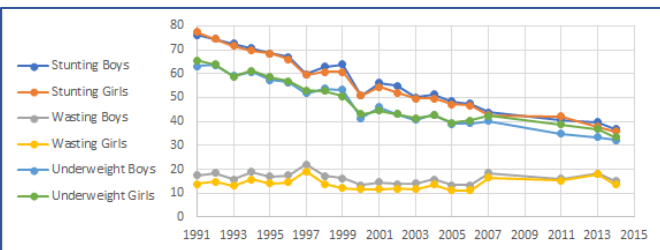
This fact sheet is organized to reflect the status and/or trends of different components in the framework for food systems for diets and nutrition based on a selection of indicators for each of the domains. The [indicators have been selected](#) for their orientation toward the goal of better quality diets; their contribution to assessment of the situation at national scale; their standardized use of data and method of construction which permit cross-country comparison; their construction based on routinely collected, publicly-accessible data or reports available for a wide range of countries. The latter implies most indicators are based on data housed by international organizations rather than national statistics.



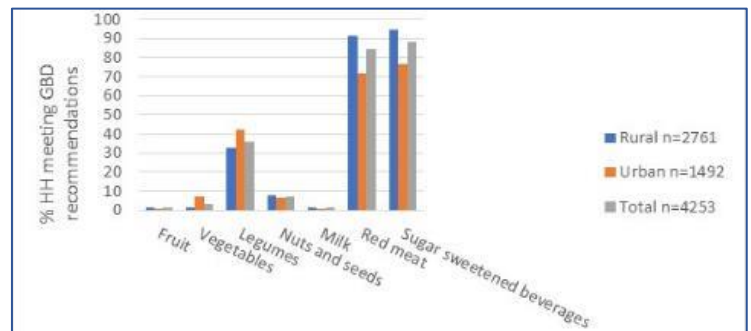
Adapted from [de Brauw et al. 2019](#), based on [HLPE framework](#)

#### A. Nutrition

<a href="#">Stunting</a>	2016	38.40%	height for age (% of children < 5)
<a href="#">Wasting</a>	2016	9.90%	weight for height (% of children < 5)
<a href="#">Underweight</a>	2016	23.60%	weight for age (% of children < 5)
<a href="#">Obesity</a>	2016	4.50%	in adult population

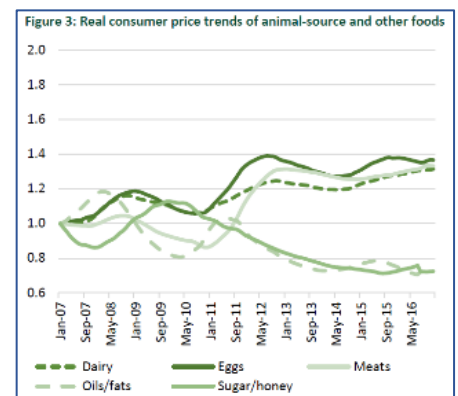
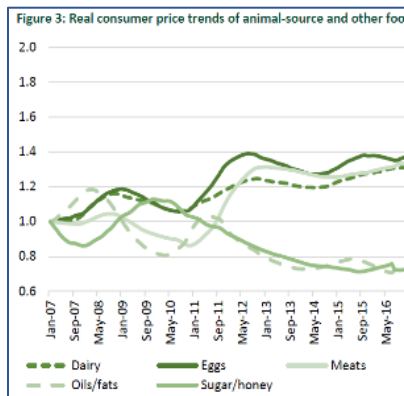
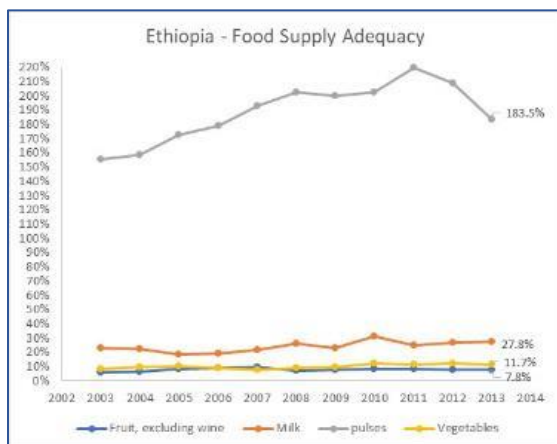


#### B. Diets



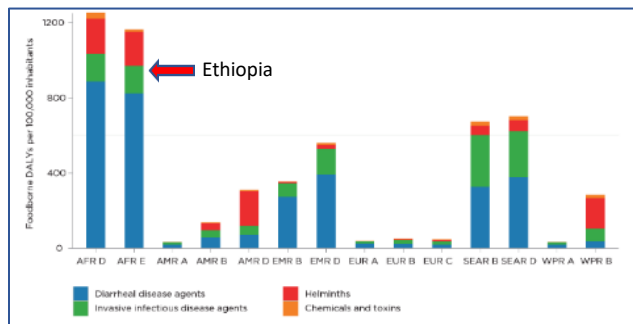
% of households adhering to Global Burden of Disease food group recommendations. Higher score indicates higher adherence to a healthier diet (Talsma et al. unpublished). Dietary and nutrient gap estimated from household consumption data ([Weisell & Dop, 2012](#)).

#### C. Food Environment: [Availability](#), [Affordability](#), and [Accessibility](#) of Healthy Diets

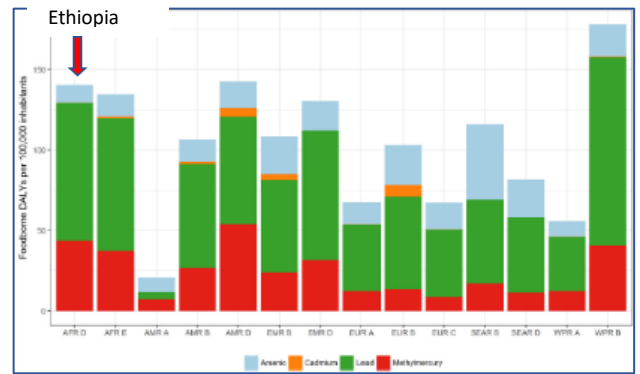


Average distance from a rural household to a weekly market: 10.9 kilometers

### C. Food Environment: Food Safety

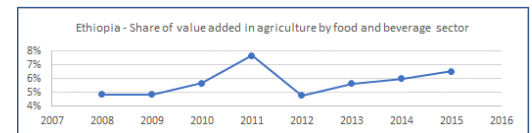
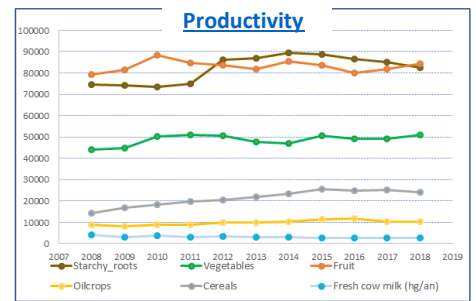
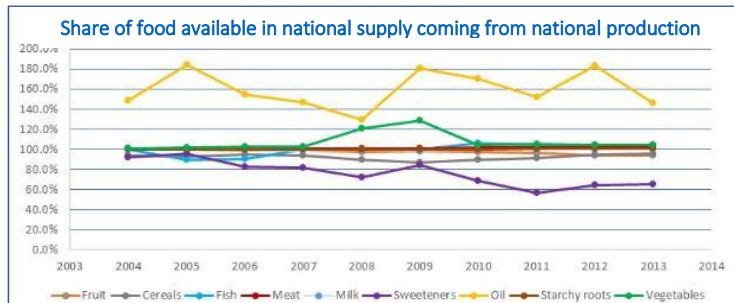


Global burden of foodborne disease (DALYs/100 000p) by hazard groups & subregion, 2010.



Relative contribution to DALY incidence from metals per subregion, 2015.

### D. Food Supply Chains

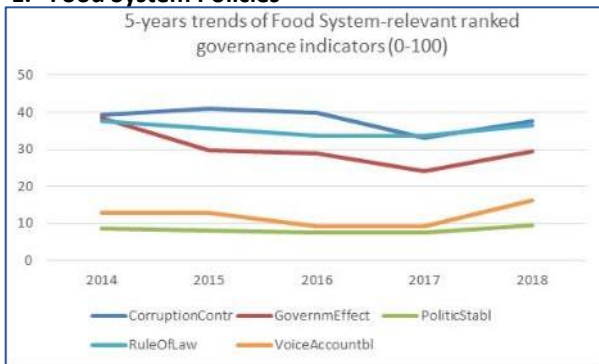


#### Producer equitability and market access

- Smallholder farming households living below national poverty line: 67% (2012)
- Smallholder farming households selling crops through formal channels: 1% - local markets: 96% (2012)

Mandatory fortification of salt (iron, iodine), voluntary fortification of oil (vit. A, D) and wheat flour

### E. Food System Policies



Variable definition in Kaufmann, Kraay & Mastruzzi 2010; WGI (Percentile rank [0-100]).

Key food system policy issues	No. of key policy actors / networks (source: A4NH)		
	Government	Donors, devel. partners	NGO, private sector
Not yet available			

Nutrition focused Multi Stakeholder Platforms (MSP) (source: A4NH)			
Perspective/driven by	Extended name of major MSP network clusters	No. of members	Focus
Monitoring & Evaluation	National Nutrition Technical Committee (NNTC)	19	Malnutrition
Policy	National Nutrition Coordination Body	13	Malnutrition
Policy	Nutrition Task force	14	Diet quality
Policy	Agriculture Growth Program Steering Committee	14	Agriculture, Business
Donor driven	Feed the Future	7	N/A
NGO driven	Ethiopian homegarden Network	40	Malnutrition
NGO driven	Ethiopian SUN civil society Coalition	9	Malnutrition

### F. Drivers of Food Systems

<b>1. Biophysical and environmental</b>	2010	2016		<b>4. Socio-cultural</b>	2010	2011	2017	2018
Agricultural land (% of land area)	35.7%	36.3%		Global Gender Gap score				0.656
Arable land (% of land area)	14.6%	15.1%		Human capital index (HCI) (scale 0-1)			0.385	
Arable land (hectares per person)	0.17	0.15		Educational attainment, at least completed post-secondary, population 25+, total (%) (cumulative)		5.9%		
<b>2. Innovation, technology and infrastructure</b>	2010		2018	Unemployment, youth (15-24) (% of total labor force)	3.6%			2.8%
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	7.8		36.2	<b>5. Demographic</b>	2010			2018
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, value added (% of GDP)	41.4%		31.1%	Population growth (annual %)	2.8%			2.6%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, value added (an % growth)	5.1%		3.5%	Urban population growth (annual %)	5.2%			4.8%
<b>3. Political and economic</b>	2010	2015	2018	Rural population growth (annual %)	2.3%			2.0%
GINI index (World Bank estimate)	33.2	35.0		Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)	93.2%			79.5%
GDP growth (annual %)	12.6%		6.8%					
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	9.5%		4.0%					
Ease of doing business score		43.8	47.1%					

#### Additional key food system-relevant characteristics for Ethiopia

- Ethiopia is a highly diverse country in terms of geography, agroecology, population, and rural-urban gradients.
- Food cultures are diverse, with cereals being the main staple in the north and enset (false banana) in part of the south, and important consumption of animal-sourced foods among pastoralists. There are fasting periods, mainly followed by Orthodox Christians (50% of the population), during which demand for animal-based products drops by 25%–30%.
- Agricultural production is largely rainfed. The reliability of the rainy seasons has decreased due to climate change. The diverse agroecological conditions create varying constraints and opportunities for agricultural production.
- Agricultural production is focused on staples but there is increasing diversity in production. Subsistence production accounts for 58% of calorie consumption of rural households.
- Formal institutions grant equal rights to **women and men**. While there is significant variation in informal institutions across the country, many informal institutions related to economic, social and political capabilities and bodily integrity remain gendered and unequal.
- There is a pro-boy **gender bias in educational aspirations by children** (12 to 15 years) and their parents, in educational achievements and in perceptions of self-efficacy. Nutrition status of young children tends not to be gender biased and pro-girl biased between 8 and 15 years.