



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Alliance 2015

towards the eradication of poverty

WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

Global Hunger Index 2019 Report Launching; Sapphire Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia December 17, 2019



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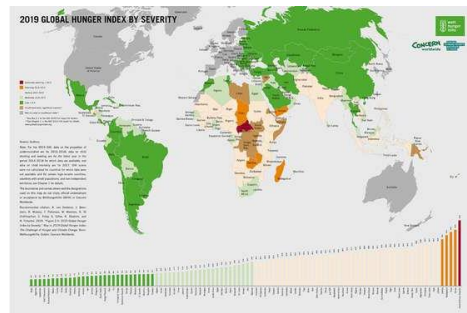
ACRONYMS

A2015	Alliance2015
BMZ	Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CWW	Concern WorldWide
DFID	Department for International Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHI	Global Hunger Index
GO	Government Organization
H.E.	Head of Estate
HIP	Humanitarian Implementation Plan
LLRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
LNGB	Leave No Girl Behind
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NGO	Non - Government Organization
NNCB	National Nutrition Coordination Body
NNP	National Nutrition Programme
NNS	National Nutrition Strategy
NSA	National Security Agency
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
RESET	Resilience Building
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SNNPR	South Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHH	Welthungerhilfe

I. Background

1.1 Background to Global Hunger Index (GHI) Report

The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is a tool that measures and tracks hunger globally, by region, and by country. The GHI is calculated annually, and its results appear in a report issued in October each year. The 2019 GHI report is the fourteenth annual publication of the Global Hunger Index (GHI). The report is designed to raise awareness and understanding of the struggle against hunger, provide a way to compare levels of hunger between countries and regions, and call attention to those areas of the world where hunger levels are highest and where the need for additional efforts to eliminate hunger is greatest.



GHI scores are expressed on a 100-point scale, where 0 is the best score (no hunger) and 100 is the worst. This way, the scale shows the severity of hunger from low to extremely alarming; an increase in a country's GHI score indicates that the hunger situation is worsening, while a decrease in the score indicates improvement in the country's hunger situation. The 2019 GHI measures hunger in 117 countries where the assessment is most relevant and where data on all four component indicators are available. The report indicates that **43** countries out of **117** countries have levels of hunger that remain *serious*. **4** countries Chad, Madagascar, Yemen, and Zambia suffer from hunger levels that are *alarming* and **1** country Central African Republic from a level that is *extremely alarming*. High-income countries are not included in the GHI but still show variable, non-negligible rates of food insecurity. The Food Insecurity Experience Scale—another measure of hunger not used in or directly comparable to the GHI—shows that in the European Union, 18 percent of households with children under age 15 experience moderate or severe food insecurity.

The 2019 theme of the GHI is The Challenge of Hunger and Climate Change, which is an increasingly relevant threat to the world's hungry and vulnerable population. The report focuses on the impact of climate change and hunger.

1.2 Background to Alliance2015 and the 2019 GHI Report Launching Event

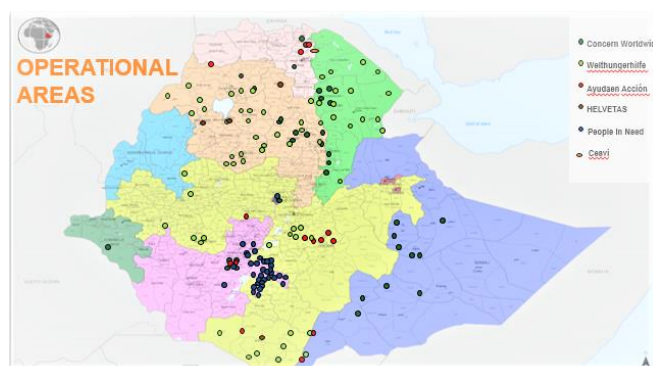
The 2019 GHI report launching in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, is organized by Alliance 2015. Alliance2015 is a strategic partnership of eight leading European INGOs initially constituted to increase contribution to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and now to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Alliance2015 members cooperate in emergency preparedness and response, development programming, knowledge sharing and advocacy. Alliance2015 members work in 94 countries around the world with a combined total annual income of over €900 million,

making Alliance2015 one of the largest European networks of development and humanitarian NGOs. Alliance2015 member NGOs are: ACTED, Ayuda en Accion, Cesvi, Concern Worldwide, Helvetas, Hivos, People in Need and Welthungerhilfe.

According to Sara Worku, Alliance 2015 coordinator in Ethiopia, Alliance2015 was founded nearly 20 years ago in 2000, in order to contribute to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and its mission is to work for a just and sustainable world free from poverty and hunger. The Alliance is believed necessary to maintain and develop authenticity for quality and relevance of member organizations' work, and increase their impact, demonstrate better result and achieve greater result.

One of the added values of the Alliance is that members can invest on learning and leadership in setting the development agenda. The platform has also enabled member organizations to collect evidence and enlighten donors and government on adapting their policy and practice towards when and how they should act. Alliance2015 members also join forces by sharing knowledge and resources to develop and implement ambitious joint programmes. For example, Alliance2015 is engaged in significant community resilience building programmes funded by the EU, the Italian Government and DFID.

The launching event, which was held on December 17, 2019 at Sapphire Hotel, Addis Ababa with support from BMZ, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany, brought together a total of sixty-five participants drawn from policy makers as well as development experts and practitioners from governmental and non-governmental organizations. The event also attracted the attention of some of the



major print and electronic media in the country including The Reporter, The Ethiopian Herald, Capital, Walta information centre, EBS TV, Deutsche Welle (DW), Ahadu FM radio and Afro 105 FM. The launching event was graced by high-level government representation including H.E. Dr. Kaba Urgessa, State Minister of Agriculture, H.E. Professor Fekadu Beyene, Commissioner of the Ethiopian Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission, and H.E. Jima Dilbo, General Director of the Agency of Civil Society Organizations.



The GHI 2019 report launching event also served as an opportunity for Alliance2015 member organizations to showcase their best practices on food and nutrition security as well as climate change adaptation. In addition, the platform facilitated networking opportunity for all participating governmental, non-governmental, as well as donor partner organizations.

II. WORKSHOP PROCEEDING

Helina Tamene, who is from Helvetas facilitated the workshop. Helina welcomed all participants to the launching workshop of the 14th annual global hunger index report and acknowledged BMZ- Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany whose financial support made the event possible. Helina also recognized Alliance 2015 members as the report produced is the fruit of their efforts and hard works. She mentioned that the GHI index is an annual publication by Alliance2015 partners (WHH and Concern Worldwide) and is aimed to raise awareness of policymakers, civil societies and the media. It has, over the past decade, sought to make the challenge of hunger transparent by providing a way of ranking countries by hunger level, illustrating trends in the prevalence of hunger worldwide and reporting on the progress in alleviating hunger. This year the theme of the GHI is The Challenge of Hunger and Climate Change, which is an increasingly relevant threat to the world's hungry and vulnerable population.

2.1 Workshop Opening

H.E. Dr. Kaba Urgessa, State Minister of Agriculture; H.E. Professor Fikadu Beyene, Commissioner of the Ethiopian Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission; Dr. Munir Kassa, Chief of Staff to the State Minister of Health; Matthias Spaeth, Regional Representative of HOA of Welthungerhilfe; and Jan Vloet, Country Director for Helvetas Ethiopia, delivered keynote remarks in the opening session of the GHI 2019 report launching event.

2.1.1 Welcome remarks – Matthias Spaeth

On behalf of the Alliance2015, Matthias Spaeth, Regional Representative of HoA of WHH, expressed his gratitude to all participants and acknowledged distinguished guests for their presence on the launching workshop of GHI 2019 in Ethiopia. He emphasized the importance of annually issuing of the GHI to help track the state of hunger worldwide and to spotlight those places where action is most urgently needed.



Matthias expressed the concern that after decades of positive progress in reducing global hunger, climate change and conflict are undermining food security, particularly in the world's most vulnerable regions. He stressed that climate change is not only an issue of environment conservation but also a matter of justice and human rights.

He recognized that Ethiopia is one of the countries that has made notable progress in reducing hunger over the last two decades and admonished the contribution of the National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) and the National Nutrition Program (NNP) which have positively impacted the nutrition situation in the country. However, he noted that Ethiopia remains one of those countries that are most significantly impacted by climate change and conflict which threaten to undermine the impressive successes achieved over the last decades.

Matthias expressed his hope that this launch will provide professionals and experts from concerned federal ministries, regional bureaus, multi and bilateral organizations, research and academic institutions, and private sector an opportunity to discuss measures that are most appropriate to support Ethiopia in facing the manifold challenges leading to hunger, and malnutrition on the background of climate change in a world where political, economic and other parameters are rapidly changing in a way that was never seen before. He also expressed his hope that the recommendations from the workshop will further support and strengthen efforts to end hunger in Ethiopia and to strengthen collaboration among the relevant actors. In conclusion, Matthias extended his thanks to BMZ, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany, who sponsored the GHI launching event for the third time, and all those who contributed to the event.

2.1.2 Keynote address: H.E. Dr. Kaba Urgessa, State Minister of Agriculture

Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Kaba Urgessa, State Minister of Agriculture, highlighted the remarkable improvements Ethiopia has been registering in reduction of poverty and the significant contribution of the agricultural sector. He acknowledged that the prevalence of stunting and acute malnutrition has decreased over the past decade but remain high with 38% of children under 5 years stunted and 10% wasted and 22% of women of reproductive age are undernourished resulting in 8% of work force reductions due to undernutrition, 28% of all child mortality, and 16.5% GDP loss equivalent to costs 55.5 billion Ethiopian Birr per year. He also highlighted the regional variations in Ethiopia in the severity of stunting and wasting by region which is highest in Amhara (46%), Benishangul-Gumuz (43 percent), Afar (41 percent), and Dire Dawa (41 percent), whereas wasting is highest in Somali (22 percent), Afar (18 percent), and Gambela (14 percent). He emphasized that government plans/objectives are aligned with the country's commitment to improve nutrition. Furthermore, the country is signatory to international commitments and declarations to end hunger and extreme poverty and ensure nutrition security.



Dr. Kaba noted that 2019 GHI report revealed that Ethiopia has ranked on 97th out of 117 qualifying countries showing a slight improvement compared to the status in 2017. He underlined that the country has yet a long way to go to meet the SDGs, particularly Goal 2: which is Zero Hunger. He discussed that the struggle to achieve the 'zero hunger' target is complicated by a range of factors including dependency on rain-fed agriculture, subsistent farming system, low genetic potential of indigenous animals and poor animal husbandry practices, limited access to water and animal feed, the widespread influence of disease and parasites, low coverage and quality of implementation of the agricultural extension system, low educational status of most farming households and pastoralists, land degradation, lack of gender sensitivity- low participation and benefit of women among other factors contributing to the problem of under-nutrition and for the vicious circles of poverty perpetuated since the past. To address these challenges, he emphasized the need for developing and implementing coherent and integrated sustainable development plan that taps into the potential of donors, non- governmental organizations, development practitioners, private sectors and the community itself through effective and profound collaboration with government sectors.

He expressed his belief that strong collaboration and involvement of stakeholders is critical in eradication of poverty and ending hunger. He appreciated Alliance2015's initiative which brought together concerned stakeholders to share practical learnings, good practices and draw on recommendations that could be implemented by CSOs, government sectors and other development actors. Finally, he expressed his hope that participants will actively engage in the discussions in order to make the workshop productive and effective for the benefit of the country and its people.

2.1.3 Keynote address: H.E. Professor Fikadu Beyene, Commissioner of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission

In his keynote address, Professor Fikadu Beyene discussed about the relationship between food and nutrition security and climate change and the role of the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy, which aims at protecting the country from the adverse effects of climate change and building a green economy to realize the country's ambitious vision of building resilience which includes enhancing food and nutrition security. He mentioned that Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) II of the country promotes climate smart agricultural development to achieve food and nutrition security with the aim of building resilience and places emphasis on the production of high value crops and livestock production. While it is important to maintain a degree



of optimism, Professor Fikadu said that there are many reasons for concern as the number of undernourished people in the world is increasing. Citing FAO, he argued that Climate Change is among the leading causes of rising global hunger. “If we are to achieve the SDG goals, a world without hunger and malnutrition in all its forms by 2030, it is imperative that we accelerate and scale up actions to strengthen the resilience and adaptive

capacity of food systems and people's livelihoods in response to climate variability and extremes,” he asserted. “It will take humanity's ingenuity, dedication, and perseverance to ensure that we collectively achieve Zero Hunger while tackling the unprecedented challenge of climate change,” he added.

He expressed his belief that this national learning workshop and the 2019 GHI report will be an opportunity to disclose strategic initiatives and transform strategy in to actions through partnership and collaboration with development partners to build a more economically vibrant, socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable country. He also expressed his hope that the workshop provides facts, experiences and recommendations that support the government and inform policy plans in enhancing resource and technical assistance to attain food and nutrition security.

2.1.4 Keynote address: Dr. Munir Kassa, Chief of Staff to the State Minister of Health

Speaking on behalf of the State Minister of Health, Dr. Munir Kassa expressed his regrets that we live in a world where the number of people going to bed without getting adequate food has increased over the last two years.

He discussed that as food and nutrition insecurity persists, the intergenerational effect of malnutrition will continue, and this will eventually have huge impact on the country's economy. He cited the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study which found out that in Ethiopia factors

associated with under-nutrition contributed to an estimated total loss of \$4.7 billion per year, which is equivalent to 16.5% of GDP (2009).



He appreciated the great advances Ethiopia has made in steadily reducing the prevalence of under nutrition reducing stunting from 58% to 36.8% between 2000 and 2019. However, he noted that although there is a narrowing trend in terms of equity variables, there are still disparities in malnutrition prevalence based on residency, regions, socio-economic and other equity variables.

He underscored that food and nutrition security is a constitutional and human right. He discussed that the Government of Ethiopia has been committed to ensuring food and nutrition security. He mentioned the Food Security Strategy, National Nutrition Strategy, National Nutrition Program I and II, Agriculture Growth Program, Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Strategy, School Health and Nutrition Strategy, and Productive Safety Net Program and ONE WASH programme. He also discussed some of the key outcomes of the National Nutrition Program II and National Nutrition Coordination Body (NNCB) multi sectoral coordination to end malnutrition as well as the Seqota Declaration, which outlines the government's commitment to end child under-nutrition by 2030, as a practical example of a multi-sectoral approach to nutrition (involving health, agriculture, education and WASH sectors). In conclusion, Dr. Munir urged for the partnership of all concerned to achieve these aspirations. He also reaffirmed the Government's commitment to work with all concerned to end stunting (food and nutrition insecurity) in Ethiopia.

2.2 GHI 2019 – The Challenge of Hunger and Climate Change

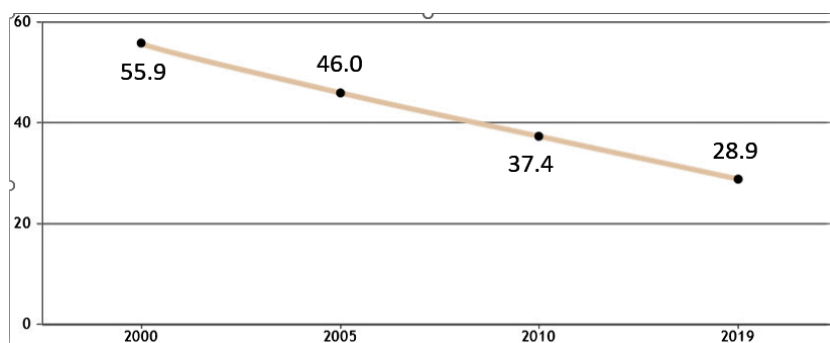
Matthias Spaeth, Regional Representative of HOA of Welthungerhilfe, gave a presentation of the Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2019 report which indicated that there has been a 31 % reduction globally since 2000 (a decrease from a global GHI value of 29.0% in 2000 to 20.0% in 2019). The hunger situation did not only improve globally but also in every region. This positive trend cannot only be observed in the aggregated GHI but also in each component indicator in every region. However, South Asia and Sub-Saharan



Africa are still two regions which are classified serious despite impressive efforts and improvements over the last 2 decades.

GHI 2019 by severity among the 117 countries included: one country, Central African Republic, suffers from a level that is still extremely alarming (red); four countries suffer from levels of hunger that are alarming: Yemen, Chad, Madagascar, and Zambia (dark orange); 43 countries have serious levels of hunger, including Ethiopia (light orange); 23 countries have moderate levels and 46 countries have low levels of hunger; for several countries it was not possible to calculate GHI values this year due to missing data; there are 9 (brownish) countries which are not captured by the GHI analysis due to insufficient availability of data, but all of them are cause for significant concern based on the few data that do exist: Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic Congo, Eritrea, Libya, Papua New Guinea, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria -. Yet the countries with missing data may be the ones suffering most.

GHI 2019 score and progress since 2000: Angola, Ethiopia, and Rwanda have reduced their GHI scores by more than 25 points since 2000 placing them now in the serious range; Ethiopia has reduced its score by an impressive 27 points, coming from a GHI of 55.9 in 2000. However, the situation remains serious; this year's report indicates that the reduction in hunger levels in some places may be slowing or even reversing; Central African Republic, Yemen, Venezuela, and Lebanon have a higher level of hunger today than they did in 2000; In some countries the score decreased between 2000 and 2010, but we can observe a reversed trend since; Since 2010, 9 countries have seen an increase in their GHI levels, including the Central African Republic, Madagascar and Yemen.



GHI score trend, Ethiopia

Mattias' presentation highlighted that hard-won gains in the reduction of hunger worldwide are being threatened; climate change is a threat multiplier for hungry and undernourished people; and radical transformation is needed to address the interlinked challenges of climate change and hunger. Governments, donors, and civil society organizations are required to prioritize resilience and adaptation among the most vulnerable groups and regions based on local needs and traditional knowledge; better prepare and respond to disasters; transform food systems; transform consumption and production patterns to reduce emissions; take action to mitigate climate change without compromising food security; and commit to fair financing.

2.3 Climate Change and Hunger

A video¹ by Rupa Mukerji from Helvetas who also wrote the lead essay for the GHI 2019 speaking on climate change and hunger was presented on the occasion. The talk highlighted that hunger, after declining for about three decades, is once again on the rise and the reasons for persistence of hunger which include poverty, inequality, conflict, war, and extreme events like floods. The talk also noted that climate change is a stress multiplier impacting all the dimensions of the food system, production, transport, processing and the nutritive quality of the food we consume.



Rupa, in her talk, urged that food security should remain at the center of all policies including climate policy and insisted that the poor, who have contributed the least to climate change, should not be the ones bearing the impacts of bearing the cost of climate change mitigation actions. She also argued that such communities need to be supported to adapt their livelihoods to the changing climate through sustainable intensification of agriculture, promotion of agro-ecological practices on a very large scale, partnership with private sectors and providing them access to scientific research and technologies. Rupa also underscored the need for reducing food waste and loss at every level including in the household is a very important measure to deal with the pressure of climate change on food security.

For further details, please refer to the full script on Annex 3.

2.4 Grassroot Experience: Collaboration for Food Security in Borana Zone

Jan Vloet, Country Director of Helvetas in Ethiopia, shared grassroot experience of collaboration for food security based on the organization's experience implementing a project entitled 'Sustainable Natural Resources Management for Enhanced Pastoralist Food Security in Borana Zone' in collaboration with Oromia Regional Government and WHH with financing from Swiss



¹ Video link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YTTuBESHJ2k>

Development Cooperation. The project has three objectives: (1) Pastoralists have increased access to pasture and water resources from rehabilitated and / or improved rangeland. (2) Pastoralist women incomes are increased while women diversify their livelihoods. (3) Natural resource management interventions are better coordinated, harmonized, and knowledge management is improved to properly document and scale-up promising practices

Construction of decentralized warehouses which are managed by the DRM office is one of the impact of the project. The warehouses, which are used to stock food but also inputs for livestock development, help plan emergency response activities with the ‘market in mind’ and thus avoiding distortions; using local actors in implementation and harmonizing efforts; replenishing contingency funds to allow immediate and targeted response to protect investments made in food security. Another area of intervention for the project is related to Yabelo Research Centre conducting on-farm trials of which the results will be used in the livelihood component of the CSO. The project also facilitates open coordination meetings, which enable all to ensure harmonization instead of competition and institutionalization of best practices. Creation of a Pastoralist Development Coordination Committee (zonal) helped avoid duplication of efforts and build synergies.

One of the lessons shared from the project is that achieving Nutrition and Food Security is a collaborative effort between Government and Civil Society Organizations. It is also learned that collaboration between Government and Civil Society Organization requires purposeful actions leading to concrete outputs. Furthermore, the Alliance stretches the divide, promotes collaboration, and works towards ‘solutions at scale’ as there are many people in need and extreme poverty.

2.5 Food and Nutrition Security in the Context of Climate Change: Priorities, Strategies, and Success

Facilitated by Getu Woyessa, Programme Director of Concern Worldwide Ethiopia, a panel discussion was held on the topic of food and nutrition security in the context of climate change. Participants of the panel were Dr. Messert Zelalem, Maternal and Child Health Directorate Director and Chair of National Nutrition Technical Committee (NNTC); Berhanu Taye, Rural Transformation and Resilience, Program Manager at the EU delegation in Ethiopia; and Amare Mengiste, Natural Resources Manager and Resilience Team leader with FAO.

Dr. Meseret Zelalem, one of the panelists, gave a brief overview of the Ethiopia Food and Nutrition progress update. She said that globally Stunting among children under 5 years old has declined from 253.4 million to 149.0 million between 1990 and 2018. This progress is slow in Africa with 42.6% to 33.1% and even slower in Ethiopia with 58% to 37 % (2000 to 2019). Ethiopia has made great progress in reducing the national prevalence of stunting by 20% in 16 years - from 58% in 2000 to 37% in 2019. However, national estimates mask geographic and socio-economic disparities in stunting prevalence. Moreover, the annual rate of reduction is not sufficient to meet the SDG and WHA targets. According to the Result for Development (2017) study, the country is investing 33 USD per child to make an annual average stunting reduction of 1 percentage point.



Dr. Meseret also discussed the nutrition policy landscape in Ethiopia. Endorsement of food and nutrition policy in November 2018 is mentioned as a very positive progress. She discussed the Health Sector Transformation Plan (HSTP), National Guideline on Adolescent, Maternal infant and Young Child Nutrition, National school health and nutrition strategy, Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture strategy, National Nutrition Program (2016-2020); National Adolescent and Youth Health Strategy (2016 – 2020); and also the Baby Wash Guideline, which is still under progress of development.

Dr. Meseret also covered major challenges faced and actions for way forward. The challenges low community level food and nutrition services, inadequate commitment and accountability among sectors, inadequate budgeting at all levels, inadequate number/absorption of nutrition workforces, and inappropriate structure for food and nutrition. Way forward, it was noted that finalization and endorsement of Food and Nutrition Security policy, incorporation of food and nutrition interventions into transformation plans, and establishment of the food and nutrition council and agency are among the priority issues requiring immediate attention. In addition, awareness raising at community level regarding the first 1000 days plus nutrition, food and nutrition workforce recruitment and assignment, mobilization and utilization of food and nutrition budgets, engagement and collaboration of sectors and actors require due attention.

Berhanu Taye, from EU RESET (Resilience Building Programme in Ethiopia), spoke on EU's on-going support to Ethiopia focusing on three sectors: Sustainable agriculture and food security, health and rural road and renewable energy. The main EU funded programs contributing to agricultural growth and rural economic development are Agricultural Growth Program (AGP 2), Support to Animal Health sector (HEARD); Support to Coffee sector (Café); Sustainable Land Management; and Support to Agro-



industrial parks. The EU Ethiopia Resilience Building Program (RESET) aims to address the chronic food insecurity and long-term needs of the most vulnerable (around 2.0 million people) in 8 geographical clusters of 41 woredas across 5 regional states (Amhara, Afar, Somali, Oromia and SNPPR) of Ethiopia, which are known as drought prone. It seeks to create bridges and synergies/complementarities between humanitarian and development interventions. There is strong integration with RESET and the on-going PSNP program as around 70% PSNP beneficiaries are targeted under RESET. Berhanu's presentation also covered EU funded Food Security resilience building projects in Ethiopia including the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). In addition, the innovation fund aims to foster innovation that would make systematic changes by breaking barriers and boosting productivity and thus enhancing the food security resilience effort.

He discussed that the EU RESET program follows an integrated & multi-sectoral approach covering four focal/result areas: Improved access to basic services (Health and Nutrition, WASH), Enhanced livelihoods income and diversification opportunities, Improved Disaster Risk Management capacity, and Research and knowledge management. Birhanu also discussed some of the achievements registered by the RESET programme.

One of the key lessons learned from RESET, according to Birhanu, is that improving household resilience outcomes (food security and income) requires more strong integrated approach. It also demonstrates the significance of working on the system for ensuring continuity and sustainability and the need to make the role and contributions of the private sector in resilience-building more visible. What is more, development of knowledge management mechanisms is key to enhance the scaling up of good practices and the institutionalization process.

The following key suggestions were made for future Resilience Building in Ethiopia:

- Rural resilience in the Ethiopian context can only be achieved if infrastructure (*basic services including access to markets, etc.*) development accelerates and if investments increased for agricultural productivity with the promotion of improved and complementary technologies, and efficient extension service deliveries.
- Achieving climate resilience in rural areas will also require the generation of much faster economic livelihood options outside agriculture.
- Improve the performance of DRM planning - implementation with more structured capacity building actions at grass root levels (Woreda's/District sector offices and CBO's).
- More investment for increasing production and productivity:
- Strengthen on-farm irrigation, water harvesting and water-saving crop management practices, etc.
- Increase access to finance to improve the uptake of yield-enhancing technologies and the functioning of value chains: a functioning and dynamic private sector for input supply: fertilizers, seeds, etc. including credits and market information systems.

Amare Mengiste, a panellist from FAO, shared the organization's Strategy, Priorities and Lesson Learnt in relation to Food and Nutrition Security in the context of Climate Change. He discussed that FAO's assistance in Ethiopia centers around (1) Crop production, productivity and commercialization, (2) Livestock and fisheries production, productivity and commercialization, and (3) Sustainable natural resource and resilience against threats and disasters.



Amare noted that both *belg* and *meher* rains in greater parts of Ethiopia have declined by 15-20% demonstrating how climate change is real in Ethiopia. Agricultural production systems is climate sensitive as it is predominantly rainfed and climate change impacts on the lives of more than 70% of the population. Amare also indicated the gloomy predictions whereby mean annual temperature is expected to increase by between 1°–2°C by 2050 and the frequency of hot days and nights will substantially increase (i.e. 15–29 percent of days will be considered hot by 2060). It is feared that climate change may decrease national gross domestic product (GDP) by 8-10% by 2050. The problem is even further exacerbated by the growth in population and corresponding food demand.

Amare emphasized on the need for networking, information sharing, coordination and partnerships. He noted that limited efforts have been made so far to integrate DRM and climate adaptation in the agriculture sector plan, programme and budget at all levels. It is underscored that understanding indigenous knowledge and practices to cope up technical challenges but also the local availability of financial resources and marketing is critical. Most important, designing a national climate-smart agriculture approach requires the coordination of activities of a wide range of stakeholders including the private sector. At the same time, there is a need for increased effort to change the mind set and beliefs of farmers and extension messages on DRR and climate adaptation. There is a need to address the technical & biophysical, operational and institutional challenges farmers are facing to adopt climate smart and disaster risk reduction practices. As part of Rangeland management in pastoral area, other sustainable land management packages activities such as tree planting, over sowing with local pasture seeds, the establishment of soil and water conservation, rainwater diversions must be included in the area closure/exclosure. It is important to engage DRR, climate change adaptation and different set of practices in the education system. Schools can serve not only as temporary shelters for disaster affected people but also a platform where students can be mobilized and equipped to disseminate knowledge about DRR. Research institutes need to generate and disseminate information on climate variability and its economic and social implications as well as on context specific DRR and climate smart technologies (“one size” simply does not “fit all” and that a flexible approach is required).

Amare's presentation identified the following as key priority actions for the future:

- Strengthening the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral to climate change

- Introducing climate smart irrigation (improving water productivity)
- Promoting value addition and agri-business
- Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change
- Supporting Rural Women Economic empowerment
- Supporting integrated watershed management/landscape management
- Supporting institutionalization of woreda disaster risk reduction plan through support on plan development and operationalization
- Promoting rangeland, management and utilization: dry season grazing reserves
- Promoting nutrition sensitive agriculture
- Establishing National Irrigation MIS
- Strengthening NFM/MRV system
- Enhancing and consolidating food security information, social protection and DRM system

Questions and Answers

After presentations from the panelists, the floor was opened for questions and answers. The following were the questions and comments raised:

Policy/strategy related questions and comments

1. Ethiopia's case still looks alarming, but looking at the amount of attention given to the issue and resources invested, does that mean we have to change our strategy? Why is it we are not progressing well?
2. It is good to have policies and strategies in place but how about enforcement? How is this policy monitored and evaluated? Is there a system in place to do this? Do regions where stunting is more prevalent get priority?
3. Was the implementation of the NNP, which is getting close to ending, evaluated? Was it a fair investment? How was the coordination between the signatories? How was the comparative performance of line ministries? Is there a plan to run NNP2?

Future policy/strategy designing related questions and comments

1. What are, if any, the gender dimensions to this? Is women's lack of control to resources and less decision-making power in households worsening the case? What has been done in this regard?
2. What are the main factors causing stunting to our children regardless of the efforts? And, how is this really explained to an ordinary mother in a way she understands the situation?
3. Is there any programme designed focusing on promotion of production of nutrient rich foods?
4. Would the government consider infrastructure improvements as part of the effort in the national nutrition policy?
5. How about giving more emphasis on promotion of appropriate technology and skill development for self-sufficiency versus reliance on humanitarian aid?

6. How about supporting both government and NGOs instead of shifting more support to government from non-governmental organizations (NGOs)?

Panelists responded to the questions and comments raised by participants of the workshop. They addressed the questions related to policy/strategy, coordination and implementation; promotion of technology, skills development and infrastructure; and promotion of production of nutrition rich foods.



Policy/strategy, coordination and implementation

Dr. Meseret reiterated that the new policy is endorsed by the government in 2018 is believed that it is the first and foremost instrument reflecting the highest political commitment. In terms of coordination, she mentioned that the 13 signatories

plan together, which helps create clarity around specific indicators; however, she admitted that there remain gaps in coordination. Meseret also mentioned that her office is closely working with National Plan and Development Commission and affirmed that nutrition will be one of the priority areas for the government.

Regarding population growth and its impact on ensuring food and nutrition security, Meseret recognized that it continues to be a challenge further exacerbating the situation. She discussed MoH's efforts in promoting comprehensive sexual reproductive health which is believed to contribute to control the growth rate.

Regarding the issue of gender dimension to the food and nutrition security problem in the country, Birhanu responded that the EU has a gender strategy and framework focusing on not only quantitative but also qualitative aspects including women leadership and economic empowerment.

EU's shifting of resources from NGOs to government is to create balance on the aid modality. More direct implementation by the government is hoped to enhance sustainability, scaling up and institutionalization of project activities. Once we have something working well, then we consider the scaling up. Birhanu also emphasized the need and commitment for building the capacity of the government.

Promotion of technology, skills development of infrastructure

Regarding promotion of technology, Birhanu responded that the EU RESET maintains innovative aspects and introduction of technologies to support production and productivity for maximum impact as one of the key criteria for funding. Likewise, he emphasized that the EU's interest and

commitment to infrastructure development through creating better access to road, increasing access to education, water supply and solar power are all one of the focus areas.

Amare, panelist from FAO, on his part elaborated on his organization's engagement in promoting technology and infrastructure development. He said, "When we refer to introducing climate adaptive productions, it means use of technologies as we cannot adapt without changing the ways we work depending on the weather conditions and using appropriate technologies. It could be due to system, technology or an infrastructure."

Production of nutrient rich foods

Amare discussed the efforts by FAO in terms of promotion of production of nutrient rich foods. He mentioned that FAO is promoting productions of maize and sweet potato, which are nutritious, with partner organizations. Likewise, Birhanu discussed EU's nutrition focused project that has recently completed at a cost of €10 million focusing on food diversification and increasing the nutrition value of available crops to ensure food security. The project also focused on promotion of vegetable gardening and fruit productions were included in the project. Amare, from FAO, admitted that existing efforts are not sufficient and that researchers should participate more and come up with better solutions. He mentioned that even though the country is rich with several types of indigenous foods, most of them are inherently low yielders. Amare underscored the need for more research work to overcome this and increase production and productivity.

2.6 Way Forward

Based on the discussions on priorities, strategies and successes, Getu Woyessa, facilitator of the panel discussion, summarized the following as key areas of focus requiring attention in the way forward:

1. Enabling and policy environment – for anyone to operate and execute actions on the ground, it is mandatory that there exists a conducive policy framework and strategy which is also responsive enough to changing contexts and the demands of the different stakeholders. Stakeholders need to continually use opportunities to advocate for this.
2. Collaboration – attention needs to be given to collaboration to best respond to some of the key challenges on the ground. GO - NGO forums should be strengthened, given more attention, and conducted consistently. NGO to NGO forums should also be considered to share knowledge and good practices. In addition, there should be a collaboration from the donor side and separation of portfolios in terms of assistance and influencing the government.
3. The private sector should be included in any development activities in Ethiopia. The private sectors are the ones who push for the technology agenda and bring new innovative ideas. The private sector's contribution has been undermined due to some policies and practices, but favorable environment should be created for their involvement.

4. NGOs and donor organizations should work more through government structures, particularly in areas of supporting the livestock sector and DRM mainstreaming.
5. Irrigated agriculture should be given more focus as only less than 10% of the country is irrigated, this should be considered in future developments.
6. More focus should be given to value chain development of agricultural products.
7. Systems should be strengthened to respond to different environmental shocks. We need to look more in to how we can support systems through early warning and DRR functioning at grass root level, we can prevent the losses
8. Responsive planning should be in place by the government that will make good use of community score cards, accountability mechanisms and structures at a grass root level. Communities need to organize themselves in a way they can present their needs and priorities to the local government.

2.7 Closing of the Workshop

Manaf Abdeen, Country Director of People In Need (PIN) gave his closing remarks to participants of the workshop. He noted that the presentations and ideas raised during the discussions were very rich and enlightening.

He reiterated how alarming it is that the hunger level is increasing and there are 822 million people that are hungry and emphasized that it requires more actions. “23% of the population are living in poverty just in front of us and we should react,” he said. He noted that the problem is further exacerbated by climate change, conflict and other factors which contribute to food insecurity in the country.



Speaking of the significance of the Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2019 report launching event, he said, “The GHI launching today shows that we need to undertake more actions and collaborate more to fight the challenges we currently have.” He extended his thanks to H.E. Dr Kaba Urgessa, State Minister of Agriculture, H.E. Commissioner Prof. Fikadu Beyene, H.E. Jima Dilbo, General Director of the Agency of Civil Society Organizations, and Dr Munir Kassa, chief of staff of State Minister of Health for their presence in the workshop and contributions during the discussions. He also recognized the participation of partners, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, academia and media for your presence in the workshop. He urged all to join hands, strengthen collaboration to create a world where our children have zero hunger and zero poverty. Finally, he appreciated the effort of the organizers and donors for supporting the event.

ANNEX 1. Workshop Schedule

Global Hunger Index 2019 Launching Workshop December 17, 2019, Sapphire Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Time	Agenda Items	Presenter	Facilitator
8:30 – 9:30	Registration, Networking, Information display by A2015 members	A2015	Helina (Helvetas)
9:30 - 9:40	Welcoming remarks	Matthias Spaeth, Regional Representative for HOA, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	
9:40 – 10:00	Key note address - Minister of Agriculture - Environment, forest and climate change commission - Minister of Health	State Minister H.E Dr Kaba Urgessa (Natural resource and food security) H.E Commissioner Prof. Fikadu Beyene Chief of staff to the state Minister Dr Munir Kassa	
10:00 – 10:15	Introduction of Alliance 2015 Ethiopia	Sara Worku, Alliance 2015 Coordinator Matthias Spaeth, Regional Representative for HOA, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	
10:15 – 10:40	Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2019 – The Challenge of Hunger and Climate Change Climate Change and Hunger video from Helvetas	Rupa Mukerji from Helvetas	
10:40 – 11:00	Grass root level Experience: Food security and Environmental protection (joint A2015 project)	Jan Vloet, Country Director, Helvetas	
11:00-11:30	Health Break, Networking, information display		

11:30 – 13:00	<p>Plenary: Food and Nutrition security in the context of Climate Change (priorities, strategies, success)</p> <p>Presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Health - Delegation of European Union to Ethiopia - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO –Ethiopia) 	<p>Maternal and child health directorate director, Chair of National Nutrition Technical Committee(NNTC)- Dr Messert Zelalem,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closer look - Food and Nutrition security in Ethiopia (progress update) <p>Rural Transformation and Resilience, Program Manager- Ato Berhanu Taye</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting an integrated resilience building in Ethiopia (EU RESET program) <p>Natural Resources Manager and Resilience Team leader - Mr Amare Mengiste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO Strategy, priorities and lesson learnt in relation to food and nutrition security in the context of climate change 	<p>Getu Woyessa, Program Director, Concern WorldWide, (discussion moderator)</p>
	Q and A and discussion	Participants	Getu Woyessa, Program Director, Concern WorldWide, (discussion moderator)
	Way forward	Getu Woyessa, Concern WorldWide	
13:00-13:10	Closing	Manaf Abdeen, Country Director for People In Need	
13:10 – 14:00	Lunch		

Annex 2. List of Participants



Global Hunger Index 2019 Launching Conference

December 17, 2019

Venue: Sapphire Hotel

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Global Hunger Index 2019 Launching Conference
December 17, 2019
Venue: Sapphire Hotel

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Annex 3 – Climate Change and Hunger Video Script

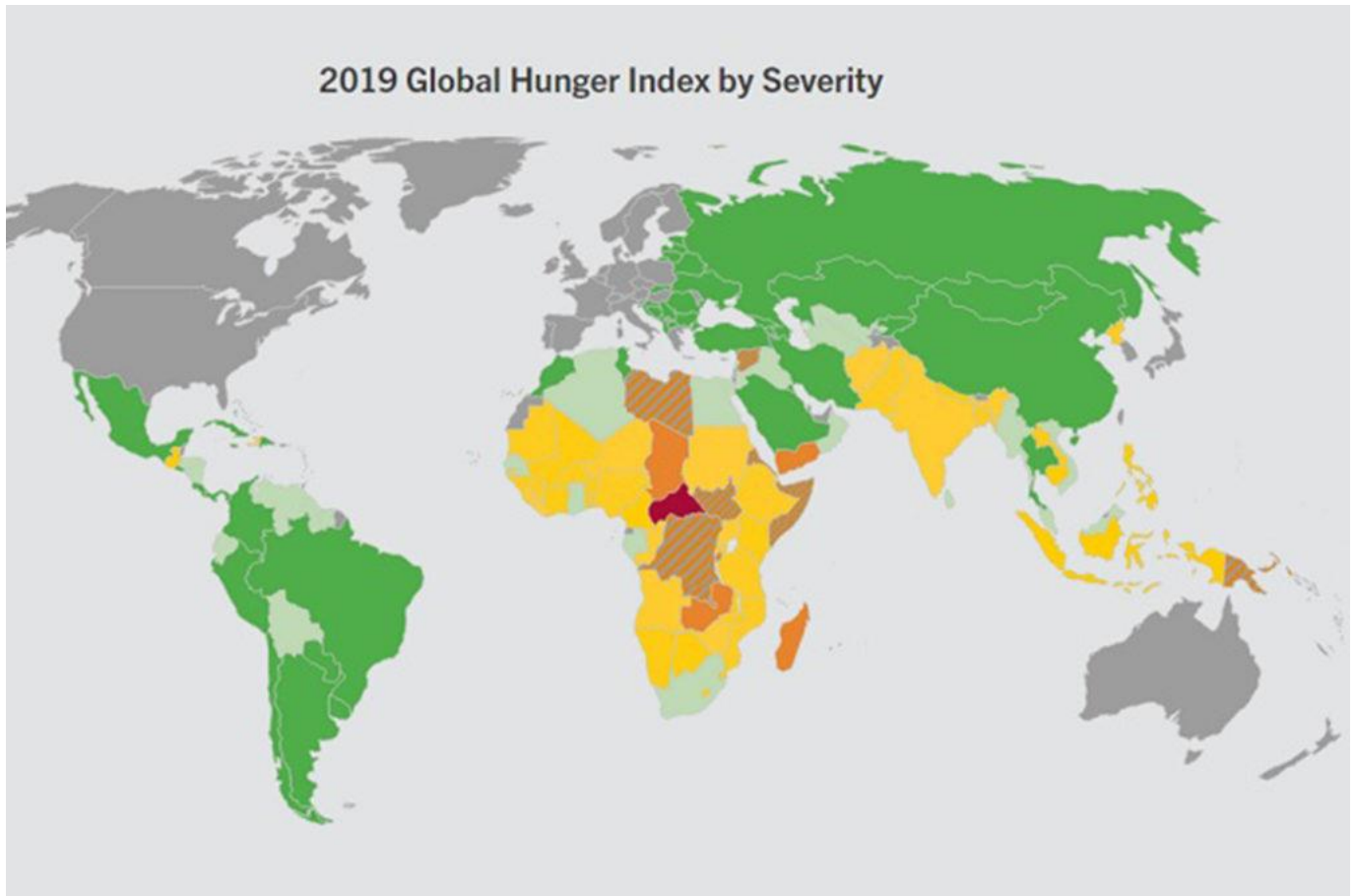
Based on data and evidence, the GHI 2019 says that hunger after declining for about three decades is once again on the rise. Between 2015 and 2019, there has been a steady increase in the number of people hungry across the world. In 2018, about 822 people were hungry in different parts of the world. The reasons for persistence of hunger are several – poverty, inequality, conflict, war, extreme events like floods and runs which are aggravated by climate change. Climate change is a stress multiplier in the current situation. Climate change impacts all the dimensions of the food system, production, transport, processing and the nutritive quality of the food we consume. Climate change and responses to it – adaptation and mitigation also have strong interfaces with hunger. The Paris agreement and its ambition to restrict global warming to less than two degrees centigrade incorporates bio energy and carbon capture and sequestration measures on a massive scale. All of these are based on land and between 2030 and 2050 they envisage about two million hectares being used prior for bio energy and carbon capture and sequestration measures. This will have deep impact on food security, competition for land that is useful for food production and here we need to ensure that the trade-offs are not damaging for the people who are already poor and vulnerable on this earth. It is very important that food security remains at the center of all policies including climate policy. The poor who have contributed the least to climate change are currently bearing the impacts of climate change. They should not be the ones who bear the cost of mitigation actions. At this moment about 2.5 billion people live in the semi-arid and dry regions of the world. These are very fragile ecosystems, very vulnerable to even small changes in climate. Communities living here need to be supported to adapt their livelihoods to the changing climate. This may involve sustainable intensification of agriculture, promotion of agro ecological practices on a very large scale, partnership with private sectors and providing them access to scientific research and technologies.

Currently, 200 to 500 million people rely on pastoral livelihoods. They are spread across 25% of the countries in the world. Pastoral livelihoods are highly sensitive to small changes in the climate. These people need support of research and development of extension to adapt to the changing climate and to transform their livelihoods as needed. Currently, 30% of food that is produced is wasted. Reducing food waste and loss at every level including in the household is a very important measure to deal with the pressure of climate change on food security.

Finally, it is very important that people in the global North who have a rich diet, rich in land-based and livestock based proteins adapt their diets to more sustainable ones leaving some carbon space and opportunity to the poor and most dis-privileged to grow and develop.

Annex 4 – Media Coverage of the GHI 2019 Report Launching Event

Climate change hinders food security



Ethiopia ranks 97th out of 117 qualifying countries in the 2019 Global Hunger Index (GHI) with a score of 28.9 meaning there are many people in the country that are starving and climate change is making things worse.

Eight European states came together to create the report using four categories: undernourishment, child wasting, child stunting, and child mortality.

They look at caloric deficiencies and poor nutrition.

The undernourishment indicator captures the nutrition situation of the population as a whole, while the indicators specific to children reflect the nutrition status within a particularly vulnerable subset of the population for whom a lack of dietary energy, protein, and/or micronutrients essential vitamins and



minerals) leads to a high risk of illness, poor physical and cognitive development, and death.

“The rank shows that we have a long way to go to meet our sustainable development Goals Particularly Goal 2, which is zero hunger.” said Kaba Urgessa, State Minister of Agriculture. He added that the country has the fastest growing economy in the region, it remains one of the poorest with 23 percent of the population living below the poverty line.

Though measuring hunger is complicated, the global hunger index (GHI) has been designated and used as a tool to compressively measure hunger at the global, regional and national level.

“We need to work together will all stakeholders to eradicate hunger,” the State Minister said.

According to the Minister, The entire dependency on the ratified agriculture, subsistence agriculture, low genetic potential of indigenous animals and poor animal husbandry practices ,limited access of water and animal feed the wide spread of diseases and parasites, are among the factors contributing to the problem of under nutrition. Ethiopia needs to improve irrigation practices as climate change is expected to impact 70pct of the population.

Poor feeding practices for infants and children is a major factor behind these troubling numbers.

GHI scores are calculated each year to assess progress and setbacks in combating hunger and to raise awareness and understanding of the struggle against hunger, Based on the report,822 million people are suffering from hunger around the world; this number has been rising for three years, and it represents a bitter setback. In four countries Yemen, Lebanon, Central African Republic, and Venezuela the GHI scores are now higher than in 2000.

Broadcasted Media:

1. Capital Newspaper

<https://www.capitalethiopia.com/capital/climate-change-hinders-food-security/>

2. Walta TV news (from the 5.58- 9:20) Minutes <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1qLnM1i6s5o>

3. Walta TV facebook :

<https://www.facebook.com/waltainfo/photos/a.489214534492666/2898331093580986/?type=3&theater>

4. Ahadu TV (The first news): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YtONv_028WE&app=desktop

5. Reporter newspaper:

<https://www.thereporterethiopia.com/article/alliance-against-hunger>