

2016

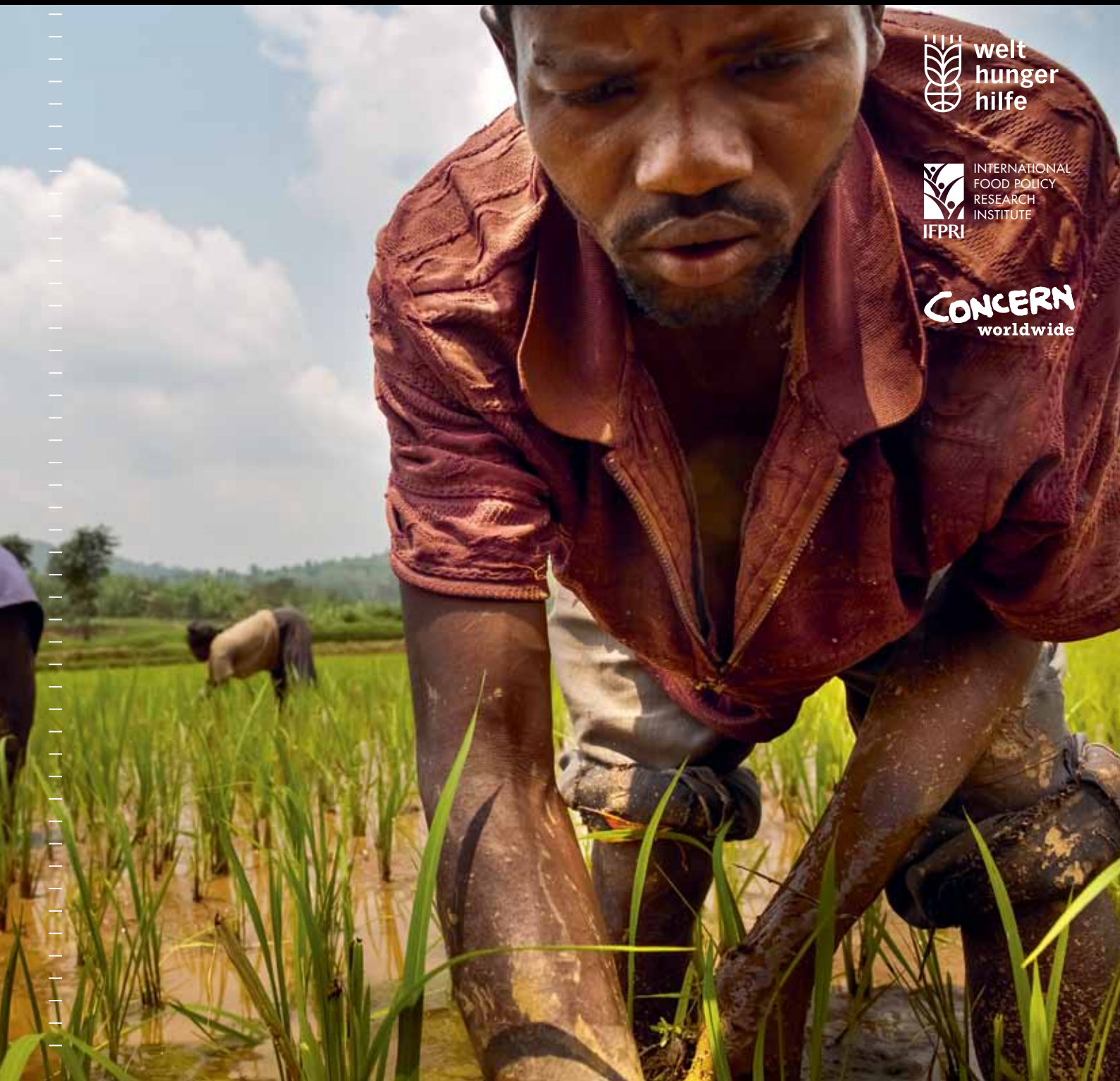
GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX

AFRICA EDITION



NEPAD
TRANSFORMING AFRICA

ReSAKSS
Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System





Thirteen-year-old Elma and her friends learn to grow vegetables as part of a school garden project in Bovaname, Mozambique.

FOREWORD

The Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods agreed on by members of the African Union in 2014 is a commitment from countries across Africa to ending hunger in the continent by 2025. Along with the other goals dealing with growth, public investment, nutrition, gender, trade, climate smart agriculture, youth and employment, the Malabo declaration has not only maintained the ambition of the preceding Maputo Declaration of 2003, it has expanded it into a more transformative agenda. The proposed actions and commitments seek to end hunger once and for all, while safeguarding the environment and improving the livelihoods of the most vulnerable.

The Malabo and UN 2030 Agenda share a commitment to eradicating hunger across the world during our lifetime. While Malabo is firmly rooted in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), both recognize that the goal of ending hunger must be addressed in an integrated manner and requires policy coherence and cooperation at all levels of government and across sectors in order to achieve the transformation we seek. At the heart of both commitments is an acknowledgement that freedom and fundamental rights belong equally to all of humanity; that it is action that is needed—action that is determined, action that is focused, and action that is evidence-based—to finally end the scourge of hunger in the 21st century.

The 2016 Global Hunger Index Africa Edition is produced by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Concern Worldwide, and Welthungerhilfe in conjunction with NEPAD. The GHI Africa Edition is based on data taken from the 2016 Global Hunger Index. IFPRI has calculated the Global Hunger Index, a multidimensional measure of global hunger, for the past eleven years. The series tracks the state of hunger across the globe and spotlights those regions and countries where action to address hunger is most urgently needed.

The GHI Africa Edition shows that although progress between countries varies, the level of hunger in all countries across the continent of Africa, for which GHI scores could be calculated, has declined since 2000. Despite this progress, the level of hunger in many countries remains unacceptably high. Of the 42 countries in Africa for which GHI scores could be calculated in this report, only three countries have scores that fall into the “low” hunger category, while 28 fall into the “serious” category and five countries have 2016 scores in the “alarming” category.

It is clear that governments must now follow through on their promises with political will and commitment to action that is both strong and sustained. The root causes of hunger are complex and require multi-sectoral and multilevel collaboration. The role of national governments in achieving these goals by significantly enhancing the quality of implementation is also clear. Yet Zero Hunger can only be achieved when governments measure progress and are accountable to citizens, which requires capacities to collect and analyze data, combined with open and comprehensive review and dialogue processes. The biennial review process established under Malabo and the support to inclusive Joint Sector Review (JSR) processes under CAADP are critical building blocks in this regard.

We must now embrace the commitment in both agenda to reach Zero Hunger, to leave no one behind in doing so, to make progress sustainable, and to ensure environmental rights and responsibilities are shared by all.

Together we can make Zero Hunger in Africa a reality. The time to act is now.

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01 GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX

AFRICA EDITION METHODOLOGY

The Africa Edition of the Global Hunger Index measures hunger in the countries of Africa and is an adaptation of the Global Hunger Index (GHI), which measures hunger throughout the developing world. The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) has calculated GHI scores each year since 2006 to assess progress, or the lack thereof, in combating hunger. The GHI Africa Edition, published for the first time in 2016, consists of the data, scores, and analysis from the GHI that are relevant to Africa, along with additional content. The methodology and data sources used for the Africa Edition are the same as those for the GHI and are described below.

To capture the multidimensional nature of hunger, GHI scores are based on the following four indicators:

- 1. UNDERNOURISHMENT:** the proportion of undernourished people as a percentage of the population (reflecting the share of the population with insufficient caloric intake);
- 2. CHILD WASTING:** the proportion of children under the age of five who are wasted (that is, have low weight for their height, reflecting acute undernutrition);
- 3. CHILD STUNTING:** the proportion of children under the age of five who are stunted (that is, have low height for their age, reflecting chronic undernutrition); and

4. CHILD MORTALITY: the mortality rate of children under the age of five (partially reflecting the fatal synergy of inadequate nutrition and unhealthy environments).¹

There are several advantages to measuring hunger using this combination of factors. This method reflects the nutrition situation not only of the population as a whole, but also of children—a particularly vulnerable subset of the population for whom a lack of dietary energy, protein, or micronutrients (essential vitamins and minerals) leads to a high risk of illness, poor physical and cognitive development, or death. The inclusion of both child wasting and child stunting allows the GHI to reflect both acute and chronic undernutrition. Also, combining multiple, independently measured indicators in the index minimizes the effects of random measurement errors. GHI scores are calculated using the process described in Box 1.1.²

The 2016 GHI Africa Edition has been calculated for 42 countries in Africa for which data on all four component indicators are available and where measuring hunger is considered most relevant.³

¹ According to recent estimates, undernutrition is responsible for 45 percent of deaths among children younger than five years old (Black et al. 2013).

² See Wiesmann et al. (2015) for a more detailed description of the GHI formula and the revisions it underwent in 2015.

³ GHI scores were not calculated for some countries with very small populations, including Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles.

BOX 1.1 OVERVIEW OF GHI CALCULATION

GHI scores are calculated using a three-step process.

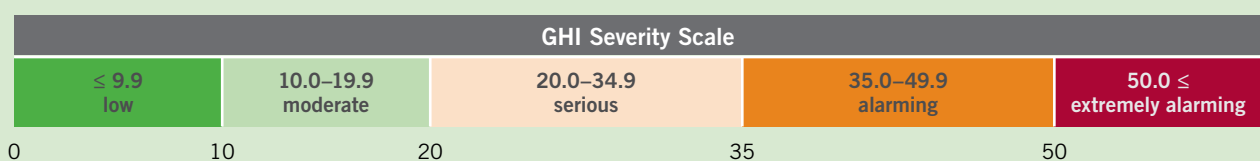
First, values for each of the four component indicators are determined from the available data for each country. The four indicators are undernourishment, child wasting, child stunting, and child mortality.

Second, each of the four component indicators is given a standardized score.

Third, standardized scores are aggregated to calculate the GHI score for each country.

This calculation results in GHI scores on a 100-point scale, where 0 is the best score (no hunger) and 100 is the worst. In practice, neither of these extremes is reached. A value of 0 would mean that a country had no undernourished people in the population, no children younger than five who were wasted or stunted, and no children who died before their fifth birthday. A value of 100 would signify that a country's undernourishment, child wasting, child stunting, and child mortality levels were each at approximately the highest levels observed worldwide in recent decades.

The scale below shows the severity of hunger—from low to extremely alarming—associated with the range of possible GHI scores.



Source: Von Grebmer et al. 2016.

The results are only as current as the data for the four component indicators. This year's GHI Africa Edition reflects the most recent country-level data between 2011 and 2016. The scores therefore reflect hunger levels during this period rather than capturing the conditions solely for 2016.

There are eight countries in Africa for which 2016 GHI scores could not be calculated due to lack of data on undernourishment (Burundi, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Libya, Somalia, South Sudan, and Sudan). However, in Box 2.1, we have listed the existing data for these countries, summarized the relevant evidence from international organizations that specialize in hunger and undernutrition, and explained why we believe the hunger situations in all eight of these countries are cause for significant concern.

GHI scores are based on source data that are continuously revised by the United Nations (UN) agencies that compile them, and the GHI Africa Edition reflects these revisions. This year's GHI Africa Edition contains scores for 2016 and three reference periods—1992, 2000, and 2008—all of which have been calculated with revised data. To track the progress of a country or region over time, the 1992, 2000, 2008, and 2016 scores within this report can be compared.

The 1992, 2000, 2008, and 2016 GHI scores presented in this report reflect the latest revised data for the four component indicators of the index. Where original source data were not available, the estimates for the GHI component indicators were based on the most recent data available. (Appendix A provides more detailed background information on the data sources for the 1992, 2000, 2008, and 2016 GHI scores.) The four component indicators used to calculate the GHI scores in this report draw upon data from the following sources:

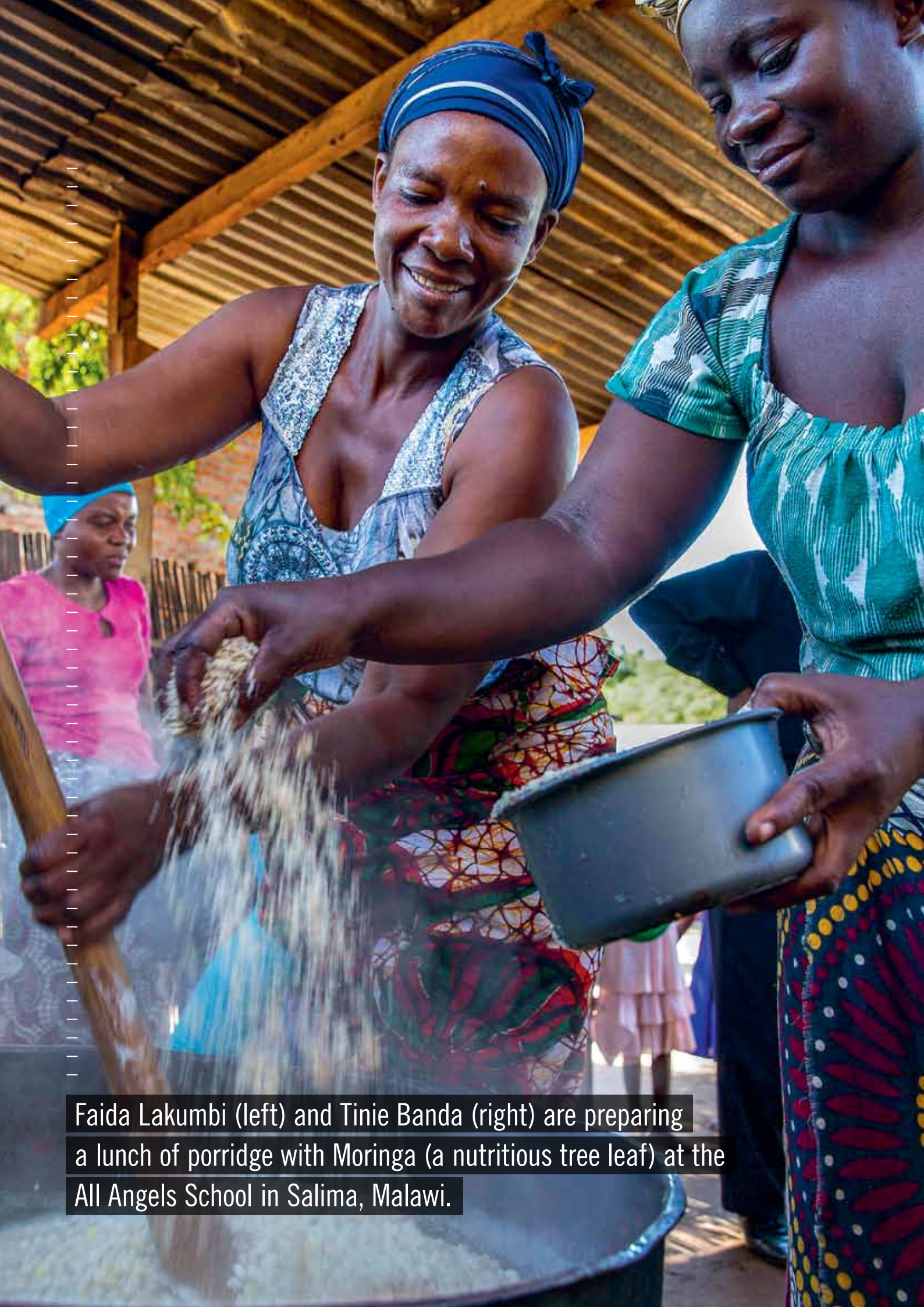
UNDERNOURISHMENT: Data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) were used for the 1992, 2000, 2008, and 2016 GHI scores. Undernourishment data and projections for the 2016 GHI are for 2014–2016 (FAO 2016c; authors' estimates).

CHILD WASTING AND CHILD STUNTING: The child undernutrition indicators of the GHI—child wasting and child stunting—include data from the joint database of UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Bank, and additional data from WHO's continuously updated Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition, the most recent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) reports, and statistical tables from UNICEF. For the 2016 GHI, data on child wasting and child stunting are from the latest year for which data are available in the period 2011–2015

(UNICEF/WHO/World Bank 2016; WHO 2016; UNICEF 2016a; UNICEF 2013; UNICEF 2009; MEASURE DHS 2016; authors' estimates).

CHILD MORTALITY: Updated data from the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) were used for the 1992, 2000, 2008, and 2016 GHI scores. For the 2016 GHI, data on child mortality are from 2015 (UN IGME 2015).

The GHI Africa Edition incorporates the most up-to-date data that are available. Nevertheless, time lags and data gaps persist in reporting vital statistics on hunger and undernutrition. Despite the demand for these data and the existence of advanced technology to collect and assess data almost instantaneously, more reliable and extensive country data are still urgently needed. Improvements in collecting high-quality data on hunger and undernutrition will allow for a more complete and current assessment of the state of global hunger, a better understanding of the relationship between hunger and nutrition initiatives and their effects, and more effective coordination of efforts to end global hunger and malnutrition in all its forms.



Faida Lakumbi (left) and Tinie Banda (right) are preparing a lunch of porridge with Moringa (a nutritious tree leaf) at the All Angels School in Salima, Malawi.

02 GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX RESULTS FOR AFRICA

In order to understand how Africa is positioned in terms of hunger and undernutrition relative to other parts of the world, it is helpful to consider the results from the 2016 Global Hunger Index, which calculates scores for all regions of the developing world. According to the 2016 GHI report, Africa south of the Sahara is the region of the world with the highest GHI score and therefore the highest hunger level of all the regions of the developing world (von Grebmer et al. 2016). At 30.1 points, the 2016 GHI score for Africa south of the Sahara is on the upper end of the “serious” category (20.0 to 34.9 points), and is followed closely by South Asia, which has a 2016 GHI score of 29.0 (Figure 2.1).¹

To put this in perspective, the 2016 GHI score for the Near East and North Africa, which includes five North African countries, is 11.7—at the low end of the moderate category. The other regions of the developing world—East and Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, and Latin America and the Caribbean—all have scores between 12.8 and 7.8 points. Relative to these other regions, the GHI scores for Africa south of the Sahara and South Asia are exceptionally high.

The good news is that we do not see evidence of stagnation or stalled progress in terms of hunger reduction, in Africa south of the Sahara or in North Africa. In terms of absolute change, Africa south of the Sahara has experienced the greatest improvement of any region since 2000; its 2016 GHI score is 14.3 points lower than its 2000 GHI score. However, this must be considered in light of the fact that Africa south of the Sahara had a substantially higher 2000 GHI score

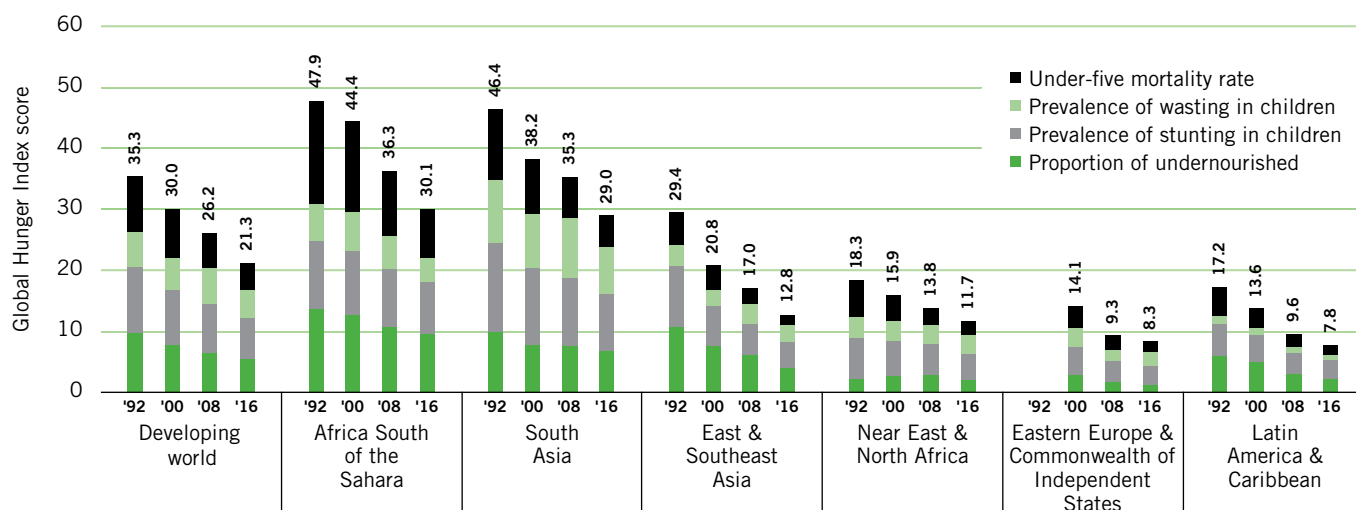
than any other region. In terms of the percentage change between the 2000 GHI and the 2016 GHI, Africa south of the Sahara’s improvement was moderate, with a reduction in GHI score of 32 percent in that period. In comparison, Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, Latin America and the Caribbean, and East and Southeast Asia experienced declines of between 39 and 43 percent and the Near East and North Africa and South Asia reduced their scores by 26 percent and 24 percent, respectively.

Despite the improvement that has been made, the rate of hunger reduction must accelerate in Africa south of the Sahara in order to reach the second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG2) of Zero Hunger by 2030. If this region were to reduce its hunger levels between 2016 and 2030 at the same pace of reduction it experienced since 2000, it would still have GHI scores near the border between the moderate and serious categories—falling far short of the goal to reach Zero Hunger by 2030.²

¹ The regional and global aggregates for each component indicator are calculated as population-weighted averages, using the indicator values reported in Appendix C. For countries lacking undernourishment data, provisional estimates provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) were used in the calculation of the global and regional aggregates only, but are not reported in Appendix C. The regional and global GHI scores are calculated using the regional and global aggregates for each indicator and the methodology described in Chapter 1.

² The 2016 GHI scores are based on data from 2011 through 2016, and the most up-to-date data are used for each indicator. This calculation treats the 2016 GHI scores as a reflection of the hunger level in 2015. The average annual percentage change between the 2000 GHI score and the 2016 GHI score is extended for 15 years to reach the estimate for 2030.

FIGURE 2.1 DEVELOPING WORLD AND REGIONAL 1992, 2000, 2008, AND 2016 GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX SCORES, WITH CONTRIBUTION OF COMPONENTS



Source: von Grebmer et al. 2016.

Note: A 1992 regional score for Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States was not calculated because many countries were not in their present borders.

In order to better understand the past and present hunger levels in Africa, it is important to consider the context. Since 2000, the region has experienced strong economic growth (UNCTAD 2014). It has also benefitted from advances in public health, including lower transmission levels and better treatment of HIV and AIDS, and fewer cases and deaths from malaria (AVERT 2014; WHO 2013). In some countries, such as Angola, Ethiopia, and Rwanda, the large-scale civil wars of the 1990s and 2000s have ended. These countries have become more politically stable and hunger levels have fallen substantially.

On the other hand, countries such as the Central African Republic and Chad have experienced conflict more recently and also have experienced higher levels of hunger, although the causes of hunger are complex and cannot be attributed to conflict alone. An issue of vital importance to Africa south of the Sahara is the link between agriculture and food security. More than two-thirds of the region's population relies on agriculture for their livelihoods, including more than 90 percent of the region's extreme poor (O'Sullivan et al. 2014). Yet the area's agricultural productivity levels are the lowest of any region in the world. The solutions for a productive agricultural sector in Africa, that is both economically viable and socially and ecologically

sustainable, will be complex. As part of the fight against hunger in Africa, stakeholders at all levels must continue to find ways to improve agricultural productivity, along with dietary diversity and environmental sustainability, in order to benefit the most vulnerable.

Country-Level Results

While we highlight many important findings in the following paragraphs, we invite the reader to use the facts that are contained in this report to better understand the story of each country. Importantly, Appendix B shows the 1992, 2000, 2008, and 2016 GHI scores for each country in the GHI Africa Edition, alphabetized by country name. Table 2.1 shows the same information and also gives each country's numerical ranking relative to other countries in Africa; the countries are ranked from best to worst performers based on their 2016 GHI scores. Appendix C shows the values of the GHI indicators—the prevalence of undernourishment, child wasting, child stunting, and child mortality—for each country, which form the basis of each country-level GHI score.

TABLE 2.1 GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX SCORES FOR COUNTRIES IN AFRICA BY RANK, 1992 GHI, 2000 GHI, 2008 GHI, AND 2016 GHI

Rank ¹	Country	1992	2000	2008	2016	Rank ¹	Country	1992	2000	2008	2016
1	Tunisia	13.6	9.0	6.2	5.5	24	Guinea-Bissau	45.2	43.9	31.9	27.4
2	Algeria	16.8	14.8	10.8	8.7	26	Mali	50.2	43.9	34.4	28.1
3	Morocco	18.3	15.6	12.0	9.3	26	Guinea	46.1	44.4	33.9	28.1
4	South Africa	18.5	18.7	16.3	11.8	28	Tanzania	42.1	42.4	32.9	28.4
5	Gabon	21.1	18.5	15.6	12.0	29	Zimbabwe	36.1	41.0	35.1	28.8
6	Mauritius	17.5	16.2	14.8	13.2	30	Liberia	49.7	47.4	38.6	30.7
7	Egypt, Arab Rep.	19.3	15.3	16.1	13.7	31	Burkina Faso	47.7	48.4	37.1	31.0
8	Ghana	42.7	29.9	22.7	13.9	32	Namibia	35.8	32.5	29.6	31.4
9	Senegal	37.1	37.7	24.4	16.5	33	Mozambique	65.6	49.4	38.2	31.7
10	Gambia, The	33.5	27.9	24.5	20.9	34	Djibouti	61.1	48.5	35.9	32.7
11	Kenya	38.5	37.6	29.6	21.9	35	Angola	65.9	57.8	40.5	32.8
12	Mauritania	39.7	33.6	23.6	22.1	36	Ethiopia	70.9	58.5	43.0	33.4
13	Togo	45.2	38.5	28.2	22.4	37	Niger	64.8	53.0	37.1	33.7
14	Lesotho	25.9	32.9	28.0	22.7	38	Sierra Leone	57.8	53.9	45.3	35.0
15	Cameroon	40.4	40.3	30.5	22.9	39	Madagascar	44.6	44.2	37.1	35.4
16	Botswana	32.4	33.0	30.9	23.0	40	Zambia	47.1	50.4	45.2	39.0
17	Benin	44.6	38.1	31.8	23.2	41	Chad	62.5	51.9	50.9	44.3
18	Swaziland	24.8	30.9	30.0	24.2	42	Central African Republic	52.2	51.5	48.0	46.1
19	Nigeria	49.5	40.9	33.6	25.5						
20	Côte d'Ivoire	31.8	31.4	34.1	25.7						
21	Uganda	41.3	39.4	31.2	26.4						
22	Congo, Rep.	37.6	37.2	31.9	26.6						
23	Malawi	57.6	45.3	31.8	26.9						
24	Rwanda	54.6	58.7	37.9	27.4						

Source: von Grebmer et al. 2016

¹ Ranked according to 2016 GHI scores. Countries that have identical 2016 scores are given the same ranking (for example Rwanda and Guinea-Bissau are ranked 24th). The following countries could not be included because of lack of data: Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Libya, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.

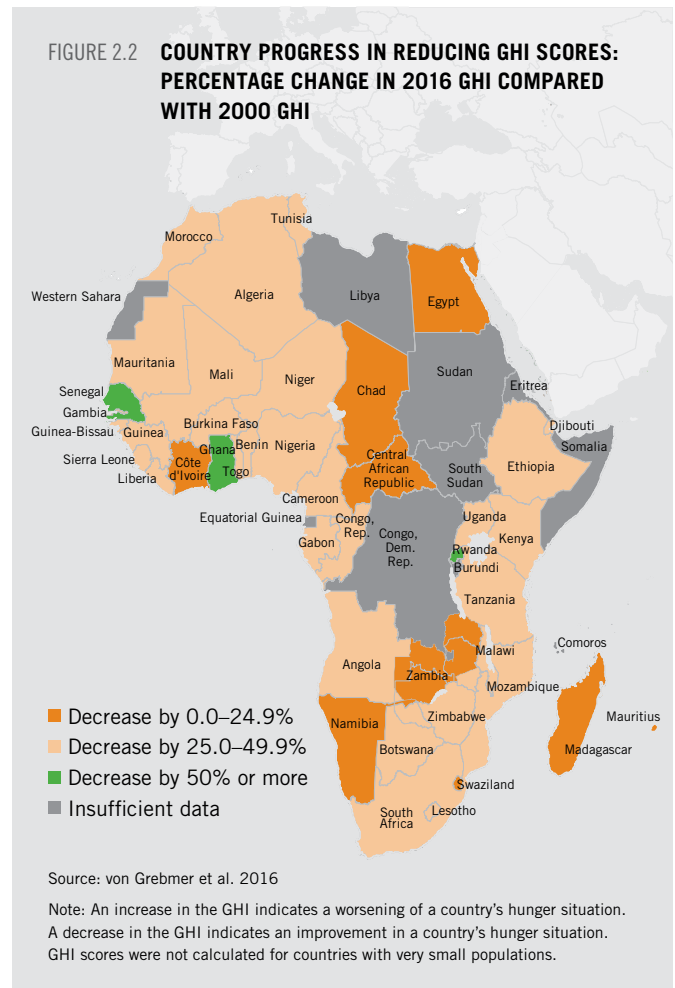
Of the 42 countries in Africa for which 2016 GHI scores could be calculated, only three had scores that fell within the “low” hunger category (Figure 2.3), and all three are in North Africa (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia). Six countries from Africa have 2016 GHI scores in the “moderate” category (Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Mauritius, Senegal, and South Africa), and twenty-eight African countries have scores in the “serious” category, representing the majority of countries with GHI scores. Finally, five countries in Africa have 2016 scores in the “alarming” category (Central African Republic, Chad, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, and Zambia). To put this in perspective, the 2016 GHI showed that only seven countries in all of the developing world had “alarming” hunger levels, including Haiti and Yemen in addition to the aforementioned African countries.

While no countries had extremely alarming levels of hunger (GHI scores of 50 points or more) according to the 2016 GHI Africa Edition, eight African countries had extremely alarming hunger levels as recently as 2000: Angola, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, and Zambia. It is important to keep in mind that 2016 scores for several countries could not be calculated because data on undernourishment, and in some cases child stunting and child wasting, were not available. However, the hunger and/or undernutrition situations in these countries are cause for significant concern (Box 2.1), and in some cases could fall under the extremely alarming category.

From 2000 to 2016, three countries in Africa—Ghana, Rwanda, and Senegal—made remarkable progress, reducing their GHI scores by 50.0 percent or more (Figure 2.2). Rwanda experienced civil war and a devastating genocide in the 1990s, and the improvements may in part reflect increased stability. In Rwanda, child mortality and child wasting saw the biggest reductions, decreasing by approximately 75 percent each; the prevalence of undernourishment fell by nearly half; while stunting only went down by 20 percent.

Thirty countries in Africa saw a considerable reduction in their scores, dropping by between 25.0 percent and 49.9 percent, and nine countries decreased their GHI scores by less than 25.0 percent. (The countries in Africa that do not have scores for 2000 and/or 2016 could not be measured in terms of the percentage change in this period.)

The Central African Republic and Chad are obvious areas of concern. These countries have the highest 2016 scores in Africa and in the developing world as a whole, coupled with relatively low percentage reductions in hunger since 2000. In the Central African Republic, violence and mass displacement resulting from a four-year-long civil war have taken a heavy toll on food production (FAO 2016a). Chad, which has also had a long history of civil war, has faced deteriorating food security, due in part to a recent influx of refugees and extreme



weather events (FAO 2016b). The examples of these countries underscore that despite significant progress in reducing hunger globally, violent conflict, poor governance, and climate-related impacts on agriculture ensure that hunger continues to plague our planet and requires a transformative plan of action.

Namibia stands out for having the lowest percentage reduction in GHI scores (3%) since 2000. In the case of Namibia, child stunting, child wasting, and child mortality have fallen, but the prevalence of undernourishment has risen since 2000, dragging down its overall score. Namibia is vulnerable to erratic rainfall, including frequent droughts and flooding, and has experienced drought for the last two to three years, putting downward pressure on its cereal and livestock production. Also, poor harvests in the country and in neighboring countries have driven up food prices (WFP 2016b; FAO GIEWS 2016b).

BOX 2.1 AFRICAN COUNTRIES WITH INSUFFICIENT DATA, YET SIGNIFICANT CONCERNS

For this report, 2016 GHI scores could not be calculated for eight countries because data on the prevalence of undernourishment, and in some cases data or estimates on child stunting and child wasting, were not available. In the absence of GHI scores, it is critical to analyze the available food security and nutrition data to understand the situation in these countries to the greatest extent possible, particularly given that the levels of child undernutrition and child mortality in some of these countries are among the highest in the world. Furthermore, it is vitally important that up-to-date data are made available for these countries without delay.

The table below shows the data and estimates for the GHI indicators that are available for the countries without GHI scores. Based on these data, as well as the available information from international organizations that specialize in hunger and malnutrition, and the existing literature, we have identified that these countries are cause for significant concern. For each of these countries, a summary of the available information is provided in the following paragraphs.

Country-Level Summaries

BURUNDI: At 57.5 percent, according to a 2010–2011 survey, Burundi has the highest child stunting level of all the countries with data and estimates for the 2011–2015 reference period. In the 2014 GHI report, the last year for which adequate data were available to calculate full GHI scores, Burundi had the highest GHI score of all the countries in the report for which GHI scores could be computed, characterized as extremely alarming (von Grebmer et al. 2014). Burundi was embroiled in a civil war between 1993 and 2005, and the legacy of the war has contributed to the poor food security and nutrition situation of the population, along with challenging agro-ecological

conditions and economic hardship (Verwimp 2012; WFPUSA 2015). The level of unrest in Burundi was increasingly problematic in early 2016, prompting UNICEF to express concern that a “major nutrition crisis” might be possible (UNICEF 2016b).

THE COMOROS: In the Comoros, 32 percent of children are stunted, 11 percent of children are wasted, and more than 7 percent of children die before their fifth birthday. The 2014 Global Hunger Index report was the last in which GHI scores could be calculated for the Comoros, and at that point the country had the fourth-highest hunger level out of the 120 countries with GHI scores. Since its independence from France in 1975, the Comoros has experienced at least 20 coups (CSIS 2008). The World Bank reports improved political stability in recent years, yet deteriorating economic conditions continue to plague the already impoverished, natural disaster-prone nation (World Bank 2016).

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC): The DRC’s 43 percent stunting level according to a 2013–2014 survey is very high, and has remained virtually unchanged since 2001, when survey data showed the level to be 44 percent (UNICEF/WHO/World Bank 2016). The 9.8 percent child mortality rate is one of the highest child mortality levels of the countries in this report. Further, 8 percent of children suffer from wasting. According to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), “Recurrent conflict and subsequent internal displacement of persons, lack of improved agricultural inputs and techniques, pervasive crop and livestock diseases, poor physical infrastructure, gender inequity, and a rising

(continued)

EXISTING GHI INDICATOR VALUES AND IDENTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANT CONCERNS

Country	CHILD STUNTING Prevalence of stunting in children under five 2011–2015 (%)	CHILD WASTING Prevalence of wasting in children under five 2011–2015 (%)	CHILD MORTALITY Under-five mortality 2015 (%)	Significant concern?
Burundi	57.5	6.1	8.2	YES
Comoros	32.1	11.1	7.4	YES
Congo, Dem. Rep.	42.6	8.1	9.8	YES
Eritrea	49.1*	12.5*	4.7	YES
Libya	23.3*	6.4*	1.3	YES
Somalia	—	—	13.7	YES
South Sudan	33.7*	23.8*	9.3	YES
Sudan	38.2	16.3	7.0	YES

Source: von Grebmer et al. 2016.

Note: * indicates IFPRI estimates; — = not available; undernourishment estimates, and therefore GHI scores, are not available for the countries on this list.

fertility rate are among the many factors challenging food security in DRC” (USAID 2016).

ERITREA: The last GHI report containing complete data for Eritrea was the 2014 report. At that point, Eritrea had the second-highest GHI score of all the countries in the world for which scores were calculated (von Grebmer et al. 2014). The latest estimates of child stunting and child wasting are high, at 49.1 percent and 12.5 percent, respectively. Exacerbating the situation, there is evidence based on satellite imagery of serious drought conditions and low vegetative cover in 2015–2016. Thus, while data are lacking, there is reason to believe that hunger and undernutrition are very serious and ongoing concerns in Eritrea.

LIBYA: Stunting and wasting levels in Libya are estimated to be 23.3 percent and 6.4 percent, respectively, and the child mortality rate for children under age five is low, at 1.3 percent. Updated data are urgently needed, particularly so that the international community can more fully understand the food security challenges facing the population in light of Libya’s civil war of 2011 and the second civil war that began in 2014. Conflict and instability have diminished agricultural production in the country and compromised its food distribution infrastructure (FAO GIEWS 2016a). Out of a total population of 6.41 million, 1.28 million people in Libya are estimated to be food insecure (UN OCHA 2015).¹ While food insecurity in Libya was quite low prior to the 2011 and 2014 conflicts, the disruption to political and economic institutions has introduced new challenges and is likely to worsen if the country is not able to stabilize (WFP 2016a).

SOMALIA: Child mortality is the only GHI indicator for which data are available for Somalia, and this, at 13.7 percent is the third highest of all the child mortality rates included in this report. Reports from UNICEF Somalia and the International Committee of the Red Cross indicate that child undernutrition is widespread (UNICEF 2015; ICRC 2015). Famine in Somalia in 2011 led to the deaths of 250,000 people (WFP 2015). Meanwhile, an El Niño-related drought that began in 2015 has again left Somalia in a critical situation. The FAO-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) issued a joint statement in February 2016 stating that the proportion of severely food-insecure people remains alarmingly high, including people who are unable to meet their daily food needs (UN 2016a).

SOUTH SUDAN: Survey data from 2010 indicated that 31 percent of children under five were stunted and 23 percent of children were

wasted, and the latest estimates show no sign of improvement. To put this in context, South Sudan’s child wasting estimate is the highest out of 129 countries with child wasting data and estimates for the 2011–2015 reference period. The 2015 child mortality estimate for the country is also high at 9.3 percent. In 2013, a struggle for power between opposing groups erupted in violent conflict that continues in 2016. As of April 2016, 4.3 million South Sudanese people out of a population of approximately 12.3 million were facing crisis-level food insecurity or worse, indicating significant difficulty meeting basic food needs (UN OCHA 2016b; FAO/UNICEF/WFP 2016). Households in some parts of the country are facing “emergency” and “catastrophic” levels of food insecurity (FEWS NET 2016).

SUDAN: A 2014 survey showed worrisome levels of child undernutrition in Sudan, with stunting and wasting of children under five at 38.2 percent and 16.3 percent, respectively. Sudan’s hunger and undernutrition issues are related to widespread poverty; challenging agro-ecological conditions, including the 2015–2016 El Niño-driven drought; and violent conflict and political instability in the country. There has been an influx of refugees from South Sudan and massive internal displacement of people resulting from conflict within Sudan itself, exacerbating the hunger and undernutrition situation. The most severely affected regions in terms of food insecurity are the conflict-affected states of Blue Nile, Darfur, West Kordofan, and South Kordofan (FEWS NET 2015; UN OCHA 2016a).

¹ In the 2015 UN OCHA report, the number of people facing food insecurity is derived from the proportion of households reporting difficulties in accessing food due to lack of resources.

In terms of the GHI components, Zambia, the Central African Republic and Namibia have the highest proportion of undernourished people of all the African countries—between 42 percent and 48 percent of the populations. Burundi, Eritrea, and Madagascar have the highest prevalence of stunting, with 49 percent to 58 percent of children under age five suffering from stunting. South Sudan, Djibouti, and Niger have the highest prevalence of wasting, with between 19 percent and 24 percent of children under age five affected. Somalia, Chad, and Angola have the highest under-five mortality rates, ranging between 14 percent and 16 percent. In many cases, these are the highest levels for these indicators not only in Africa but throughout the developing world.

Subnational Hunger and Undernutrition

The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the importance of using data disaggregated by income, gender, age, and geographic location, among other variables, to ensure that no one is left behind in the development process (UN 2015). Examination of individual GHI indicators at the subnational or state levels reveals disparities within countries, in terms of both absolute values and changes over time. A comprehensive review of subnational differences is not within the scope of this report, nor is it possible given data constraints. Child stunting, child wasting, and child mortality estimates at the subnational level are available irregularly for the countries in this report, and subnational undernourishment estimates are rarely calculated. However, examples of subnational disparities are provided in this section to demonstrate the variation that exists within countries and to serve as a springboard for further research into hunger and undernutrition—and their causes—at the subnational level.

Zambia, which has a 2016 GHI score of 39.0—characterized as alarming—shows substantial differences in terms of the GHI indicators between provinces. According to a 2013–2014 survey, the under-five mortality rate was 7.5 percent for the nation, but ranged from 6.3 percent in Copperbelt Province to 11.5 percent in Eastern Province. To put this in perspective, at the national level, child mortality rates in 2015 are at or exceed 10.0 percent for only 8 out of 131 countries with data in this report. Zambia's national stunting rate is 40.1 percent, but is highest in Northern Province, at 48.5 percent, and lowest in Copperbelt, Lusaka, and Western Provinces, at 36 percent each. In terms of the wasting rate, the national average is 6.0 percent, yet Luapula's is more than twice the national average at 13.0 percent (Zambia, MOH, CSO, and ICF International 2014).

Sierra Leone, also in the GHI's alarming category, has an even wider spread in terms of stunting, whereby its Kono district has the highest stunting level, at 51.6 percent according to 2013 data, while Bombali district has a stunting level of 28.2 percent. On the other hand, Bombali has the highest wasting level in the country, at 25.5 percent, whereas Kono has the second-lowest wasting level, at 4.3 percent (SSL and ICF International 2014). To address the particular needs of these populations, it is critical to consider the specific circumstances and challenges facing each area.

Conclusion

The results from this year's Africa Edition of the Global Hunger Index demonstrate that hunger and undernutrition are unacceptably common in Africa, particularly in Africa south of the Sahara, where 33 out of 38 countries have serious or alarming GHI scores. Furthermore, an additional eight countries in Africa that do not have sufficient data for the calculation of scores have hunger and/or undernutrition conditions that are considered cause for significant concern. It is of paramount importance that the hunger and undernutrition challenges facing these countries, and the region as a whole, are recognized at national and international levels. This report demonstrates that hunger and undernutrition are decreasing in Africa, but the rate of improvement must accelerate and sufficient resources must be directed towards the solutions in order to effect lasting change. The developing world, including Africa, can achieve the goal of reaching Zero Hunger by 2030, but the political will must be there to make this goal a reality.

FIGURE 2.3 2016 GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX BY SEVERITY IN AFRICA



Source: von Grebmer et al. 2016

Note: For the 2016 GHI, 2014–2016 data on the proportion of undernourished are provisional; data on child stunting and wasting are for the latest year in the period 2011–2015 for which data are available; and data on child mortality are for 2015. GHI scores were not calculated for countries for which data were not available and for certain countries with small populations, including Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles. Currently no countries fall in the extremely alarming category.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Concern Worldwide, or NEPAD.



Alyne Mpunga, 25, walks through her field with a very successful maize crop near the town of Nsanje, Malawi.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The governments and heads of state of the African Union have, through the 2030 Agenda and the Malabo Declaration, united in their commitment to reaching Zero Hunger. The deadline for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is 2030 while the Malabo Declaration sets the more ambitious deadline of 2025. This ambition must now be matched by accelerated progress by all countries and across many different sectors. With that in mind, the following recommendations set out some of the necessary steps towards Zero Hunger.

Make a Whole-of-Government Commitment to Zero Hunger

- Integrate actions to deliver Zero Hunger into National Agriculture Investment Plans (NAIPs), with targets and indicators for hunger, food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture that are ambitious, appropriate to national contexts, and adequately financed.
- Work with finance and planning ministries to commit national budget requirements for investments and coordinate across other ministries and sectors, including agriculture, trade, nutrition, health, social protection, education, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), to realize Zero Hunger.
- Prioritize policy coherence for sustainable development at national and international levels, so the intended impacts on reducing poverty and malnutrition are achieved.
- Focus on poverty eradication and food and nutrition security within the national agricultural policies.
- Promote healthy, diversified, and sustainable diets through agricultural, environmental, trade and social policies that influence what food is produced, bought and consumed.

Transform Our Food Systems to Transform Our World

- Promote innovative approaches that are people-centered, economically viable, and sustainable to make farming part of the solution to climate change.
- Improve infrastructure, technology, transportation, and distribution systems to minimize food loss and increase the opportunities for intra-African and international trade.

- Prioritize agricultural production for food and nutrition security over the production of biomass for energy and material use in all agricultural policy.
- Sustainably increase the agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers by conserving natural resources and securing access to land, markets, knowledge, and financial services.

Leave No One Behind

- Ensure national, regional and continental policies and programs are designed to improve the food and nutrition security of the most excluded population groups, to ensure the targets and goals of the Malabo Declaration and the 2030 Agenda are met.
- Strengthen the political, economic, and social participation of women, youth and other excluded groups. Governments must abolish any discriminating laws, policies, and practices leading to inequalities in access to education, health services, productive resources, and decision-making processes.

Measure, Monitor, and Hold to Account

- National governments, along with non-state actors and international organisations, should support the collection of independent, open, reliable, and timely data that are fully disaggregated by age, gender, income, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, and geographic location to enable inequalities to be tracked and addressed for disadvantaged populations.
- International organizations and civil society should hold governments to account by actively engaging in participatory and transparent national follow-up and review processes such as joint sector reviews promoted through the CAADP Mutual Accountability Framework. This requires a free and enabling environment for civil society that is supported by all governments and private investors.
- African governments need to hold OECD member states to account on their commitment to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA).

PARTNERS



Who we are

The NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency) was established in 2010 as an outcome of the integration of NEPAD into AU structures and processes. The NEPAD Agency is the implementing agency of the African Union that advocates for NEPAD, facilitates and coordinates the development of NEPAD continent-wide programmes and projects, mobilises resources and engages the global community, regional economic communities and member states in the implementation of these programmes and projects.

What we do

Facilitate and coordinate the implementation of continental and regional priority programmes and projects, mobilise resources and partners in support of the implementation of Africa's priority programmes and projects, conduct and coordinate research and knowledge management, monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and advocate on the AU and NEPAD vision, mission and core values.



Who we are

Welthungerhilfe, founded in 1962, is one of the largest private aid organizations in Germany with no political or religious affiliations.

What we do

We fight hunger and poverty. In 2015 we supported people in 40 countries worldwide, including 20 countries across Africa. We work to strengthen structures from the bottom up together with local partner organizations, ensuring the long term success of our project work. We provide integrated aid: from rapid disaster relief to long-term development cooperation projects. In addition, we inform the public and take an advisory role with regard to national and international policy. This is how we fight to change the conditions that lead to hunger and poverty.

Our vision

A world in which all people can exercise their right to lead a self-determined life with dignity and justice, free from hunger and poverty.



Who we are

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) identifies and analyzes alternative strategies and policies for meeting the food needs of the developing world, with particular emphasis on low-income countries and on providing evidence for policy solutions that sustainably reduce poverty and end hunger and malnutrition.

What we do

Our research focuses on six strategic areas: ensuring sustainable food production, promoting healthy food systems, improving markets and trade, transforming agriculture, building resilience, and strengthening institutions and governance. The role of gender is a crosscutting theme, embedded in the research of all six areas.

Our vision

A world free of hunger and malnutrition.



Who we are

Founded in Ireland in 1968, Concern Worldwide is a nongovernmental, international humanitarian organization dedicated to reducing suffering and working toward the ultimate elimination of extreme poverty. We work in 28 of the world's poorest countries, 17 of which are on the continent of Africa.

What we do

Our mission is to help people living in extreme poverty achieve major improvements that last and spread without ongoing support from Concern Worldwide. We work with the poor themselves, and with local and international partners who share our vision. We implement effective humanitarian responses and long term development interventions based on innovative high quality programmes, and seek to influence policies which drive structural changes to achieve food and nutrition security for the poorest people.

Our vision

A world where no one lives in poverty, fear, or oppression; where all have access to a decent standard of living and the opportunities and choices essential to a long, healthy, and creative life; and where everyone is treated with dignity and respect.

APPENDIXES

DATA SOURCES FOR THE GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX AFRICA EDITION COMPONENTS, 1992, 2000, 2008, AND 2016

GHI	Number of African countries with GHI	Indicators	Reference years	Data sources
1992	42	Percentage of undernourished in the population ^a	1991-93 ^b	FAO 2016 and authors' estimates
		Percentage of wasting in children under five	1990-94 ^c	UNICEF/WHO/World Bank 2016; WHO 2016; ^d and authors' estimates
		Percentage of stunting in children under five	1990-94 ^c	UNICEF/WHO/World Bank 2016; WHO 2016; ^d and authors' estimates
		Under-five mortality	1992	IGME 2016
2000	42	Percentage of undernourished in the population ^a	1999-01 ^b	FAO 2016 and authors' estimates
		Percentage of wasting in children under five	1998-02 ^e	UNICEF/WHO/World Bank 2016; WHO 2016; ^d and authors' estimates
		Percentage of stunting in children under five	1998-02 ^e	UNICEF/WHO/World Bank 2016; WHO 2016; ^d and authors' estimates
		Under-five mortality	2000	IGME 2016
2008	42	Percentage of undernourished in the population ^a	2007-09 ^b	FAO 2016 and authors' estimates
		Percentage of wasting in children under five	2006-10 ^f	UNICEF/WHO/World Bank 2016; WHO 2016; ^d and authors' estimates
		Percentage of stunting in children under five	2006-10 ^f	UNICEF/WHO/World Bank 2016; WHO 2016; ^d and authors' estimates
		Under-five mortality	2008	IGME 2016
2016	42	Percentage of undernourished in the population ^a	2014-16 ^b	FAO 2016 and authors' estimates
		Percentage of wasting in children under five	2011-15 ^g	UNICEF/WHO/World Bank 2016; WHO 2016; ^d and authors' estimates
		Percentage of stunting in children under five	2011-15 ^g	UNICEF/WHO/World Bank 2016; WHO 2016; ^d and authors' estimates
		Under-five mortality	2015	IGME 2016

^a Proportion of the population with chronic calorie deficiency.

^b Average over a three-year period. Data for 2014-16 are provisional estimates.

^c Data collected from the years closest to 1992; where data from 1990 and 1994 or 1991 and 1993, were available, an average was used.

^d UNICEF/WHO/World Bank 2016 data are the primary data sources, and WHO 2016; UNICEF 2016³, 2013 and 2009; and MEASURE DHS 2016 are complementary data sources.

^e Data collected from the years closest to 2000; where data from 1998 and 2002 or 1999 and 2001, were available, an average was used.

^f Data collected from the years closest to 2008; where data from 2006 and 2010 or 2007 and 2009, were available, an average was used.

^g The latest data gathered in this period.

2016 GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX AFRICA EDITION SCORES

Country	1992	2000	2008	2016	Country	1992	2000	2008	2016
with data from	'90-'94	'98-'02	'06-'10	'11-'16	with data from	'90-'94	'98-'02	'06-'10	'11-'16
Algeria	16.8	14.8	10.8	8.7	Libya	—	—	—	—
Angola	65.9	57.8	40.5	32.8	Madagascar	44.6	44.2	37.1	35.4
Benin	44.6	38.1	31.8	23.2	Malawi	57.6	45.3	31.8	26.9
Botswana	32.4	33.0	30.9	23.0	Mali	50.2	43.9	34.4	28.1
Burkina Faso	47.7	48.4	37.1	31.0	Mauritania	39.7	33.6	23.6	22.1
Burundi	—	—	—	—	Mauritius	17.5	16.2	14.8	13.2
Cameroon	40.4	40.3	30.5	22.9	Morocco	18.3	15.6	12.0	9.3
Central African Republic	52.2	51.5	48.0	46.1	Mozambique	65.6	49.4	38.2	31.7
Chad	62.5	51.9	50.9	44.3	Namibia	35.8	32.5	29.6	31.4
Comoros	—	—	—	—	Niger	64.8	53.0	37.1	33.7
Congo, Dem. Rep.	—	—	—	—	Nigeria	49.5	40.9	33.6	25.5
Congo, Rep.	37.6	37.2	31.9	26.6	Rwanda	54.6	58.7	37.9	27.4
Côte d'Ivoire	31.8	31.4	34.1	25.7	Senegal	37.1	37.7	24.4	16.5
Djibouti	61.1	48.5	35.9	32.7	Sierra Leone	57.8	53.9	45.3	35.0
Egypt, Arab Rep.	19.3	15.3	16.1	13.7	Somalia	—	—	—	—
Eritrea	—	—	—	—	South Africa	18.5	18.7	16.3	11.8
Ethiopia	70.9	58.5	43.0	33.4	South Sudan	—	—	—	—
Gabon	21.1	18.5	15.6	12.0	Sudan	—	—	—	—
Gambia, The	33.5	27.9	24.5	20.9	Swaziland	24.8	30.9	30.0	24.2
Ghana	42.7	29.9	22.7	13.9	Tanzania	42.1	42.4	32.9	28.4
Guinea	46.1	44.4	33.9	28.1	Togo	45.2	38.5	28.2	22.4
Guinea-Bissau	45.2	43.9	31.9	27.4	Tunisia	13.6	9.0	6.2	5.5
Kenya	38.5	37.6	29.6	21.9	Uganda	41.3	39.4	31.2	26.4
Lesotho	25.9	32.9	28.0	22.7	Zambia	47.1	50.4	45.2	39.0
Liberia	49.7	47.4	38.6	30.7	Zimbabwe	36.1	41.0	35.1	28.8

Note: — = Data are not available or not presented. Some countries, such as Sudan and South Sudan, did not exist in their present borders in the given year or reference period.

DATA UNDERLYING THE CALCULATION OF THE 1992, 2000, 2008, AND 2016 GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX AFRICA EDITION SCORES

Country	Proportion of undernourished in the population (%)				Prevalence of wasting in children under five years (%)				Prevalence of stunting in children under five years (%)				Under-five mortality rate (%)			
	'91-'93	'99-'01	'07-'09	'14-'16	'90-'94	'98-'02	'06-'10	'11-'15	'90-'94	'98-'02	'06-'10	'11-'15	1992	2000	2008	2015
Algeria	7.4	8.7	6.1	2.9*	7.1	3.1	4.2*	4.1	22.9	23.6	13.2*	11.7	4.5	4.0	2.9	2.6
Angola	64.5	51.1	25.8	14.2	8.8*	8.6*	8.2	7.2*	52.8*	46.6*	29.2	33.5*	22.6	21.7	19.2	15.7
Benin	27.7	23.9	13.0	7.5	11.5*	9.0	8.4	4.5	43.9*	39.1	44.7	34.0	17.0	14.5	11.6	10.0
Botswana	26.7	35.6	32.5	24.1	12.2*	6.0	7.2	5.8*	37.3*	29.1	31.4	23.2*	5.9	8.3	6.2	4.4
Burkina Faso	24.5	26.6	24.2	20.7	15.5	15.7	11.3	10.9	40.7	45.5	35.1	32.9	20.2	18.6	13.0	8.9
Burundi	—	—	—	—	7.2*	8.2	7.3*	6.1	59.1*	63.1	58.0*	57.5	17.4	15.2	10.9	8.2
Cameroon	37.5	32.3	16.9	9.9	4.5	6.2	7.3	5.2	36.3	38.2	36.4	31.7	14.3	15.0	11.3	8.8
Central African Republic	47.6	44.1	37.1	47.7	9.8*	10.5	12.2	7.4	42.8*	44.6	45.1	40.7	17.6	17.5	15.8	13.0
Chad	56.4	40.1	40.8	34.4	15.2*	13.9	15.7	13.0	44.6*	39.3	38.7	39.9	20.9	19.0	16.8	13.9
Comoros	—	—	—	—	5.3	13.3	9.2*	11.1	38.5	46.9	39.8*	32.1	11.7	10.1	9.1	7.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	—	—	—	—	11.4*	20.9	14.0	8.1	44.1*	44.4	45.8	42.6	18.2	16.1	12.5	9.8
Congo, Rep.	43.3	35.9	33.3	30.5	6.5*	6.9*	7.3*	8.2	28.2*	28.7*	29.5*	21.2	9.7	12.2	7.3	4.5
Côte d'Ivoire	10.8	14.9	14.1	13.3	8.3	6.9	14.0	7.6	34.2	31.5	39.0	29.6	15.3	14.6	11.7	9.3
Djibouti	76.8	52.4	26.2	15.9	18.1*	19.4	17.0	21.5	34.1*	26.5	33.0	33.5	11.5	10.1	8.1	6.5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.9*	2.7*	3.5*	1.9*	4.3	6.9	7.9	9.5	33.1	24.6	30.7	22.3	7.8	4.7	3.1	2.4
Eritrea	—	—	—	—	11.8	14.9	15.3	12.5*	69.6	43.7	50.3	49.1*	—	8.9	6.0	4.7
Ethiopia	75.2	57.9	41.1	32.0	9.2	12.4	10.7*	8.7	66.9	57.4	48.8*	40.4	19.5	14.5	8.7	5.9
Gabon	9.5	4.3*	4.2*	2.7*	3.9*	4.3	3.9*	3.4	26.7*	26.3	21.6*	17.5	9.1	8.5	6.9	5.1
Gambia, The	13.5	14.1	13.1	5.3	9.4*	8.9	8.4	11.1	31.5*	24.1	25.5	25.0	15.9	11.9	8.7	6.9
Ghana	36.9	17.5	8.3	2.3*	10.9	9.9	8.7	4.7	41.2	31.3	28.6	18.7	12.0	10.1	8.0	6.2
Guinea	22.8	27.2	19.8	16.4	10.1*	10.3	8.3	7.8	39.9*	46.9	40.0	33.5	22.6	17.0	12.1	9.4
Guinea-Bissau	21.8	28.4	25.1	20.7	9.0*	11.8	4.8	6.0	42.6*	36.1	27.7	27.6	22.0	17.8	12.8	9.3
Kenya	35.3	32.3	25.7	21.2	7.1	7.4	7.0	4.0	40.2	41.0	35.2	26.0	10.8	10.8	7.0	4.9
Lesotho	15.2	13.0	11.2	11.2	3.2	6.7	3.9	2.8	39.2	53.0	42.0	33.2	8.9	11.7	11.7	9.0
Liberia	27.6	36.5	36.6	31.9	6.7*	7.4	7.8	5.6	42.7*	45.3	39.4	32.1	25.5	18.2	10.1	7.0
Libya	—	—	—	—	—	7.4*	6.5	6.4*	—	26.2*	21.0	23.3*	3.8	2.8	1.9	1.3
Madagascar	29.1	34.8	31.9	33.0	6.4	10.9*	10.3*	9.5*	60.9	55.6*	49.2	48.6*	15.1	10.9	6.7	5.0
Malawi	45.7	28.6	23.1	20.7	6.6	6.8	1.8	3.8	55.8	54.6	48.8	42.4	22.7	17.4	10.0	6.4
Mali	17.3	13.9	6.3	4.1*	15.1*	12.6	15.3	11.6*	46.4*	42.7	38.5	37.7*	24.7	22.0	14.8	11.5
Mauritania	14.4	11.5	9.2	5.6	17.4	15.3	8.1	11.6	54.8	39.5	23.0	22.0	11.5	11.4	10.3	8.5
Mauritius	8.0	7.1	5.2	4.9*	15.8*	15.0*	14.9*	13.3*	14.1*	12.9*	11.8*	10.2*	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4
Morocco	6.7	6.5	5.4	4.4*	2.6	4.2*	3.5*	2.3	29.9	24.3*	18.3*	14.9	7.3	5.0	3.6	2.8
Mozambique	58.8	42.0	35.0	25.3	10.5*	6.8	4.2	6.1	55.3*	49.6	43.7	43.1	23.2	17.1	11.4	7.9
Namibia	36.7	30.4	30.5	42.3	9.6	10.0	7.5	7.1	35.7	29.5	29.6	23.1	7.0	7.6	6.0	4.5
Niger	31.0	22.8	12.8	9.5	18.9	16.2	12.9	18.7	48.3	54.2	47.0	43.0	31.4	22.7	14.1	9.6
Nigeria	17.9	9.2	5.9	7.0	20.6	17.6	14.4	7.9	43.8	39.7	41.0	32.9	21.2	18.7	14.1	10.9
Rwanda	53.9	60.6	42.8	31.6	5.0	8.3	4.3*	2.2	56.8	47.5	43.0*	37.9	16.6	18.4	7.8	4.2
Senegal	25.5	29.4	16.6	10.0	9.0	10.0	8.3*	5.8	34.4	29.5	23.8*	19.4	13.9	13.5	7.6	4.7
Sierra Leone	41.7	38.0	32.4	22.3	10.2	11.6	10.5	9.4	40.9	38.4	37.4	37.9	26.3	23.6	17.9	12.0
Somalia	—	—	—	—	—	19.3	14.9	—	—	29.2	25.9	—	17.5	17.4	16.9	13.7
South Africa	5.3*	4.6*	3.7*	1.7*	5.9*	4.5	4.7	3.4*	31.5	30.1	23.9	22.2*	5.8	7.5	6.8	4.1
South Sudan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.8*	—	—	—	33.7*	—	—	—	9.3
Sudan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.3	—	—	—	38.2	—	—	—	7.0
Swaziland	16.6	21.7	21.3	26.8	2.2*	1.7	1.1	2.0	38.2*	36.6	40.4	25.5	7.9	12.8	11.4	6.1
Tanzania	24.8	36.8	33.8	32.1	7.9	5.6	2.7	3.8	49.7	48.3	43.0	34.7	16.3	13.1	7.4	4.9
Togo	41.3	29.2	22.3	11.4	11.6*	12.4	6.0	6.7	33.8*	33.2	26.9	27.5	14.2	12.1	9.6	7.8
Tunisia	1.0*	0.8*	0.9*	0.4*	5.3*	2.9	3.4	2.8	21.7*	16.8	9.0	10.1	5.3	3.2	1.9	1.4
Uganda	24.4	28.4	24.8	25.5	6.0*	5.0	6.3	4.3	44.7*	44.8	38.7	34.2	18.0	14.8	8.6	5.5
Zambia	34.9	42.9	53.5	47.8	6.3	5.7	5.6	6.3	46.4	57.9	45.8	40.0	18.9	16.3	9.3	6.4
Zimbabwe	44.4	43.7	37.3	33.4	5.3	8.5	3.8	3.2	28.5	33.7	35.1	26.8	8.3	10.6	9.5	7.1

Note: Undernourishment data for 2014-2016 are provisional estimates.

- = Data not available or not presented.

* IFPRI estimates.

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