Nancy Mungai, a commercial chicken farmer and member of a FAO trained Farmer Field School works getting fresh eggs in a chicken house at her farm near Gatundu, Kiambu County, Kenya.
| CONTENTS |

| FOREWORD | v |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | vii |
| ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS | viii |

**CHAPTER 1**

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2.1: UNDERNOURISHMENT AND FOOD INSECURITY**

1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment  
1.2 Prevalence of food insecurity based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale  

**CHAPTER 2**

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2.2: MALNUTRITION**

2.1 Stunting among children under five  
2.2 Wasting among children under five  
2.3 Overweight among children under five  
2.4 Anaemia among women of reproductive age  

**CHAPTER 3**

**ADDITIONAL WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY NUTRITION INDICATORS**

3.1 Adult obesity  
3.2 Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of life  
3.3 Prevalence of low birthweight  

**ANNEXES**

ANNEX I: Data tables  
ANNEX II: Food security and nutrition indicators definitions  
ANNEX III: Notes  
ANNEX IV: Country groupings
### TABLES

1. Prevalence of undernourishment (percent)  
2. Number of people undernourished (millions)  
3. Prevalence of food insecurity (percent)  
4. Number of severely food insecure people (millions)  
5. Number of moderately or severely food insecure people (millions)  
6. Prevalence of stunting among children under five (percent)  
7. Prevalence of wasting among children under five (percent)  
8. Prevalence of overweight among children under five (percent)  
9. Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) (percent)  
10. Prevalence of obesity among adults (percent)  
11. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among infants 0–5 months of age (percent)  
12. Prevalence of low birthweight (percent)  
13. Prevalence of undernourishment (percent)  
14. Number of undernourished people (millions)  
15. Prevalence of food insecurity (percent)  
16. Number of food insecure people (millions)  
17. Prevalence of stunting among children under five (percent)  
18. Prevalence of wasting among children under five (percent)  
19. Prevalence of overweight among children under five (percent)  
20. Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) (percent)  
21. Prevalence of obesity among adults (percent)  
22. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among infants 0–5 months of age (percent)  
23. Prevalence of low birthweight (percent)
FIGURES

1 Prevalence of undernourishment in the world and Africa, and the number of undernourished in Africa
2 Prevalence of undernourishment in Africa by subregion
3 Number of people undernourished in Africa by subregion
4 Prevalence of undernourishment in Africa by country
5 Prevalence of food insecurity in Africa by subregion
6 Number of severely food insecure people in Africa by subregion
7 Number of moderately or severely food insecure people in Africa by subregion
8 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in Africa by country
9 Prevalence of stunting among children under five in Africa by subregion
10 Prevalence of stunting among children under five in Africa by country
11 Prevalence of stunting among children under five in Africa by subregion (2020)
12 Prevalence of wasting among children under five in Africa by country (latest year available)
13 Prevalence of overweight among children under five in Africa by subregion
14 Prevalence of overweight among children under five in Africa by country
15 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) in Africa by subregion
16 Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) in Africa by country
17 Prevalence of obesity among adults in Africa by subregion
18 Prevalence of obesity among adults in Africa by country
19 Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among infants 0–5 months of age in Africa by subregion
20 Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among infants 0–5 months of age in Africa by country
21 Prevalence of low birthweight in Africa by subregion
22 Prevalence of low birthweight in Africa by country
Africa is not on track to meet the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 targets to end hunger and ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round, and to end all forms of malnutrition. The most recent estimates show that 281.6 million people on the continent, over one-fifth of the population, faced hunger in 2020, which is 46.3 million more than in 2019. This deterioration continues a trend that started in 2014, after a prolonged period of improving food security.

The food security situation is determined by a number of key, often overlapping, drivers, including conflict, climate variability and extremes, economic slowdows and downturns, and the unaffordability of healthy diets. The situation is often exacerbated by difficult underlying conditions, such as poverty and inequality, and sometimes by inappropriate policies. More recently, the national and global measures undertaken to contain the COVID-19 pandemic have disrupted economic and livelihood activities in service sectors such as tourism, remittances, commodity exports, markets and commodity value chains. Real gross domestic product in Africa fell by 2.1 percent in 2020, primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and many governments rapidly expanded social protection measures to protect the most vulnerable.

In addition to hunger, millions of Africans suffer from widespread micronutrient deficiencies, while overweight and obesity are already significant public health concerns in many countries. Progress towards achieving the global nutrition targets by 2030 remains unacceptably slow.

The many challenges to improving food security and nutrition on the continent are considerable and it will take close collaboration across countries and at the international level to address them effectively. Together with interventions in health, water and education, the agrifood system plays an important role in achieving SDG 2. However, considerable efforts are needed throughout the agrifood system, involving many stakeholders, to transition to more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems for better production, better nutrition, a better environment and for better lives for all, and to ensure that no one is left behind.
A common vision, strong political leadership and effective cross-sectoral collaboration, which includes the private sector, are essential to agree on trade-offs and to identify and implement sustainable solutions that transform agrifood systems so they can deliver healthy, affordable diets. Countries must engage in and leverage the outcomes of the United Nations Food Systems Summit, the Nutrition for Growth Summit and the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26).

Abebe Haile-Gabriel  
FAO Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa
Food and Agriculture Organization

William Lugemwa  
Director, Private Sector Development and Finance Division
Economic Commission for Africa

H.E. Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko  
Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment
African Union Commission
This report has been jointly prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation’s (FAO) Regional Office for Africa (FAORAF), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), and the African Union Commission (AUC) in close cooperation with FAO’s Statistics Division and the FAO Subregional Office for Eastern Africa (FAOSFE).

The report was produced under the overall leadership of Abebe Haile-Gabriel, FAO Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa, William Lugemwa, ECA Director, Private Sector Development and Finance Division, and Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko, AUC Commissioner for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment. Andre Croppenstedt (FAO), Medhat El-Helepi (ECA) and Simplice Nouala (AUC) led the report’s technical coordination. The FAO-AUC-ECA collaboration was supported and facilitated by Kafkas Caprazli (FAO), under the guidance of Chimimba David Phiri, FAO Subregional Coordinator for Eastern Africa and Representative to the AUC and ECA.

Máximo Torero Cullen and José Rosero Moncayo from FAO headquarters provided guidance in terms of structure and content of the report, Olivier Lavagne d’Ortigue provided support for data visualization, Anne Kepple, Juan Feng, Olivier Lavagne d’Ortigue, Hernán Muñoz, Filippo Gheri, Koffi Amegbeto, Ali Said, Kafkas Caprazli, Abdoulaye Mbaye and Patrice Talla Takoukam provided valuable comments and inputs.

Zoie Jones and Samuel Creppy (FAO) coordinated the publishing process.
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BMI  body mass index
FAO  Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIES  Food Insecurity Experience Scale
IFAD  International Fund for Agricultural Development
PoU  Prevalence of undernourishment
SDG  Sustainable Development Goals
UNICEF  United Nations Children’s Fund
WFP  World Food Programme
WHA  World Health Assembly
WHO  World Health Organization
CHAPTER 1
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2.1: UNDERNOURISHMENT AND FOOD INSECURITY

Key messages

- Africa is not on track to meet the food security and nutrition targets of Sustainable Development Goal 2. After a long period of improvement between 2000 and 2013, hunger has worsened substantially and most of this deterioration occurred between 2019 and 2020.

- In 2020, 281.6 million Africans were undernourished, an increase of 89.1 million over 2014.

- There is significant variation in the levels and trends of hunger across the subregions. About 44.4 percent of undernourished people on the continent live in Eastern Africa, 26.7 percent in Western Africa, 20.3 percent in Central Africa, 6.2 percent for Northern Africa, and 2.4 percent for Southern Africa.

- In addition to the 346.4 million Africans suffering from severe food insecurity, 452 million suffer from moderate food insecurity.

- Conflict, climate variability and extremes, and economic slowdowns and downturns are the key drivers of food insecurity in Africa.

- By disrupting economic and livelihood activities, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic economic downturn in Africa and contributed to the worsening food security situation.

- In the short term, countries need to provide humanitarian assistance and effective social protection measures to effectively improve food security and nutrition. Over the longer term, countries will need to invest in agriculture and related sectors, as well as in water, health, and in education services to reduce vulnerabilities and build capacities to withstand shocks from climate change and conflicts, as well as economic downturns and slowdowns.
1.1 PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations’ (FAO) prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) indicator is derived from official country data on food supply, food consumption and energy needs, while taking into consideration demographic characteristics such as age, sex and levels of physical activity. Designed to capture a state of energy deprivation lasting over a year, it does not reflect the short-lived effects of temporary crises or a temporarily inadequate intake of essential nutrients.

FAO strives always to improve the accuracy of the PoU estimates by taking into account new information; the entire historical series is updated for each report. For this reason, only the current series of estimates should be used, including for values in past years.¹

Hunger in Africa, as measured by the PoU, has worsened significantly since 2014 (FIGURE 1). In 2020, 21 percent of the population was undernourished, a rise of 4.3 percentage points since 2014. About 70 percent of the increase in the PoU between 2014 and 2020 occurred in the period from 2019 to 2020.

The continent is not on track to meet the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 targets to end hunger and ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round and to end all forms of malnutrition. In part this is due to poverty and inequality, and to the underlying structural causes that amplify the main drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition such as conflict, climate variability and extremes, economic slowdowns and downturns and the unaffordability of a healthy diet. The past four editions of the Africa Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition covered these drivers in detail.² In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures taken by many countries to contain it added to the already existing challenges, further undermining efforts to reduce hunger and malnutrition in the region.³

In 2020, 281.6 million Africans were undernourished, an increase of 89.1 million since 2014 (FIGURE 3 and TABLE 2). Of the total number of undernourished, 125.1 million people live in Eastern Africa, followed by Western Africa (75.2 million), Central Africa (57.1 million), Northern Africa (17.4 million) and Southern Africa (6.8 million). Africa accounts for 55 percent of the global rise in the number of undernourished over the 2014 to 2020 period. In addition, Eastern and Western Africa account for 83 percent of the Africa-wide increase over the 2014 to 2020 period.

FIGURE 1
Prevalence of undernourishment in the world and Africa, and the number of undernourished in Africa

![Prevalence of undernourishment in the world and Africa, and the number of undernourished in Africa](image-url)

SOURCE: FAO.
NOTES: Values for 2020 are projections. The bars indicate the range of the 2020 estimates.
https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig01

TABLE 1
Prevalence of undernourishment (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: FAO.
NOTE: Values for 2020 are projections.
Tables 1 and 2 and Figure 3 show a wide variation in the PoU and the number of undernourished at the subregional level, and this is also true at the country level (Figure 4). In addition, the changes in the PoU over time also vary, with most, but not all countries, registering a higher PoU for the 2018–2020 average, compared to 2013–2015.*

As already mentioned, the situation and trends in the PoU are determined by a number of key and often overlapping drivers, including conflict, climate variability and extremes, and economic slowdowns and downturns. The situation is often exacerbated by difficult underlying conditions, such as poverty and inequality, and, in some cases, inappropriate policies. However, it is difficult to ascribe precisely the degree of impact by driver.

*Country-level estimates are reported as three-year moving averages, to control for the low reliability of some of the underlying parameters. Regional and global aggregates, on the other hand, are reported as annual estimates, as possible estimation errors are expected not to be correlated across countries. FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP & WHO. 2021. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021. Transforming food systems for food security, improved nutrition and affordable healthy diets for all. Rome, FAO. https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4474en
**FIGURE 3**
Number of people undernourished in Africa by subregion

![Number of people undernourished in Africa by subregion](https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig03)

**TABLE 2**
Number of people undernourished (millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>World</strong></td>
<td>800.3</td>
<td>636.8</td>
<td>606.9</td>
<td>615.1</td>
<td>650.3</td>
<td>768.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Africa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>38.0</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>102.7</td>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>93.6</td>
<td>96.5</td>
<td>111.3</td>
<td>125.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>75.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** FAO.
**NOTE:** Values for 2020 are projections.
In many countries, including Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria and Somalia, conflict, by destroying livelihoods and displacing thousands of people, was a key contributor to food insecurity. In some countries, including Madagascar and Mozambique, adverse weather conditions were the key driver of food insecurity.

In Eastern and Southern Africa, many countries suffer regularly from arid or drought conditions. For example, in 2015/2016, El-Niño-related drought conditions affected many parts of Southern and Eastern Africa, leaving millions of people in need of urgent food assistance. Cyclone Idai, which hit Southern African countries in 2019, especially Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, exacerbated the already precarious food security situation.

In addition, economic slowdowns and downturns regularly affect many African countries, most of which are highly dependent on oil and other commodity exports for generating foreign exchange and tax revenue. Falling demand and prices for commodities negatively affected many countries and worsened food security between 2014 and 2016, with oil exporting countries worst affected.

More recently, the different national and global measures undertaken to contain the COVID-19 pandemic have disrupted economic and livelihood activities in service sectors such as tourism, remittances, commodity exports, markets and commodity value chains. Real gross domestic product in Africa fell by 2.1 percent in 2020, primarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic.5

Quantifying the full impact of COVID-19 on food security is not yet possible. The economic downturn associated with COVID-19 containment measures has led to lower incomes while food prices, as measured by the FAO Food Price Index, has been rising since June 2020.6 Falling incomes and rising prices may not necessarily lower the intake of overall calories, but they may force households to switch to lower cost, less nutritious food, thus lowering the quality of the diet. In addition, households may reduce spending on health and education. The worsening food security situation is reflected in the PoU data as well as the prevalence of moderate or severe food security in the population figures presented below.

FIGURE 4
Prevalence of undernourishment in Africa by country

SOURCE: FAO.
NOTE: Values for 2020 are projections.
https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig04
1.2 PREVALENCE OF FOOD INSECURITY BASED ON THE FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE

The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) based prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity is an estimate of the proportion of the population facing moderate or severe constraints on their ability to obtain sufficient food over the course of a year. People face moderate food insecurity when they are uncertain of their ability to obtain food and have been forced to reduce, at times over the year, the quality and/or quantity of food they consume due to lack of money or other resources. Severe food insecurity means that individuals have likely run out of food, experienced hunger and, at the most extreme, have gone for days without eating, putting their health and well-being at serious risk.

FIGURE 5
Prevalence of food insecurity in Africa by subregion

SOURCE: FAO.
https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig05
The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity within the population in Africa has, similarly to the PoU, risen over the 2014–2020 period (FIGURE 5). Although obtained using different data and methods, the prevalence of severe food insecurity is conceptually comparable to the PoU, and the estimates for the two indicators are similar at the continental level. At the subregional level, the two indicators are also close, but the PoU estimates indicate lower levels of hunger for Western Africa, and in particular, Southern Africa.

Central Africa has the highest prevalence of severe food insecurity (70.0 percent), followed by Eastern and Western Africa (65.3 and 68.3 percent, respectively) (TABLE 3 and FIGURE 5). The latter two subregions account for 71 percent of the moderately food insecure on the continent.

More than one-quarter of the population of Africa, or 346.6 million people, suffer from severe food insecurity, with Central, Eastern and Western Africa worst affected (FIGURE 6 and TABLE 4). An additional 33.7 percent, or 452.2 million people (TABLE 5), suffer from moderate food insecurity (FIGURE 7 and TABLE 5).

Country level data for the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity is available for most, but not all countries (FIGURE 8). In nearly all cases for which two sets of observations are available, the food security situation deteriorated between 2014–2016 and 2018–2020.
FIGURE 6
Number of severely food insecure people in Africa by subregion

![Graph showing the number of severely food insecure people in Africa by subregion]

SOURCE: FAO.
https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig06

TABLE 4
Number of severely food insecure people (millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>604.5</td>
<td>620.2</td>
<td>731.3</td>
<td>779.9</td>
<td>927.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>203.5</td>
<td>240.1</td>
<td>262.9</td>
<td>286.7</td>
<td>346.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>103.2</td>
<td>105.6</td>
<td>113.0</td>
<td>127.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>76.7</td>
<td>115.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: FAO.
**FIGURE 7**
Number of moderately or severely food insecure people in Africa by subregion

**TABLE 5**
Number of moderately or severely food insecure people (millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>1,645.5</td>
<td>1,762.9</td>
<td>1,978.7</td>
<td>2,049.9</td>
<td>2,368.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>545.0</td>
<td>617.8</td>
<td>671.8</td>
<td>708.6</td>
<td>798.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>125.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>218.7</td>
<td>248.9</td>
<td>260.5</td>
<td>275.0</td>
<td>290.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>74.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>134.0</td>
<td>164.4</td>
<td>192.8</td>
<td>212.0</td>
<td>274.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** FAO.
https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig07
FIGURE 8
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in Africa by country

SOURCE: FAO.
https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig08
CHAPTER 2
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2.2: MALNUTRITION

Key messages

- In Africa, the prevalence of stunting in children under five years of age has fallen gradually, but at 30.7 percent remains high, and the number of stunted children continues to rise. However, the prevalence of wasting in children in Africa remains just below the global average.

- The prevalence of overweight in children under five years of age in Africa is 5.3 percent, below the global average. However, in Northern and Southern Africa the prevalence is much higher at 13 and 12.1 percent, respectively. Despite progress over the 2000 to 2015 period, the 2015 to 2020 period has seen a rise in the prevalence of overweight in all subregions.

- About 122.7 million women of reproductive age are affected by anaemia. The prevalence has fallen over the last 10 years, but progress is much too slow to achieve the global nutrition targets.

Nearly all countries in Africa experience the burden of malnutrition, mainly in the form of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Overweight and obesity are nonetheless emerging as significant health concerns in a number of countries. This section reports on four global nutrition indicators: stunting, wasting and overweight in children under the age of five, and anaemia in women of reproductive age.

2.1 STUNTING AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

Globally, over one-in-five (149.2 million) children under five suffer from stunting. While Northern and Southern Africa are close to the global average, the prevalence is much higher in the other subregions (TABLE 6). Central Africa is the worst affected, followed by Eastern Africa. Though the level is still high, the prevalence of stunting has fallen in Africa and its subregions since 2000 (FIGURE 9). This fall has not been consistent across subregions, with Central, Northern and Southern Africa experiencing a slowdown in the rate of improvement in the past few years.
FIGURE 9
Prevalence of stunting among children
under five in Africa by subregion

TABLE 6
Prevalence of stunting among children
under five (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig09
Africa has 61.4 million stunted children, and while the prevalence has fallen between 2012 and 2020, overall numbers have risen over this period (although they have fallen in Eastern Africa and remained unchanged in Southern Africa).

Between 2000 and 2020, the prevalence of stunting has fallen in nearly all countries in Africa (FIGURE 10). In part this is due to economic growth, with higher incomes leading to greater spending on health care and better diets. However, while economic growth can be pro-poor this is not an automatic outcome. The experience of several countries, including Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Sao Tome and Principe, and Senegal, show that substantial reductions in the prevalence of stunting are possible with high level political commitment, effective nutrition governance, and a focus on maternal and child health and nutrition, particularly in the first 1,000 days. In addition, aligning with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and building partnerships have helped in planning and implementing nutrition sensitive and nutrition specific interventions using a multisectoral approach.7

In terms of stunting in children under the age of five, the progress made towards meeting the World Health Assembly (WHA) target for 2030 has been limited.8 No subregion is on track to meet the revised WHA stunting target by 2030, although all, except for Central Africa, have made some progress towards meeting the target.9

8 Since 2014, the Global Nutrition Report has tracked the progress of countries towards the global nutrition targets (https://globalnutritionreport.org/). For the methodology of how countries are tracked see: https://globalnutritionreport.org/reports/2020-global-nutrition-report/appendix-2-assessing-progress-against-global-nutrition-targets/
FIGURE 10
Prevalence of stunting among children under five in Africa by country

https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig10
2.2 WASTING AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

Globally, 6.7 percent of children (45.4 million) are affected by wasting. The prevalence of wasting in Africa is below the global average and it is particularly low in Southern Africa (FIGURE 11 and TABLE 7). However, as shown in FIGURE 12, there is considerable variation across countries. There are 12.1 million children wasted in Africa, 8 million of whom are in Eastern and Western Africa.

FIGURE 11
Prevalence of wasting among children under five in Africa by subregion (2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Central Africa | Eastern Africa | Northern Africa | Southern Africa | Western Africa | Africa | World

https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig11

TABLE 7
Prevalence of wasting among children under five (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>World</th>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Central Africa</th>
<th>Eastern Africa</th>
<th>Southern Africa</th>
<th>Western Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prevention of wasting requires addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition. Breastfeeding support and nutrition counselling for families, particularly with regard to improving the quality of complementary foods and feeding practices alongside timely care for common childhood illnesses are essential. Collaboration with water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH) programmes are needed to ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities.

For wasting in children under the age of five, progress towards meeting the WHA targets for 2030 has been very slow. No Northern African country is on track. Of all the subregions, only Southern Africa is on track towards meeting the revised WHA target for wasting for 2030. Eastern Africa is off track but has made some progress; however, all the other regions are not only off track but have also not made any progress towards meeting the target.10

FIGURE 12
Prevalence of wasting among children under five in Africa by country (latest year available)

https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig12
2.3 OVERWEIGHT AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

Globally, 5.7 percent (38.9 million) of children under five years of age were overweight in 2018. Of these, 10.6 million children are in Africa, and the continental prevalence, at 5.3 percent, is slightly below the global one. At the subregional level, the prevalence is below the continental average in Central Africa (4.8 percent), Eastern Africa (4 percent) and Western Africa (2.7 percent), but it is substantially higher than the average in Northern Africa (13 percent) and Southern Africa (12.1 percent) (Table 8). In Northern Africa, the trend is clearly upwards while in Southern Africa there has been no change in the last five years (Figure 13). The prevalence in Southern Africa is much higher than the global average, driven by the high prevalence in South Africa (12.9 percent) (Figure 14). There is nonetheless variability in the subregion as the prevalence in Namibia and Lesotho is much lower, at 5 percent and 7.2 percent respectively. The highest prevalence rates of child overweight are in Libya (25.4 percent), Egypt (17.8 percent) and Tunisia (16.5 percent).

FIGURE 13
Prevalence of overweight among children under five in Africa by subregion

https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig13
FIGURE 14
Prevalence of overweight among children under five in Africa by country

https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig14
Among the subregions, only Western Africa is on track towards meeting the WHA overweight target for 2030. All the other subregions are not only off track but have also not made any progress towards meeting the target.  

Addressing childhood overweight requires healthy food environments and appropriate food and nutrition education, particularly school-based nutrition education, to promote practices and behaviours that prevent overweight, when combined with efforts to improve the diversity and nutritional quality of foods available. Breast milk, apart from providing essential nutrients for infant growth and development, also reduces the risk of overweight and obesity later in childhood or adolescence. Regulation of food and beverage marketing to children is important. Fiscal policies, such as taxes and subsidies, when carefully designed, have also been shown to be effective at changing consumer behaviour. 

### 2.4 Anaemia Among Women of Reproductive Age

Globally, 570.8 million (29.9 percent) of women of reproductive age were still affected by anaemia in 2019, and no progress has been made since 2012. In Africa, the number is 122.7 million, or 38.9 percent. The prevalence of anaemia remains generally high and especially so in Western Africa (51.8 percent) and Central Africa (40.7 percent) (FIGURE 14 and TABLE 9). Nevertheless, many countries have made some progress during the past two decades (FIGURE 15).

---

**TABLE 8**
Prevalence of overweight among children under five (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** UNICEF, WHO and World Bank.

---


FIGURE 15
Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) in Africa by subregion

TABLE 9
Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>51.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: WHO.

https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig15

SOURCE: WHO.
FIGURE 16
Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) in Africa by country

SOURCE: WHO.
https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig16
For anaemia among women of reproductive age, no subregion in Africa (as in the rest of the world) is on track to meeting the WHA target for 2030. There are no countries missing data. Central Africa has made some progress, while Northern, Eastern and Western Africa have made no progress and Southern Africa has seen a deterioration.\(^{13}\)

The World Health Organization’s (WHO) recommended actions to reduce anaemia include iron and folic acid supplementation, with adjustments for, inter alia, pregnancy and malaria, fortification of major staple foods with iron, folic acid and other micronutrients, and exclusive breastfeeding of infants for up to 6 months of age. In addition, it is crucial that diets containing adequate amounts of bioavailable iron should be promoted, malaria control should be practiced, and deworming should be implemented in endemic areas.\(^{14}\)


CHAPTER 3
ADDITIONAL WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY NUTRITION INDICATORS

Key messages

- The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in Africa is 43.6 percent, very similar to the global average. Eastern Africa has achieved considerable progress with a prevalence of 60.7 percent in 2019. On the other hand, the prevalence is well below the global average in Southern and Western Africa.

- The prevalence of adult obesity is 12.8 percent in Africa, very similar to the global rate. However, it is lower in all subregions except for Northern and Southern Africa where the rate is about twice the global average. The trend is upward in all regions and growth is fastest in Northern and Southern Africa.

This section assesses progress towards three additional WHA endorsed global nutrition targets, i.e. exclusive breastfeeding, low birthweight, and adult obesity.

3.1 ADULT OBESITY

In 2016, the prevalence of adult obesity was 12.8 percent in Africa, similar to the global rate of 13.1 percent. The increase in the prevalence over the 2000–2016 period was also similar in Africa (4.9 percent) compared to the global increase (4.4 percent) (FIGURE 17 and TABLE 10). As is the case for the prevalence of child overweight, the prevalence of adult obesity in Southern and Northern Africa, at 25.2 and 27.1 percent respectively, is significantly higher than in the other regions (7.9 percent in Central Africa, 6.4 percent in Eastern Africa and 8.9 percent in Western Africa). While the prevalence has risen in all subregions between 2010 and 2016, it has risen faster in Northern and Southern Africa (by 8.2 and 8.4 percent respectively) compared to the other subregions (3.8 percent for Central Africa, 3.2 percent for Eastern Africa and 4.7 percent for Western Africa).

15 Currently the latest data for adult obesity is for 2016. Updated adult obesity estimates will be released in late 2021.
TABLE 10
Prevalence of obesity among adults (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: WHO.

FIGURE 17
Prevalence of obesity among adults in Africa by subregion

SOURCE: WHO.
https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig17
The high prevalence of adult obesity in Southern Africa is driven entirely by the very high rate of adult obesity in South Africa (28.3 percent) (FIGURE 18).\textsuperscript{16} Even though rates in Egypt (32 percent) and Libya (32.5 percent) are higher, and are nearly as high in Algeria (27.4 percent), the average is lowered by the very low prevalence in the Sudan (not shown in FIGURE 18).

No subregion is on track towards meeting the WHA adult obesity target for 2030, and the situation has worsened in all subregions.\textsuperscript{17}

Addressing adult overweight and obesity starts with addressing child overweight, with some key approaches noted above. It is essential to promote and develop policies and interventions in the food system as well as in key sectors, such as health, transport and education. Such interventions can reduce the intake of energy-dense foods that are high in fat and sugars as well as increase physical activity in the population.\textsuperscript{18}

\textsuperscript{16} It is perhaps of interest to note that while the prevalence of adult obesity is higher in Southern Africa than in Northern Africa, the reverse is true for the prevalence of childhood overweight.


FIGURE 18
Prevalence of obesity among adults in Africa by country

SOURCE: WHO.
https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig18
3.2 PREVALENCE OF EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF LIFE

The prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding in Africa, at 43.6 percent, is just under the global rate of 44 percent, although it is much lower in Southern (33.5 percent) and Western Africa (32.3 percent) and substantially higher in Eastern Africa (60.7 percent). There is no data available for Central Africa for 2019. When data are available, most countries and all regions show improvement, although for Northern Africa the improvement is relatively marginal (FIGURE 19 and TABLE 11).

FIGURE 19
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among infants 0–5 months of age in Africa by subregion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subregion</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percentage</strong></td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: UNICEF.
https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig19

TABLE 11
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among infants 0–5 months of age (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>World</th>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Central Africa</th>
<th>Eastern Africa</th>
<th>Northern Africa</th>
<th>Southern Africa</th>
<th>Western Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: UNICEF.
FIGURE 20
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among infants 0–5 months of age in Africa by country
Of all the subregions, only Eastern Africa is on track towards meeting the WHA exclusive breastfeeding target for 2030. Northern and Western Africa are off course but have made some progress, while for Central and Southern Africa no assessment is possible.19

The Global Breastfeeding Collective, led by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and WHO, identified seven actions needed to enable women to breastfeed: adequately funded breastfeeding programmes, regulation of marketing of breast-milk substitutes, maternity protection in the workplace, compliance with the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative, access to breastfeeding counselling and training, availability of community support programmes, and consistent monitoring.20

3.3 PREVALENCE OF LOW BIRTHWEIGHT

The prevalence of low birthweight is 13.7 percent in Africa, lower than the global average (FIGURE 20 and TABLE 12). Many countries achieved small improvements between 2000 and 2015 (FIGURE 21), but no subregion is on track towards meeting the WHA low birthweight target for 2030. However, all subregions have made some progress, except for Northern and Southern Africa, where the situation has worsened.21

Reducing the incidence of low birthweight requires improved access to and quality of care for mothers and infants. Context-specific, gender-sensitive interventions that help women achieve greater access to appropriate health and maternal care are essential. The health and nutritional status of girls, adolescents and women are key, as stunted and poorly nourished girls can become poorly nourished mothers at risk of giving birth to infants with low birthweights and other pre and postnatal challenges.22

TABLE 12
Prevalence of low birthweight (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: UNICEF and WHO.
FIGURE 22
Prevalence of low birthweight in Africa by country

SOURCE: UNICEF and WHO.
https://doi.org/10.4060/cb7496en-fig22
### TABLE 13
Prevalence of undernourishment (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>48.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>37.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 13 (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guinea-Bissau</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Libya</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Niger</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seychelles</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>59.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Sudan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>&lt;2.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uganda</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: FAO.*
### TABLE 14
Number of undernourished people (millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WORLD</strong></td>
<td>819.2</td>
<td>804.0</td>
<td>652.3</td>
<td>613.8</td>
<td>622.7</td>
<td>632.9</td>
<td>683.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>199.8</td>
<td>198.4</td>
<td>194.8</td>
<td>201.4</td>
<td>217.1</td>
<td>224.9</td>
<td>248.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>53.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>102.3</td>
<td>101.0</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>104.8</td>
<td>107.7</td>
<td>115.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>57.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Burundi</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Comoros</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>36.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equatorial Guinea</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eswatini</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guinea</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: FAO.
### TABLE 15
Prevalence of food insecurity (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Moderate or severe food insecurity</th>
<th>Severe food insecurity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WORLD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>31.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>43.9</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>70.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>48.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>42.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>81.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>87.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>69.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>33.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eswatini</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>62.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>59.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>49.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>74.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>33.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>81.9</td>
<td>81.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 15
(Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Moderate or severe food insecurity</th>
<th>Severe food insecurity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>26.3  32.3  35.9  39.8</td>
<td>4.6  5.5  5.9  6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>13.0  18.5  20.7  24.2</td>
<td>5.2  6.3  6.8  8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>53.2  55.3  56.4  57.6</td>
<td>28.9  30.5  31.3  32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>36.5  43.6  47.1  57.7</td>
<td>6.6  12.1  14.8  21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>39.3  38.0  39.7  40.9</td>
<td>14.5  12.5  13.9  13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>14.3  14.3  14.7</td>
<td>3.2  3.2  3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>78.4  79.9  80.6  83.9</td>
<td>30.4  31.2  31.5  31.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td></td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>42.9  44.9</td>
<td>18.0  19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>85.1  85.1  84.9  84.8</td>
<td>65.4  65.4  63.7  62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>41.4  46.4  48.9  49.4</td>
<td>13.4  15.4  16.4  16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>18.2  20.0  22.1  25.1</td>
<td>9.1  9.1  9.7  10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>58.0  63.4  66.3  69.2</td>
<td>17.5  19.5  20.6  21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>55  55  56.4</td>
<td>23.8  23.8  24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>48.8  50.1  50.8  51.4</td>
<td>21.8  22.5  22.8  23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>64.7  67  66.7  69.8</td>
<td>35.5  35.9  34.2  32.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: FAO.
### TABLE 16
Number of food insecure people (millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Moderate or severe food insecurity</th>
<th>Severe food insecurity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WORLD</td>
<td>1 696.1</td>
<td>1 874.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>576.7</td>
<td>647.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>121.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>231.3</td>
<td>254.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>73.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>149.7</td>
<td>179.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eswatini</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>63.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 16
(Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Moderate or severe food insecurity</th>
<th>Severe food insecurity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>1.1 1.4 1.6 1.8</td>
<td>0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3</td>
<td>&lt;0.1 &lt;0.1 &lt;0.1 0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>9.6 10.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>20.2 21.6</td>
<td>12.0 12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>1.2 1.3 1.4 1.4</td>
<td>0.7 0.7 0.8 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>66.1 83.2 92.4 116.0</td>
<td>11.9 23.1 29.0 43.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>5.7 5.9 6.3 6.7</td>
<td>2.1 1.9 2.2 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>&lt;0.1 &lt;0.1 &lt;0.1 &lt;0.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.1 &lt;0.1 &lt;0.1 &lt;0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>5.6 6.0 6.2 6.6</td>
<td>2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>23.7 26.3</td>
<td>10.0 11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>9.1 9.3 9.3 9.4</td>
<td>7.0 7.1 7.0 6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>16.1 19.0 20.4 21.2</td>
<td>5.2 6.3 6.8 7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>2.0 2.3 2.6 2.9</td>
<td>1.0 1.0 1.1 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>22.2 26.1 28.3 30.6</td>
<td>6.7 8.0 8.8 9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>30.1 31.0 32.7 33.7 34.7 35.7 36.7 37.7</td>
<td>13.0 13.4 14.3 14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>7.7 8.4 8.8 9.2</td>
<td>3.5 3.8 4.0 4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>8.9 9.5 9.6 10.2</td>
<td>4.9 5.1 4.9 4.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: FAO.
TABLE 17
Prevalence of stunting among children under five (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WORLD</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>36.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>37.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>57.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>40.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>49.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eswatini</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>28.7</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>43.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>55.7</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>24.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>37.0</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>35.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>26.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>30.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** UNICEF, WHO and World Bank.
### TABLE 18
Prevalence of wasting among children under five (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WORLD</strong></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Africa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eswatini</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 18
(Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** UNICEF, WHO and World Bank.
### TABLE 19
Prevalence of overweight among children under five (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WORLD</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eswatini</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 19 (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 20
Prevalence of anaemia among women of reproductive age (15–49 years) (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WORLD</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>31.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>51.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>55.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>24.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>40.6</td>
<td>40.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>46.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>35.8</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>48.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>51.1</td>
<td>50.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eswatini</td>
<td>34.4</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>23.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>52.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>52.7</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>48.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>42.7</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>42.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>37.9</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>31.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>59.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>47.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>30.4</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>55.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>25.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>48.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>43.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>45.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>30.3</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>32.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>28.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: WHO.
# Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition: Statistics and Trends

## Table 21
Prevalence of obesity among adults (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WORLD</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djibouti</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eswatini</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WHO.
TABLE 22
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding among infants 0–5 months of age (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WORLD</td>
<td></td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>59.2</td>
<td>69.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabo Verde</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td></td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equatorial Guinea</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eswatini</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td></td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>58.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td></td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>39.7</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td></td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td></td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td></td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td></td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td></td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>88.4</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td></td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td></td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>41.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: UNICEF.
### TABLE 23
Prevalence of low birthweight (percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WORLD</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faso</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eswatini</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabon</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sao Tome and Principe</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seychelles</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 23
(Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Republic of Tanzania</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SOURCE:** UNICEF and WHO.
Undernourishment
Undernourishment is defined as the condition of an individual whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide, on average, the amount of dietary energy required to maintain a normal, active and healthy life. The indicator is reported as a prevalence and is denominated as “prevalence of undernourishment”, which is an estimate of the percentage of individuals in the total population who are in a condition of undernourishment.

Data source: FAOSTAT

Food insecurity as measured by the Food Insecurity Experience Scale
Food insecurity as measured by the FIES indicator refers to limited access to food, at the level of individuals or households, due to lack of money or other resources. The severity of food insecurity is measured using data collected with the FIES survey module (FIES-SM), a set of eight questions asking respondents to self-report conditions and experiences typically associated with limited access to food. For purposes of annual SDG monitoring, the questions are asked with reference to the 12 months preceding the survey.

FAO provides estimates of food insecurity at two different levels of severity: moderate or severe food insecurity and severe food insecurity. People affected by moderate food insecurity face uncertainties about their ability to obtain food and have been forced to reduce, at times during the year, the quality and/or quantity of food they consume due to lack of money or other resources. Severe food insecurity refers to situations when individuals have likely run out of food, experienced hunger and, at the most extreme, gone for days without eating. The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity is the combined prevalence of food insecurity at both severity levels.

Data source: FAOSTAT
Stunting, wasting and overweight in children under five years of age

Stunting (children under five years of age): Height/length (cm) for age (months) $< -2$ SD of the WHO Child Growth Standards median. Low height-for-age is an indicator that reflects the cumulative effects of undernutrition and infections since and even before birth. It may be the result of long-term nutritional deprivation, recurrent infections and lack of water and sanitation infrastructures. Stunted children are at greater risk for illness and death. Stunting often adversely affects the cognitive and physical growth of children, making for poor performance in school and reduced intellectual capacity.

Prevalence cut-off values for public health significance are as follows: very low $<2.5$ percent; low $2.5–<10$ percent; medium $10–<20$ percent; high $20–<30$ percent; very high $>=30$ percent.

Wasting: Weight (kg) for height/length (cm) $< -2$ SD of the WHO Child Growth Standards median. Low weight-for-height is an indicator of acute weight loss or a failure to gain weight and can be the result of insufficient food intake and/or an incidence of infectious diseases, especially diarrhoea. Wasting indicates acute malnutrition and increases the risk of death in childhood from infectious diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and measles.

Prevalence cut-off values for public health significance for wasting are as follows: very low $<2.5$ percent; low $2.5–<5$ percent; medium $5–<10$ percent; high $10–<15$ percent; very high $>=15$ percent.

Overweight: Weight (kg) for height/length (cm) $> +2$ SD of the WHO Child Growth Standards median. This indicator reflects excessive weight gain for height generally due to energy intakes exceeding children’s energy requirements. Childhood overweight and obesity is associated with a higher probability of overweight and obesity in adulthood, which can lead to various non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases.

Prevalence cut-off values for public health significance for child overweight are as follows: very low $<2.5$ percent; low $2.5–<5$ percent; medium $5–<10$ percent; high $10–<15$ percent; very high $>=15$ percent.


Exclusive breastfeeding

Exclusive breastfeeding for infants under 6 months of age is defined as receiving only breastmilk and no additional food or drink, not even water. Exclusive breastfeeding is a cornerstone of child survival and is the best food for newborns, as breastmilk shapes the baby’s microbiome, strengthens the immune system and reduces the risk of developing chronic diseases. Breastfeeding also benefits mothers by preventing postpartum haemorrhage and promoting uterine involution, decreasing risk of iron-deficiency anaemia, reducing the risk of various types of cancer and providing psychological benefits.
Low birthweight
Low birthweight is defined as a weight at birth of less than 2 500 g (less than 5.51 lbs), regardless of gestational age. A newborn’s weight at birth is an important marker of maternal and foetal health and nutrition.


Adult obesity
The body mass index (BMI) is the ratio of weight-to-height commonly used to classify the nutritional status of adults. It is calculated as the body weight in kilograms divided by the square of the body height in metres (kg/m2). Obesity includes individuals with BMI equal to or higher than 30 kg/m2.


Anaemia in women of reproductive age
Definition: percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a haemoglobin concentration less than 120 g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 110 g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking.

Prevalence cut-off values for public health significance are as follows: no public health problem <5 percent; mild 5–19.9 percent; moderate 20–39.9 percent; severe ≥40 percent.

Prevalence of undernourishment
Regional estimates were included when more than 50 percent of the population was covered. National estimates are reported as three-year moving averages to control for the low reliability of some of the underlying parameters such as the year-to-year variation in food commodity stocks, one of the components of the annual FAO Food Balance Sheets, for which complete and reliable information is scarce. Regional and global aggregates are reported as annual estimates on account of the fact that possible estimation errors are expected not to be correlated across countries.

Food insecurity
Regional estimates were included when more than 50 percent of the population was covered. To reduce the margin of error, national estimates are presented as three-year averages.

FAO estimates refer to the number of people living in households where at least one adult has been found to be food insecure.

Country-level results are presented only for those countries for which estimates are based on official national data or as provisional estimates, based on FAO data collected through the Gallup© World Poll, for countries whose national relevant authorities expressed no objection to their publication. Note that consent to publication does not necessarily imply validation of the estimate by the national authorities involved and that the estimate is subject to revision as soon as suitable data from official national sources are available. Global, regional and subregional aggregates are based on data collected in approximately 150 countries.
Child stunting, wasting and overweight
The collection of household survey data on child height and weight were limited in 2020 due to the physical distancing measures required to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Only four national surveys included in the database were carried out (at least partially) in 2020. The estimates on child stunting, wasting and overweight are therefore based almost entirely on data collected before 2020 and do not take into account the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

For child wasting regional estimates, values correspond to the model predicted estimates for the year 2020 only. Wasting is an acute condition that can change often and rapidly over the course of a calendar year. This makes it difficult to generate reliable trends over time with the input data available — as such, this report provides only the most recent global and regional estimates.

Exclusive breastfeeding
Regional estimates are included when more than 50 percent of the population is covered.
FAO uses the M49 country and regional groupings, available at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49

In this report, Central Africa refers to the M49 Middle Africa grouping.

The groupings are:

- **Central Africa**: Angola, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe;

- **Eastern Africa**: Burundi, the Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe;

- **Northern Africa**: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, the Sudan, Tunisia;

- **Southern Africa**: Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa; and

- **Western Africa**: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d’Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.