

Statistics Division

Working Paper Series

NO: ESS /

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Food deprivation trends:

Mid-term review of progress towards the World Food Summit target

SUMMARY

Ten years after the World Food Summit (WFS) and less than 10 years before 2015 (the target year for halving the number of undernourished), the hunger situation in the Developing World still remains of great concern. The number of undernourished has not changed significantly between 1990-92 (the bench-mark period for the WFS target) and 2001-03: over 800 million people in the world are still hungry.

But yet, efforts made towards hunger reduction need to be recognized despite the stagnated trend in number of undernourished. The proportion of undernourished people decreased from 20 to 17% between 1990-92 and 2001-03 in the Developing World. Also it decreased in Countries in Transition, particularly in recent years.

The trends in hunger reduction have been different throughout the reporting period. The stagnation in number of undernourished in the Developing World hides a change in trend from an increase to a decrease between 1993-95 and 1997-99 and a slight increase from 1997-99 to 2001-03. In order to reduce the number of undernourished to 400 million, in the Developing World, countries should maintain a constant 4% yearly rate of decrease from 2001-03 to 2015, which is far from the current level. The same yearly rate of decrease is required for Countries in Transition.

Sub-regions show wide disparities not only in terms of hunger situation but also in progress made in fighting against hunger. Some sub-regions have succeeded better than others in reducing hunger since the WFS bench-mark period of 1990-92. And effort to reach WFS target is not the same for all sub regions. The required constant yearly rate of decrease would range from 2.8% for South America to 5.8% for Central Africa to reach WFS target.

These overall trends hide progress achieved at individual country level – it should be noted that around one-half of countries have reduced undernourishment.

Introduction

In 1996, 180 nations met at FAO headquarters for the World Food Summit (WFS) to discuss ways to end hunger. Nations pledged to eradicate hunger and committed themselves to a basic target: reducing the number of undernourished people by half by 2015, setting as a bench-mark the 1990-92 period. Half way towards the target it is time to analyse changes in number of undernourished and to examine how the hunger situation has evolved. The analysis of food deprivation trends, in the context of the WFS target, cannot be restricted to the sole analysis of changes over time in number of food deprived and must be also extended to the changes in proportion of undernourished people. The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on hunger reduction, adopted in 2000, set a target to halve, between 1990-92 and 2015, the **proportion** of people who suffer from hunger. It might be then the case that the population growth was such that the hunger reduction leads to a progress in terms of reaching the MDG target but a set back in terms of reaching the WFS target. In this respect understanding trends in food deprivation and progress towards achievement of the WFS goal are analysed using both, proportion of food deprivation and number of food deprived for the Developing World and Countries in Transition¹.

Trends in food deprivation observed in the Developing World (DW) evidence this contradiction. Hunger reduction has been significant from 1990-92 to 2001-03 as measured by the proportion of undernourished. It has decreased from 20 to 17%, while the number of undernourished practically has not decreased (from 823 to 820 millions), making the WFS target of halving the number of hungry people by 2015 less realistic. With less than ten years remaining from now to 2015, the hunger situation in the DW is still of great concern, the number of undernourished persons is still over 800 millions of people as it was at the WFS bench-mark period of 1990-92. The hunger situation in Countries in Transition is also a concern. Both the number and proportion of undernourished people have increased from 1993-95 to 2001-03.

The stagnation in number of undernourished in the DW also does not reflect changes in trends over time, from an increase between 1990-92 to 1993-95 to a decrease between 1993-95 and 1997-99, which reverted again to a slight increase from 1997-99 to 2001-03. This last increasing trend in number is a concern since it will be only by maintaining at least a 4 percent

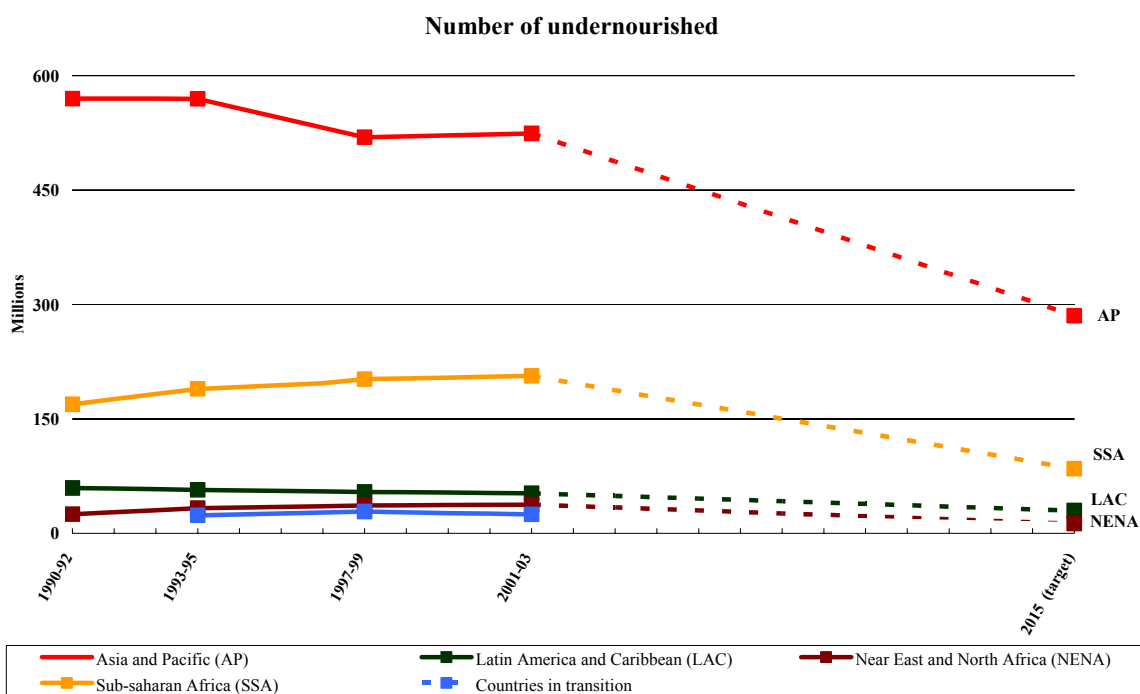
¹. Countries in transition are monitored separately due to the late starting date for the bench mark period (1993-95 instead of 1990-92) as estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment were not available prior to 1993.

annual rate of decrease from 2001-03 onwards, that the number of undernourished will halve by 2015.

Worldwide and regional trends

Short term trends of food deprivation in the DW and in Countries in Transition during the last decade are shown in Graphs 1 and 2 depict, respectively, number and proportion of undernourished for the four three-year periods of 1990-92, 1993-95, 1997-99 and 2001-03 as well as target values set by the WFS and the MDG. The prevalence of undernourishment by region, sub-regions and countries are shown in Table 1 in Annex.

Graph 1. Undernourishment and WFS targets by regions

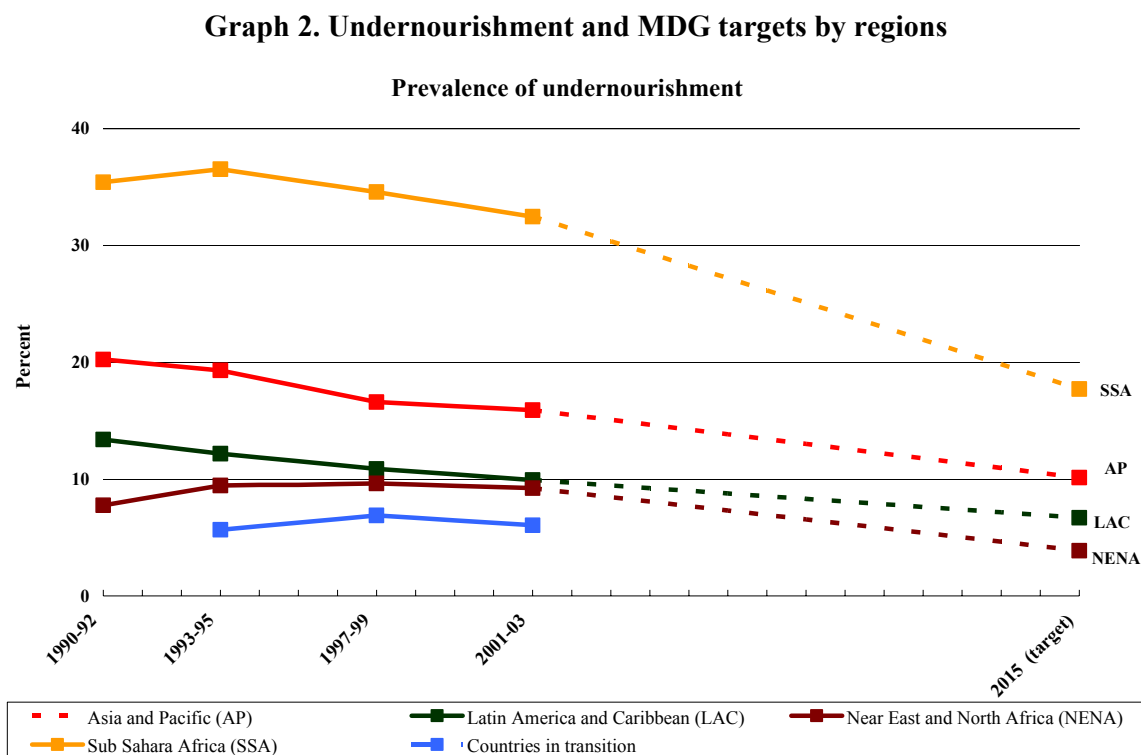


The regional, sub-regional and country trends are analysed under the assumption that the WFS and MDG targets to halve number and proportion of hungry people by 2015 can be also applied at these levels.

Overall, during the reporting period from 1990-92 to 2001-03, the DW did not experience real change in number of undernourished; moreover, disparities on hunger reduction trends among regions were wide and efforts to fight hunger were also unequal during the 1990's. The region of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) experienced a stable decreasing trend since 1990-92. In the region of Asia and Pacific (AP) the increasing trend from 1990-92 to 1993-95

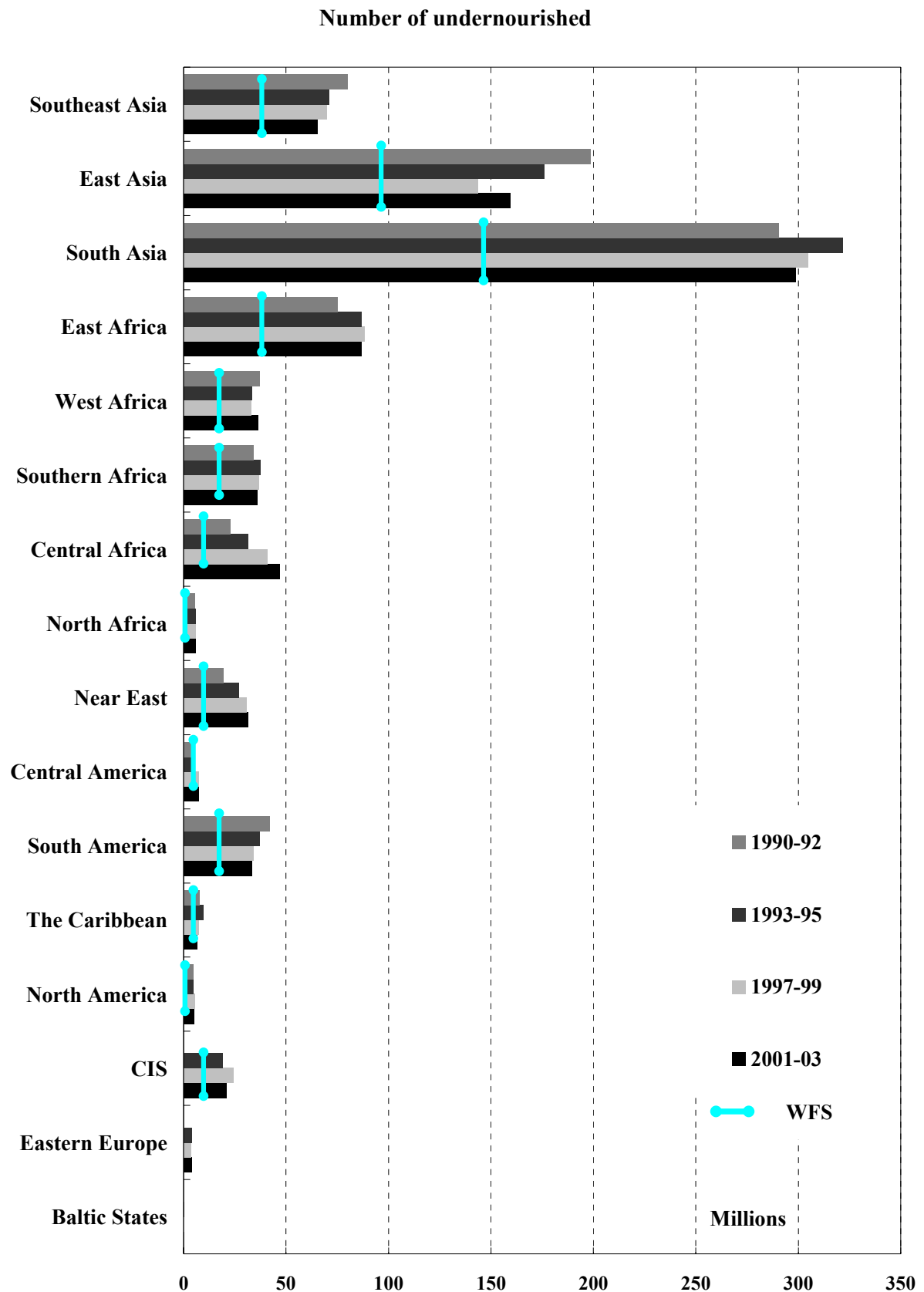
reverted to a decreasing trend from 1993-95 to 1997-1999 to turn again to a slight increase from 1997-99 to 2001-03. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, hunger increased in Countries in Transition particularly from 1993-95 to 1997-99, but it slightly decreased thereafter. In the regions of Near East and North Africa (NENA) and Sub Sahara Africa (SSA) the number of people undernourished increased throughout the decade.

As around two thirds of undernourished people in the DW are located in AP and more than one fourth in SSA, the evolution of hunger in these two regions is crucial for the overall situation in the DW, and so far the most recent increasing trends in number of undernourished observed in those regions are in opposite direction to that expected to meet the WFS target.

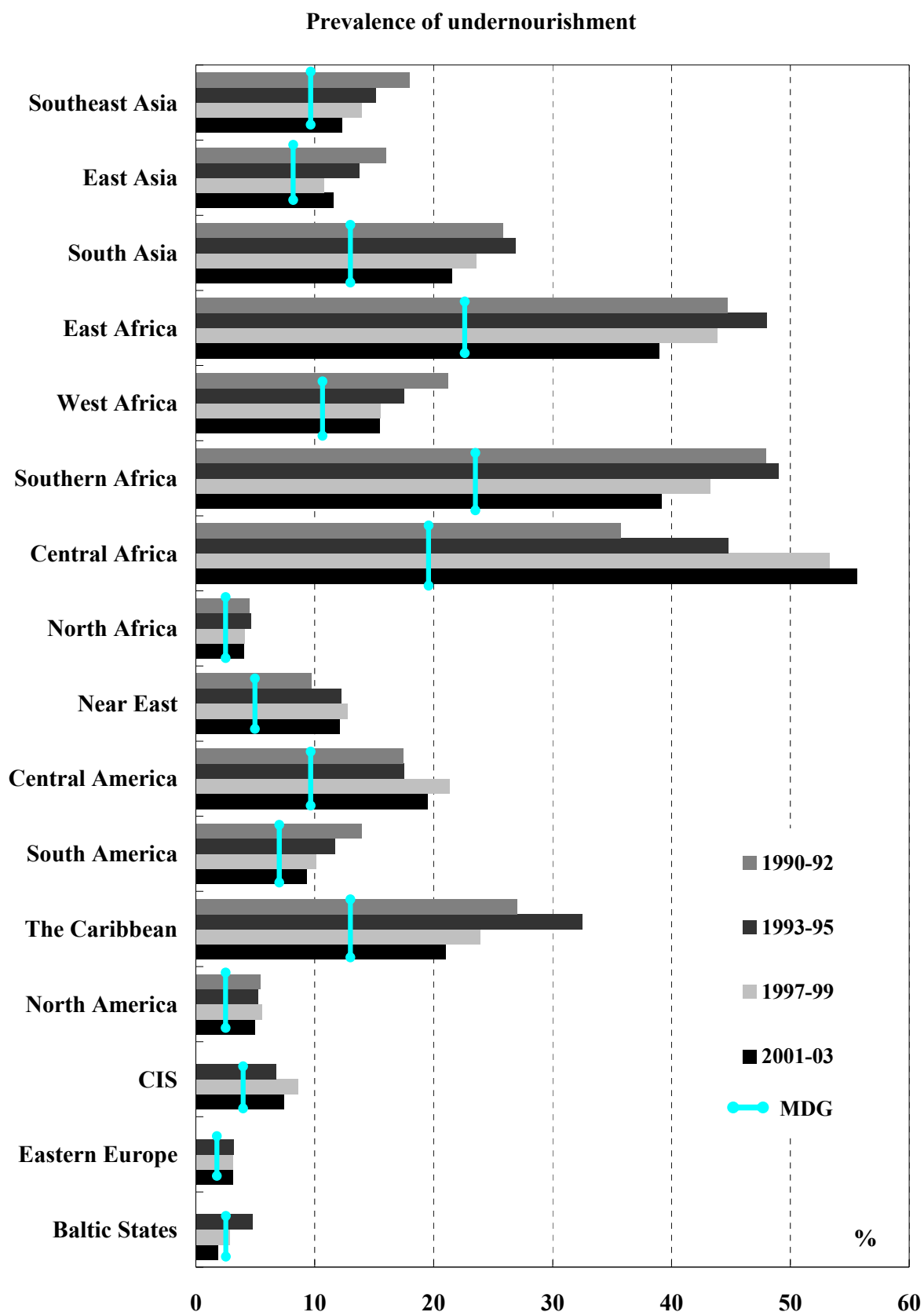


The good news is that SSA, despite the increasing trend in number of undernourished, experienced a decrease in prevalence of undernourishment, in particular from 1993-95 to 2001-03 (see Graph 2). Also, the prevalence of undernourishment decreased in all regions except Near East and North Africa (NENA). Regions of AP, LAC and SSA have contributed to the overall decrease in prevalence in the DW. The prevalence of undernourishment has declined faster in SSA than in AP and steadily in LAC. In Countries in Transition the prevalence of undernourishment also decreased from 1997-99 to 2001-03.

Graph 3. Undernourishment and WFS targets by sub-regions



Graph 4. Undernourishment and MDG targets by sub-regions



Graphs 3 and 4 describe number and proportion of food deprived, respectively, by sub-regions for the same four periods. Changes over time in all regions hide changes observed among sub-regions. For instance, decreasing trends in Southern Africa and East Africa are masked by increasing trends in other sub-regions of SSA such as Central Africa and West Africa. In the same vein, hunger reduction in AP hides a worsening situation in East Asia where the number of undernourished people has increased recently after a reduction experienced in early 1990's. The same with Near East in NENA where the situation remains of great concern as number of undernourished has been constantly increasing.

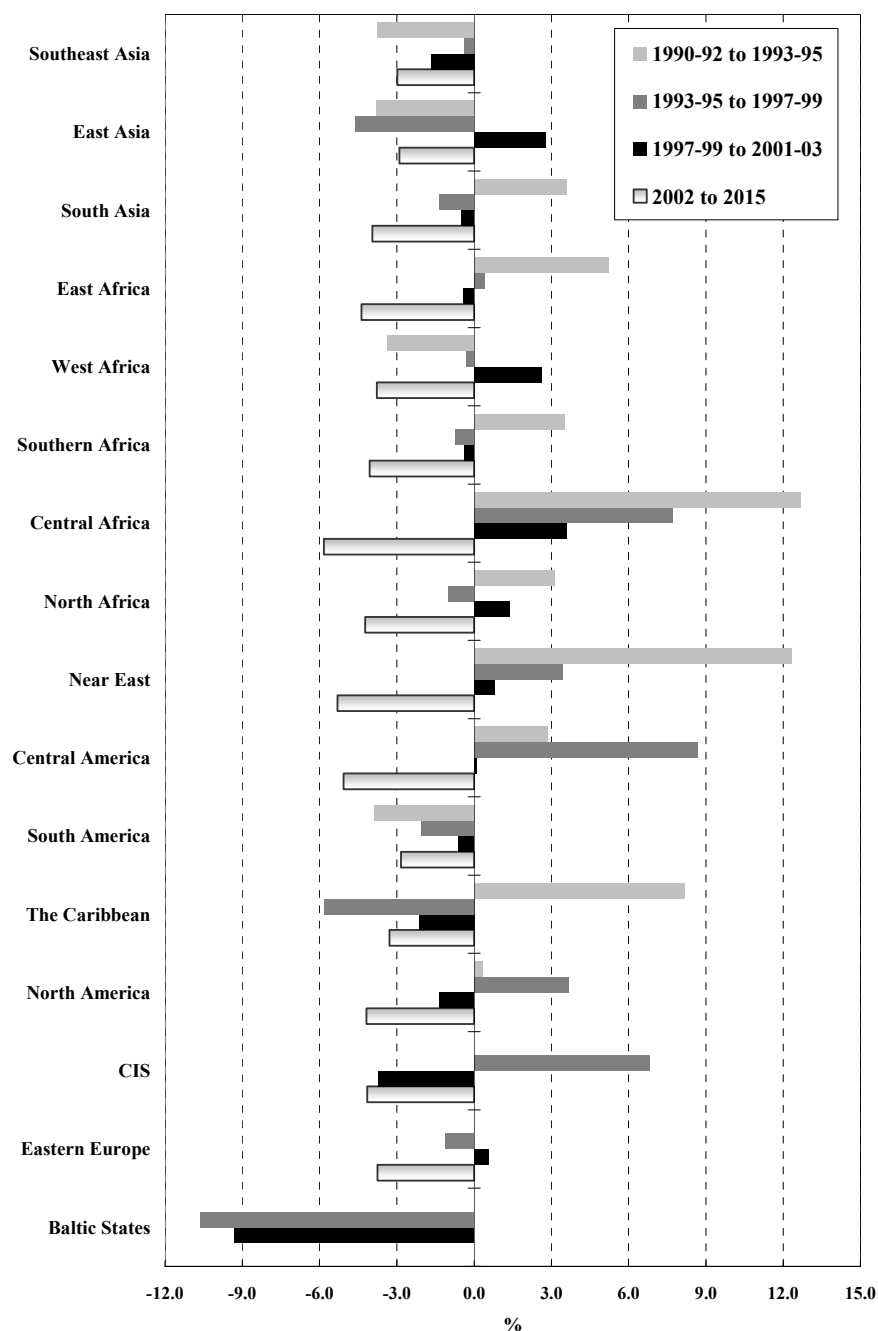
To summarize, Southeast Asia, South America and the Baltic States are the only three sub-regions that have experienced both a decrease in number and proportion of undernourished while in Central Africa, Near East and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries the situation has worsened throughout the decade. All other sub-regions succeeded in preventing hunger increase between the bench-mark and most recent periods, which is shown more in proportion than in number. Of course, success in reducing number of undernourished in the DW lies widely on the ability of South Asia to maintain the decreasing trend observed since the middle of the 1990's and East Asia to turn around a increasing trend observed in recent years as these two sub-regions comprise more than 57 % of the population of the DW.

Progress towards the WFS target

Progress towards the WFS target as measured by the relative change (average annual rate of change) for three different observed periods and the change required to reach WFS (from 2001-03 to 2015) are shown in Graph 5 by sub-regions.

Most recently, from 1997-99 to 2001-03, number of hungry people has notably decreased in sub-regions of Southeast Asia, CIS, the Caribbean, North America and the Baltic States; modestly in South Asia, East Africa, Southern Africa and South America; and, almost nothing in Central America. Sub-regions at risk of not meeting the WFS targets are North Africa, Near East and Eastern Europe. The WFS target most likely will not be met in East Asia, West Africa and Central Africa.

Graph 5. Average annual change (observed and required to reach the WFS target) in number of undernourished by sub-regions



Near East and Central Africa consistently have increase in number of undernourished people in all periods; however, the magnitude of hunger in Central Africa is more than four times that in Near East. East Asia and West Africa have experienced recent setbacks after successful previous periods. Central America has made drastic hunger reduction after a deteriorating situation. South America is decreasing the pace of hunger reduction.

Efforts required for reaching or moving forward to the WFS target are not the same for all sub-regions. South East Asia and the Caribbean are moving close to the rate needed for achieving the WFS target.

On the other side, if East Asia, West Africa, Eastern Europe, North Africa, Central Africa and Near East maintain their increasing rate recently observed, then, not only they may not be able to meet the WFS target. The hunger situation is already a real concern, especially in Central Africa and to a less extent in Near East, where also proportion of undernourished has increased.

Finally, despite significant progress already achieved, the pace of hunger reduction needs to increase in South Asia, East Africa, Southern Africa, South America and North America, to meet the WFS target by 2015.

A closer examination of sub-regional trends shows very encouraging progress in hunger reduction. Best performances occurred in 9 out of 16 sub-regions mainly during the most recent period, from 1997-99 to 2001-03.

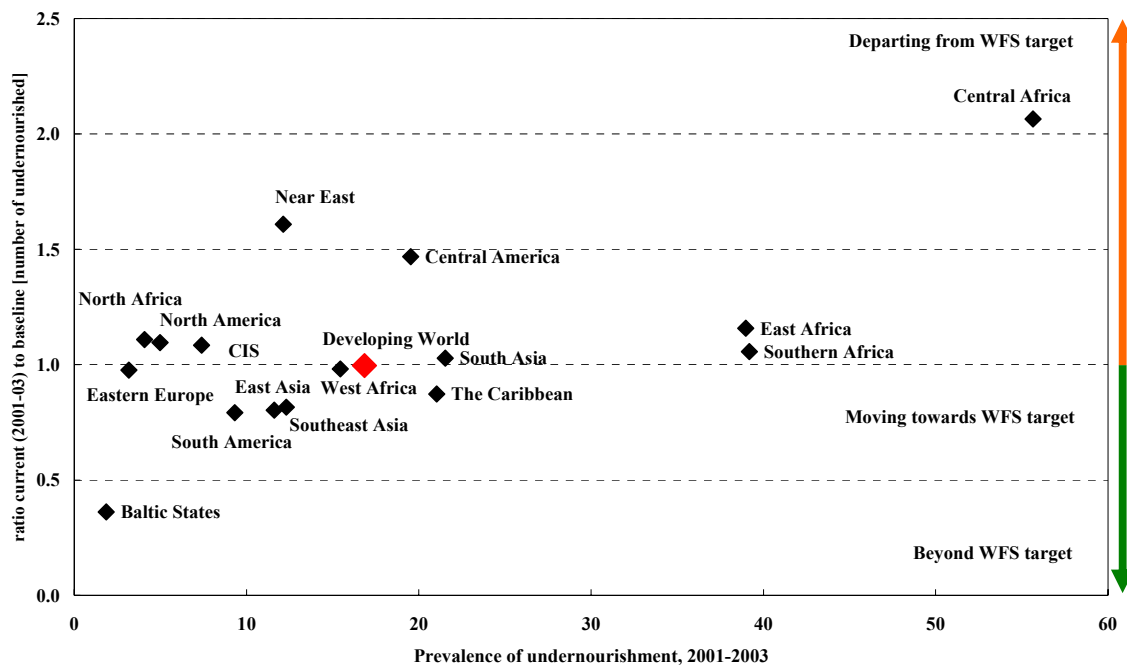
Graph 6 plots departures from the WFS target for all sub-regions as measured by the ratio of current (2001-03) to bench-mark (1990-92) periods in number of undernourished versus the prevalence of undernourishment for 2001-03. A ratio from 0 to 0.5 reflects that sub-regions have already met the target; a ratio from 0.5 to 1.0 is indicative that sub-regions are moving towards the target; sub-regions with ratios from 1.0 to 1.5 are at risk of not meeting the target; and, those with ratios greater than 1.5 are worsening and most likely will not meet the WFS target.

There are differences among sub-regions in fighting against hunger. The Baltic States showed the lowest level of food deprivation and have already reached WFS target, while Central Africa with the highest level of undernourishment (56%) has more than doubled the number of undernourished. The latter is the sub-region departing most from the WFS target and should be of major concern for the years to come.

Apart from these two extremes, most of the sub-regions show moderate levels of prevalence of food deprivation (10 to 19%). All sub-regions, except Near East and Central America, are progressing towards the WFS target.

Graph 6 corroborates observations drawn from Graph 5. East Asia, Southeast Asia and South America are sub-regions performing quite well over the decade; showing low to moderate levels of food deprivation; and, decreasing very close to needed rates for meeting the WFS target.

Graph 6. Progress towards WFS as measured by the ratio of number of undernourished (current over 1990-92 bench mark)



East Africa and Southern Africa, despite their very high level of food deprivation, hunger reduction trends are more encouraging than other sub-regions such as Central America, North America, North Africa and Near East. These last two sub-regions showed low levels of food deprivation; however, increasing trends are moving them far from the WFS target.

To summarize, among all sub-regions analysed, 12 of the DW and three of the Countries in Transition, only one (the Baltic States) has already reached WFS. Four (South America, Southeast Asia, East Asia and the Caribbean) are making very good progress towards the WFS target. Eight, with various levels of prevalence, need to accelerate the pace; and three (Central Africa, Central America and Near East) are at risk of not reaching the WFS target by 2015.

But as within regions, again, these sub-regional trends do not reflect the situation of hunger and progress in reaching the WFS target by individual countries. For a better assessment of the performance of each individual country, graph 6 has been broken up into different graphs; first

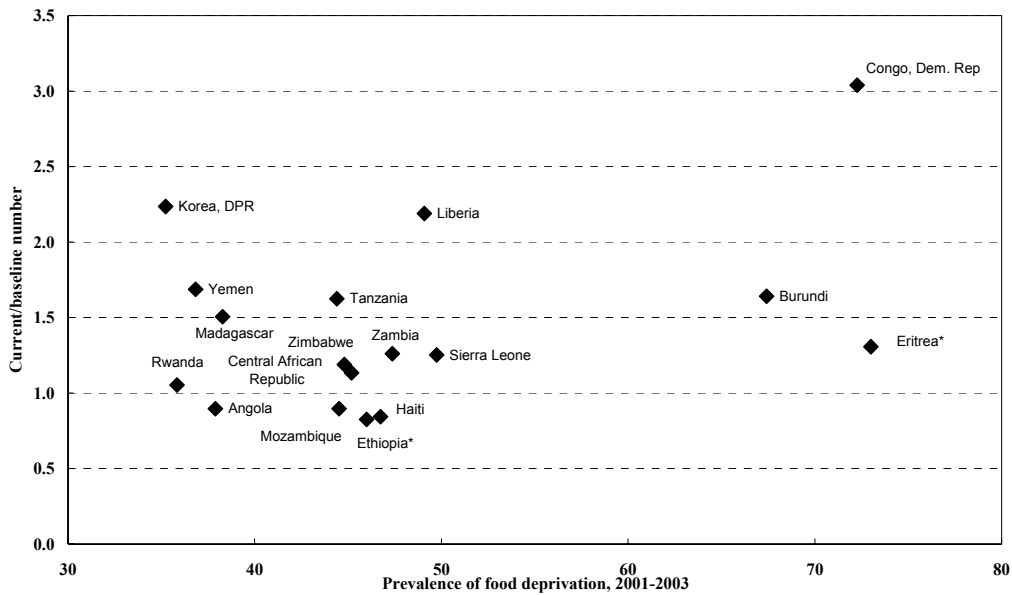
to show progress by different country groupings based on the level of prevalence (graphs 7a to 7e) and second to depict progress by regions (graphs 7f to 7j).

Graphs 7a) to 7e) depict ratios of number of undernourished of each individual developing country categorized by levels of prevalence as follows: Graph 7a, countries with a current proportion of food deprivation of 35% and above (very high prevalence); graph 7b those with prevalence of food deprivation from 20 to 34% (high prevalence); graph 7c countries from 10 to 19% (moderate prevalence); graph 7d countries ranging from 5 to 9% (low prevalence); and, graph 7e countries from 2.5 to 4% (very low prevalence).

Countries where hunger is not a problem, i.e. proportion of food deprivation is below 2.5% for 2001-03, are not included in graphs 7a to 7e (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Tunisia, Cuba, Republic of Korea, United Arab Emirates and Argentina). Due to a different benchmark period, Countries in Transition are not included in graphs from 7a to 7e.

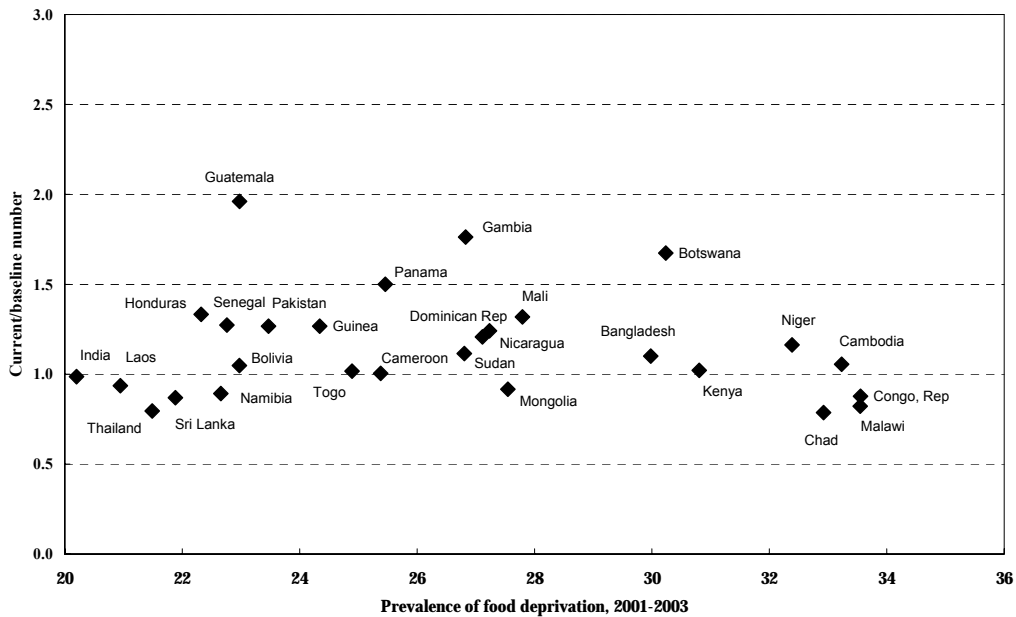
The first group of 17 countries is facing very high levels of prevalence of undernourishment (35% or more). None of these countries has reached the target of 50% reduction in number of undernourished people (see Graph 7a). Most countries have increased the number of undernourished and in the case of Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia and Democratic Republic of Korea the number has almost doubled during the reporting period. Eritrea and Democratic Republic of Congo experienced the highest level of prevalence with almost three out of four persons suffering from hunger (72%), but in addition to this, Democratic Republic of Congo is by far diverging from the WFS target; in contrast, Eritrea showed encouraging progress. Only four countries (Angola, Haiti, Ethiopia and Mozambique) are progressing towards the WFS target. It is important to point out that even if these countries manage to halve the number of undernourished people by 2015, none of them will reach a low level of food deprivation (less than 5%) and hunger will remain a crucial problem.

**Graph 7a. Progress towards WFS as measured by the ratio of number of undernourished
(current over 1990-92 bench mark)**
very high level of prevalence



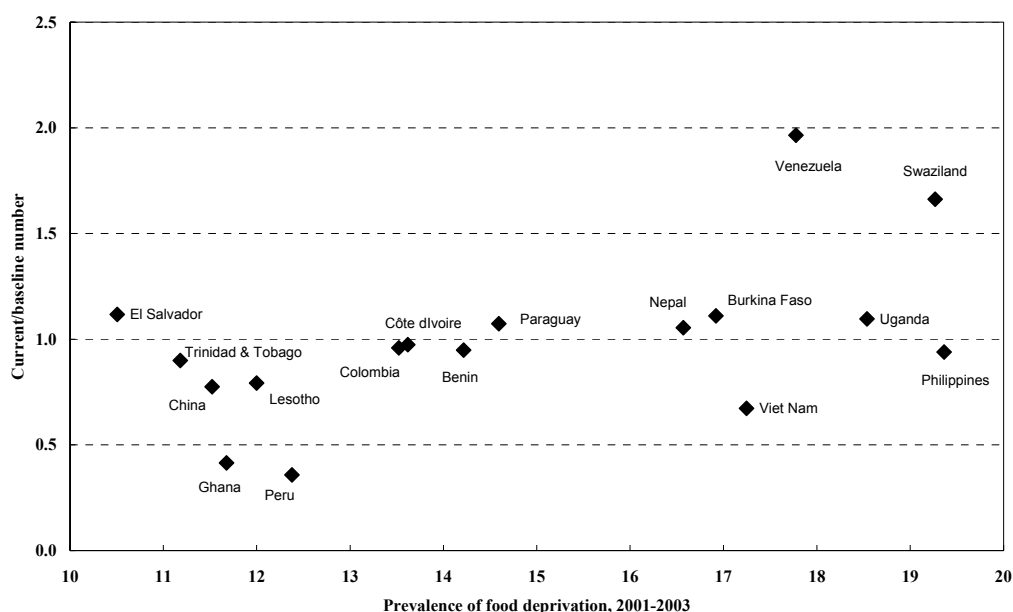
* Eritrea and Ethiopia were not separate entities in 1990-92 and estimates refer to 1993-95.

**Graph 7b. Progress towards WFS as measured by the ratio of number of undernourished
(current over 1990-92 bench mark)**
High level of prevalence



Twenty eight countries in the second group are facing high levels of food deprivation (from 20 to 34 percent). None of them has reached a 50% reduction in the number of undernourished (see Graph 7b). However, twelve countries (India, Thailand, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Sri Lanka, Namibia, Togo, Cameroon, Mongolia, Kenya, Chad, Malawi and Republic of Congo) are progressing towards a 50% reduction. Others have increased in number of people undernourished and in the case of Guatemala almost doubled. In many of these countries the WFS target will never be reached without more significant efforts.

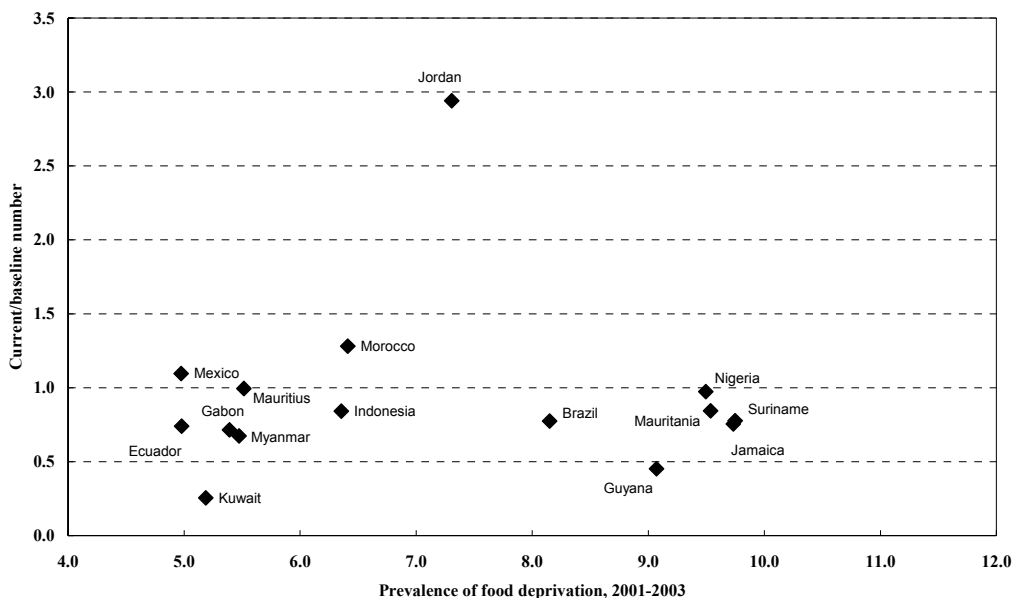
Graph 7c. Progress towards WFS as measured by the ratio of number of undernourished (current over 1990-92 bench mark)
Moderate level of prevalence



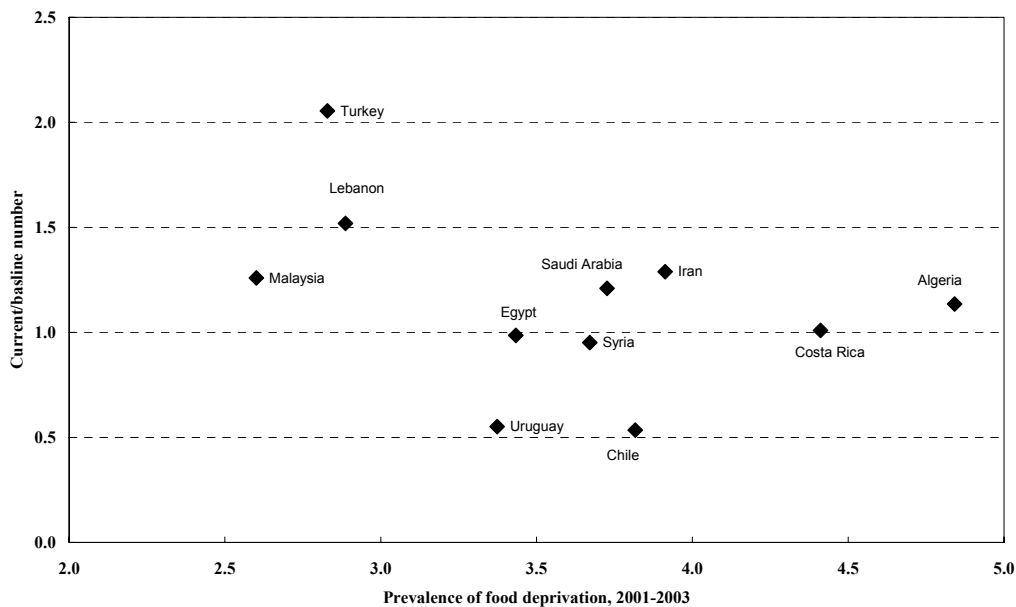
In the third group of 17 countries (10-19 percent of food deprived), two of them (Peru and Ghana) already reached the WFS target by halving their number of undernourished; eight (Trinidad and Tobago, China, Lesotho, Colombia, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Viet Nam and the Philippines) are progressing towards a 50% reduction (see Graph 7c). All other countries have experienced increase in number of undernourished and the situation is of great concern for Venezuela and Swaziland.

In the fourth group of 15 countries, with 5-9% prevalence levels, two (Kuwait and Guyana) have already reached the WFS target. One (Jordan) is moving far from it. The remaining countries changed little or are progressing towards the WFS target of halving the number of undernourished (see Graph 7d).

Graph 7d. Progress towards WFS as measured by the ratio of number of undernourished (current over 1990-92)
Low level of prevalence



Graph 7e. Progress towards WFS as measured by the ratio of number of undernourished (current over 1990-92)
Very low level of prevalence



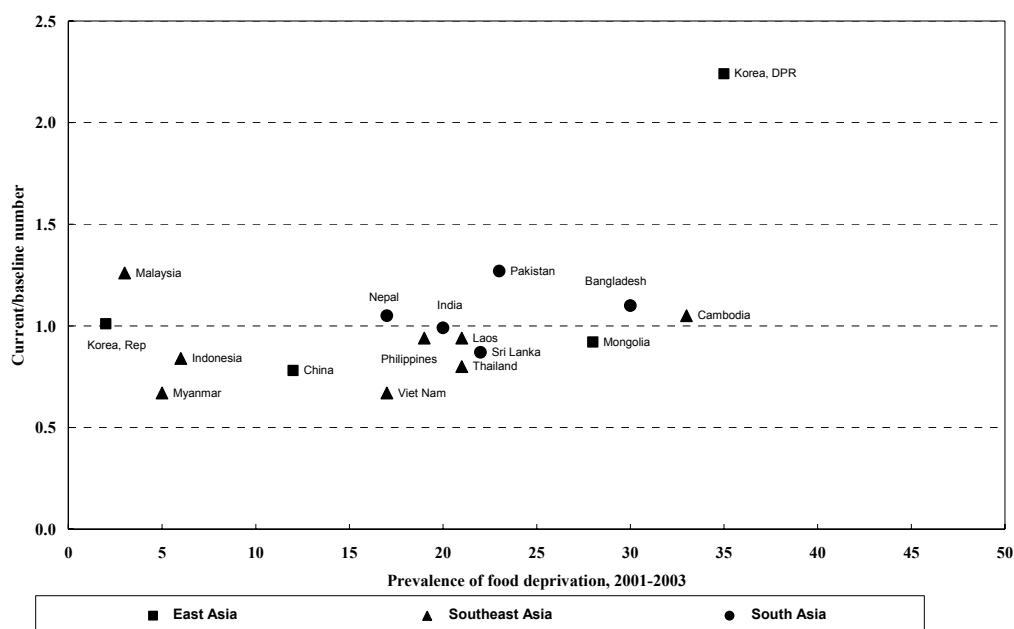
In the fifth group of 11 countries, where the prevalence varies from 2.5 to 5% of food deprivation in total population, only two countries (Chile and Uruguay) have already reached WFS. The hunger situation has not improved in six of them (Malaysia, Egypt, Syrian Arab

Republic, Saudi Arabia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Costa Rica and Algeria) and has even worsened in Lebanon and Turkey. Countries in this group show fairly low levels of proportion of food deprivation, thus even if they do not manage to halve the number of food deprived people by 2015, hunger situation will be of less concern than in other groups (see Graph 7e).

Graphs 7f - 7j plot same ratios of number undernourished (current over baseline) for different regions. Each plot categorizes countries using symbols by sub-region. Graph 7f represents countries in AP, graph 7g countries in SSA, graph 7h countries in LAC, graph 7i countries in NENA and graph 7j Countries in Transition. The main observation from these graphs is that estimates for countries do not gravitate around their sub-regional estimates.

Indeed, and not surprising, ratios in number of undernourished in sub-regions are driven by country's population sizes. The magnitude of hunger in countries is not correlated to that of their sub-regions, except for populous countries such as China and India. Both countries are playing an important role in the hunger situation in East Asia and South Asia. In fact both countries, China and India, cover 95% and 71% of total population of their respective sub-regions.

Graph 7f. Progress towards WFS as measured by the ratio of number of undernourished (current over 1990-92)
Asia and the Pacific

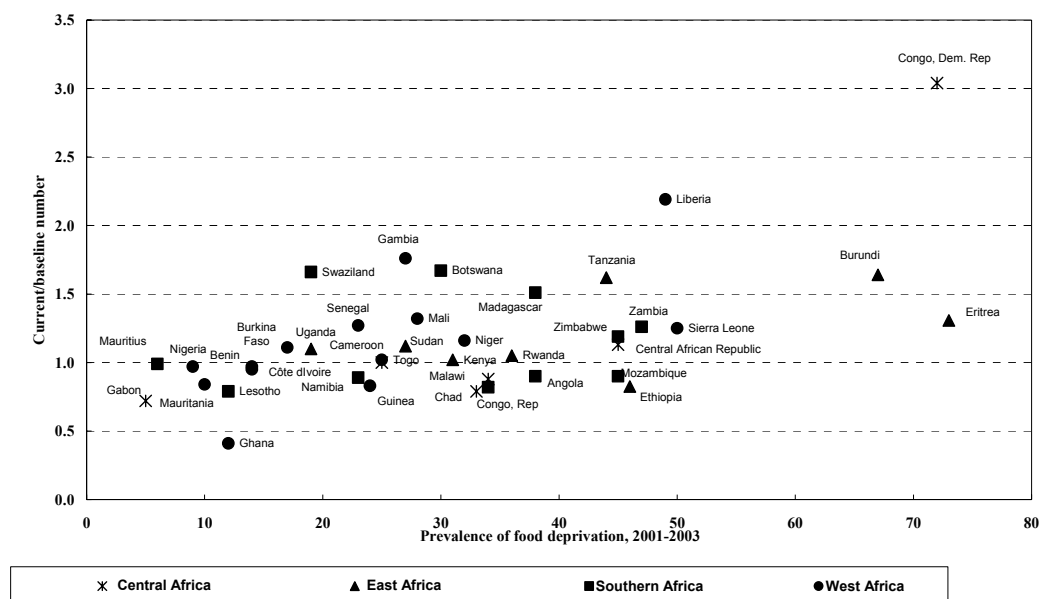


The first observation that can be drawn from graph 7f depicting 17 countries in AP is that all countries, except Democratic Republic of Korea, show ratios higher than 0.5 but lower than 1.5 and levels of prevalence of food deprivation lower than 35%.

In AP as a whole, most countries are making progress towards the WFS target. Two of them (Myanmar and Viet Nam) have almost succeeded in halving the number of undernourished. But Democratic Republic of Korea, with the highest level of prevalence has almost doubled the number of undernourished since 1990-92, hence diverging by far from the target.

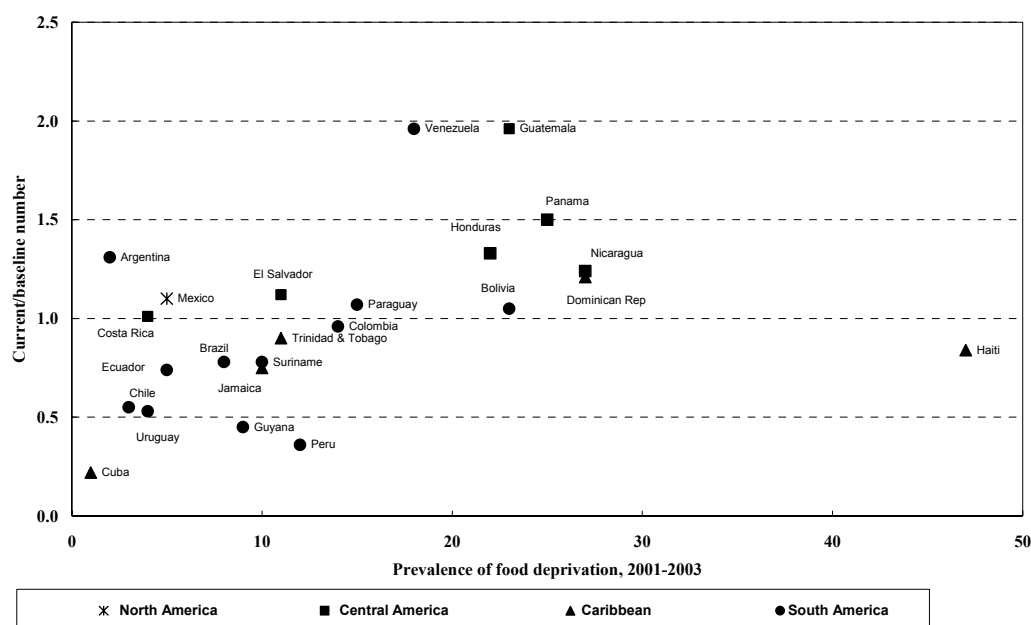
Graph 7g shows that ratios for countries of SSA are different than those from AP. Most countries depict high to very high levels of prevalence (from 20 to 35% and above). Out of 39 countries in SSA, seventeen have succeeded in reducing number of undernourished (ratio lower than 1), and one of them has already reached the WFS target (Ghana). It is important to highlight that Central Africa is the most alarming sub-region of the DW; however, all countries, except Republic Democratic of Congo, are making progress towards the WFS target. This is explained by the weight of a worsening situation in populous Democratic Republic of Congo (more than 60 percent of the population in Central Africa).

Graph 7g. Progress towards WFS as measured by the ratio of number of undernourished (current over 1990-92)
Sub Sahara Africa



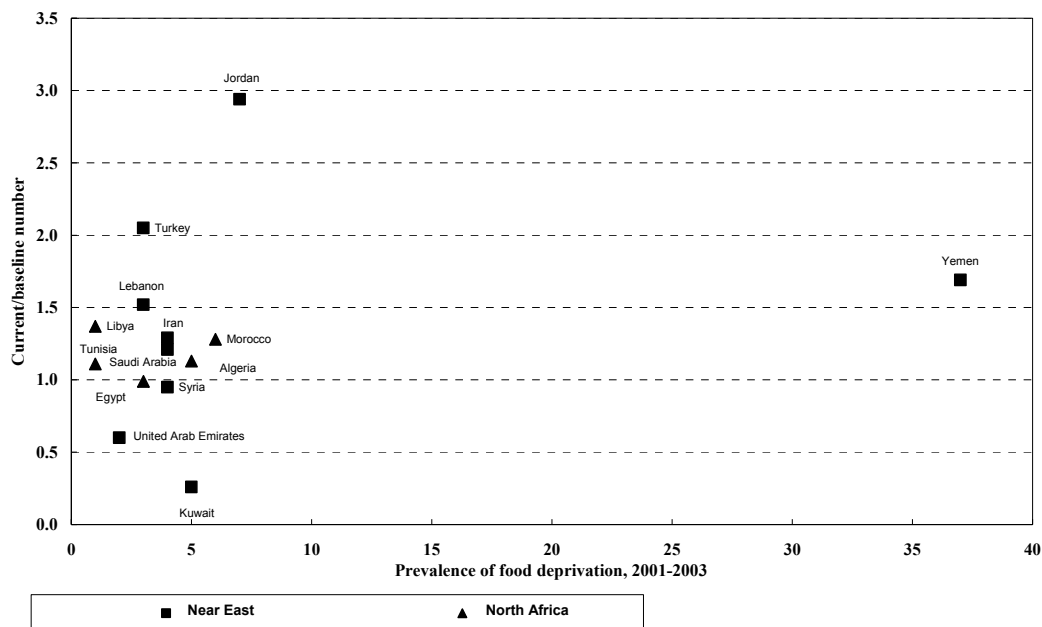
LAC is the region with the largest number of countries having already reached the WFS target. Out of 24 countries analyzed, five have already reached WFS target (Chile, Uruguay, Guyana, Peru and Cuba). However, progress in remaining 19 countries is not the same; the number of undernourished has decreased in 8 countries but increased in 11 countries and it has almost doubled in two of them (Venezuela and Guatemala); all countries in Central America, except Costa Rica, have experienced an increase in number of undernourished, while all countries in the Caribbean, except Dominican Republic, are heading towards the WFS target. The prevalence of food deprivation in countries within the same sub-region is dispersed and, as observed in other regions; there is no direct correlation between countries and their sub-region.

Graph 7h. Progress towards WFS as measured by the ratio of number of undernourished (current over 1990-92)
Latin America and the Caribbean

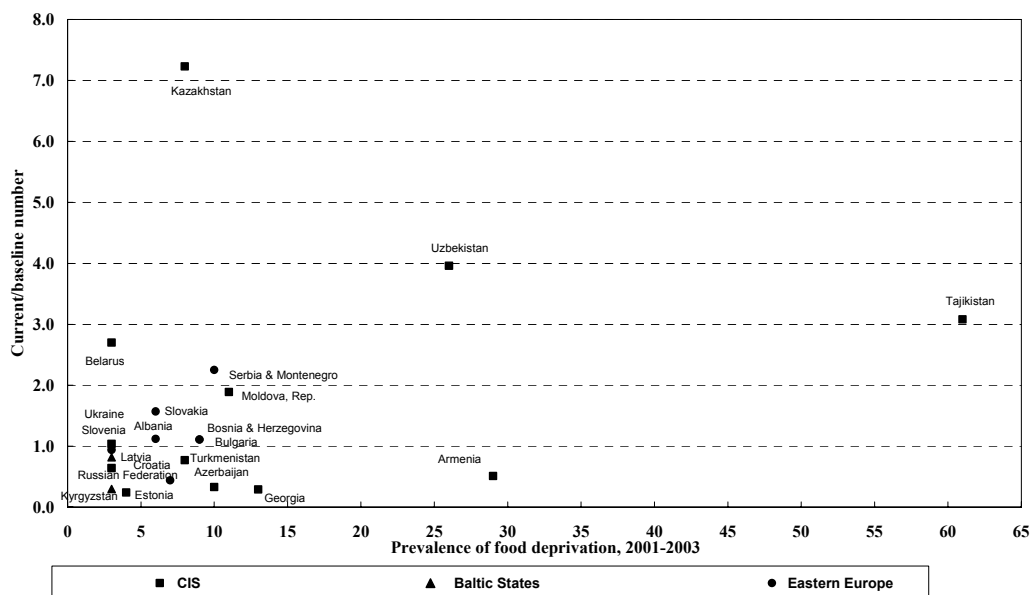


All countries in NENA, except Yemen, experienced a low level of food deprivation as shown in graph 7i. Hunger is not dramatic; however it remains a concern as number of undernourished has increased in eleven countries among all fourteen countries reported. Kuwait has already reached the WFS target while the United Arab Emirates is moving towards it.

**Graph 7i. Progress towards WFS as measured by the ratio of number of undernourished
(current over 1990-92)**
Near East and North Africa



**Graph 7j. Progress towards WFS as measured by the ratio of number of undernourished
(current over 1993-95)**
Transition countries



Note: as estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment for countries in transition were not available prior to 1993, the baseline corresponds to the period 1993-95.

Among 27 Countries in Transition (graph 7j), five of them (Hungary, Romania, Lithuania, Poland and Czech Republic) are not analysed as their levels of prevalence of food deprivation is lower than 2.5 percent. All, except Poland, have already reached WFS target. Seven already have succeeded in halving their number of undernourished (Estonia, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia, Croatia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia). Four are heading towards the WFS target (Slovenia, Latvia, Russian Federation and Turkmenistan). Four (Slovakia, Moldova, Belarus and Serbia-and-Montenegro) have worsened but as those countries still experience low levels of food deprivation, hunger is not yet a concern. However, hunger is a real concern in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan where number of undernourished has more than tripled between 1993-95 and 2001-03. The situation is even worse in Tajikistan where the level of prevalence of food deprivation is the highest of the group (60%); this level is also near to those in Eritrea, Republic Democratic of Congo and Burundi.

Conclusions

- The ambitious WFS target of halving the number of undernourished by 2015 compared to 1990-92 level is far from being reached for the Developing World and Countries in Transition.
- Despite the stagnation in number, the proportion of people undernourished decreased from 20 to 17 between 1990-92 and 2001-03 in the Developing World.
- Progress in hunger reduction was uneven over time and among sub-regions in the Developing World.
- Several sub-regions are heading towards halving their number of undernourished related to an accelerated pace of change in recent years.
- Central Africa is the worst sub-region in the DW; progress towards the WFS mainly lies in the evolution of the hunger situation of Democratic Republic of Congo.
- East Asia needs to turn around the recent increasing trend of the hunger situation which depends mainly on the evolution of Democratic Republic of Korea.
- Progress in hunger reduction has been observed in recent years in Countries in Transition as a whole but in CIS countries it has increased to alarming levels, similar to worst hunger situations in the Developing World.
- Close to one half of countries have decreased in number of undernourished and around 12 percent have already succeeded in halving number of undernourished.

Annex Table 1. Prevalence of undernourishment and distance from Millennium Development Goal and World Food Summit Targets in Developing countries and countries in Transition

	Number of people undernourished				Proportion of undernourished in total population				ratio current/baseline	
	1990-92	1993-95	1997-99	2001-03	1990-92	1993-95	1997-99	2001-03	number of undernourished ratio for WFS target = 0.5	prevalence of undernourished ratio for MDG target = 0.5
	(millions)				(%)					
WORLD¹		884.4	849.1	856.4		16	15	14		
DEVELOPING WORLD¹		849.8	810.3	822.4		20	18	17		
WORLD²		882.9	847.1	854.2		16	14	14		
DEVELOPING WORLD²	823.1	848.3	808.3	820.2	20	20	18	17	1.0	0.8
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	569.7	569.5	519.0	524.0	20	19	17	16	0.9	0.8
East Asia	198.7	176.1	143.6	159.5	16	14	11	12	0.8	0.7
China	193.6	167.9	133.8	150.0	16	14	11	12	0.8	0.7
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	3.6	6.0	8.0	7.9	18	28	36	35	2.2	2.0
Rep. of Korea	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.9
Mongolia	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	34	52	38	28	0.9	0.8
Southeast Asia	80.0	71.0	70.0	65.3	18	15	14	12	0.8	0.7
Cambodia	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.6	43	40	45	33	1.1	0.8
Indonesia	16.4	12.0	13.2	13.8	9	6	6	6	0.8	0.7
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	29	29	25	21	0.9	0.7
Malaysia	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	3	-	-	3	1.3	1.0
Myanmar	4.0	3.3	3.0	2.7	10	8	7	5	0.7	0.6
Philippines	16.2	17.7	16.3	15.2	26	26	22	19	0.9	0.7
Thailand	16.8	14.8	13.5	13.4	30	26	23	21	0.8	0.7
Viet Nam	20.6	17.0	16.5	13.8	31	24	22	17	0.7	0.6
South Asia	290.4	321.7	304.6	298.5	26	27	24	22	1.0	0.8
Bangladesh	39.2	50.2	45.3	43.1	35	42	34	30	1.1	0.9
India	214.8	236.7	222.9	212.0	25	26	23	20	1.0	0.8
Nepal	3.9	4.7	5.1	4.1	20	23	23	17	1.1	0.8
Pakistan	27.8	25.4	27.0	35.2	24	21	20	23	1.3	1.0
Sri Lanka	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.1	28	27	23	22	0.9	0.8
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	59.4	56.8	54.2	52.4	13	12	11	10	0.9	0.7
North America	4.6	4.7	5.4	5.1	5	5	6	5	1.1	0.9
Mexico	4.6	4.7	5.4	5.1	5	5	6	5	1.1	0.9
Central America	5.0	5.4	7.3	7.4	17	18	21	20	1.5	1.1
Costa Rica	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	6	5	5	4	1.0	0.8
El Salvador	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	12	13	15	11	1.1	0.9
Guatemala	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.8	16	16	26	23	2.0	1.5
Honduras	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	23	21	21	22	1.3	1.0
Nicaragua	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	30	31	30	27	1.2	0.9
Panama	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	21	18	24	25	1.5	1.2
The Caribbean	7.7	9.6	7.4	6.7	27	33	24	21	0.9	0.8
Cuba	0.7	2.4	0.8	na	7	22	7	-	0.2	0.2
Dominican Rep	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	27	26	26	27	1.2	1.0
Haiti	4.6	4.8	4.0	3.8	65	65	52	47	0.8	0.7
Jamaica	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	14	11	11	10	0.8	0.7
Trinidad & Tobago	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	13	17	15	11	0.9	0.8
South America	42.0	37.1	34.1	33.3	14	12	10	9	0.8	0.7
Argentina	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.1
Bolivia	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	28	28	26	23	1.0	0.8
Brazil	18.5	17.5	15.9	14.4	12	11	10	8	0.8	0.7
Chile	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	8	6	5	4	0.5	0.5
Colombia	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.9	17	15	14	14	1.0	0.8
Ecuador	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	8	6	5	5	0.7	0.6
Guyana	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	21	15	11	9	0.5	0.4
Paraguay	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	18	15	13	15	1.1	0.8
Peru	9.3	6.2	3.7	3.3	42	26	15	12	0.4	0.3
Suriname	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13	12	10	10	0.8	0.7
Uruguay	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	7	4	4	3	0.6	0.5
Venezuela	2.3	2.8	4.1	4.5	11	13	18	18	2.0	1.6
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA³	25.0	32.8	36.3	37.6	8	9	10	9	1.5	1.2
Near East	19.6	26.9	30.6	31.6	10	12	13	12	1.6	1.3
Islamic Rep. of Iran	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.7	4	3	4	4	1.3	1.1
Jordan	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	4	6	8	7	2.9	1.9
Kuwait	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	24	6	5	5	0.3	0.2
Lebanon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	3	3	3	1.5	1.2
Saudi Arabia	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	4	5	4	4	1.2	0.9
Syrian Arab Rep.	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	5	5	4	4	1.0	0.7
Turkey	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	-	-	3	3	2.1	1.7
United Arab Emirates	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4	3	-	-	0.6	0.4
Yemen	4.2	4.9	6.0	7.1	34	34	35	37	1.7	1.1
North Africa	5.4	5.9	5.7	6.0	4	5	4	4	1.1	0.9
Algeria	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	5	5	6	5	1.1	0.9
Egypt	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	4	4	3	3	1.0	0.8
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.1
Morocco	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.9	6	8	6	6	1.3	1.1
Tunisia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.0

Annex Table 1. Prevalence of undernourishment and distance from Millennium Development Goal and World Food Summit Targets in Developing countries and countries in Transition (cont.)

	Number of people undernourished				Proportion of undernourished in total population				ratio current/baseline	
	1990-92	1993-95	1997-99	2001-03	1990-92	1993-95	1997-99	2001-03	number of undernourished ratio for WFS target = 0.5	prevalence of undernourished ratio for MDG target = 0.5
	(millions)				(%)					
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA³	169.0	189.2	198.9	206.2	35	37	35	32	1.2	0.9
Central Africa	22.7	31.3	40.9	46.8	36	45	53	56	2.1	1.6
Cameroon	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.0	33	35	30	25	1.0	0.8
Central African Republic	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	50	53	48	45	1.1	0.9
Chad	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.7	58	53	40	33	0.8	0.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12.2	19.8	30.1	37.0	31	46	64	72	3.0	2.3
Congo	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	54	57	54	34	0.9	0.6
Gabon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	10	9	7	5	0.7	0.5
East Africa³	75.1	86.9	88.4	86.9	45	48	44	39	1.2	0.9
Burundi	2.7	3.6	4.0	4.5	48	61	65	67	1.6	1.4
Eritrea ⁴	na	2.2	2.4	2.9	na	70	70	73	1.3	1.0
Ethiopia ⁴	na	38.2	34.9	31.5	na	69	56	46	0.8	0.7
Kenya	9.5	10.0	9.9	9.7	39	37	34	31	1.0	0.8
Rwanda	2.8	2.1	3.6	3.0	43	39	55	36	1.1	0.8
Sudan	7.9	6.7	6.9	8.8	31	25	23	27	1.1	0.9
Tanzania	9.9	13.9	15.7	16.1	37	47	47	44	1.6	1.2
Uganda	4.2	4.7	5.3	4.6	24	24	24	19	1.1	0.8
Southern Africa	34.1	37.6	36.6	36.0	48	49	43	39	1.1	0.8
Angola	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.0	58	56	46	38	0.9	0.7
Botswana	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	23	28	31	30	1.7	1.3
Lesotho	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	17	15	14	12	0.8	0.7
Madagascar	4.3	5.2	6.0	6.5	35	39	40	38	1.5	1.1
Malawi	4.8	4.6	3.9	4.0	50	47	36	34	0.8	0.7
Mauritius	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6	6	6	6	1.0	0.9
Mozambique	9.2	10.4	9.1	8.3	66	68	53	45	0.9	0.7
Namibia	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	34	37	31	23	0.9	0.7
Swaziland	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	14	21	20	19	1.7	1.3
Zambia	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.1	48	48	51	47	1.3	1.0
Zimbabwe	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	45	48	44	45	1.2	1.0
West Africa	37.2	33.4	33.1	36.5	21	18	16	15	1.0	0.7
Benin	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	20	19	16	14	0.9	0.7
Burkina Faso	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.1	21	18	20	17	1.1	0.8
Côte d'Ivoire	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.2	18	20	14	14	1.0	0.8
Gambia	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	22	29	28	27	1.8	1.2
Ghana	5.8	3.3	3.0	2.4	37	20	16	12	0.4	0.3
Guinea	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.0	39	32	30	24	0.8	0.6
Liberia	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.6	34	46	41	49	2.2	1.4
Mali	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.5	29	31	29	28	1.3	1.0
Mauritania	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	15	14	10	10	0.8	0.6
Niger	3.2	4.2	3.3	3.7	41	48	33	32	1.2	0.8
Nigeria	11.8	8.5	8.7	11.5	13	9	8	9	1.0	0.7
Senegal	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.2	23	23	26	23	1.3	1.0
Sierra Leone	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	46	47	47	50	1.3	1.1
Togo	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	33	30	24	25	1.0	0.7
COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION⁵	23.4	28.3	24.7		6	7	6		1.1	1.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	19.1	24.4	20.8		7	9	7		1.1	1.1
Armenia	1.8	1.0	0.9		52	31	29		0.5	0.6
Azerbaijan	2.6	2.5	0.8		34	31	10		0.3	0.3
Belarus	0.1	0.1	0.3		-	-	3		2.7	2.8
Georgia	2.4	0.9	0.7		44	18	13		0.3	0.3
Kazakhstan	0.2	1.5	1.2		-	9	8		7.2	7.8
Kyrgyzstan	1.0	0.3	0.2		21	6	4		0.2	0.2
Moldova, Rep.	0.2	0.5	0.5		5	11	11		1.9	1.9
Russian Federation	6.4	7.6	4.1		4	5	3		0.6	0.7
Tajikistan	1.2	3.1	3.8		22	52	61		3.1	2.8
Turkmenistan	0.5	0.5	0.4		12	12	8		0.8	0.7
Ukraine	1.2	2.6	1.2		-	5	3		1.0	1.1
Uzbekistan	1.7	3.8	6.7		8	16	26		4.0	3.4
Baltic States	0.4	0.2	0.1		5	3	-		0.4	0.4
Estonia	0.1	0.1	0.0		9	4	3		0.3	0.3
Latvia	0.1	0.1	0.1		3	4	3		0.8	0.9
Lithuania	0.2	0.0	0.0		4	-	-		0.2	0.2
Eastern Europe	3.9	3.7	3.8		3	3	3		1.0	1.0
Albania	0.2	0.2	0.2		5	8	6		1.1	1.1
Bulgaria	0.7	1.0	0.7		8	12	9		1.1	1.2
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.3	0.4	0.4		9	10	9		1.1	1.0
Hungary	0.1	0.1	0.0		-	-	-		0.6	0.6
Croatia	0.7	0.5	0.3		16	11	7		0.4	0.4
Macedonia	0.3	0.2	0.1		15	8	7		0.5	0.4
Czech Republic	0.2	0.1	0.1		-	-	-		0.6	0.6
Poland	0.3	0.3	0.3		-	-	-		1.0	1.0
Romania	0.3	0.3	0.1		-	-	-		0.3	0.3
Serbia & Montenegro	0.5	0.4	1.1		5	4	10		2.2	2.2
Slovenia	0.1	0.1	0.1		3	3	3		0.9	0.9
Slovakia	0.2	0.2	0.3		4	3	6		1.6	1.6

Annex Table 1. Prevalence of undernourishment and distance from Millennium Development Goal and World Food Summit Targets in Developing countries and countries in Transition (cont.)

	Number of people undernourished				Proportion of undernourished in total population				ratio current/baseline	
	1990-92	1993-95	1997-99	2001-03	1990-92	1993-95	1997-99	2001-03	number of undernourished ratio for WFS target = 0.5	prevalence of undernourished ratio for MDG target = 0.5
	(millions)				(%)					
NOT REPORTED IN SOFI⁶	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.2	14	14	17	17	1.6	1.2
Bahamas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	16	10	7	0.9	0.8
Barbados	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	4	3	-	1.1	1.1
Belize	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	5	5	5	0.9	0.7
Solomon Is	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	33	27	20	20	0.8	0.6
Brunei Darussalam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	3	3	3	1.2	0.9
Comoros	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	47	52	60	62	1.8	1.3
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.6
Dominica	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	6	8	8	2.0	1.9
Fiji Islands	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	10	7	6	4	0.5	0.4
French Polynesia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	4	4	4	1.2	1.0
Djibouti	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	53	39	39	26	0.6	0.5
Kiribati	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	8	7	6	0.8	0.6
Grenada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	7	8	7	0.8	0.9
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17	13	14	11	0.9	0.7
Netherlands Antilles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14	14	14	12	1.0	0.9
New Caledonia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	10	10	10	1.4	1.1
Vanuatu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12	12	12	12	1.3	0.9
Guinea-Bissau	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	24	27	38	37	2.1	1.5
Timor Leste	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	11	9	12	8	0.7	0.7
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13	20	17	11	0.8	0.8
St Lucia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	6	6	5	0.7	0.6
Saint Vincent/Grenadines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22	24	22	12	0.6	0.5
Sao Tome and Principe	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18	18	20	12	0.9	0.7
Seychelles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14	12	10	9	0.7	0.6
Samoa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11	15	8	4	0.4	0.4
Palestine	na	na	0.4	0.6	na	na	12	16	na	na

Remarks:

Data for a 3-year period have been used for the estimation of the number of undernourished persons.

The reference periods are those periods for which data were available.

China, refers to China Mainland, Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan Province.

Key

- proportion less than 2.5% undernourished.

na data not available.

0.0 zero or less than half the unit.

Notes:

1. Including 29 new countries which have been assessed on undernourishment with respect to previous reports in this WEB page.

2. Include countries reported in the State of Food Insecurity in the World from 1999 to 2006 (SOFI)

3. Although not listed separately, provisional estimates for Afghanistan, Iraq, Papua New Guinea and Somalia have been included in the relevant regional aggregates.

4. Eritrea and Ethiopia were not separate entities in 1990-92, but estimates of the number and proportion of undernourished in the former People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia are included in regional and sub regional aggregates for that period. Ratios are calculated using values of 1993-95 as bench mark.

5. The estimates of the prevalence of undernourishment for Transition Countries were only available for the periods of 1993-1995, 1997-99 and 2001-2003.

6. Although not listed separately provisional estimates for Antigua and Barbuda, Bermuda and Cape Verde have been included in the total.

