

Tables

Table 1. Prevalence of undernourishment and progress towards the World Food Summit and Millennium Development Goal targets in developing countries and in countries in transition

DEVELOPING WORLD Region/subregion/country (undernourishment category)	Total population		Number of people undernourished		Ratio current/baseline number of undernourished* Ratio for WFS target = 0.5	Proportion of undernourished in total population		Ratio current/baseline prevalence of undernourished* Ratio for MDG target = 0.5
	1990-92 (millions)	2001-03 (millions)	1990-92 (millions)	2001-03 (millions)		1990-92 (%)	2001-03 (%)	
DEVELOPING WORLD	4 058.7	4 868.9	823.1	820.2	1.0	20	17	0.8
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**	2 815.2	3 297.4	569.7	524.0	0.9	20	16	0.8
East Asia	1 241.5	1 374.7	198.7	159.5	0.8	16	12	0.7
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea [5]	20.3	22.5	3.6	7.9	2.2	18	35	2.0
China [3]	1 175.7	1 302.2	193.6	150.0	0.8	16	12	0.7
Mongolia [4]	2.3	2.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	34	28	0.8
Rep. of Korea [1]	43.3	47.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	-	-	0.9
Southeast Asia	444.2	530.3	80.0	65.3	0.8	18	12	0.7
Cambodia [4]	10.1	13.8	4.4	4.6	1.1	43	33	0.8
Indonesia [2]	185.2	217.1	16.4	13.8	0.8	9	6	0.7
Lao People's Dem. Rep. [4]	4.2	5.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	29	21	0.7
Malaysia [1]	18.3	24.0	0.5	0.6	1.3	3	3	1.0
Myanmar [2]	41.2	48.8	4.0	2.7	0.7	10	5	0.6
Philippines [3]	62.5	78.6	16.2	15.2	0.9	26	19	0.7
Thailand [4]	55.1	62.2	16.8	13.4	0.8	30	21	0.7
Viet Nam [3]	67.5	80.3	20.6	13.8	0.7	31	17	0.6
South Asia	1 125.3	1 386.7	290.4	298.5	1.0	26	22	0.8
Bangladesh [4]	112.1	143.8	39.2	43.1	1.1	35	30	0.9
India [4]	863.3	1 049.5	214.8	212.0	1.0	25	20	0.8
Nepal [3]	19.1	24.6	3.9	4.1	1.1	20	17	0.8
Pakistan [4]	113.7	149.9	27.8	35.2	1.3	24	23	1.0
Sri Lanka [4]	17.0	18.9	4.8	4.1	0.9	28	22	0.8
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	443.4	528.9	59.4	52.4	0.9	13	10	0.7
North America	84.8	102.0	4.6	5.1	1.1	5	5	0.9
Mexico [2]	84.8	102.0	4.6	5.1	1.1	5	5	0.9
Central America	28.8	37.7	5.0	7.4	1.5	17	20	1.1
Costa Rica [1]	3.2	4.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	6	4	0.8
El Salvador [3]	5.2	6.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	12	11	0.9
Guatemala [4]	9.0	12.0	1.4	2.8	2.0	16	23	1.5
Honduras [4]	5.0	6.8	1.1	1.5	1.3	23	22	1.0
Nicaragua [4]	3.9	5.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	30	27	0.9
Panama [4]	2.5	3.1	0.5	0.8	1.5	21	25	1.2
The Caribbean	28.5	32.0	7.7	6.7	0.9	27	21	0.8
Cuba [1]	10.7	11.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	7	-	0.2
Dominican Rep. [4]	7.2	8.6	1.9	2.3	1.2	27	27	1.0
Haiti [5]	7.0	8.2	4.6	3.8	0.8	65	47	0.7
Jamaica [3]	2.4	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	14	10	0.7
Trinidad and Tobago [3]	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	13	11	0.8
South America	301.3	357.1	42.0	33.3	0.8	14	9	0.7
Argentina [1]	33.0	38.0	0.7	0.9	1.3	-	-	1.1
Bolivia [4]	6.8	8.6	1.9	2.0	1.0	28	23	0.8
Brazil [2]	151.2	176.3	18.5	14.4	0.8	12	8	0.7
Chile [1]	13.3	15.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	8	4	0.5
Colombia [3]	35.7	43.5	6.1	5.9	1.0	17	14	0.8
Ecuador [2]	10.5	12.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	8	5	0.6
Guyana [2]	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	21	9	0.4
Paraguay [3]	4.3	5.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	18	15	0.8
Peru [3]	22.2	26.8	9.3	3.3	0.4	42	12	0.3
Suriname [3]	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	13	10	0.7
Uruguay [1]	3.1	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	7	3	0.5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of) [3]	20.0	25.2	2.3	4.5	2.0	11	18	1.6

(continued)

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DEVELOPING WORLD Region/subregion/country (undernourishment category)	Total population		Number of people undernourished		Ratio current/baseline number of undernourished* Ratio for WFS target = 0.5	Proportion of undernourished in total population		Ratio current/baseline prevalence of undernourished* Ratio for MDG target = 0.5
	1990-92 (millions)	2001-03 (millions)	1990-92 (millions)	2001-03 (millions)		1990-92 (%)	2001-03 (%)	
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA**	322.8	407.4	25.0	37.6	1.5	8	9	1.2
Near East	202.5	260.4	19.6	31.6	1.6	10	12	1.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of) [1]	58.0	68.1	2.1	2.7	1.3	4	4	1.1
Jordan [2]	3.4	5.3	0.1	0.4	2.9	4	7	1.9
Kuwait [2]	2.1	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	24	5	0.2
Lebanon [1]	2.8	3.6	0.1	0.1	1.5	-	3	1.2
Saudi Arabia [1]	17.1	23.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	4	4	0.9
Syrian Arab Rep. [1]	13.1	17.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	5	4	0.7
Turkey [1]	58.7	70.3	1.0	2.0	2.1	-	3	1.7
United Arab Emirates [1]	2.1	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	4	-	0.4
Yemen [5]	12.5	19.3	4.2	7.1	1.7	34	37	1.1
North Africa	120.4	147.0	5.4	6.0	1.1	4	4	0.9
Algeria [2]	25.6	31.3	1.3	1.5	1.1	5	5	0.9
Egypt [1]	57.0	70.5	2.5	2.4	1.0	4	3	0.8
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [1]	4.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	-	-	1.1
Morocco [2]	25.0	30.1	1.5	1.9	1.3	6	6	1.1
Tunisia [1]	8.4	9.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	-	-	1.0
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**	477.3	635.3	169.0	206.2	1.2	35	32	0.9
Central Africa	63.4	84.1	22.7	46.8	2.1	36	56	1.6
Cameroon [4]	12.0	15.7	4.0	4.0	1.0	33	25	0.8
Central African Republic [5]	3.0	3.8	1.5	1.7	1.1	50	45	0.9
Chad [4]	6.0	8.3	3.5	2.7	0.8	58	33	0.6
Congo [4]	2.6	3.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	54	34	0.6
Dem. Rep. of the Congo [5]	38.8	51.3	12.2	37.0	3.0	31	72	2.3
Gabon [2]	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	10	5	0.5
East Africa	167.8	223.0	75.1	86.9	1.2	45	39	0.9
Burundi [5]	5.7	6.6	2.7	4.5	1.6	48	67	1.4
Eritrea*** [5]	3.2	4.0	2.2	2.9	1.3	68	73	1.1
Ethiopia*** [5]	55.6	69.0	38.2	31.5	0.8	61	46	0.8
Kenya [4]	24.4	31.5	9.5	9.7	1.0	39	31	0.8
Rwanda [5]	6.4	8.2	2.8	3.0	1.1	43	36	0.8
Sudan [4]	25.5	32.9	7.9	8.8	1.1	31	27	0.9
Uganda [3]	17.9	25.0	4.2	4.6	1.1	24	19	0.8
United Rep. of Tanzania [5]	27.0	36.3	9.9	16.1	1.6	37	44	1.2
Southern Africa	71.0	91.8	34.1	36.0	1.1	48	39	0.8
Angola [5]	9.6	13.2	5.6	5.0	0.9	58	38	0.7
Botswana [4]	1.4	1.8	0.3	0.5	1.7	23	30	1.3
Lesotho [3]	1.6	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.8	17	12	0.7
Madagascar [5]	12.3	16.9	4.3	6.5	1.5	35	38	1.1
Malawi [4]	9.6	11.9	4.8	4.0	0.8	50	34	0.7
Mauritius [2]	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	6	6	0.9
Mozambique [5]	13.9	18.5	9.2	8.3	0.9	66	45	0.7
Namibia [4]	1.5	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	34	23	0.7
Swaziland [3]	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	1.7	14	19	1.3
Zambia [5]	8.4	10.7	4.0	5.1	1.3	48	47	1.0
Zimbabwe [5]	10.7	12.8	4.8	5.7	1.2	45	45	1.0
West Africa	175.1	236.3	37.2	36.5	1.0	21	15	0.7
Benin [3]	4.8	6.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	20	14	0.7
Burkina Faso [3]	9.2	12.6	1.9	2.1	1.1	21	17	0.8
Côte d'Ivoire [3]	12.9	16.4	2.3	2.2	1.0	18	14	0.8
Gambia [4]	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.4	1.8	22	27	1.2
Ghana [3]	15.7	20.5	5.8	2.4	0.4	37	12	0.3

(continued)

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DEVELOPING WORLD Region/subregion/country (undernourishment category)	Total population		Number of people undernourished		Ratio current/baseline number of undernourished* Ratio for WFS target = 0.5	Proportion of undernourished in total population		Ratio current/baseline prevalence of undernourished* Ratio for MDG target = 0.5
	1990-92 (millions)	2001-03	1990-92 (millions)	2001-03		1990-92 (%)	2001-03	
Guinea [4]	6.4	8.4	2.5	2.0	0.8	39	24	0.6
Liberia [5]	2.1	3.2	0.7	1.6	2.2	34	49	1.4
Mali [4]	9.3	12.6	2.7	3.5	1.3	29	28	1.0
Mauritania [3]	2.1	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	15	10	0.6
Niger [4]	7.9	11.5	3.2	3.7	1.2	41	32	0.8
Nigeria [2]	88.7	120.9	11.8	11.5	1.0	13	9	0.7
Senegal [4]	7.5	9.9	1.8	2.2	1.3	23	23	1.0
Sierra Leone [5]	4.1	4.8	1.9	2.4	1.3	46	50	1.1
Togo [4]	3.5	4.8	1.2	1.2	1.0	33	25	0.7

COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION Region/subregion/country (undernourishment category)	Total population		Number of people undernourished		Ratio current/baseline number of undernourished* Ratio for WFS target = 0.5	Proportion of undernourished in total population		Ratio current/baseline prevalence of undernourished* Ratio for MDG target = 0.5
	1993-95 (millions)	2001-03	1993-95 (millions)	2001-03		1993-95 (%)	2001-03	
COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION	413.6	408.9	23.4	24.7	1.1	6	6	1.1
Commonwealth of Independent States	284.5	281.0	19.1	20.8	1.1	7	7	1.1
Armenia [4]	3.4	3.1	1.8	0.9	0.5	52	29	0.6
Azerbaijan [3]	7.7	8.3	2.6	0.8	0.3	34	10	0.3
Belarus [1]	10.3	9.9	0.1	0.3	2.7	-	3	2.8
Georgia [3]	5.4	5.2	2.4	0.7	0.3	44	13	0.3
Kazakhstan [2]	16.7	15.5	0.2	1.2	7.2	-	8	7.8
Kyrgyzstan [1]	4.5	5.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	21	4	0.2
Rep. of Moldova [3]	4.4	4.3	0.2	0.5	1.9	5	11	1.9
Russian Federation [1]	148.4	144.1	6.4	4.1	0.6	4	3	0.7
Tajikistan [5]	5.7	6.2	1.2	3.8	3.1	22	61	2.8
Turkmenistan [2]	4.1	4.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	12	8	0.7
Ukraine [1]	51.7	48.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	-	3	1.1
Uzbekistan [4]	22.3	25.7	1.7	6.7	4.0	8	26	3.4
Baltic States	7.6	7.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	5	-	0.4
Estonia [1]	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	9	3	0.3
Latvia [1]	2.5	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	3	3	0.9
Lithuania [1]	3.6	3.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	4	-	0.2
Eastern Europe	121.4	120.8	3.9	3.8	1.0	3	3	1.0
Albania [2]	3.2	3.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	5	6	1.1
Bulgaria [2]	8.5	8.0	0.7	0.7	1.1	8	9	1.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina [2]	3.6	4.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	9	9	1.0
Hungary [1]	10.2	9.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	-	-	0.6
Croatia [2]	4.5	4.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	16	7	0.4
The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia [2]	2.0	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	15	7	0.4
Czech Republic [1]	10.3	10.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	-	-	0.6
Poland [1]	38.5	38.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	-	-	1.0
Romania [1]	22.8	22.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.3
Serbia and Montenegro [3]	10.5	10.5	0.5	1.1	2.2	5	10	2.2
Slovakia [2]	5.3	5.4	0.2	0.3	1.6	4	6	1.6
Slovenia [1]	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	3	3	0.9

NOTES: Please see page 38.

Table 2. Food availability, poverty, food aid, agricultural resources and income in developing countries and countries in transition, classified by category of prevalence of undernourishment

CATEGORY OF PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT in total population 2001–03	Dietary energy supply (DES)		Poverty (population below US\$1 PPP per day)		Food aid received as a share of DES		Capital stock in agriculture		External assistance to agriculture		Gross domestic product per capita		Agriculture value added per worker	
	1990– 92	2001– 03	1991	2003	1990– 92	2001– 03	1990– 92	2001– 03	1990– 92	2001– 03	1991	2003	1991	2003
	(kcal/person/day)		[%]		[%]		(constant 1995 US\$ per worker)				(constant 2000 US\$)			
LESS THAN 5% UNDERNOURISHED														
Asia and the Pacific														
Malaysia	2 830	2 870	2	2	0	0	5	6	118	2	2 718	4 079	3 730	4 854
Rep. of Korea	3 000	3 040	na	2	0	0	3	8	10	0	7 169	12 245	5 530	9 985
Latin America and the Caribbean														
Argentina	3 000	2 980	2	3	0	0	21	21	38	7	6 214	6 932	6 849	9 627
Chile	2 610	2 860	6	2	0	0	16	18	296	14	3 280	5 205	4 096	3 253
Costa Rica	2 720	2 850	5	2	5	0	6	5	168	73	3 116	4 231	3 171	4 440
Cuba	2 720	3 190	na	na	0	0	11	11	0	16	na	na	na	na
Uruguay	2 660	2 850	2	2	1	0	34	34	13	61	5 083	5 332	5 569	7 578
Near East and North Africa														
Egypt	3 200	3 350	4	3	7	0	4	4	39	12	1 169	1 579	1 533	2 048
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	2 980	3 090	2	2	0	0	9	8	4	5	1 368	1 802	1 880	2 480
Lebanon	3 160	3 170	na	na	4	6	20	33	145	1 228	4 168	5 327	na	26 088
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3 270	3 330	na	na	0	0	54	71	125	7	na	7 218	na	na
Saudi Arabia	2 770	2 820	na	na	0	0	19	29	0	0	9 298	8 756	7 761	14 599
Syrian Arab Rep.	2 830	3 060	na	na	1	0	14	14	149	20	915	1 120	2 059	2 903
Tunisia	3 150	3 250	2	2	7	0	13	12	89	77	1 531	2 228	2 492	2 639
Turkey	3 490	3 340	2	2	0	0	5	5	6	23	2 471	2 977	1 764	1 766
United Arab Emirates	2 930	3 220	na	na	0	0	11	24	0	0	24 797	21 856	9 885	35 288
Countries in transition														
Belarus*	3 190	2 960	na	na	4	0	8	9	18	0	1 024	1 519	1 827	2 754
Czech Republic*	3 080	3 240	2	na	0	0	9	10	0	57	4 733	5 871	3 238	4 728
Estonia*	2 760	3 160	2	2	9	0	14	18	10	3	2 731	4 925	2 492	3 188
Hungary*	3 340	3 500	2	2	0	0	9	13	0	4	3 655	5 161	2 833	3 983
Kyrgyzstan*	2 400	3 050	8	2	10	3	12	12	60	28	243	306	575	956
Latvia*	2 960	3 020	2	2	8	0	9	11	58	2	2 356	4 095	1 374	2 429
Lithuania*	2 870	3 370	7	2	10	0	9	12	18	1	2 454	4 105	na	4 424
Poland*	3 340	3 370	2	2	0	0	5	6	36	0	3 145	4 636	954	1 445
Romania*	3 210	3 520	3	2	1	0	16	22	0	82	1 622	1 992	2 564	3 690
Russian Federation*	2 930	3 080	6	2	3	0	15	14	17	3	1 686	2 122	1 620	2 390
Slovenia*	2 950	2 970	2	2	0	0	49	132	0	6	7 501	10 392	13 907	30 667
Ukraine*	3 040	3 030	na	2	1	0	15	15	4	56	758	822	1 210	1 391
5 TO 9% UNDERNOURISHED														
Asia and the Pacific														
Indonesia	2 700	2 880	17	8	0	0	2	2	28	11	656	874	474	574
Myanmar	2 630	2 900	na	na	0	0	1	2	0	0	na	na	na	na
Latin America and the Caribbean														
Brazil	2 810	3 060	14	8	0	0	10	14	27	16	3 080	3 444	1 679	3 227
Ecuador	2 510	2 710	2	18	2	2	7	7	100	58	1 335	1 384	2 064	1 491
Guyana	2 350	2 730	8	3	24	15	17	18	725	294	644	976	2 144	3 538
Mexico	3 100	3 180	8	10	1	0	9	9	118	50	5 080	5 803	2 271	2 778
Near East and North Africa														
Algeria	2 920	3 040	2	2	0	0	6	5	58	53	1 721	1 914	1 887	2 113
Jordan	2 820	2 680	2	2	31	14	8	5	92	92	1 473	1 846	1 711	1 255
Kuwait	2 340	3 060	na	na	0	0	8	23	83	49	na	16 914	na	14 486
Morocco	3 030	3 070	2	2	4	1	5	6	80	29	1 170	1 339	1 757	1 711
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Gabon	2 450	2 670	na	na	0	0	2	2	190	32	4 190	3 867	1 574	1 805
Mauritius	2 890	2 960	na	na	2	0	3	4	148	53	2 644	4 157	3 915	4 659
Nigeria	2 540	2 700	59	70	0	0	2	2	18	12	364	387	595	890

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Tables

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	1990–92	2001–03	1991	2003	1990–92	2001–03	1990–92	2001–03	1990–92	2001–03	1991	2003	1991	2003
Region/country	(kcal/person/day)		[%]		[%]		(constant 1995 US\$ per worker)				(constant 2000 US\$)			
Countries in transition														
Albania*	2 870	2 860	2	2	21	3	4	5	68	38	820	1 403	1 013	1 492
Bosnia and Herzegovina*	2 690	2 710	na	na	1	7	8	13	2	286	313	1 321	2 951	5 671
Bulgaria*	2 900	2 850	2	5	2	0	22	28	41	117	1 515	1 839	2 161	6 847
Croatia*	2 520	2 770	na	2	1	0	4	8	4	150	3 137	4 754	5 195	9 302
Kazakhstan*	3 280	2 710	na	2	0	0	34	34	22	55	1 095	1 671	1 348	1 447
Macedonia*	2 520	2 800	na	2	3	0	9	10	0	431	1 605	1 752	2 147	3 177
Slovakia*	2 920	2 830	na	2	0	0	13	12	1	104	2 982	4 263	0	na
Turkmenistan*	2 550	2 750	21	10	4	0	34	33	1	0	613	na	1 076	na
10 to 19% UNDERNOURISHED														
Asia and the Pacific														
China	2 710	2 940	33**	17**	0	0	1**	1**	2	2	422**	1 209**	252**	378**
Nepal	2 340	2 450	na	39	0	0	1	1	19	11	183	228	198	208
Philippines	2 260	2 450	20	15	1	1	2	2	63	20	894	1 041	908	987
Viet Nam	2 180	2 580	15	2	0	0	1	1	2	19	235	471	211	297
Latin America and the Caribbean														
Colombia	2 440	2 580	3	8	0	0	4	5	38	18	1 875	2 040	3 473	2 791
El Salvador	2 490	2 560	21	31	12	3	2	2	55	99	1 665	2 093	1 590	1 607
Jamaica	2 500	2 680	8	2	40	1	2	2	468	92	3 120	3 203	2 048	1 965
Paraguay	2 400	2 530	5	16	0	0	5	5	94	18	1 500	1 351	2 168	2 544
Peru	1 960	2 570	2	18	10	3	4	4	14	45	1 658	2 136	1 162	1 770
Suriname	2 530	2 660	na	na	13	0	14	13	113	167	2 118	2 280	2 982	3 007
Trinidad and Tobago	2 630	2 760	4	na	0	0	5	6	4	16	5 011	7 609	1 631	2 135
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	2 460	2 350	3	14	0	0	14	17	320	20	5 176	3 968	4 552	5 880
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Benin	2 330	2 530	na	na	1	1	1	1	25	49	275	329	374	610
Burkina Faso	2 350	2 460	63	45	3	1	0	1	22	21	217	247	151	164
Côte d'Ivoire	2 470	2 630	10	11	1	0	2	2	70	33	633	573	600	763
Ghana	2 080	2 650	18	45	4	1	1	1	40	27	216	269	316	346
Lesotho	2 440	2 620	30	36	7	5	2	2	131	32	396	527	464	491
Mauritania	2 560	2 780	47	26	11	6	3	2	115	61	336	422	260	287
Swaziland	2 450	2 360	8	na	4	5	9	8	91	500	1 322	1 346	1 356	1 180
Uganda	2 270	2 380	88	85	1	2	1	1	15	20	177	262	189	231
Countries in transition														
Azerbaijan*	2 140	2 620	12	4	12	1	17	18	2	34	559	866	781	1 087
Georgia*	2 050	2 520	na	3	52	6	10	12	4	64	438	823	1 889	1 535
Rep. of Moldova*	2 930	2 730	na	22	11	3	8	9	18	61	338	371	547	703
Serbia and Montenegro*	2 910	2 670	na	na	13	4	4	5	1	23	768	1 189	na	1 424
20 to 34% UNDERNOURISHED														
Asia and the Pacific														
Bangladesh	2 070	2 200	36	36	4	1	1	1	18	7	277	386	246	313
Cambodia	1 860	2 060	na	34	2	1	1	1	2	30	na	321	na	302
India	2 370	2 440	42	35	0	0	1	1	4	4	312	511	337	406
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	2 110	2 320	8	26	1	1	1	1	34	38	232	364	348	460
Mongolia	2 060	2 250	na	27	2	6	35	36	9	80	337	423	644	679
Pakistan	2 300	2 340	48	13	2	1	4	4	35	15	473	545	580	696
Sri Lanka	2 230	2 390	4	8	7	2	1	1	60	46	595	921	713	746
Thailand	2 200	2 410	18	2	0	0	2	2	6	1	1 555	2 238	504	633
Latin America and the Caribbean														
Bolivia	2 110	2 220	6	14	15	4	3	3	108	63	895	1 018	701	771

(continued)

Table 2. Food availability, poverty, food aid, agricultural resources and income in developing countries and countries in transition, classified by category of prevalence of undernourishment

CATEGORY OF PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT in total population 2001–03	Dietary energy supply (DES)		Poverty (population below US\$1 PPP per day)		Food aid received as a share of DES		Capital stock in agriculture		External assistance to agriculture		Gross domestic product per capita		Agriculture value added per worker	
	1990– 92	2001– 03	1991	2003	1990– 92	2001– 03	1990– 92	2001– 03	1990– 92	2001– 03	1991	2003	1991	2003
	(kcal/person/day)		[%]		[%]		(constant 1995 US\$ per worker)				(constant 2000 US\$)			
Region/country														
Dominican Rep.	2 260	2 290	4	2	2	2	6	7	19	90	1 547	2 464	2 294	4 142
Guatemala	2 350	2 210	35	16	9	5	2	2	35	41	1 468	1 718	2 151	2 285
Honduras	2 310	2 360	38	21	10	3	3	2	116	48	888	943	984	1 209
Nicaragua	2 220	2 290	48	45	22	5	5	5	279	231	694	793	1 137	1 946
Panama	2 320	2 260	12	7	3	0	7	9	17	176	3 153	3 996	2 337	3 657
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Botswana	2 260	2 180	31	na	2	0	3	2	71	21	2 325	3 491	575	412
Cameroon	2 120	2 270	na	17	0	0	1	1	37	18	622	646	689	1 215
Chad	1 780	2 160	na	na	3	1	2	2	21	37	197	205	184	na
Congo	1 860	2 150	na	na	2	3	0	0	55	5	1 104	935	298	347
Gambia	2 370	2 280	54	na	5	3	1	0	47	27	324	320	226	220
Guinea	2 110	2 420	na	na	2	2	1	1	41	26	331	378	172	231
Kenya	1 980	2 150	34	23	3	3	1	0	37	8	443	418	337	319
Malawi	1 880	2 140	na	42	15	3	0	0	20	14	139	146	82	134
Mali	2 220	2 220	16	na	1	0	1	1	35	28	182	239	191	245
Namibia	2 070	2 260	35	na	4	4	5	6	80	55	1 686	1 943	863	1 122
Niger	2 020	2 160	42	61	3	1	1	1	28	18	177	160	182	174
Senegal	2 280	2 310	45	na	3	1	1	1	50	37	398	445	244	254
Sudan	2 170	2 260	na	na	9	2	8	10	14	5	282	417	302	na
Togo	2 150	2 320	na	na	2	0	1	1	20	3	261	243	351	405
Countries in transition														
Armenia*	1 960	2 260	11	13	44	8	13	17	78	187	422	886	1 526	2 780
Uzbekistan*	2 660	2 270	3	14	0	2	16	15	9	43	511	602	1 231	1 615
35% OR MORE UNDERNOURISHED														
Asia and the Pacific														
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	2 470	2 150	na	na	0	22	3	3	0	2	na	na	na	na
Latin America and the Caribbean														
Haiti	1 780	2 090	na	na	8	8	1	1	24	28	626	441	794	426
Near East and North Africa														
Yemen	2 040	2 020	4	16	3	4	3	3	32	12	443	537	340	524
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Angola	1 780	2 070	na	na	7	9	1	1	19	6	771	740	200	175
Burundi	1 900	1 640	45	55	0	5	1	0	23	7	146	103	121	101
Central African Republic	1 860	1 940	67	na	1	1	1	1	35	3	261	225	292	423
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	2 170	1 610	na	na	1	1	0	0	4	14	179	85	230	na
Eritrea*	1 550	1 520	na	na	33	46	1	1	0	32	192	177	105	57
Ethiopia*	1 550	1 860	31	23	7	7	1	1	0	12	88	102	120	109
Liberia	2 210	1 940	na	na	30	7	1	1	1	2	176	128	na	na
Madagascar	2 080	2 040	46	61	2	2	3	2	14	26	247	224	184	173
Mozambique	1 730	2 070	na	38	25	6	0	0	13	14	167	261	115	147
Rwanda	1 950	2 070	na	52	2	4	0	0	23	24	254	244	190	224
Sierra Leone	1 990	1 930	57	na	5	7	0	0	10	20	273	151	na	na
United Republic of Tanzania	2 050	1 960	49	na	0	1	0	0	24	12	256	300	247	290
Zambia	1 930	1 930	65	64	13	3	1	1	37	23	351	327	184	210
Zimbabwe	1 980	2 010	33	56	9	7	1	1	46	3	655	479	265	241
Countries in transition														
Tajikistan*	2 310	1 840	4	7	9	14	11	10	1	87	196	204	339	418

NOTES: Please see page 38.

Tables

Notes for Table 1

World Food Summit goal: halve, between 1990–92 and 2015, the number of undernourished people.

Millennium Development Goal 1, target 2: halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Countries revise their official statistics regularly for the past as well as the present. The same holds for population data of the United Nations. Whenever this happens, FAO revises its estimates of undernourishment accordingly. Therefore users are advised to refer to changes of estimates over time only within the same *The State of Food Insecurity in the World* publication and refrain from comparing data published in editions for different years.

Figures in square brackets following the country names refer to the prevalence categories (proportion of the population undernourished in 2001–03):

- [1] < 5 percent undernourished
- [2] 5–9 percent undernourished
- [3] 10–19 percent undernourished
- [4] 20–34 percent undernourished
- [5] ≥ 35 percent undernourished

Notes for Table 2

* Data correspond to 1993–95 instead of 1990–92 and to 1994 instead of 1991.

** Figures refer only to Mainland China. Other figures include data for Mainland China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao Special Administrative Region and Taiwan Province of China.

DEFINITIONS

Dietary energy supply (DES): Food available for human consumption, expressed in kilocalories (kcal) per capita per day. At the country level, it is calculated as the food remaining for human use after the deduction of all non-food consumption (exports, animal feed, industrial use, seed and wastage).

Poverty (population below US\$1 purchasing power parity [PPP] per day): The proportion of people below US\$1/day is the percentage of the population with average consumption expenditures less than \$1.08/day measured in 1993 prices converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. The US\$1.08/day standard was chosen to be equal to the median of the lowest ten poverty lines among a set of low-income countries. The PPP conversion factor used for this series is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a US dollar would buy in the United States of America. Data showing as 2.0 signifies a poverty rate of less than 2.0 percent. Dates of the survey years vary. For each country, data were included for the year closest to 1990 (or 1993 for transition countries) from the period 1985–94 (or 1993–96 for transition countries) and for the last year available of the period 1995–2003, with a period of at least five years between the surveys.

Food aid received as a share of DES: Share of DES from food aid received (cereals and non-cereals) to DES from all commodities. Data on food aid in tonnes are converted into kilocalories using conversion factors by commodity. Food aid in tonnes from shipments represents a transfer of food commodities from donor to recipient countries, on a total-grant basis or on highly concessional terms. Purchases made in the recipient countries are excluded. Cereal food aid shipments are reported on a global trade year basis (July/June), while non-cereal food aid shipments are reported on a calendar year basis.

Capital stock in agriculture: The estimates of capital stock in agriculture have been derived indirectly by the FAO Statistics Division using physical

Developing countries for which there were insufficient data are not listed in the table.

* Current refers to 2001–03 estimates and baseline refers to 1990–92 for developing countries and 1993–95 for transition countries.

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

*** 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 subregional aggregates for that period. Data shown for the two countries correspond to 1993–95 estimates.

KEY

- Proportion less than 2.5 percent of undernourished.

SOURCES

Total population: United Nations. 2002. *World Population Prospects*. 2002 revision. New York.

Undernourishment: FAO estimates.

data on livestock, tractors, irrigated land and land under permanent crops, etc. and the average prices for the year 1995.

External assistance to agriculture: This is the concessional and non-concessional commitments made by bilateral and multilateral donors to developing countries, transition countries and some developed countries for the development of agriculture in the broad sense, which includes: land and water; research, training and extension; inputs; agricultural services; crop production, livestock, fisheries, forestry, agriculture (others, not elsewhere specified), environment protection, rural development/infrastructure, manufacturing of inputs, regional and river development, agro-industries.

Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita: GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. Data are in constant 2000 US dollars.

Agriculture, value added per worker: Agriculture corresponds to International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) divisions 1–5 and includes forestry, hunting and fishing, as well as the cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for the depreciation of fabricated assets or the depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the ISIC, revision 3. Data are in constant 2000 US dollars.

KEY

- na Data not available.
- 0 Zero or less than half the unit shown.

SOURCES

Dietary energy supply: FAO estimates.

Poverty (population below US\$1 PPP per day): Data are based on those published in World Bank. 2005. *World Development Indicators 2005* (available at <http://devdata.worldbank.org/wdi2005/Section2.htm>).

Food aid: FAO estimates based on information on food aid shipments provided to FAO by WFP.

Capital stock in agriculture and External assistance to agriculture: FAO Statistics Division and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

GDP per capita and Agriculture, value added per worker: World Bank National Accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.



Notes

- 1 Detailed information on short-term trends in undernourishment by region is presented in FAO Statistics Division. 2006. *Food deprivation trends: mid-term review of progress towards the World Food Summit target*. Working Paper Series WP007e [available at <http://www.fao.org/faostat/foodsecurity/Files/WP007e.pdf>].
- 2 The industrialized countries include Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The under-nourishment figures for these countries are not estimated separately but as a group of countries.
- 3 Throughout this publication the terms "share of undernourished people" and "prevalence of undernourishment" are used interchangeably and refer to the proportion (in percentage terms) of the population suffering from undernourishment.
- 4 More information on trends in undernourishment within each region is presented on pages 14–27.
- 5 For the transition countries, FAO's baseline period for measuring progress is 1993–95.
- 6 In view of the size of their populations, China, India and Nigeria are considered as separate subregions. Also Mexico is considered as subregion in its own right.
- 7 For further details on the projections and methodology applied, see FAO. 2006. *World agriculture: towards 2030/2050. Interim report. Prospects for food, nutrition, agriculture and major commodity groups*. Rome [available at <http://www.fao.org/es/esd/AT2050web.pdf>].
- 8 The WFS goal was set at global, not regional or country levels. Thus, strictly speaking it is not correct to talk about a region achieving the goal. The term is applied here to signify the reduction necessary for a region to contribute "a fair share" to the achievement of the goal. The same holds true for the Millennium Development Goal 1.
- 9 Population projections are drawn from United Nations. 2003. *World population prospects – the 2002 revision*, New York, USA. Projections of economic growth are from World Bank. 2006. *Global Economic Prospects 2006*, Washington, DC.
- 10 Also Malaysia and the Republic of Korea recorded no decline in the prevalence of undernourishment, which, however, is already at very low levels in both countries.
- 11 J.Y. Lin. 1997. The role of agriculture in the transition process in China. In J. Kydd, S. Davidova, M. Mackay and T. Mech, eds. *The role of agriculture in the transition process towards a market economy. Proceedings of a Symposium conducted in association with the Südost Institute and the Thyssen Foundation*. Economic Studies No. 9. New York and Geneva, United Nations.
- 12 C. Findlay. 2005. *China: country assistance evaluation agriculture sector*, pp. 1–4. Washington, DC, The World Bank Operations Evaluation Department. World Bank.
- 13 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2005. *Agricultural policy reform in China*. Policy Brief. Paris.
- 14 More recently, the number of undernourished has again started to increase, rising from 134 million to 150 million between 1997–99 and 2001–03, although the time period is still too short to establish a trend.
- 15 S. Rozelle and Jikun Huang. 2005. Rural development in China: New challenges in a new landscape. In L. Brandt, T. Rawski and G. Lin, eds. *China's economy: retrospect and prospect*. Asia Program Special Report No. 129. Washington, DC, Woodrow Wilson International Center.
- 16 Both Cambodia and India have seen a reduction in the number of undernourished in recent years (from 1997–99 to 2001–03), although, as in the case of China, the time period may be too short to establish a trend. In Cambodia, the reduction was from 5.7 million to 4.6 million people (19.3 percent) while in India, it was from 223 million to 212 million people (4.9 percent).
- 17 Mexico is considered a subregion by itself, separate from Central America.
- 18 For a discussion of the role of inequality in the region, see Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). 2005. *The Millennium Development Goals: a Latin American and Caribbean perspective*, pp. 38–50. Santiago.
- 19 World Bank. 2002. *Reaching the rural poor in the Middle East and North Africa Region*. Washington, DC.
- 20 As Ethiopia and Eritrea were not separate entities in 1990–92, progress in these two countries is measured against the baseline period 1993–95.
- 21 For the composition of the region and the various subregions, please refer to Table 1 on page 32.
- 22 The Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.
- 23 For monitoring trends in the reduction of hunger in the transition countries, FAO considers the average of the years 1993–95 a more appropriate baseline period than the period 1990–92 used for the other country groups.
- 24 United Nations. 2005. *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2005*. New York, USA [available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/pdf/MDG%20Book.pdf>].
- 25 United Nations. 2006. *Millennium Indicators Database*. New York, USA [available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_worldmillennium_new.asp].
- 26 Data refer to 2004. World Bank, 2006. *World Development Indicators 2006*. Washington, DC.
- 27 This assumes constant annual numerical reductions. Reaching the target following an exponential rate will require a reduction of 42 million during the first year, falling to 22 million in the last year.
- 28 For a more detailed discussion of past experience and the future policy agenda, see FAO. 2006. *Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger: towards a coherent policy agenda*, by P. Pingali, K. Stamoulis and R. Stringer. ESA Working Paper No. 06–01 [available at <http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/af839e/af839e00.htm>].

- 29 The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, adopted in March 2005, calls for: ownership (i.e. aid should reflect recipient rather than donor priorities), alignment (i.e. aid should be aligned with recipient countries' budgetary cycles and support national strategies and programmes) and harmonization (i.e. there should be more donor coordination to exploit complementarities, combined with simplified procedures for disbursement).

Notes for box on Guatemala on page 19

- 1 ECLAC. 2005. *The Millennium Development Goals: a Latin American and Caribbean perspective*. Santiago.
- 2 The estimates should be used with caution, as the last comprehensive land survey occurred in 1979. More recent surveys suggest an increase in land inequalities. See R. Krznaric. 2005. *The limits on pro-poor agricultural trade in Guatemala: land, labour and political power*. Human Development Report Office Occasional Paper 2005/17 [available at http://hdr.undp.org/docs/publications/background_papers/2005/HDR2005_Krznaric_Roman_17.pdf].
- 3 ECLAC. 2005. *Social panorama of Latin America*, pp. 116–117. Santiago.
- 4 OCHA-Geneva Natural Disaster Highlights, No. 4 – April 2006 [available at <http://www.reliefweb.int/library/documents/2006/ocha-gen-30apr.pdf>].
- 5 M. Flores, A. Bratescu, J. Octavio Martínez, J.A. Oviedo and A. Acosta. 2002. *Centroamérica: el impacto de la caída de los precios del café*. ECLAC Serie Estudios y Perspectivas No. 9 [available at <http://www.eclac.cl/publicaciones/Mexico/7/LCMEXL517/L517.pdf>].



The FIVIMS Initiative and the hunger reduction commitments

As an active member of the food security community, I read this year's *State of Food Insecurity in the World* report with a sense of outrage. What makes the report even more disheartening is that, although in 1996 we made a commitment to halve the number of hungry people by 2015, in reality we went into reverse after the 1996 World Food Summit, with 23 million people added to the ranks of the hungry between 1995–97 and 2001–03. This dismal performance all but wiped out the progress, which had removed 26 million hungry people from the ranks of the undernourished during the first half of the decade. The report rightly points out that we could have achieved so much more in hunger reduction than we did.

Since 1996, we have seen the Millennium Declaration, the follow-up World Food Summit: *five years later* in 2002, and a commitment to realizing the Right to Food expressed in the Voluntary Guidelines adopted in 2004. If we are committed to putting our actions where our stated commitments lie, we will need to step up progress significantly in the fight against hunger and do a far better job than we have done so far following the World Food Summit. Paradoxically, countries with high population growth that have managed to prevent an increase in the number of hungry people are still moving in the right direction towards achieving the Millennium commitment; many of these countries are not making sufficient progress towards the World Food Summit target, which requires a reduction in the absolute number of hungry people. Globally, to reach the Millennium Development Goal on hunger reduction, we still need to double the rate of current progress. To achieve the World Food Summit target will require reducing the ranks of the undernourished **annually** by more than ten times the total reduction between 1990–92 and 2001–03.

This report should be a wake up call to us all. The findings in this report are all the more stark and all the more depressing given that, a few months ago, we learned there are now more obese people in the world than hungry people. There were some important successes in the 1990s, but overall our performance as food security practitioners has not been up to the task.

Making a sizeable dent in the numbers of hungry people by 2015, and even reaching the World Food Summit target, is not beyond us – between 1979–81 and 1990–92 more than 100 million people were removed from the ranks of the undernourished. Those of us in development organizations have a duty to ensure that the fight against hunger takes a place as prominent, if not more so, as the fight against poverty. Freedom from hunger is the very foundation of life. As citizens of our own countries, with voting rights, we have an obligation to ensure that our own governments are committed to the fight against hunger both within and outside our borders.

In this editorial I normally update you on the state of the FIVIMS Initiative. We have recently completed our business planning process, focused on retooling and reinvigorating our international partnership in food security activities. We have a draft business plan, which is under discussion among our members. I look forward to updating you in the future as to how the new interagency initiative will operate and what will be its specific mandate in the fight against hunger.

Lynn Brown (World Bank)
Chairperson, IAWG-FIVIMS

IAWG-FIVIMS members include bilateral aid and technical agencies, United Nations and Bretton Woods agencies, international agricultural research organizations, international non-governmental organizations and regional organizations. More information about FIVIMS and its member agencies is available at www.fivims.net or by e-mailing FIVIMS-Secretariat@fao.org.



The State of Food Insecurity in the World

Ten years have elapsed since the World Food Summit (WFS) in Rome pledged to halve the number of undernourished people in the world by no later than 2015, and in October 2006 FAO's Committee on World Food Security is conducting a mid-term review of progress towards this target. On this occasion, the eighth edition of *The State of Food Insecurity in the World* also examines progress towards the WFS target.

The main conclusion is that we have been standing still in terms of hunger reduction. The number of hungry people in the developing countries has not fallen relative to that of 1990-92, the established baseline period against which progress in reducing hunger is measured. Several countries have advanced towards the target but in many others the number of undernourished people has risen.

Progress has been made towards the hunger reduction target of Millennium Development Goal 1, which calls for a halving of the proportion of undernourished people by 2015, and prospects for reaching the MDG target are relatively promising. On the other hand, the more ambitious WFS target will clearly not be met without a very serious intensification of hunger reduction efforts.

The report presents a review of progress and setbacks in the various regions and discusses some of the constraints to hunger reduction efforts and challenges yet to be faced. It emphasizes the urgent need to broaden the areas of progress if we are to be successful in achieving the WFS target.

The final section of *The State of Food Insecurity in the World* highlights some of the main lessons learnt in hunger reduction and lays out a broad agenda for accelerated progress. It concludes with an appeal for stepping up action and emphasizes that, if the political will is harnessed, the WFS target **can** be met.



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