

2014 Africa Food Security and Hunger/ Undernourishment Multiple Indicator Scorecard

1st quarter 2014: Time lag for verifiable comparable information across countries is 12 to 18 months. Indicators may change as new information becomes available.



Information & Analysis on Health, Population, Human & Social Development



Africa Coalition On Maternal,
Newborn & Child Health

Advancing Multi-sectoral Policy & Investment for Girls, Women, & Children's Health

Summary highlights, findings of scorecard and study at bottom of scorecard, along with key issues, points and definitions.

Summary Africa Scorecard on <u>Number</u> of People in State of Undernourishment / Hunger				Summary Africa Scorecard On <u>Proportion</u> of Total Population in State of Undernourishment / Hunger			Global Food Security Index* Rankings (EIU) Category Scores (0-100 100=Most Favorable)			
Ranking Of Countries With Highest <u>Number</u> Of People in State of Undernourishm ent / Hunger	Country Name	Country Population (For Roughly Equivalent Period Of Study – i.e. 2011 as illustration of scale only)	<u>Number</u> of People in State of Undernourish ment / Hunger (2011-2013, Millions)	Ranking Of Countries With Highest <u>Proportion</u> Of People in State of Undernourish ment / Hunger	Country Name	<u>Proportion</u> of People in State of Undernourishm ent / Hunger (2011-2013)	Africa Ranking <u>By Most Food Secure</u> Countries	Global Ranking By <u>Most Food Secure</u> Countries	Country Name	Global Food Security Index Scores/100
1	Ethiopia	84,734,000	32,100,000	1.	Burundi	67.3%	1.	39	South Africa	61.0
2	Tanzania	46,218,000	15,700,000	2.	Eritrea	61.3%	2.	43	Botswana	60.0
3	Nigeria	162,471,000	12,100,000	3.	Zambia	43.1%	3.	47	Tunisia	58.0
4	Kenya	41,610,000	11,000,000	4.	Ethiopia	37.1%	4.	56	Egypt	51.7
5	Uganda	34,509,000	10,700,000	5.	Mozambique	36.8%	5.	59	Morocco	49.4
6	Mozambique	23,930,000	9,000,000	6.	Swaziland	35.8%	6.	67	Ghana	45.4
Joint 7	Madagascar	21,315,000	6,000,000	Joint 7.	Congo	33.0%	7.	68	Algeria	45.2
Joint 7	Zambia	13,475,000	6,000,000	Joint 7.	Tanzania	33.0%	8.	76	Cote D'ivore	39.5
8	Burundi	8,575,000	5,900,000	8.	Zimbabwe	30.5%	9.	77	Uganda	38.3
9	Angola	19,618,000	4,900,000	9.	Uganda	30.1%	10.	78	Cameron	36.9
10	Burkina Faso	16,968,000	4,400,000	10.	Rwanda	29.7%	11.	80	Kenya	36.4
11	Cote d'Ivoire	20,153,000	4,200,000	Joint 11.	Chad	29.4%	12.	82	Senegal	34.5
12	Zimbabwe	12,754,000	4,000,000	Joint 11.	Sierra Leone	29.4%	13.	85	Benin	33.7
13	Chad	11,525,000	3,500,000	12.	Namibia	29.3%	14.	86	Nigeria	33.0
Joint 14	Eritrea	5,415,000	3,400,000	13.	Liberia	28.6%	15.	87	Guinea	32.0
Joint 14	Rwanda	10,943,000	3,400,000	14.	Cent Afr. Rep	28.2%	16.	88	Angola	31.8
15	Malawi	15,381,000	3,200,000	15.	Madagascar	27.2%	17.	90	Ethiopia	31.2
16	Senegal	12,768,000	2,800,000	16.	Kenya	25.8%	18.	91	Niger	30.1
17	Cameroon	20,030,000	2,700,000	17.	Botswana	25.7%	19.	92	Burkina Faso	29.9
18	Niger	16,069,000	2,300,000	18.	Burkina Faso	25.0%	20.	93	Mozambique	29.6
19	Sierra Leone	5,997,000	1,800,000	19.	Angola	24.4%	21.	95	Tanzania	29.4
20	Guinea	10,222,000	1,600,000	20.	Senegal	21.6%	Joint 22	Joint 96	Madagascar	29.3
21	Congo	4,140,000	1,400,000	21.	Cote d'Ivoire	20.5%	Joint 22	Joint 96	Rwanda	29.3
22	Cent Afr. Rep	4,487,000	1,300,000	22.	Malawi	20.0%	23	98	Sierra Leone	29.0
Joint 23	Liberia	4,129,000	1,200,000	23.	Gambia	16.0%	24	99	Malawi	28.3
Joint 23	Mali	15,840,000	1,200,000	24.	Lesotho	15.7%	25	100	Zambia	28.1

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Ranking	Country Name	Population	No of People in State of Undernourishment / Hunger	Ranking	Country Name	Proportion in State of Undernourishment / Hunger	Africa Ranking	Global Ranking	Country Name	Index Scores
24	Togo	6,155,000	1,000,000	25.	Togo	15.5%	26	102	Mali	26.8
25	Namibia	2,324,000	700,000	26.	Guinea	15.2%	27	103	Burundi	26.3
26	Benin	9,100,000	600,000	27.	Niger	13.9%	28	104	Sudan	25.2
27	Botswana	2,031,000	500,000	28.	Cameroon	13.3%	29	105	Togo	22.7
28	Swaziland	1,203,000	400,000	29.	Mauritania	7.8%	30	106	Chad	22.1
Joint 29	Gambia	1,776,000	300,000	Joint 30.	Mali	7.3%	31	107	Dem. Rep Congo	20.8
Joint 29	Lesotho	2,194,000	300,000	Joint 30.	Nigeria	7.3%			Cape Verde	N/A
30	Mauritania	3,542,000	300,000	31.	Benin	6.1%			Cent. African Rep	N/A
Joint 31	Gabon	1,534,000	100,000	32.	Gabon	5.6%			Comoros	N/A
Joint 31	Mauritius	1,307,000	100,000	33.	Mauritius	5.4%			Congo	N/A
	Algeria	35,980,000	NS	34.	Algeria	<5%			Djibouti	N/A
	Cape Verde	501,000	N/A	35	Ghana	<5%			Equ. Guinea	N/A
	Comoros	754,000	N/A	36.	Egypt	<5%			Eritrea	N/A
	D. R. Congo	67,758,000	N/A	37.	Libya	<5%			Gabon	N/A
	Djibouti	906,000	N/A	38.	Morocco	<5%			Gambia	N/A
	Egypt	82,537,000	N/A	39.	South Africa	<5%			Guinea Bissau	N/A
	Equ. Guinea	720,000	N/A	40.	Tunisia	<5%			Lesotho	N/A
	Ghana	24,966,000	NS		Cape Verde	N/A			Liberia	N/A
	Guinea-Bissau	1,547,000	N/A		Comoros	N/A			Libya	N/A
	Libya	6,423,000	N/A		D. R Congo	N/A			Mauritania	N/A
	Morocco	32,273,000	N/A		Djibouti	N/A			Mauritius	N/A
	Sao Tome & Principe	169,000	N/A		Equ. Guinea	N/A			Namibia	N/A
	Seychelles	87,000	N/A		Guinea-Bissau	N/A			Sao Tome & Principe	N/A
	Somalia	9,557,000	N/A		Sao Tome & Principe	N/A			Seychelles	N/A
	South Africa	50,460,000	NS		Seychelles	N/A			Somalia	N/A
	South Sudan	10,314,000	N/A		Somalia	N/A			South Sudan	N/A
	Sudan	34,318,000	N/A		South Sudan	N/A			Swaziland	N/A
	Tunisia	10,594,000	N/A		Sudan	N/A			Zimbabwe	N/A

Main Sources For Study Summarized In Scorecard: State Of Food and Agriculture 2013; State Of Food Insecurity In The World 2013, Publications of The Food And Agriculture Organization, World Food Program & IFAD; UNICEF State Of The Worlds Children 2012 & 2013; Global Food Security Index, Economist Intelligence Unit 2013; WHO World Health Statistics 2012 & 2013; OECD Data 2011 – 2013; World Bank Data 2011 – 2013,

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Summary Highlights & Findings:

*Continental Overview / Trends & Key Issues.

- ***Africa remains the region with highest prevalence of undernourishment*** - with around one in four people out of about 1 billion estimated to be undernourished.
- While sub- Saharan Africa has the highest prevalence of undernourishment, there has been some improvement over the last two decades. Prevalence of under- nourishment declining from 32.7 percent to 24.8 percent.
- Northern Africa, by contrast, is characterized by much lower prevalence of undernourishment and by faster progress than sub-Saharan Africa. ***Overall, Africa is not on track to achieve the MDG target on hunger reduction, reflecting too little progress in both parts of the continent.***
- ***Addressing malnutrition requires a multisectoral approach that includes complementary interventions in food systems, public health and education*** - this approach also facilitates the pursuit of multiple objectives, including better nutrition, gender equality and environmental sustainability.
- ***Agricultural growth has been found to be much more effective than general economic growth at reducing poverty for the very poor.*** Growth in agriculture reduces USD 1 a day headcount poverty more than three times faster than growth in non-agricultural sectors.

Number of African's in State of Undernourishment / Hunger

- ***There are 27 African countries each with over 1 million people in a state of hunger/under nourishment: as follows*** – Ethiopia, Tanzania, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique, Madagascar, Zambia, Burundi, Angola, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Zimbabwe, Chad, Eritrea, Rwanda, Malawi, Senegal, Cameroon, Niger, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Congo, Cent African Rep, Liberia, Mali, and Togo.
- ***The 5 African countries with the most number of people in a state of hunger/under nourishment have between 10 million and 32 million people each in a state of hunger/under nourishment*** (Ethiopia 32.1 million; Tanzania 15.7 million; Nigeria 12.1 million; Kenya 11 million; & Uganda 10.7 million).
- ***Significantly 4 out of the 5 countries with the most number of people affected by hunger/undernourishment are in the Horn / East of Africa*** (Ethiopia 32.1 million; Tanzania 15.7 million; Kenya 11 million; & Uganda 10.7 million).
- ***6 countries of SADC have over 1 million people each affected by hunger/under nourishment*** - Tanzania 15.7 million; Mozambique 9 million; Madagascar 6 million; Zambia 6 million; Zimbabwe 4 million; Malawi 3.2 million;
- ***11 countries of ECOWAS have over 1 million people each affected by hunger/undernourishment*** -: Nigeria 12.1 million; Burkina Faso 4.4 million; Cote d'Ivoire 4.2 million; Senegal 2. 8 million; Niger 2.3 million; Sierra Leone 1. 8 million; Guinea 1.6 million; Liberia 1. 2 million; Mali 1.2 million; Togo 1 million;

Proportion Of African's in State of Undernourishment / Hunger

- ***There are 20 African countries each with over a quarter of their populations in a state of hunger/under nourishment.***
- ***The 5 African countries with the highest proportion of citizens in a state of /undernourishment have between 36% and 67% each in a state of hunger*** (Burundi 67.3%; Eritrea 61.3%; Zambia 43.1%; Ethiopia 37.1%; Mozambique 36.8%).
- ***Significantly all the countries in the Horn / East of Africa all have over 25% of their populations affected by hunger/under nourishment.***
- ***The SADC sub region has 8 of its countries with over 25% of its citizens in a state of hunger/undernourishment:*** Zambia 43.1%; Mozambique 36.8%; Swaziland 35.8%; Tanzania 33%; Zimbabwe 30.5%; Namibia; 29.3%; Madagascar 27.2%; Botswana 25.7%.

Global Food Security Index Rankings

- ***No African country is in the top global 30 most food secure countries.*** (The top ten global most food secure countries are United States, Norway, France , Austria , Switzerland , Netherlands , Belgium , Canada, New Zealand, Denmark all scoring between 81 and 86 points on a scale of 100). Nevertheless countries making the greatest food security gains in the past year include Ethiopia and Botswana.
- ***South Africa is in the only African country in the global top 40 most food secure countries at number 39,*** with 61 points out of 100 to rank 39th globally (and No 1 in Africa).

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- **Only 4 African countries scored have a score of over 50 points out of 100 in the global food security index rankings** : South Africa 61 points out of 100 to rank 39th globally (and No 1 in Africa); Botswana 60 points to rank 43rd globally (and number 2 in Africa); Tunisia 58 points to rank 47th globally and number 3 in Africa); Egypt 51.7 points to rank 56 globally (and number 4 in Africa).
- **Aside from South Africa, Tunisia and Egypt, other African continental and sub regional economic giants performed poorly on the global food security index rankings**: Kenya at 36.4 points to rank number 80 globally (and 11 in Africa); Nigeria at 33 points to rank number 86 globally (and number 14 in Africa); Ethiopia 31.2 points to rank number 90 globally (and 17th in Africa).
- **Of the countries for which there is data, the 5 least food secure countries in the world (and in Africa) are** DRC with 20.8 points; Chad with 22.1 points; Togo with 22.7 points; Sudan with 25.2 points; and Sudan with 25.2 points.
- **North Africa is the sub region with the most number of countries in the African top 10 of food secure countries** - with Tunisia at 58 points out of 100 to rank 47 globally and number 3 in Africa; Egypt with 51.7 points to rank 56 globally (and number 4 in Africa); Morocco with 49.4 points to rank 59th globally (and 5th in Africa); and Algeria with 45.2 points to rank 68th globally (and 7th in Africa).
- **South Africa is the most food secure country in Africa** (and southern Africa) with 61 points out of 100 to rank 39th globally - and number 1 in Africa.
- **Ghana is the most food secure country in West Africa** with 45.4 points out of 100 to rank 67 globally - and number 6 in Africa.
- **Uganda is the most food secure country in East Africa** - with 38.3 points out of 100 to rank 77th globally - and number 9 in Africa.
- **Tunisia is the most food secure country in North Africa** -with 58 points out of 100 to rank 47th globally - and number 3 in Africa.
- **Cameroon is the most food secure country in Central Africa** - with 36.9 points out of 100 to rank 78th globally - and number 10 in Africa.
- **Of the countries for which data is available D.R.C is the least food secure in the world and also in Africa with 20.8 points.**

Scoring of Global Food Security Index is based on an affordability, availability, and quality dynamic quantitative and qualitative model, constructed from 27 unique indicators across a set of 107 countries.

*Salient Points:

Why is nutrition important? Good nutrition is the foundation for human health, well-being, physical and cognitive development, and economic productivity. Nutritional status is a critical indicator of overall human and economic development, and good nutritional status is an essential social benefit in its own right. As an input to social and economic development, good nutrition is the key to breaking intergenerational cycles of poverty, because good maternal nutrition produces healthier children, who grow into healthier adults. Good nutrition reduces disease and raises labour productivity and incomes, including of people working in agriculture.*

Effective Multisectoral coordination is essential - because malnutrition has multiple causes – poor diets, unclean water, poor sanitation, illness and poor child care – multisectoral interventions are required and these need to be coordinated.

The first thousand days of children are crucial: Maternal and child undernutrition is the primary pathway through which poverty is transmitted from one generation to the next. About a quarter of all children under the age of five are stunted and about half suffer from one or more deficiencies in a key micronutrient. The critical window for adequate child growth and cognitive development is between conception and 24 months of age. Developmental damage resulting from undernutrition during this period cannot be reversed or regained over time. For this reason, many national and international nutrition initiatives now focus on the first 1,000 days.

Gender differences in the rights, resources and responsibilities – particularly resources necessary for achieving food and nutrition security for and within the household and responsibilities for food provisioning and caretaking – often impede the achievement of household food and nutrition security.

Economic growth can raise incomes and reduce hunger, but higher economic growth may not reach everyone - It may not lead to more and better jobs for all, unless policies specifically target the poor, especially those in rural areas. In poor countries, hunger and poverty reduction will only be achieved with growth that is not only sustained, but also broadly shared.

Better data for better policy-making: effective policy-making, accountability and advocacy depend on a correct assessment of the nutrition situation. Research indicates that in many countries there is a lack of basic data and indicators with which to evaluate and monitor the nutrition landscape.

*Key Definitions:

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Undernourishment. A state, lasting for at least one year, of inability to acquire enough food, defined as a level of food intake insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements. For the purposes of this scorecard, hunger is defined as being synonymous with chronic undernourishment.

Food insecurity: A situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life. It may be caused by the unavailability of food, insufficient purchasing power, inappropriate distribution or inadequate use of food at the household level. Food insecurity, poor conditions of health and sanitation and inappropriate care and feeding practices are the major causes of poor nutritional status. Food insecurity may be chronic, seasonal or transitory.

Food security: A situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Based on this definition, four food security dimensions can be identified: food availability, economic and physical access to food, food utilization and stability over time.

Undernutrition: The outcome of undernourishment, and/or poor absorption and/or poor biological use of nutrients consumed as a result of repeated infectious disease. It includes being underweight for one's age, too short for one's age (stunted), dangerously thin for one's height (wasted) and deficient in vitamins and minerals (micronutrient malnutrition).

Despite overall progress, marked differences across regions persist. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the region with the highest prevalence of undernourishment, with modest progress in recent years.

*Indicates, adaptation or quoted from Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) The state of food and agriculture 2013; and 2013 State of Food Insecurity in the World - The multiple dimensions of food security.

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