

Education, health and sanitation

The two greatest potential resources in most poor, food-insecure countries are the people and the productivity of the land and water. To defeat chronic hunger and poverty, investments must be made in both people and productivity. Investing in people must come in the form of education, clean water and sanitation, health and social services and, in some cases, direct food and nutrition support. In rural areas, such expenditures are essential if the corresponding investments in agriculture and its productive subsectors are to pay off.

Education, particularly women's education, is one of most important instruments for combating child malnutrition and infant mortality. There is ample evidence to show that **literacy in women** is associated with sustainable fertility rates, increased birth spacing and lower maternal death. Literate mothers are more likely to immunize their children and improve their nutritional status. Acquiring knowledge on improved child feeding practices, food preservation and better sanitation is key to breaking the cycle of malnutrition. For every year of a girl's education, the likelihood of her prospective child dying before the age of five is reduced by 10 percent. Education is sometimes referred to as the "social vaccine" against **HIV/AIDS**. Those who complete primary education are more likely to know about preventive measures.

People around the world today have much higher levels of education than ever before. In the space of almost two decades, global literacy rates have risen from 73 to 84 percent, with school enrolments increasing faster for girls than for boys, and school completion rates rising by 29 points to 87 percent. Yet, wide disparities remain in both access to and equality of educational attainment of girls and boys both among and within countries, particularly in those dominated by large rural poor populations. In parts of Latin America and the Caribbean, 35 percent of rural girls and 71 percent of urban boys are enrolled in school, while in sub-Saharan Africa, the rates range from 37 percent and 84 percent. There are also strong intergenerational effects associated with illiteracy. For example, 75 percent of children not in school have mothers with no formal education.

Map 31:



Source: UNESCO

Metalink: [P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.EDU.FILT](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.EDU.FILT), p. 167 

- Education is key for development
- Improving women's education, in particular, is one of the most important instruments to combat child malnutrition
- However, literacy rates of women are frequently below 30 percent in many developing countries

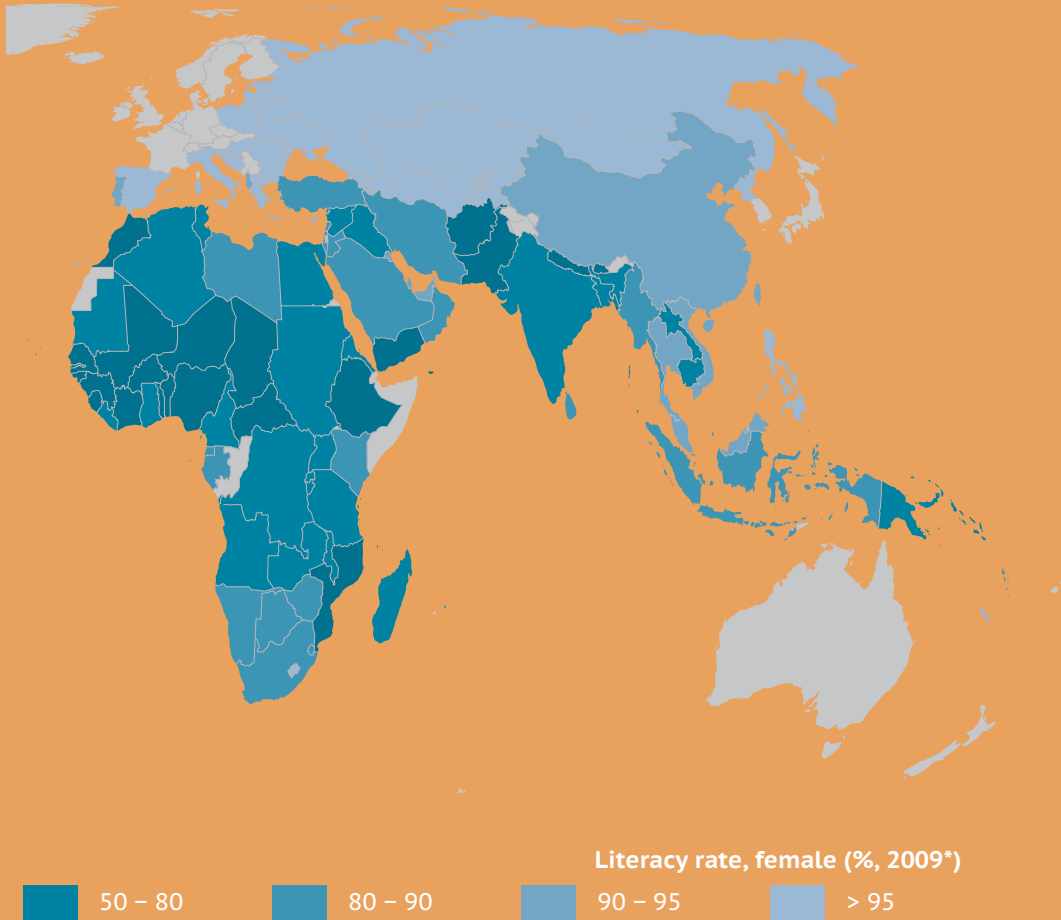
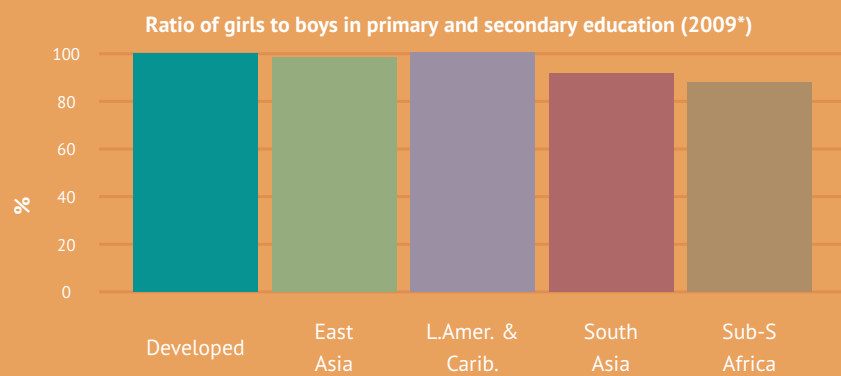


Chart 61: Unequal opportunity afforded to girls in basic education where it matters most



Source: UNESCO

Metalink: [P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.EDU.GEN](#), p. 167



Investment in **health** is also important for human welfare and sustained economic and social development. Timely access to health services – that is, to a mix of promotion, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation – is critical. This cannot be achieved for the majority of the population without a well-functioning health financing system.

The most recent estimates of money needed to ensure access to essential healthcare suggests that, on average, low-income countries must spend around US\$ 60 per capita, which is almost double the amount they are currently spending. Public financing is usually a mix of government money, loans, grants and aid from international organizations and non-governmental organizations. Apart from insufficient overall funds, the per capita distribution of public expenditure on healthcare across countries is vastly uneven. It is unrealistic to expect most low-income countries to achieve universal coverage. Access is often dictated by the ability to pay, and fees are a major hindrance for poor people soliciting treatment.

There are other factors beside income that determine access to health care. For instance, migrants, ethnic minorities and indigenous people use services less than other population groups, even though their needs may be higher. Also, when people do require healthcare, they often incur high, sometimes catastrophic costs in paying for access. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), about 150 million people globally suffer financial catastrophe annually, while 100 million are pushed below the poverty line each year.

Often, lost income causes strenuous financial penalties on the ill and those who care for them. The International Labour Organization (ILO) finds that only one in five people in the world has broad-based social security protection that also includes cover for lost wages in the event of illness, and more than half the world's population lacks any type of formal social protection.

Map 32:



Source: WHO

Metalink: [P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.HAE.HE.PCP](https://data.who.int/metadata?country=US&indicator=SH.UVS.SRVS.CVVS), p. 168 

- USD 860 spent annually on health per person at the global level
- This number masks huge differences between regions
- An average of just USD 32 is spent on a per capita basis in low-income countries

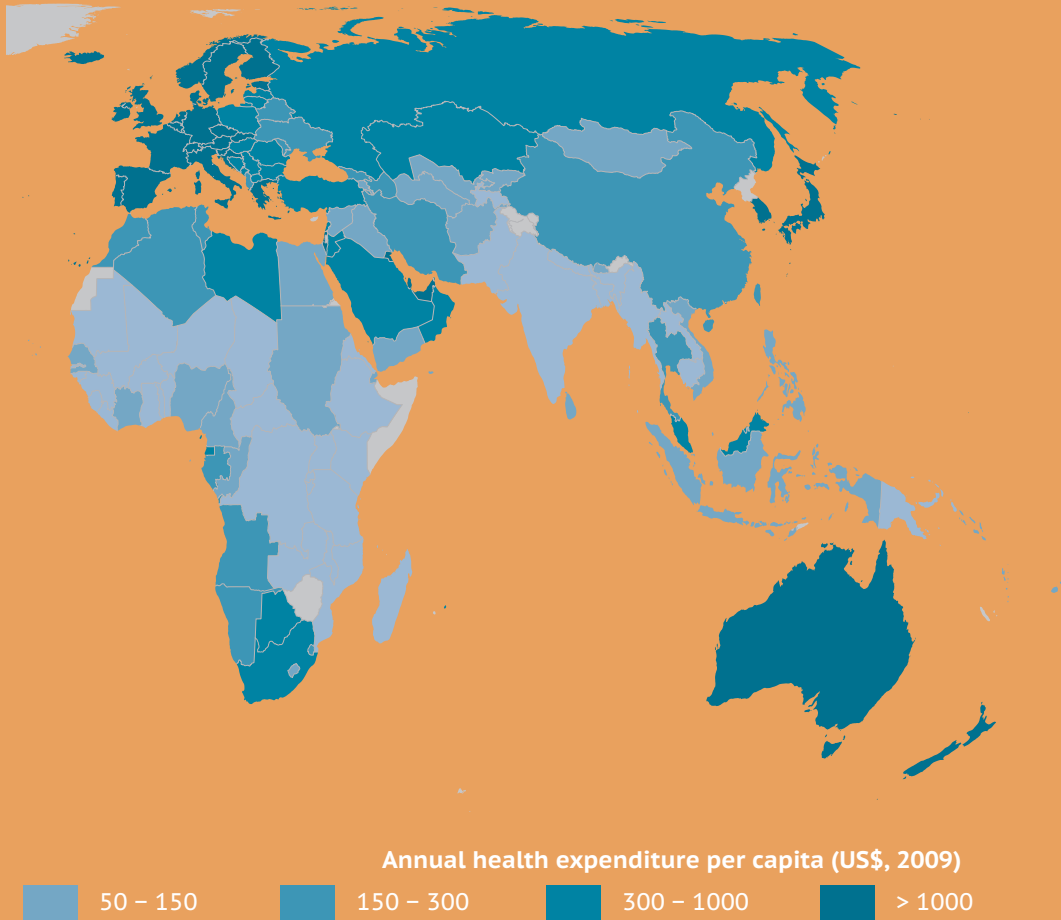
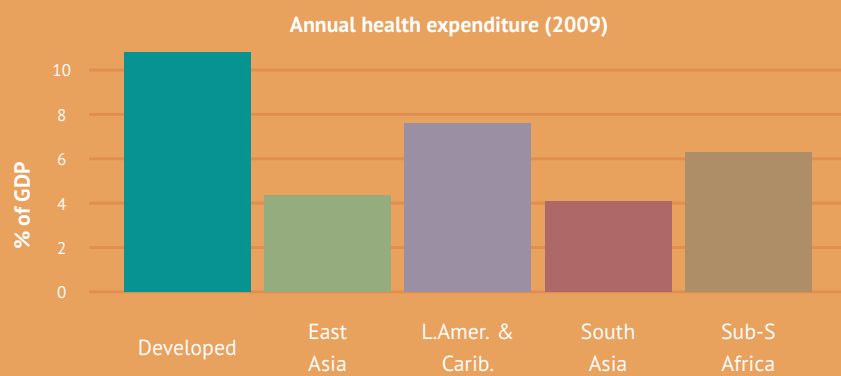


Chart 62: Budgetary constraints preclude adequate public health spending in many developing regions



Source: WHO

Metalink: [P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.HAE.HE.TOT](https://data.worldbank.org/P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.HAE.HE.TOT), p. 168 

Improving access to **safe water** and **sanitation** can greatly reduce the burden on health systems and promote wider development. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2.5 billion people in developing countries – around 50 percent of their population – lack improved sanitation facilities, and over 884 million still use unsafe drinking water sources.

Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation services, coupled with poor hygiene practices, kills and sickens thousands of children every day, and leads to impoverishment and diminished opportunities for thousands more. Estimates point to some 2 million people dying every year as a result of diarrhoea and diseases caused by ingesting contaminated water.

Poor water and sanitation have many other serious repercussions as well. Children, especially girls, are denied their right to education because schools lack private and decent sanitation facilities. Women and girls are forced to spend large parts of their day searching for and fetching water, denying them participation in education and income-generating employment.

Inadequate water and sanitation means that poor farmers and wage earners are less productive due to illness, health systems are overwhelmed and national economies underperform.

Further reading

- UNESCO [education](http://www.unesco.org/new/en/education/) (www.unesco.org/new/en/education/)
- UNICEF [Water, Sanitation and Hygiene](http://www.unicef.org/wash/) (www.unicef.org/wash/)
- WHO [The world health report - Health systems financing: the path to universal coverage](http://www.who.int/whr/2010/en/index.html) (www.who.int/whr/2010/en/index.html)
- UNDP, [Human Development Report 2010](http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2010/) (hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2010/)
- O'Donovan (2008)

Map 33:



Source: WHO

Metalink: [P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.HAE.WAT.IMPRU](https://data.worldbank.org/P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.HAE.WAT.IMPRU), p. 168 

- 78 percent of the world's rural population now have access to clean water
- Progress has been slow - just 15 percent more than two decades ago
- Yet, in many developing countries, more than half of all households struggle with inadequate access to safe water and sanitation services

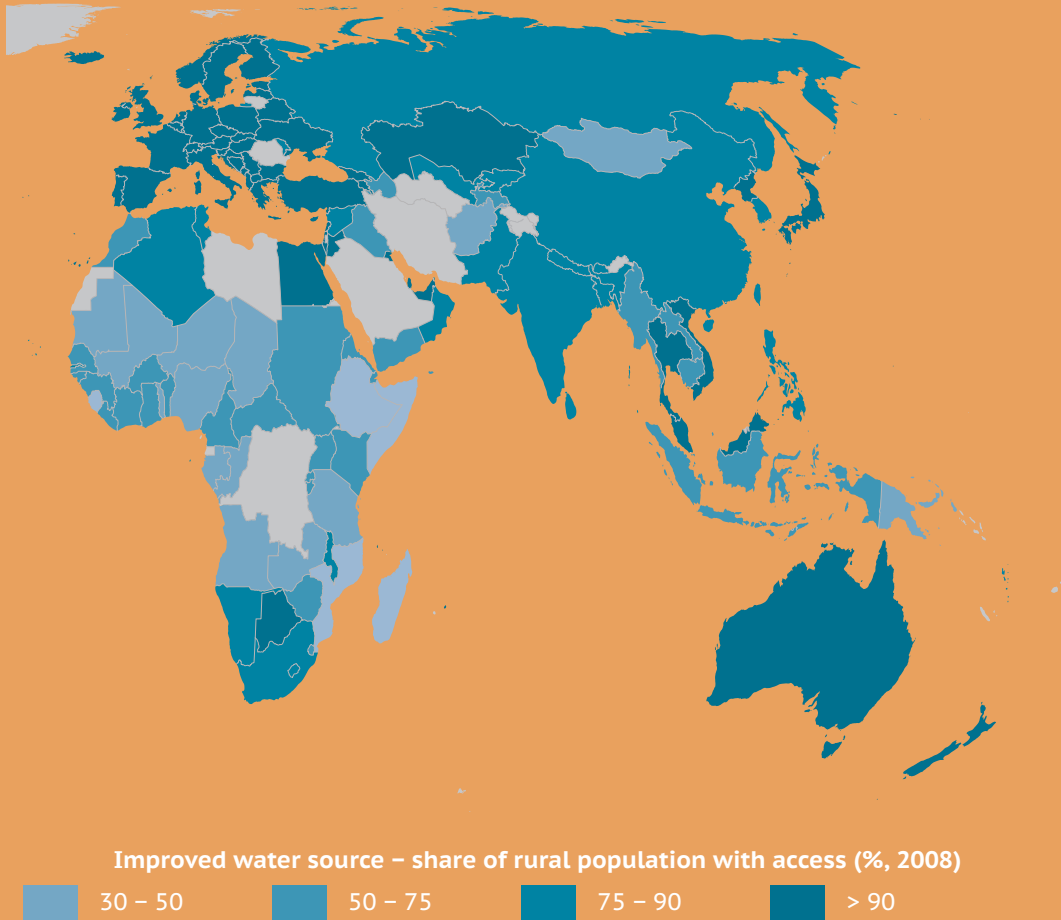
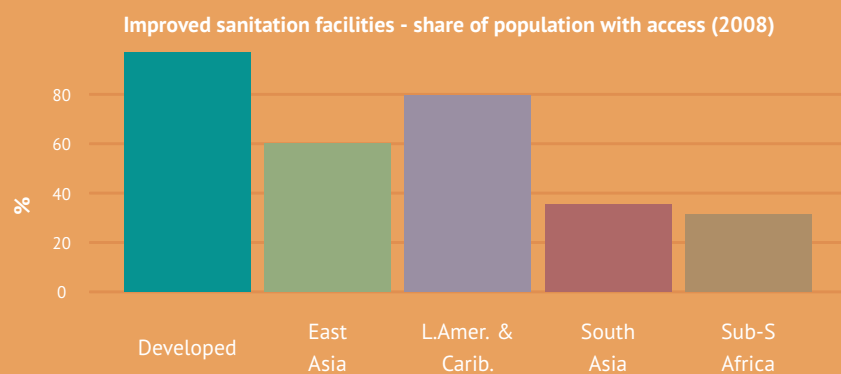


Chart 63: There are still many who do not have access to adequate sanitation



Source: WHO

Metalink: [P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.HAE.SAN.IMPS](#), p. 168 

Food aid

Emergency situations have become increasingly frequent over the past 25 years, and are often coupled with acute and chronic food insecurity in the affected countries. International responses to these crises have generally focused on addressing immediate humanitarian needs, as evidenced by the growing share of food aid that is channelled to emergencies.

Several formal agreements govern food-related assistance at the international level. Among these, the Food Aid Convention (FAC) is the only legal instrument to ensure a minimum amount of food aid. The components of the FAC have remained largely unchanged since its creation in 1967, and many believe that it no longer applies to today's food-related assistance needs. Current food aid patterns do not reflect longer-term requirements. In 2009, around 80 percent of total assistance was channelled to emergency relief measures, while the remainder was used for promoting agricultural and broader economic development. More troubling is the perceived high negative correlation of international food prices with the level of food aid.

The strong focus on short-term relief measures, combined with limited support to local agriculture, is not only less effective for overcoming the structural reasons for food insecurity, it might even lower incentives to invest in agriculture and domestic food production. A more sustainable solution is required to tackle the underlying reasons for food insecurity, such as low agricultural productivity. Accordingly, those most in need would also benefit from the provision of basic inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers and farming tools.

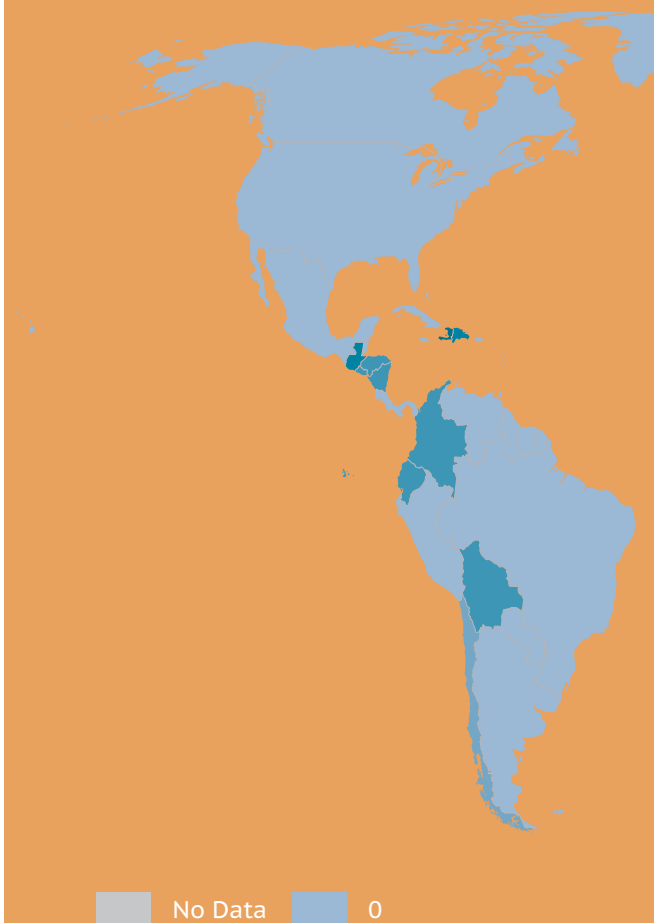
Donors are addressing shortcomings of traditional food assistance. A growing number now rely on procurement mechanisms in the target countries themselves. Local purchases not only minimize market distortions (supplies are neither increased nor effective demand lowered), they are also generally cheaper than in-kind aid and can generate development benefits to local markets and farmers. Some donors also strive for better integration of emergency interventions and longer-term development operations. The European Union, for example, envisages a rapid handover to structural food security mechanisms during emergency response. Such measures help rebuild the livelihoods of affected populations and strengthen their resilience to future crises.

These examples illustrate a fundamental departure from the ad hoc and partial approaches to food security interventions followed in the past. They also point to donors' general agreement on the principles that should guide food aid interventions.

Further reading

- [FAO Making the Food Aid Convention meet the realities of the 21st century \(www.fao.org/docrep/013/al935e/al935e00.pdf\)](http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/al935e/al935e00.pdf)
- [World Food Programme \(www.wfp.org\)](http://www.wfp.org)

Map 34:



Source: WFP

Metalink: [P2.HUN.WFP.FAIS.FDAID](https://p2.hun.wfp.org/faais/fdaid), p. 169 

- 5.7 million tonnes of food aid were received in 2010
- Despite no let-up in the number of emergencies, food aid fell to a historical low
- Many donors now rely on locally purchased food in order to strengthen domestic markets in crisis-hit countries

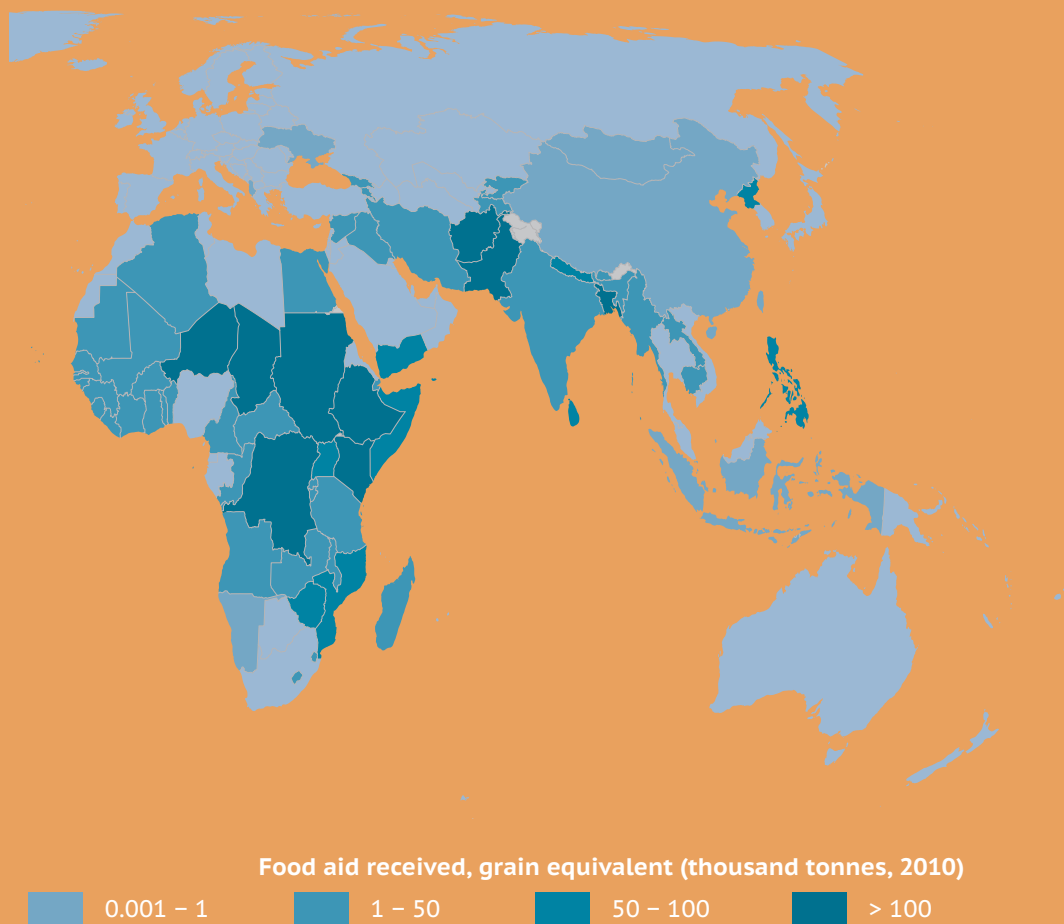
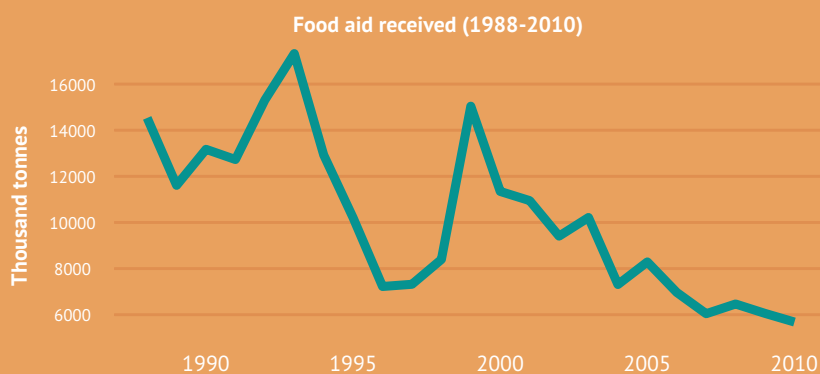


Chart 64: Food aid flows are in long-term decline and have fallen further at a time when food prices have spiked



Source: WFP

Metalink: [P2.HUN.WFP.FAIS.FDAID](https://www.wfp.org/publications/metalink/P2.HUN.WFP.FAIS.FDAID), p. 169 

TABLE 13: Population at risk: UNHCR population of concern

	UNHCR population of concern							
	total	total refugees	internally displaced persons	others and stateless persons	total	total refugees	internally displaced persons	others and stateless persons
	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2010	2010	2010	2010
WORLD	29 233	10 174	15 628	3 431	29 986	10 350	14 456	5 180
DEVELOPING REGIONS	28 139	9 642	15 207	3 290	28 931	9 845	14 058	5 027
AFRICA	10 636	2 805	6 469	1 362	10 587	2 947	6 154	1 486
North Africa	143	138	0	5	142	137	0	5
Algeria	10	8	0	2	8	7	0	2
Egypt	9	7	0	2	9	7	0	2
Libya	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1
Morocco	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1
Tunisia	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1
Sub-Saharan Africa	10 493	2 667	6 469	1 357	10 445	2 810	6 154	1 481
Angola	159	141	0	18	136	135	0	1
Benin	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Botswana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1
Burundi	231	94	100	37	254	84	157	12
Cameroon	17	15	0	2	17	15	0	2
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic	357	160	197	1	359	165	193	2
Chad	250	55	171	25	237	54	131	53
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	24	21	0	3	24	21	0	3
Côte d'Ivoire	714	23	519	172	585	42	515	29
Congo, Dem. Rep.	2 663	456	2 053	154	2 719	477	1 721	520
Djibouti	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	224	209	0	14	236	222	0	14
Ethiopia	112	63	0	49	118	69	0	49
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	5	2	0	3	3	2	0	1
Ghana	16	15	0	1	22	20	0	2
Guinea	14	11	0	3	15	12	0	3
Guinea-Bissau	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Kenya	417	10	399	8	311	9	300	2
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	78	72	0	6	73	70	0	3
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	4	3	0	1	4	4	0	0
Mauritania	52	39	0	13	40	38	0	2
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Niger	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Nigeria	25	16	0	10	28	16	0	12
Rwanda	155	129	0	25	136	115	0	21
Senegal	17	16	0	1	18	16	0	2
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	19	15	0	3	15	11	0	3
Somalia	2 249	678	1 550	21	2 257	770	1 464	23
Sudan	1 619	368	1 034	217	2 185	387	1 548	250
South Africa	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Swaziland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania, Utd. Rep.	156	1	0	155	164	1	0	162
Togo	20	18	0	1	19	18	0	1
Uganda	863	8	446	409	436	6	126	304
Zambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	24	22	0	1	25	24	0	1

TABLE 13: Population at risk: UNHCR population of concern (continued)

	UNHCR population of concern							
	total	total refugees	internally displaced persons	others and stateless persons	total	total refugees	internally displaced persons	others and stateless persons
	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2010	2010	2010	2010
ASIA	13 602	6 372	5 435	1 796	14 103	6 425	4 232	3 446
Central Asia	17	14	0	3	301	17	60	224
Kazakhstan	4	4	0	1	4	4	0	1
Kyrgyzstan	3	3	0	0	284	3	60	222
Tajikistan	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Turkmenistan	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Uzbekistan	8	7	0	2	10	9	0	2
East Asia	1 153	975	67	110	1 303	986	202	115
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	17	17	0	0	16	16	0	0
China	199	181	0	18	192	185	0	8
Indonesia	21	18	0	2	17	17	0	0
Korea, DPR	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Korea, Republic of	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lao, PDR	9	8	0	0	8	8	0	0
Malaysia	62	1	0	61	1	1	0	0
Mongolia	4	1	0	2	4	2	0	2
Myanmar	497	407	67	23	500	416	62	22
Philippines	2	1	0	1	221	1	140	81
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Viet Nam	341	339	0	1	340	339	0	1
South Asia	7 225	3 265	2 627	1 334	7 400	3 413	1 578	2 409
Afghanistan	3 279	2 887	297	95	4 404	3 055	352	998
Bangladesh	12	10	0	2	17	10	0	7
Bhutan	90	89	0	1	76	75	0	1
India	24	20	0	5	22	18	0	4
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	87	73	0	14	85	69	0	16
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	7	5	0	2	7	6	0	1
Pakistan	3 041	35	1 895	1 111	2 199	40	952	1 207
Sri Lanka	684	146	435	104	590	141	274	175
West Asia	5 206	2 117	2 741	349	5 100	2 010	2 393	698
Armenia	104	18	0	86	103	18	0	85
Azerbaijan	606	17	586	3	612	17	593	2
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	378	15	353	10	378	11	236	131
Iraq	3 565	1 785	1 552	228	3 387	1 684	1 344	360
Jordan	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	1
Kuwait	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lebanon	18	16	0	2	17	16	0	2
Occupied Palestinian Territory	98	95	0	3	97	93	0	3
Saudi Arabia	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	23	18	0	6	28	18	0	10
Turkey	156	146	0	10	155	147	0	8
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	253	2	250	1	318	2	221	95
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	3 898	463	3 304	132	4 238	471	3 672	95
Argentina	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia (Plur. State)	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Brazil	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Chile	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Colombia	3 758	390	3 304	64	4 128	396	3 672	60
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 13: Population at risk: UNHCR population of concern (continued)

	UNHCR population of concern							
	total	total refugees	internally displaced persons	others and stateless persons	total	total refugees	internally displaced persons	others and stateless persons
	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2010	2010	2010	2010
Cuba	10	8	0	2	12	7	0	4
Dominica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ecuador	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
El Salvador	15	5	0	10	7	5	0	2
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	15	6	0	9	7	6	0	1
Guyana	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Haiti	36	24	0	12	33	26	0	7
Honduras	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1
Jamaica	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	1
Mexico	27	6	0	20	17	7	0	10
Netherlands Antilles								
Nicaragua	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	12	6	0	6	11	6	0	5
St. Kitts & Nevis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Lucia	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad & Tobago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	8	6	0	2	7	7	0	1
OCEANIA	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Fiji	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
French Polynesia					0	0	0	0
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEVELOPED REGIONS	1 094	532	421	141	1 055	505	397	153
NORTH AMERICA	4	2	0	1	4	3	0	1
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States of America	4	2	0	1	4	3	0	1
ASIA & OCEANIA	3	1	0	1	2	2	0	1
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUROPE	1 088	528	421	139	1 048	500	397	151
Albania	17	16	0	2	16	15	0	1
Belarus	7	6	0	1	6	6	0	1
Bosnia & Herzegovina	237	70	114	53	232	63	113	55
Croatia	103	76	2	25	89	66	2	21
European Union	39	14	0	24	20	13	0	7
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macedonia, FYR	9	8	0	1	11	8	0	3
Montenegro	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of Moldova	7	6	0	1	7	6	0	1
Russian Federation	204	109	80	14	199	112	53	34
Serbia	437	196	225	16	439	183	228	27
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	26	25	0	2	26	25	0	1

TABLE 14: Population at risk: persons affected by natural disasters

	Persons affected by natural disasters							
	total	drought	earthquake	extreme temperature	flood	landslide	storm	volcanoes, wildfires and epidemics
	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
WORLD	344 655	106 870	7 485	3 986	191 861	2 464	30 954	1 034
DEVELOPING REGIONS	342 717	106 870	6 650	3 971	191 352	2 464	30 403	1 007
AFRICA	43 854	38 810	0	0	4 657	20	317	50
North Africa	81	0	0	0	81	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Libya								
Morocco	77	0	0	0	77	0	0	0
Tunisia								
Sub-Saharan Africa	43 773	38 810	0	0	4 577	20	317	50
Angola	255	0	0	0	255	0	0	0
Benin	832	0	0	0	831	0	0	1
Botswana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	139	0	0	0	133	0	0	6
Burundi	184	180	0	0	3	0	2	0
Cameroon	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Cape Verde								
Central African Republic	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Chad	2 552	2 400	0	0	145	0	0	7
Comoros								
Congo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Côte d'Ivoire	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Congo, Dem. Rep.	85	0	0	0	70	1	0	14
Djibouti	120	120	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea								
Eritrea								
Ethiopia	9 482	9 400	0	0	81	0	0	1
Gabon	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Gambia	39	0	0	0	39	0	0	0
Ghana	17	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
Guinea	48	0	0	0	48	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	57	0	0	0	57	0	0	0
Kenya	7 514	7 300	0	0	211	0	0	3
Lesotho	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Liberia	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Madagascar	1 027	720	0	0	0	0	307	0
Malawi	79	0	0	0	79	0	0	0
Mali	619	600	0	0	19	0	0	0
Mauritania	309	300	0	0	9	0	0	0
Mauritius								
Mozambique	544	460	0	0	81	0	0	4
Namibia	338	0	0	0	338	0	0	0
Niger	8 134	7 900	0	0	233	0	0	1
Nigeria	1 509	0	0	0	1 500	0	0	8
Rwanda	10	0	0	0	4	6	0	0
Senegal	103	0	0	0	103	0	0	0
Seychelles								
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	2 866	2 850	0	0	16	0	0	0
Sudan	4 438	4 300	0	0	138	0	0	0
South Africa	26	0	0	0	20	0	6	0
Swaziland								
Tanzania, Utd. Rep.								
Togo	112	0	0	0	112	0	0	0
Uganda	613	600	0	0	0	13	0	0
Zambia	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	1 681	1 680	0	0	1	0	0	0

TABLE 14: Population at risk: persons affected by natural disasters (continued)

	Persons affected by natural disasters							
	total	drought	earthquake	extreme temperature	flood	landslide	storm	volcanoes, wildfires and epidemics
	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
ASIA	285 231	67 783	252	3 900	181 630	2 388	28 948	330
Central Asia	64	0	8	0	47	8	0	1
Kazakhstan	38	0	0	0	38	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Tajikistan	17	0	8	0	9	0	0	0
Turkmenistan								
Uzbekistan								
East Asia	256 254	66 483	234	3 800	154 940	2 294	28 180	324
Brunei Darussalam								
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	231 535	60 000	196	3 800	140 254	2 148	25 137	0
Indonesia	238	0	17	0	69	0	0	152
Korea, DPR	96	0	0	0	56	0	40	0
Korea, Republic of	42	0	0	0	0	0	42	0
Lao, PDR								
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia								
Myanmar	426	0	21	0	0	145	260	0
Philippines	6 738	0	0	0	3 901	1	2 666	171
Singapore								
Thailand	15 654	6 483	0	0	9 171	0	0	1
Viet Nam	1 524	0	0	0	1 490	0	35	0
South Asia	27 536	0	7	100	26 570	86	768	5
Afghanistan	49	0	1	0	48	0	0	0
Bangladesh	987	0	0	100	575	55	257	0
Bhutan								
India	4 790	0	0	0	4 283	0	507	0
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Maldives								
Nepal	13	0	0	0	8	0	0	5
Pakistan	20 399	0	1	0	20 363	30	4	0
Sri Lanka	1 292	0	0	0	1 292	0	0	0
West Asia	1 377	1 300	4	0	74	0	0	0
Armenia								
Azerbaijan	70	0	0	0	70	0	0	0
Bahrain								
Cyprus								
Georgia								
Iraq	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Jordan								
Kuwait								
Lebanon								
Occupied Palestinian Territory	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	1 300	1 300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates								
Yemen	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	13 570	277	6 397	71	5 049	56	1 093	628
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas								
Barbados	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia (Plur. State)	428	62	0	0	358	4	0	3
Brazil	357	62	0	0	295	0	0	0
Chile	2 676	0	2 672	0	0	0	0	4
Colombia	3 005	0	0	0	3 005	0	0	0
Costa Rica	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0

TABLE 14: Population at risk: persons affected by natural disasters (continued)

	Persons affected by natural disasters							
	total	drought	earthquake	extreme temperature	flood	landslide	storm	volcanoes, wildfires and epidemics
	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands	thousands
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Cuba								
Dominica								
Dominican Republic	52	0	0	0	39	0	12	0
Ecuador	121	108	0	0	11	0	0	2
El Salvador	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
French Guiana								
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	456	0	0	0	3	51	400	2
Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	4 310	0	3 700	0	24	0	78	507
Honduras	102	45	0	0	5	0	25	27
Jamaica	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Mexico	1 600	0	25	0	1 020	0	555	0
Netherlands Antilles								
Nicaragua	76	0	0	0	76	0	0	0
Panama	33	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
Paraguay	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Peru	154	0	0	71	80	1	0	2
St. Kitts & Nevis								
St. Lucia	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
St. Vincent & Grenadines								
Suriname								
Trinidad & Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	95	0	0	0	95	0	0	0
OCEANIA	62	0	1	0	16	0	45	0
Fiji	39	0	0	0	0	0	39	0
French Polynesia	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
New Caledonia								
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa								
Solomon Islands	18	0	1	0	16	0	1	0
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEVELOPED REGIONS	1 922	0	835	15	509	0	536	27
NORTH AMERICA	36	0	1	0	7	0	29	0
Bermuda								
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States of America	36	0	1	0	7	0	29	0
ASIA & OCEANIA	1 046	0	792	15	211	0	7	20
Australia	219	0	0	0	211	0	7	0
Israel	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Japan	507	0	492	15	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	300	0	300	0	0	0	0	0
EUROPE	840	0	42	0	291	0	500	7
Albania	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
Belarus								
Bosnia & Herzegovina	35	0	0	0	35	0	0	0
Croatia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
European Union	634	0	15	0	119	0	500	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macedonia, FYR								
Montenegro	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Norway								
Republic of Moldova	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Russian Federation	66	0	0	0	58	0	0	7
Serbia	32	0	27	0	5	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	0

TABLE 15: Undernourishment

	Share of population undernourished			Incidence of undernourishment			Depth of hunger		
	%	%	% p.a.	millions	millions	% p.a.	kcal/cap/day	kcal/cap/day	% p.a.
	1995-97	2006-08	growth: 1995-97 - 2006-08	1995-97	2006-08	growth: 1995-97 - 2006-08	1995-97	2006-08	growth: 1995-97 - 2006-08
WORLD	18	16	-2.3	701.2	739.2	0.5	214	212	-0.3
DEVELOPING REGIONS	18	16	-2.3	701.1	739.2	0.5	234	234	-0.3
AFRICA	29	23	-2.4	162.2	160.3	-0.1	253	234	-0.5
North Africa	5			3.1			185	188	0.1
Algeria	5			1.5			180	180	0.0
Egypt							190	200	0.3
Libya							130	130	0.5
Morocco	6			1.6			210	200	-0.3
Tunisia							120	120	0.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	23	-2.3	159.1	160.3	0.1	268	243	-0.5
Angola	61	41	-3.5	7.8	7.2	-0.7	390	320	-1.7
Benin	18	12	-3.6	1.0	1.0	0.0	230	210	-0.8
Botswana	23	25	0.8	0.4	0.5	2.0	230	240	0.8
Burkina Faso	12	8	-3.6	1.2	1.2	0.0	210	200	-0.6
Burundi	56	62	0.9	3.5	4.9	3.1	350	390	1.4
Cameroon	34	22	-3.9	5.0	4.2	-1.6	260	230	-0.8
Cape Verde	14	11	-2.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	190	190	0.0
Central African Republic	47	40	-1.5	1.6	1.7	0.6	320	300	-0.2
Chad	53	39	-2.7	3.9	4.1	0.5	370	320	-1.2
Comoros	47	47	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.6	300	300	0.7
Congo	41	13	-9.9	1.2	0.5	-7.6	310	230	-1.8
Côte d'Ivoire	17	14	-1.7	2.6	2.9	1.0	240	230	0.0
Congo, Dem. Rep.									
Djibouti	50	26	-5.8	0.3	0.2	-3.6	350	280	-2.0
Equatorial Guinea									
Eritrea	64	65	0.1	2.1	3.1	3.6	340	350	-0.2
Ethiopia	62	41	-3.7	36.2	32.6	-0.9	390	320	-1.7
Gabon							140	140	-0.4
Gambia	23	19	-1.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	250	240	0.5
Ghana	13	5	-8.3	2.3	1.1	-6.5	210	180	-2.3
Guinea	19	16	-1.5	1.5	1.6	0.6	270	260	-0.2
Guinea-Bissau	26	22	-1.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	260	250	0.0
Kenya	32	33	0.3	9.0	12.4	3.0	250	260	0.2
Lesotho	16	14	-1.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	220	220	0.0
Liberia	32	32	0.0	0.7	1.1	4.2	330	330	0.2
Madagascar	26	25	-0.4	3.5	4.7	2.7	250	250	0.5
Malawi	36	27	-2.6	3.8	3.9	0.2	310	280	-0.8
Mali	25	12	-6.5	2.5	1.5	-4.5	260	220	-1.3
Mauritania	9	8	-1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	210	210	-0.3
Mauritius	7	5	-3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	190	180	-0.3
Mozambique	47	38	-1.9	7.8	8.3	0.6	360	330	-1.2
Namibia	30	18	-4.5	0.5	0.4	-2.0	250	220	-0.8
Niger	37	16	-7.3	3.5	2.3	-3.7	300	240	-1.4
Nigeria	10	6	-4.5	10.9	9.4	-1.3	200	180	-1.2
Rwanda	53	32	-4.5	3.0	3.0	0.0	360	300	-0.6
Senegal	26	19	-2.8	2.3	2.3	0.0	240	220	-0.3
Seychelles	10	8	-2.0	0.0	0.0		160	150	-0.4
Sierra Leone	39	35	-1.0	1.6	1.9	1.6	360	340	-0.7
Somalia									
Sudan	29	22	-2.5	9.3	8.8	-0.5	260	240	-1.2
South Africa							160	150	0.0
Swaziland	21	19	-0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	220	220	0.9
Tanzania, Utd. Rep.	42	34	-1.9	12.8	13.9	0.8	300	280	0.5
Togo	36	30	-1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	290	280	-0.6
Uganda	23	22	-0.4	4.9	6.7	2.9	240	240	0.0
Zambia	38	44	1.3	3.6	5.4	3.8	300	320	0.6
Zimbabwe	44	30	-3.4	5.3	3.7	-3.2	340	300	-0.6

TABLE 15: Undernourishment (continued)

	Share of population undernourished			Incidence of undernourishment			Depth of hunger		
	%	%	% p.a.	millions	millions	% p.a.	kcal/cap/day	kcal/cap/day	% p.a.
	1995-97	2006-08	growth: 1995-97 - 2006-08	1995-97	2006-08	growth: 1995-97 - 2006-08	1995-97	2006-08	growth: 1995-97 - 2006-08
ASIA	16	15	-2.1	490.9	537.2	0.8	233	238	-0.2
Central Asia	12	13	-2.0	4.6	5.5	1.6	171	172	-0.1
Kazakhstan							130	120	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	13	11	-1.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	210	210	-0.3
Tajikistan	42	26	-4.3	2.4	1.8	-2.6	270	230	-0.5
Turkmenistan	9	7	-2.3	0.4	0.3	-2.6	180	180	0.0
Uzbekistan	5	11	7.4	1.2	2.8	8.0	160	180	0.7
East Asia	13	11	-1.8	219.4	205.8	-0.6	241	241	-0.4
Brunei Darussalam							140	130	-0.5
Cambodia	40	25	-4.2	4.7	3.6	-2.4	280	250	-0.5
China	12	10	-1.6	141.7	129.6	-0.8	250	250	-0.5
Indonesia	11	13	1.5	22.0	29.7	2.8	210	220	0.0
Korea, DPR	30	35	1.4	6.6	8.4	2.2	250	270	1.0
Korea, Republic of							120	130	0.0
Lao, PDR	29	22	-2.5	1.4	1.4	0.0	270	260	-0.5
Malaysia							120	130	-0.5
Mongolia	33	27	-1.8	0.8	0.7	-1.2	260	260	0.2
Myanmar									
Philippines	20	13	-3.8	14.1	11.8	-1.6	250	240	-0.7
Singapore									
Thailand	18	16	-1.1	11.1	10.7	-0.3	240	240	-0.7
Viet Nam	22	11	-6.1	16.7	9.6	-4.9	270	240	-1.2
South Asia	20	20	-1.1	257.0	317.4	1.9	232	246	0.0
Afghanistan									
Bangladesh	41	26	-4.1	54.2	41.4	-2.4	330	290	-0.4
Bhutan									
India	17	19	1.0	167.1	224.6	2.7	220	240	0.0
Iran (Islamic Rep.)							170	180	0.7
Maldives	9	10	1.0	0.0	0.0		180	190	0.7
Nepal	20	17	-1.5	4.4	4.7	0.6	230	220	-0.3
Pakistan	20	25	2.0	26.8	42.8	4.3	260	280	0.0
Sri Lanka	25	20	-2.0	4.5	3.9	-1.3	260	250	-0.2
West Asia	24	24	-4.2	9.9	8.5	-1.4	173	169	-0.2
Armenia	36	21	-4.8	1.1	0.6	-5.4	230	200	-1.4
Azerbaijan	27			2.2			220	140	-2.8
Bahrain									
Cyprus							120	120	0.0
Georgia	19	6	-9.9	1.0	0.3	-10.4	200	160	-3.9
Iraq									
Jordan	5			0.2			170	150	0.0
Kuwait	5	5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	180	190	-1.2
Lebanon							160	170	0.4
Occupied Palestinian Territory	10	21	7.0	0.3	0.8	9.3	160	190	
Saudi Arabia							130	130	-0.5
Syrian Arab Republic							160	170	0.4
Turkey							160	160	0.4
United Arab Emirates							130	140	0.5
Yemen	31	30	-0.3	5.0	6.7	2.7	260	260	0.2
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	14	11	-1.9	48.0	41.6	-1.3	212	203	-0.3
Argentina							120	130	0.0
Bahamas	8	6	-2.6	0.0	0.0		160	160	0.0
Barbados							140	140	0.5
Belize	8	5	-4.2	0.0	0.0		180	170	0.0
Bolivia (Plur. State)	24	27	1.1	1.9	2.5	2.5	230	240	0.0
Brazil	10	6	-4.5	16.6	11.7	-3.1	240	220	-0.5
Chile							150	140	-0.8
Colombia	11	9	-1.8	4.0	4.1	0.2	210	210	-0.3
Costa Rica							150	150	0.4

TABLE 15: Undernourishment (continued)

	Share of population undernourished			Incidence of undernourishment			Depth of hunger		
	%	%	% p.a.	millions	millions	% p.a.	kcal/cap/day	kcal/cap/day	% p.a.
	1995-97	2006-08	growth: 1995-97 - 2006-08	1995-97	2006-08	growth: 1995-97 - 2006-08	1995-97	2006-08	growth: 1995-97 - 2006-08
Cuba	14			1.5			190	120	-1.8
Dominica							150	150	0.0
Dominican Republic	26	24	-0.7	2.1	2.3	0.8	240	230	-0.3
Ecuador	16	15	-0.6	1.8	2.0	1.0	190	190	-0.3
El Salvador	12	9	-2.6	0.7	0.6	-1.4	200	190	-0.3
French Guiana									
Grenada	18	21	1.4	0.0	0.0		240	250	0.8
Guatemala	20	22	0.9	2.1	2.9	3.0	220	230	0.6
Guyana	11	8	-2.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	200	190	-1.2
Haiti	60	57	-0.5	4.8	5.5	1.2	430	420	-0.3
Honduras	16	12	-2.6	0.9	0.9	0.0	240	230	-0.5
Jamaica	6	5	-1.6	0.2	0.1	-6.1	170	170	-0.7
Mexico							190	190	0.0
Netherlands Antilles							150	150	-1.1
Nicaragua	38	19	-6.1	1.8	1.1	-4.4	310	260	-1.8
Panama	20	15	-2.6	0.6	0.5	-1.6	230	220	-0.3
Paraguay	10	10	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.7	200	210	-0.3
Peru	21	16	-2.4	5.0	4.5	-1.0	230	220	-0.8
St. Kitts & Nevis	16	16	0.0	0.0	0.0		220	220	0.6
St. Lucia	7	8	1.2	0.0	0.0		180	190	0.0
St. Vincent & Grenadines	16	5	-10.0	0.0	0.0		210	170	-1.0
Suriname	13	15	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	200	200	0.0
Trinidad & Tobago	14	11	-2.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	220	220	0.3
Uruguay							140	140	-0.4
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	14	7	-6.1	3.1	1.9	-4.4	190	170	-0.4
OCEANIA	8	9		0.0	0.1		182	173	-0.6
Fiji	5			0.0			170	160	-0.7
French Polynesia	5			0.0			160	150	-1.1
New Caledonia	9	8	-1.1	0.0	0.0		210	210	0.3
Papua New Guinea									
Samoa	10			0.0			180	150	-1.1
Solomon Islands	13	11	-1.5	0.0	0.1		190	190	-0.6
Tonga									
Vanuatu	9			0.0			200	180	-0.7
DEVELOPED REGIONS	5			0.1			125	116	0.1
NORTH AMERICA							111	101	-0.2
Bermuda							180	200	0.7
Canada							120	110	-1.0
United States of America							110	100	-0.6
ASIA & OCEANIA							128	126	0.0
Australia							130	120	0.0
Israel							90	90	0.0
Japan							130	130	0.0
New Zealand							120	120	0.0
EUROPE	5			0.1			131	121	0.1
Albania							160	160	-0.7
Belarus							120	130	0.5
Bosnia & Herzegovina							150	140	-1.2
Croatia							180	150	-1.8
European Union	5			0.1			120	115	-0.2
Iceland							130	120	-0.5
Macedonia, FYR							180	150	-1.1
Montenegro								170	
Norway							120	110	-0.5
Republic of Moldova							190	190	0.7
Russian Federation							160	130	-0.9
Serbia								170	
Switzerland							120	120	0.0
Ukraine							150	130	-0.5

TABLE 16: Dietary energy supplies and changes in dietary composition

	Dietary energy supply per person		Contribution in diets by type			Contribution in diets by commodity					
	kcal/cap/day	kcal/cap/day	carbo- hydrates	proteins	fats	cereals		starchy roots		pulses	
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	1990-92	2006-08	2005-07	2005-07	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07
WORLD	2 583	2 805	65	11	24	53	48	8	7	5	5
DEVELOPING REGIONS	2 430	2 664	67	11	22	58	53	9	8	5	5
AFRICA	2 266	2 495	72	10	18	49	49	22	20	5	5
North Africa	3 035	3 175	71	11	17	62	60	2	3	2	2
Algeria	2 890	3 090	70	11	19	57	56	2	3		
Egypt	3 090	3 160	73	12	15	66	64			2	2
Libya	3 180	3 150	63	10	27	47	47	2	3		
Morocco	3 000	3 260	72	11	17	62	60	2	2		
Tunisia	3 120	3 330	64	11	24	55	50			2	2
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 102	2 351	72	10	19	47	47	24	22	5	6
Angola	1 580	1 960	70	9	21	29	36	30	26	3	3
Benin	2 250	2 510	72	9	19	41	40	34	31	4	5
Botswana	2 260	2 230	67	11	22	43	43	6	6	5	6
Burkina Faso	2 460	2 690	68	12	20	75	73			5	5
Burundi	1 860	1 680	82	11	7	17	19	29	32	27	19
Cameroon	2 020	2 240	72	10	18	39	42	20	17	2	6
Cape Verde	2 370	2 530	63	11	26	50	45	4	4	4	3
Central African Republic	1 880	1 960	61	9	29	20	25	37	31		
Chad	1 700	2 010	64	12	24	52	57	13	8	2	4
Comoros	1 900	1 840	69	9	22	41	38	17	15	6	9
Congo	1 970	2 570	69	8	23	19	26	41	34		
Côte d'Ivoire	2 470	2 500	74	8	18	35	33	31	33		
Congo, Dem. Rep.			80	6	14	16	23	57	55		
Djibouti	1 720	2 300	63	10	27	52	52			2	3
Equatorial Guinea											
Eritrea	1 530	1 590	73	12	15	72	74	5	3	8	5
Ethiopia	1 550	1 950	79	11	10	67	66	15	13	6	7
Gabon	2 520	2 710	69	12	19	25	33	21	17		
Gambia	2 470	2 330	64	9	27	55	56				
Ghana	2 120	2 900	77	8	15	32	29	39	37		
Guinea	2 420	2 550	70	9	22	50	47	14	14		
Guinea-Bissau	2 290	2 270	71	8	21	61	59	8	9		
Kenya	1 970	2 030	68	11	21	47	49	8	5	6	7
Lesotho	2 370	2 460	77	11	12	76	78	2	3		
Liberia	2 220	2 200	70	7	24	45	43	22	23		
Madagascar	2 200	2 130	78	9	13	52	59	22	19		
Malawi	1 870	2 150	77	10	13	69	59	4	15	7	6
Mali	2 180	2 590	70	11	19	69	67	1	3		
Mauritania	2 580	2 810	63	12	25	55	51			4	4
Mauritius	2 760	2 930	62	11	26	48	46			3	3
Mozambique	1 750	2 070	76	7	17	34	40	41	37		
Namibia	2 060	2 360	68	11	21	48	46	14	14	4	3
Niger	1 970	2 390	68	13	19	74	60			6	14
Nigeria	2 310	2 710	69	9	22	47	45	20	19	3	3
Rwanda	1 830	2 090	82	10	9	18	18	30	36	15	12
Senegal	2 190	2 280	65	10	25	64	60	1	3		
Seychelles	2 280	2 400	60	14	26	46	41				
Sierra Leone	1 950	2 120	67	10	24	55	50	5	10	4	5
Somalia											
Sudan	1 960	2 280	61	13	26	57	50			2	3
South Africa	2 820	3 000	65	11	24	53	54				
Swaziland	2 380	2 290	68	11	21	52	50	5	5		
Tanzania, Utd. Rep.	2 080	2 020	75	10	15	47	46	24	17	5	7
Togo	1 890	2 150	71	9	20	48	49	28	25	2	4
Uganda	2 280	2 220	74	9	17	19	23	25	23	9	8
Zambia	2 010	1 880	73	10	17	65	61	13	14		
Zimbabwe	1 980	2 210	66	10	24	62	56			2	2

TABLE 16: Dietary energy supplies and changes in dietary composition (continued)

	Dietary energy supply per person		Contribution in diets by type			Contribution in diets by commodity					
			carbo- hydrates	proteins	fats	cereals		starchy roots		pulses	
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	1990-92	2006-08	2005-07	2005-07	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07
ASIA	2 434	2 667	67	11	22	63	56	6	5	5	5
Central Asia	2 715	2 793	64	12	25	59	54	4	6		
Kazakhstan	3 280	3 510	61	12	27	57	43	4	6		
Kyrgyzstan	2 400	2 660	68	12	20	57	48	5	8		
Tajikistan	2 020	2 190	64	10	26	63	63				
Turkmenistan	2 550	2 740	65	13	23	57	61				
Uzbekistan	2 650	2 560	64	12	25	59	57				
East Asia	2 508	2 872	64	11	24	63	53	7	5	3	6
Brunei Darussalam	2 730	2 980	64	12	25	48	45				
Cambodia	1 870	2 180	75	10	14	82	72	2	4		
China	2 580	2 990	61	12	27	63	50	7	5		
Indonesia	2 390	2 550	73	9	18	66	63	7	6		
Korea, DPR	2 340	2 110	74	11	15	60	62	3	7	6	5
Korea, Republic of	2 970	3 040	63	11	25	54	44				
Lao, PDR	2 010	2 240	76	11	13	78	70	6	4		
Malaysia	2 720	2 890	63	11	26	42	47	3	2		
Mongolia	2 080	2 240	56	13	32	42	46	2	4		
Myanmar			67	11	22	73	59			2	6
Philippines	2 230	2 580	73	9	18	53	57	4	3		
Singapore											
Thailand	2 250	2 540	71	9	20	57	49				
Viet Nam	2 090	2 780	70	10	19	76	66				
South Asia	2 279	2 374	71	10	19	65	60	2	3	5	5
Afghanistan											
Bangladesh	1 960	2 270	80	9	12	84	78	1	3		
Bhutan											
India	2 290	2 360	71	10	19	64	60			5	5
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	2 970	3 050	69	11	20	60	53	3	4		
Maldives	2 400	2 550	60	16	23	46	35				
Nepal	2 190	2 340	74	10	15	74	69	3	5	3	3
Pakistan	2 210	2 280	63	10	27	55	47			3	3
Sri Lanka	2 170	2 370	73	9	18	56	56	4	2	3	3
West Asia	2 963	3 067	64	11	25	51	49	3	3	4	3
Armenia	1 920	2 260	64	12	24	59	44	8	5		
Azerbaijan	2 160	3 020	73	11	16	66	60	2	6		
Bahrain											
Cyprus	3 120	3 190	48	12	41	28	21	3	3		
Georgia	1 850	2 730	67	11	22	57	50	5	3		
Iraq											
Jordan	2 840	3 000	63	10	27	50	46			3	2
Kuwait	2 350	3 030	58	12	30	39	42			2	2
Lebanon	3 010	3 090	58	11	32	34	34	3	6	4	3
Occupied Palestinian Territory		2 080	66	11	23	0	51				
Saudi Arabia	2 850	3 120	64	11	25	48	48				
Syrian Arab Republic	2 830	3 040	59	10	30	50	45				
Turkey	3 590	3 500	62	11	27	51	48	3	3	4	3
United Arab Emirates	3 160	3 170	63	13	24	33	43			3	4
Yemen	1 980	2 050	69	11	20	66	61			3	3
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	2 664	2 915	62	11	27	39	37	6	6	5	5
Argentina	3 010	3 030	55	13	32	32	31	3	3		
Bahamas	2 610	2 710	57	12	30	27	27	2	2		
Barbados	3 040	3 020	59	12	29	30	27	3	3		
Belize	2 510	2 710	67	11	23	37	39			4	4
Bolivia (Plur. State)	2 030	2 100	71	11	18	43	47	9	7		
Brazil	2 760	3 120	59	11	30	33	32	5	5	5	5
Chile	2 600	2 960	61	12	27	43	40	4	4		
Colombia	2 410	2 690	66	10	24	33	34	8	6		
Costa Rica	2 820	2 820	62	11	27	32	31			3	4

TABLE 16: Dietary energy supplies and changes in dietary composition (continued)

	Dietary energy supply per person		Contribution in diets by type			Contribution in diets by commodity					
	kcal/cap/day 1990-92	kcal/cap/day 2006-08	carbo- hydrates	proteins	fats	cereals		starchy roots		pulses	
			% 2005-07	% 2005-07	% 2005-07	% 1990-92	% 2005-07	% 1990-92	% 2005-07	% 1990-92	% 2005-07
Cuba	2 720	3 420	73	10	17	34	40	5	7	4	7
Dominica	3 000	3 090	64	12	24	26	25	7	9		
Dominican Republic	2 160	2 270	61	9	30	30	29			5	4
Ecuador	2 110	2 300	55	10	35	35	34				
El Salvador	2 400	2 580	67	11	22	56	44	1	2	4	6
French Guiana											
Grenada	2 470	2 400	54	12	34	28	22	2	3	3	3
Guatemala	2 290	2 150	67	11	23	58	51			6	4
Guyana	2 300	2 740	68	11	21	53	46	4	4	3	2
Haiti	1 730	1 850	74	9	17	44	46	11	9	8	5
Honduras	2 300	2 610	66	10	24	51	44			4	5
Jamaica	2 510	2 840	61	11	28	34	32	9	5		
Mexico	3 090	3 260	62	11	26	47	44			4	4
Netherlands Antilles	3 280	3 260	64	11	24	36	36	4	3		
Nicaragua	1 770	2 420	68	10	22	47	50			8	7
Panama	2 320	2 450	65	12	24	39	43			2	2
Paraguay	2 390	2 660	58	11	32	27	29	18	13	4	5
Peru	2 110	2 410	74	11	15	49	44	8	14	2	3
St. Kitts & Nevis	2 580	2 460	59	12	29	32	26	3	2	2	2
St. Lucia	2 580	2 710	58	14	28	30	28	6	2		
St. Vincent & Grenadines	2 360	2 860	64	11	25	30	33	7	5	2	2
Suriname	2 440	2 460	68	9	23	50	42	2	2		
Trinidad & Tobago	2 610	2 700	65	10	25	39	34	2	2	4	3
Uruguay	2 660	2 840	64	11	25	35	43	4	4		
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	2 460	2 650	64	11	26	36	37	3	3		
OCEANIA	2 549	2 850	60	10	30	32	34	15	14	3	2
Fiji	2 640	3 000	60	10	29	43	41	4	7	3	2
French Polynesia	2 480	2 880	48	14	39	25	31	5	4		
New Caledonia	3 210	3 150	52	12	35	35	32	6	5		
Papua New Guinea											
Samoa	2 550	2 890	46	11	43	23	18	10	10		
Solomon Islands	2 120	2 400	73	9	18	25	34	40	34	3	3
Tonga											
Vanuatu	2 530	2 950	60	9	31	22	31	22	18		
DEVELOPED REGIONS	3 260	3 426	53	12	35	29	28	5	5		
NORTH AMERICA	3 464	3 728	49	12	38	23	22	3	3		
Bermuda	2 870	2 650	48	12	40	19	24				
Canada	3 050	3 530	51	12	37	21	25	4	4		
United States of America	3 510	3 750	49	12	38	23	22	3	3		
ASIA & OCEANIA	2 969	2 892	56	13	31	36	35	3	3		
Australia	3 130	3 220	46	13	40	22	22	3	3		
Israel	3 410	3 530	49	14	37	35	33	2	2		
Japan	2 920	2 800	58	13	29	39	38				
New Zealand	2 810	2 810	54	12	34	23	24	3	4		
EUROPE	3 228	3 401	54	12	34	30	30	6	5		
Albania	2 560	2 890	58	14	29	57	40	1	2		
Belarus	3 180	3 150	56	12	32	37	30	10	11		
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2 670	3 080	67	11	21	61	45	5	5		
Croatia	2 420	2 990	57	11	32	30	31	7	4		
European Union	3 341	3 453	51	12	37	26	28	5	4		
Iceland	3 090	3 260	45	16	39	23	20	3	3		
Macedonia, FYR	2 550	3 060	55	10	34	44	34	3	3		
Montenegro											
Norway	3 230	3 450	51	12	36	27	28	5	4		
Republic of Moldova	2 880	2 850	70	11	20	55	48	5	5		
Russian Federation	2 960	3 320	63	12	25	40	36	8	7		
Serbia											
Switzerland	3 370	3 450	49	11	41	22	21				
Ukraine	3 040	3 290	63	11	26	43	36	8	8		

TABLE 17: Changes in dietary composition

	Contribution in diets by commodity											
	meat and fish		dairy and eggs		fruit and vegetables		sugar		vegetable oils		other	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07
WORLD	8	11	5	5	4	5	8	8	8	9	11	13
DEVELOPING REGIONS	7	10	4	4	4	5	7	7	7	8	10	12
AFRICA	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	9	9	11	11
North Africa	3	3	3	3	6	7	10	9	9	7	7	9
Algeria	3	3	6	6	3	5	9	9	14	10	6	8
Egypt	2	3	2	2	7	9	10	8	6	4	5	8
Libya	5	4	5	5	8	7	12	10	14	16	7	8
Morocco	3	3			4	6	10	11	8	8	11	10
Tunisia	3	3	4	5	6	6	9	10	15	14	6	10
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	4	7	7	6	6	5	5	9	9	12	12
Angola	5	5					7	8	14	12	12	10
Benin	2	2							6	8	13	14
Botswana	6	4	9	7			11	13	6	9	14	12
Burkina Faso	3	3							4	5	13	14
Burundi					10	15					17	15
Cameroon	3	3			10	8	3	4	8	8	15	12
Cape Verde	6	9	5	8	2	2	7	9	10	8	12	12
Central African Republic	7	8			4	4	3	4	14	14	15	14
Chad							4	4	5	5	24	22
Comoros					8	7	4	6	8	11	16	14
Congo	4	3			5	4	4	6	12	15	15	12
Côte d'Ivoire					8	7	4	4	10	11	12	12
Congo, Dem. Rep.					7	3			7	7	13	12
Djibouti	5	6	5	5			19	11	10	16	7	7
Equatorial Guinea												
Eritrea							1	4	4	6	10	8
Ethiopia	3	2					2	3			7	9
Gabon	8	8			16	12	6	6	5	6	19	18
Gambia	2	2					17	12	13	17	13	13
Ghana					7	11	3	4	7	7	12	12
Guinea					13	10	4	5	11	14	8	10
Guinea-Bissau	4	4			4	3	1	6	13	12	9	7
Kenya			8	7	4	5	10	9	8	8	9	10
Lesotho	4	4					7	6			11	9
Liberia					4	4	2	3	16	19	11	8
Madagascar	6	4			3	3	3	3	3	4	11	8
Malawi					4	5	7	5			9	10
Mali	3	3	5	5			4	5	9	7	9	10
Mauritania	5	5	11	10			10	12	9	12	6	6
Mauritius	4	6	6	6	2	4	14	12	14	15	9	8
Mozambique							1	4	13	9	11	10
Namibia	6	6	4	5			16	10	2	7	6	9
Niger	4	5	3	3			2	3	3	5	8	10
Nigeria					3	3	2	3	13	13	12	14
Rwanda					21	18			2	4	14	12
Senegal	3	3	2	2			7	6	13	15	10	11
Seychelles	10	11	6	4	5	7	14	10	7	8	12	19
Sierra Leone							3	3	20	15	13	17
Somalia												
Sudan	4	5	12	17			8	10	7	5	10	10
South Africa	8	9	3	3			12	10	8	12	16	12
Swaziland	5	6	4	5	3	3	15	13	7	6	9	12
Tanzania, Utd. Rep.					3	6	3	5	5	7	13	12
Togo									9	10	13	12
Uganda					20	17	1	4	3	7	23	18
Zambia	3	3					8	6	4	6	7	10
Zimbabwe	3	4					11	12	8	10	14	16

TABLE 17: Changes in dietary composition (continued)

	Contribution in diets by commodity											
	meat and fish		dairy and eggs		fruit and vegetables		sugar		vegetable oils		other	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07
ASIA	8	12	3	4	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	12
Central Asia	7	7	9	10	2	4	5	6	9	9	8	9
Kazakhstan	10	9	8	13	1	3	6	9	5	8	9	9
Kyrgyzstan	11	7	12	12	2	4	6	9	4	5	3	7
Tajikistan	3	4	6	5			6	7	11	11	11	10
Turkmenistan	7	10	8	9	2	3	6	4	11	6	9	7
Uzbekistan	6	6	9	9	3	4	4	3	12	11	7	10
East Asia	9	14	1	2	3	5	4	4	6	7	9	13
Brunei Darussalam	9	8	7	9	5	5	12	13	7	8	12	12
Cambodia	5	5					1	4	2	3	8	12
China	9	15	1	2	3	6	3	2	6	7	8	13
Indonesia					2	3	6	6	7	8	12	14
Korea, DPR	5	5			8	7			5	6	13	8
Korea, Republic of	7	11			7	8	10	11	8	12	14	14
Lao, PDR	4	5			2	5	1	2			9	14
Malaysia	12	11	4	3	3	3	13	12	14	12	9	10
Mongolia	30	17	8	11			8	6	1	6	9	10
Myanmar	2	6			2	2	3	6	10	9	8	12
Philippines	10	12			6	6	12	9	6	4	9	9
Singapore												
Thailand	8	9			5	4	8	14	5	6	17	18
Viet Nam	6	12			4	5	3	4	2	3	9	10
South Asia	2	4	4	5	2	3	9	8	7	9	9	11
Afghanistan												
Bangladesh							3	4	4	7	8	8
Bhutan												
India			4	4	2	2	9	8	7	9	9	12
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	3	5	3	3	8	12	9	9	9	7	5	7
Maldives	10	17	3	7	4	9	17	13	7	7	13	12
Nepal			3	4	1	2			6	7	10	10
Pakistan	2	3	9	12			12	12	10	11	9	12
Sri Lanka			3	3	3	2	11	11	3	4	17	19
West Asia	5	6	6	6	9	7	9	10	10	12	9	10
Armenia	6	8	7	10	8	13	4	8	2	5	6	7
Azerbaijan	5	4	7	6	5	3	6	6	1	4	8	11
Bahrain												
Cyprus	12	13	10	10	8	7	12	13	13	15	14	18
Georgia	7	5	7	10			7	14	2	7	15	11
Iraq												
Jordan	5	5	5	5	3	2	15	15	11	15	8	10
Kuwait	11	11	8	5	7	7	12	11	11	12	10	10
Lebanon	5	7	4	5	15	9	11	11	14	14	10	11
Occupied Palestinian Territory	0	5	0	5	100	8	0	12	0	10	0	9
Saudi Arabia	7	7	5	5	10	10	10	10	13	12	7	8
Syrian Arab Republic	4	4	6	7	4	3	12	13	12	12	12	16
Turkey			6	6	8	8	8	8	11	14	9	10
United Arab Emirates	11	10	9	5	12	9	11	12	9	6	12	11
Yemen	3	4			2	3	10	12	9	10	7	7
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	7	10	6	6	5	5	16	14	10	11	11	11
Argentina	17	17	8	9			14	16	11	11	15	13
Bahamas	18	17	7	6	9	9	16	15	3	6	18	18
Barbados	16	15	7	7	3	7	16	19	10	9	15	13
Belize	8	8	7	6	8	8	15	15	3	4	18	16
Bolivia (Plur. State)	9	10	2	2	7	6	14	13	4	3	12	12
Brazil	8	12	6	7	4	4	17	13	13	13	9	9
Chile	9	14	6	5	3	3	15	14	9	8	11	12
Colombia	7	7	7	8	7	7	19	17	9	11	10	10
Costa Rica	5	5	8	10	6	5	21	19	12	12	13	14

TABLE 17: Changes in dietary composition (continued)

	Contribution in diets by commodity											
	meat and fish		dairy and eggs		fruit and vegetables		sugar		vegetable oils		other	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07	1990-92	2005-07
Cuba	6	5	6	3	4	6	21	15	9	6	11	11
Dominica	10	11	9	9	11	12	15	14	8	5	14	15
Dominican Republic	6	9	5	4	13	9	15	16	15	16	11	13
Ecuador	6	10	7	7	11	10	9	8	18	17	14	14
El Salvador	2	4	5	7	4	4	15	15	5	6	8	12
French Guiana												
Grenada	10	15	10	9	8	7	17	16	9	11	13	14
Guatemala	2	4	3	3	2	3	17	15	6	9	6	11
Guyana	3	6	3	6	1	3	14	13	4	7	15	13
Haiti	3	4			8	6	10	12	5	7	11	11
Honduras	3	6	5	7	5	6	16	17	9	9	7	6
Jamaica	7	8	4	6	5	7	20	16	10	12	11	14
Mexico	6	9	5	5	3	4	16	15	8	8	11	11
Netherlands Antilles	15	13	8	6			10	18	7	6	20	18
Nicaragua	3	4	4	5			14	15	9	9	15	10
Panama	6	8	7	7	5	4	14	12	11	8	16	16
Paraguay	12	9	4	4	4	3	9	9	8	12	14	16
Peru	3	4	3	4	4	6	12	9	5	5	14	11
St. Kitts & Nevis	11	13	8	8	2	3	15	17	13	11	14	18
St. Lucia	16	20	8	8	8	7	14	13	3	5	15	17
St. Vincent & Grenadines	11	12	5	5	4	6	18	17	9	8	14	12
Suriname	7	8			7	6	15	18	7	12	12	12
Trinidad & Tobago	5	7	6	7	3	3	19	21	11	10	11	13
Uruguay	20	10	10	7	2	3	11	13	6	8	12	12
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	6	9	6	4	7	4	15	16	15	14	12	13
OCEANIA	11	10	6	7	4	4	7	8	8	8	22	21
Fiji	12	11					7	10	12	10	19	19
French Polynesia	18	19	6	6	2	2	11	7	9	11	24	20
New Caledonia	11	10	7	8	2	3	11	8	12	13	16	21
Papua New Guinea												
Samoa	19	17			5	8	9	9	2	7	32	31
Solomon Islands	4	3					4	4	2	4	22	18
Tonga												
Vanuatu	10	8			6	5	4	6	6	5	30	27
DEVELOPED REGIONS	11	11	9	9	4	4	13	13	12	14	19	18
NORTH AMERICA	12	12	11	10	3	3	17	17	16	18	16	15
Bermuda	19	17	6	6	11	6	11	14	10	12	24	21
Canada	11	10	8	6	7	6	14	14	14	16	21	19
United States of America	12	12	11	10	3	3	17	17	16	18	15	15
ASIA & OCEANIA	12	12	8	7	3	4	12	10	11	14	18	17
Australia	15	15	12	10	3	4	15	13	13	16	17	17
Israel	8	12	7	6	9	9	12	7	14	19	13	12
Japan	12	12	7	7	3	3	11	10	10	13	18	17
New Zealand	13	15	9	4	7	8	16	17	7	7	22	21
EUROPE	11	10	9	9	5	5	11	12	10	12	20	19
Albania	4	8	12	18	5	10	6	7	8	6	7	9
Belarus	11	11	11	7	1	3	10	11	4	11	16	16
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4	4	6	10	5	8	4	6	2	6	13	16
Croatia	6	7	10	11	4	4	17	13	8	13	18	17
European Union	12	11	9	9	5	5	11	11	12	14	22	19
Iceland	17	21	14	16	3	4	18	13	5	6	17	17
Macedonia, FYR	9	7	5	6	8	7	12	12	5	14	14	17
Montenegro												
Norway	14	14	11	9	3	4	13	12	10	11	17	18
Republic of Moldova	5	4	8	11	2	2	9	12	5	6	11	12
Russian Federation	10	8	8	8			12	13	5	9	17	19
Serbia												
Switzerland	16	14	12	11	4	3	13	17	11	13	22	21
Ukraine	7	6	8	9			13	15	7	10	14	16

TABLE 18: Health effects of malnutrition

	Share of children under 5			share of low weight newborns	Share of adults				Dietary iron supply per person mg / day 2005-07
	underweight	stunted	wasted		total with low BMI	women with low BMI	overweight or obese		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	male %	female %	
	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	
WORLD	18	28	9	13			9.1	12.9	14.5
DEVELOPING REGIONS	20	30	10	14			6.4	10.7	14.4
AFRICA	22	39	10			11.1	6.5	13.5	15.2
North Africa	7	24	7	10			17.2	36.1	16.3
Algeria	4	16	4	6			10.7	24.3	13.6
Egypt	7	31	8	13		1.6	22.5	46.3	17.7
Libya	6	21	7				21.5	41.3	14.0
Morocco	10	23	11		5.3	7.3	11.1	23.1	16.3
Tunisia	3	9	3	5			13.9	33.4	15.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	25	42	11			12.6	4.4	9.2	15.0
Angola	28	51	8				3.8	10.2	9.8
Benin	20	45	8	15		9.2	3.5	9.5	15.4
Botswana	11	29	6	13			3.0	22.8	14.7
Burkina Faso	26	35	11	16		20.8	1.7	3.0	24.2
Burundi	39	63	8	11			2.8	3.7	13.5
Cameroon	17	36	7	11		6.7	7.0	15.1	15.8
Cape Verde				6			6.3	15.3	12.1
Central African Republic	22	45	11	13		15.3	2.0	5.3	12.3
Chad	37	45	16	22		20.3	2.4	3.8	18.0
Comoros	25	7	13	25		10.5	3.5	5.3	9.2
Congo	12	31	8	13		13.2	2.8	7.5	12.0
Côte d'Ivoire	17	40	9	17		8.2	3.9	9.7	11.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	28	46	14			18.5	0.7	3.0	8.4
Djibouti	30	33	26	10			6.7	13.8	10.2
Equatorial Guinea	11	35	3				7.9	14.8	
Eritrea	35	44	15	14			1.3	2.3	13.2
Ethiopia	35	51	12	20			0.9	1.6	15.4
Gabon	9	26	4			6.6	8.4	21.5	15.5
Gambia	16	28	7	20			2.3	14.4	11.3
Ghana	14	29	9	13	16.4	8.6	4.4	11.7	14.0
Guinea	23	39	11			13.2	4.3	5.1	10.7
Guinea-Bissau	17	48	9				2.6	8.1	9.1
Kenya	16	35	7	8		12.3	2.5	6.8	13.4
Lesotho	17	45	6			5.7	3.1	26.6	16.4
Liberia	20	39	8	14		10.0	3.1	7.7	11.7
Madagascar	37	53	15	16	19.2		1.8	1.5	11.3
Malawi	16	53	4	14		9.2	2.6	6.2	16.2
Mali	28	39	15			13.5	2.4	6.8	18.7
Mauritania	23	29	13			13.0	4.3	23.3	13.3
Mauritius	15	10	14	14			12.9	23.0	13.2
Mozambique	21	47	5	15		8.6	2.6	7.8	8.8
Namibia	18	30	8	16		15.9	4.3	16.8	14.0
Niger	40	55	12			19.2	1.5	3.7	23.5
Nigeria	27	41	14	12		12.2	5.1	9.0	19.6
Rwanda	18	52	5	6		9.8	4.9	4.0	17.4
Senegal	15	20	9	19		18.2	3.2	12.5	11.3
Seychelles	6	5	2				15.1	33.7	15.3
Sierra Leone	21	37	11	14		11.2	3.6	10.1	11.4
Somalia	33	42	13				3.4	7.1	
Sudan	32	38	21				4.1	8.9	15.7
South Africa					8.6		23.2	42.8	14.3
Swaziland	6	30	3	9		3.2	6.1	37.1	13.8
Tanzania, Utd. Rep.	17	44	4			10.4	4.0	6.8	14.7
Togo	22	28	16			10.9	3.0	6.1	13.1
Uganda	16	39	6	14		12.1	4.3	4.9	14.5
Zambia	15	46	6	11		9.6	1.2	7.0	11.3
Zimbabwe	14	36	7		9.9	9.2	2.8	13.8	14.3

TABLE 18: Health effects of malnutrition (continued)

	Share of children under 5			share of low weight newborns	Share of adults				Dietary iron supply per person mg / day 2005-07
	underweight	stunted	wasted		total with low BMI	women with low BMI	overweight or obese		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	male %	female %	
	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	
ASIA	22	30	11	15			4.5	7.5	14.3
Central Asia	7	21	5	6		6.8	15.0	20.6	11.3
Kazakhstan	7	18	4	6		7.4	20.2	27.4	13.3
Kyrgyzstan	3	18	3	5	3.7	6.9	11.7	21.6	12.0
Tajikistan	15	33	9	10			8.0	11.6	12.7
Turkmenistan	12	22	6	4		9.9	13.9	14.5	9.8
Uzbekistan	4	20	5	5		5.9	14.5	19.8	9.9
East Asia	9	19	5	4			4.3	6.7	17.4
Brunei Darussalam							8.5	7.2	17.4
Cambodia	29	40	9	9		16.1	1.6	2.8	10.4
China	5	14	3	3	8.0		4.6	6.5	20.0
Indonesia	20	40	15				2.5	6.9	10.2
Korea, DPR	18	45	9				3.7	3.9	15.6
Korea, Republic of	1	3	1		4.7	6.5	6.9	7.7	21.8
Lao, PDR	32	48	7	11	13.5	14.5	1.7	4.1	12.1
Malaysia	17	21	15	11	9.6		10.4	17.9	15.8
Mongolia	5	28	3	5	4.9	3.9	11.9	20.7	11.1
Myanmar	30	41	11				2.0	6.1	12.4
Philippines	21	32	7	21	12.3	14.2	4.5	8.3	9.9
Singapore	3	4	4	8	9.2	14.6	6.6	6.2	
Thailand	7	16	5		19.2		4.9	11.8	11.7
Viet Nam	20	1	10	5	26.5		1.2	2.0	13.0
South Asia	40	46	18	27		32.9	2.1	4.2	10.6
Afghanistan	33	59	9				1.5	3.3	
Bangladesh	41	43	18			29.7	1.0	1.3	8.1
Bhutan	12	38	5	9			4.7	6.6	
India	44	48	20	28	32.9	35.6	1.3	2.5	10.8
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	10	20	6	7	5.7	5.4	13.6	29.5	13.5
Maldives	18	20	10				6.5	26.1	17.7
Nepal	39	49	13	21		24.4	1.4	1.6	15.2
Pakistan	31	42	14	32	31.2	31.6	3.5	8.4	8.9
Sri Lanka	22	19	12	17		16.2	2.6	7.3	11.8
West Asia	10	23	6				22.4	35.6	14.4
Armenia	4	18	5	7		5.2	14.4	30.2	11.8
Azerbaijan	8	27	7	10		4.8	15.8	32.1	12.0
Bahrain	8	14	7				28.9	38.2	
Cyprus					4.3	6.9	24.8	21.9	18.8
Georgia	2	15	3	5			15.9	25.7	10.5
Iraq	7	28	6	15			22.3	36.2	
Jordan	2	8	2	13	3.0	3.9	27.3	41.7	11.2
Kuwait	2	4	2	7	2.5	0.7	37.2	52.4	17.2
Lebanon	4	17	7				26.4	29.7	16.1
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2	12	2						10.2
Saudi Arabia	5	9	12		7.0	4.9	29.5	43.5	15.9
Syrian Arab Republic	10	28	12	9			23.8	39.0	13.3
Turkey	4	16	1	11	3.5	1.6	22.8	35.6	15.8
United Arab Emirates							30.2	43.0	19.6
Yemen	43	58	15			25.2	10.5	22.7	10.3
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	4	14	2	8		3.0	19.0	27.9	14.0
Argentina	2	8	1	7		3.4	27.4	31.0	12.2
Bahamas				11			26.7	42.6	17.4
Barbados	5	10	4	14	3.2	3.3	21.6	44.2	19.2
Belize	5	22	2	14			24.4	45.4	16.7
Bolivia (Plur. State)	5	27	1	6		2.0	10.0	27.1	10.2
Brazil	2	7	2	8	4.0	3.5	16.5	22.1	13.7
Chile	1	2	0		0.8	1.1	24.5	33.6	13.8
Colombia	3	13	1	6	3.9		11.9	23.7	11.2
Costa Rica	1	6	1	7			20.9	28.3	14.0

TABLE 18: Health effects of malnutrition (continued)

	Share of children under 5			share of low weight newborns	Share of adults				Dietary iron supply per person mg / day 2005-07
	underweight	stunted	wasted		total with low BMI	women with low BMI	overweight or obese		
	%	%	%	%	%	male %	female %		
	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*		
Cuba				5	7.3	6.2	13.3	27.5	18.6
Dominica				10			10.1	39.1	17.7
Dominican Republic	3	10	2	11			14.4	29.3	10.0
Ecuador	6	29	2	10		1.9	15.7	28.2	8.1
El Salvador	7	21	2			2.9	20.2	32.9	15.7
French Guiana									
Grenada				9			14.9	32.1	13.7
Guatemala	13	48	1			2.0	13.8	26.7	13.1
Guyana	11	18	8				8.3	27.1	12.7
Haiti	19	30	10			15.5	8.4	8.4	9.9
Honduras	9	30	1	10		4.0	12.9	26.3	14.0
Jamaica	3	5	5				10.0	38.2	15.0
Mexico	4	15	2	8		1.4	26.7	38.4	17.8
Netherlands Antilles									12.8
Nicaragua	6	23	2			3.7	16.8	31.3	13.6
Panama	6	22	1		1.0	3.6	19.4	32.1	11.7
Paraguay	3	18	1				16.2	22.3	13.9
Peru	5	28	1			1.9	11.1	21.7	15.8
St. Kitts & Nevis				11			32.0	49.4	15.3
St. Lucia	12	15	8	11			11.9	31.9	15.8
St. Vincent & Grenadines				8			16.4	33.5	13.0
Suriname	8	11	5	11			16.5	34.6	9.8
Trinidad & Tobago	4	5	5	19			21.6	38.0	13.4
Uruguay	6	14	3	8			20.7	26.0	11.3
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	4	16	5	8			26.6	34.8	11.4
OCEANIA	17	42	4	11			15.8	26.5	
Fiji				10	6.1	5.6	21.3	42.2	17.9
French Polynesia									19.5
New Caledonia									18.3
Papua New Guinea	18	44	4	11			11.8	20.1	
Samoa	2	4	1				45.3	66.7	17.5
Solomon Islands	16	34	7	13		1.9	25.3	39.2	13.7
Tonga				3			49.1	70.3	
Vanuatu	12	26	6	10	1.9	2.9	22.9	36.8	16.7
DEVELOPED REGIONS							21.6	23.0	14.9
NORTH AMERICA	1	4	1				29.6	32.3	14.2
Bermuda									14.8
Canada					2.6		24.6	23.9	16.5
United States of America	1	4	1		2.4		30.2	33.2	13.9
ASIA & OCEANIA	3	8	1			9.4	9.6	8.2	19.1
Australia				7	1.0	2.8	25.2	24.9	14.9
Israel				8			23.2	27.6	19.7
Japan	3	8	1		11.5	10.8	5.5	3.5	19.9
New Zealand				6	1.3	1.6	26.2	27.7	15.2
EUROPE							20.5	21.9	14.4
Albania	6	23	9				21.7	20.5	12.8
Belarus	1	5	2	4			19.7	26.4	14.8
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2	12	4	5			22.7	25.3	20.2
Croatia	0	1	2	5	0.2		22.8	19.4	11.6
European Union							21.5	19.6	14.8
Iceland				4	2.3	3.0	23.4	20.3	20.8
Macedonia, FYR	2	12	3	6			21.6	18.9	13.0
Montenegro	2	8	4				22.8	20.7	
Norway				5	5.0	7.0	21.6	17.9	15.8
Republic of Moldova	3	11	5	6		5.9	10.0	28.8	14.2
Russian Federation				6			18.4	29.8	13.4
Serbia	2	8	5	6			25.5	20.3	
Switzerland					3.5	5.9	18.3	11.6	12.6
Ukraine	4	23	8	4		5.4	15.5	23.6	12.7

TABLE 19: Trade and food security - caloric self-sufficiency

	Caloric self-sufficiency					
	% 1970	% 1980	% 1990	% 2000	% 2009	% p.a. growth: 1970-2009
WORLD	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.6	0.0
DEVELOPING REGIONS	99.7	96.8	98.3	96.4	94.8	-0.4
AFRICA	102.1	88.3	86.6	82.1	82.2	-0.6
North Africa	90.1	63.8	66.0	66.8	76.1	-1.3
Algeria	86.0					
Egypt	93.0	60.2	60.5	66.8	82.7	-0.3
Libya						
Morocco	93.9	72.1	81.3		64.3	-1.0
Tunisia	70.3	66.9	61.2		60.8	-0.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	104.4	95.7	96.2	92.0	87.3	-0.6
Angola	113.7	69.7	65.2	73.1	77.9	-1.0
Benin	110.7	102.2	89.8	99.2	90.9	-0.5
Botswana						
Burkina Faso	100.4	96.7	94.1	91.1	92.2	-0.2
Burundi	98.5	96.8	98.1	97.1	89.1	-0.3
Cameroon	103.7	99.7	97.7	92.6	88.8	-0.4
Cape Verde						
Central African Republic	96.4	98.1	93.7	95.1	92.4	-0.1
Chad	96.8	98.4	95.2	97.0	93.0	-0.1
Comoros	90.1	82.5	70.1	78.3	69.2	-0.7
Congo	127.2	79.9	88.0	60.7	90.8	-0.9
Côte d'Ivoire	104.4	107.4	120.5	120.3	109.2	0.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	102.5	96.2	96.1	95.3	87.9	-0.4
Djibouti						
Equatorial Guinea	148.3	104.9	87.9	83.5	69.4	-1.9
Eritrea					67.8	
Ethiopia				89.9	90.8	
Gabon	85.1	80.2	76.3	63.0	58.8	-0.9
Gambia	146.2	124.1	70.3	63.8	53.5	-2.5
Ghana	104.1	99.0	97.7	98.6	93.9	-0.3
Guinea	97.7	91.4	86.3	87.9	87.9	-0.3
Guinea-Bissau	105.5	95.0	88.1	87.1	104.8	-0.0
Kenya	100.4	90.1	89.9	74.2	61.0	-1.3
Lesotho	71.2	53.5	53.6			
Liberia	87.8	82.3	85.5	65.4	70.7	-0.6
Madagascar	104.7	97.5	98.1	90.0	91.8	-0.3
Malawi	97.0	107.7	94.4	99.4	98.9	0.0
Mali	97.1	97.0	96.9	93.9	94.0	-0.1
Mauritania	68.2					
Mauritius				105.7	81.5	
Mozambique	114.8	92.8	81.1	86.6	82.4	-0.8
Namibia	69.1	65.0	55.5		56.4	-0.5
Niger	119.9	99.1	94.1	88.2	94.5	-0.6
Nigeria	104.9	87.1	98.2	94.0	90.0	-0.4
Rwanda	98.2	97.7	95.1	92.7	89.0	-0.3
Senegal	109.5	83.9	86.6	81.7	68.6	-1.2
Seychelles	105.5	54.7				
Sierra Leone	94.6	88.8	84.0	75.1	89.8	-0.1
Somalia	92.1	76.5	85.1	69.3	52.4	-1.4
Sudan	99.8	102.7	93.5	92.3	79.5	-0.6
South Africa	117.3	132.5	110.7	98.0	94.0	-0.6
Swaziland	281.4				120.1	-2.2
Tanzania, Utd. Rep.	102.7	94.7	100.1	90.2	91.4	-0.3
Togo	106.6	96.6	91.0	94.0	84.0	-0.6
Uganda	101.0	97.9	99.9	96.5	93.3	-0.2
Zambia	79.7	71.1	90.1	97.6	100.5	0.6
Zimbabwe	124.2	103.9	130.7	109.4	53.8	-2.1

TABLE 19: Trade and food security - caloric self-sufficiency (continued)

	Caloric self-sufficiency					
	% 1970	% 1980	% 1990	% 2000	% 2009	% p.a. growth: 1970-2009
ASIA	98.0	97.0	98.7	96.9	94.3	0.3
Central Asia				113.8	100.2	
Kazakhstan				162.8	123.5	
Kyrgyzstan				91.8	80.8	
Tajikistan				62.5	57.4	
Turkmenistan				93.9	89.5	
Uzbekistan				83.3	84.1	
East Asia	99.5	98.2	101.7	99.7	97.0	-0.1
Brunei Darussalam						
Cambodia	107.5	88.3	99.0	93.9	95.1	-0.3
China	98.2	95.3	96.3	97.0	89.5	-0.2
Indonesia	100.2	96.4	103.6	103.9	124.7	0.6
Korea, DPR	92.0	94.3	90.6	63.5	90.3	-0.0
Korea, Republic of	75.5	53.3				
Lao, PDR	90.4	98.2	98.7	97.6	102.7	0.3
Malaysia	92.5	133.6	154.0	134.0	145.5	1.2
Mongolia	79.1	84.5	92.9	58.6	62.7	-0.6
Myanmar	109.4	105.4	100.9	101.9	100.3	-0.2
Philippines	124.5	120.4	101.2	92.2	89.3	-0.8
Singapore						
Thailand	129.6	155.2	178.4	139.0	142.1	0.2
Viet Nam	79.7	93.2	109.4	107.4	96.1	0.5
South Asia	96.9	95.5	95.7	93.4	90.6	-0.2
Afghanistan	96.8	98.4	88.1	68.0	81.2	-0.4
Bangladesh	90.1	89.4	90.6	84.8	80.0	-0.3
Bhutan	83.4	93.6	77.6	70.7	95.2	0.3
India	97.9	98.3	100.0	98.6	95.7	-0.1
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	95.8	71.4	69.0	60.6	65.0	-1.0
Maldives						
Nepal	109.2	99.1	98.2	94.3	92.0	-0.4
Pakistan	99.1	98.2	90.0	92.6	90.9	-0.2
Sri Lanka	71.7	79.2	77.8	68.2	72.1	0.0
West Asia	86.8	89.0	82.4	87.6	83.2	
Armenia					53.9	
Azerbaijan				69.3	73.4	
Bahrain						
Cyprus	63.1					
Georgia						
Iraq	85.8					
Jordan						
Kuwait						
Lebanon						
Occupied Palestinian Territory						
Saudi Arabia			69.2			
Syrian Arab Republic	72.4	84.1	65.7	67.9	56.0	-0.7
Turkey	96.6	101.8	92.1	95.5	93.3	-0.1
United Arab Emirates						
Yemen	70.9	54.3				
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	107.8	104.0	104.9	102.6	112.5	-0.6
Argentina	170.8	189.5	209.5	245.4	273.6	1.2
Bahamas						
Barbados		175.4	59.7	51.4		
Belize				246.0	153.9	
Bolivia (Plur. State)	82.7	87.0	102.4	120.1	142.1	1.4
Brazil	105.8	107.1	112.3	112.4	140.6	0.7
Chile	84.3	67.7	96.4	68.0	69.7	-0.5
Colombia	98.2	92.5	96.5	83.9	78.3	-0.6
Costa Rica	117.0	108.6	100.7	94.9	91.0	-0.6

TABLE 19: Trade and food security - caloric self-sufficiency (continued)

	Caloric self-sufficiency					
	% 1970	% 1980	% 1990	% 2000	% 2009	% p.a. growth: 1970-2009
Cuba		238.2	221.3	148.6	59.4	
Dominica	94.1	55.5		52.7	51.7	-1.5
Dominican Republic	237.5	125.9	81.5	50.8	53.8	-3.7
Ecuador	108.0	98.2	98.9	101.5	100.8	-0.2
El Salvador	97.4	88.0	80.4	66.4	70.1	-0.8
French Guiana						
Grenada	77.6	65.3	50.1			
Guatemala	100.0	109.9	105.4	126.7	119.9	0.5
Guyana	295.7	204.6	133.7	267.4	169.5	-1.4
Haiti	95.8	81.8	65.2	52.8	51.0	-1.6
Honduras	112.4	109.6	101.0	86.8	88.0	-0.6
Jamaica	112.4	55.9	56.5			
Mexico	99.7	77.1	74.4	66.9	69.6	-0.9
Netherlands Antilles						
Nicaragua	119.5	86.7	91.3	93.7	95.1	-0.6
Panama	110.3	110.5	92.2	63.7	54.4	-1.8
Paraguay	103.5	113.2	158.0	166.3		
Peru	95.2	63.6	66.8	68.4	66.1	-0.9
St. Kitts & Nevis			153.7	101.9	52.4	
St. Lucia	101.2	89.2	91.9			
St. Vincent & Grenadines	82.7	51.7	82.6			
Suriname	83.4	116.3	88.6	79.3	79.2	-0.1
Trinidad & Tobago	105.8					
Uruguay	110.6	121.0	166.3	135.0	232.4	1.9
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	72.4		61.6	58.4	61.9	-0.4
OCEANIA	117.7	116.9	134.2	138.8	136.9	-0.4
Fiji			261.0	194.3	132.2	
French Polynesia	91.5	86.0	60.0			
New Caledonia						
Papua New Guinea	116.2	112.7	119.2	135.4	143.1	0.5
Samoa	117.2	134.0	93.1	83.6	72.9	-1.2
Solomon Islands	133.1	174.5	190.3	134.0	122.2	-0.2
Tonga	121.6	116.0	81.0	79.3	75.9	-1.2
Vanuatu	155.5	132.9	139.2	132.3	107.8	-0.9
DEVELOPED REGIONS	106.4	119.0	118.1	112.2	114.0	1.8
NORTH AMERICA	126.0	161.2	135.3	132.1	129.0	0.1
Bermuda						
Canada	158.5	171.7	153.8	160.7	183.2	0.4
United States of America	122.6	159.9	132.8	128.6	123.8	0.0
ASIA & OCEANIA	232.1	178.7	266.7	272.0	204.0	-0.2
Australia	241.6		290.7	293.1	207.5	-0.4
Israel						
Japan						
New Zealand	183.3	178.7	144.3	164.6	185.9	0.0
EUROPE	91.3	87.3	93.5	96.7	101.2	0.3
Albania	87.5	97.3	79.2	60.1	61.5	-0.9
Belarus				77.5	103.6	
Bosnia & Herzegovina				54.8	62.5	
Croatia				101.6	108.6	
European Union	85.1	87.7	98.2	98.7	92.5	0.2
Iceland						
Macedonia, FYR				72.7	68.1	
Montenegro						
Norway	58.8	62.1	71.4	64.3	50.1	-0.4
Republic of Moldova				107.4	133.3	
Russian Federation				88.4	113.1	
Serbia					126.2	
Switzerland		55.1	71.6	66.2	62.7	
Ukraine				108.1	193.3	

TABLE 20: Trade and food security - import bills

	Food import bills						Food + energy import bills, share of GDP		
	total			per capita			%	%	% p.a.
	million US\$	million US\$	% p.a.	US\$	US\$	% p.a.			
	2000	2010	growth: 2000-2010	2000	2010	growth: 2000-2010	2000	2010	growth: 2000-2010
WORLD	398055.7	1029638.0	10.0	65.1	149.5	8.7	3.3	5.8	5.8
DEVELOPING REGIONS	116263.1	373180.5	12.4	23.6	66.0	10.8	4.4	7.3	5.2
AFRICA	17999.1	59779.4	12.8	22.2	58.5	10.2	5.7	8.2	3.8
North Africa	8797.3	25001.9	11.0	62.0	150.7	9.3	5.3	8.6	5.0
Algeria	2541.3	7863.3	12.0	83.2	221.7	10.3	4.9	6.0	2.0
Egypt	3278.4	9715.5	11.5	48.5	119.8	9.5	4.4	8.9	7.4
Libya	794.1	1531.5	6.8	151.8	241.0	4.7	2.8	4.2	4.1
Morocco	1515.4	4087.7	10.4	52.6	127.9	9.3	9.6	14.2	4.0
Tunisia	654.6	1803.9	10.7	69.2	172.1	9.5	7.2	9.6	2.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	9201.8	34777.5	14.2	13.8	40.6	11.4	6.0	8.0	3.0
Angola	638.4	2292.5	13.6	45.8	120.1	10.1	9.2	3.3	-9.7
Benin	112.0	647.5	19.2	17.2	73.2	15.6	9.2	16.6	6.1
Botswana	256.1	577.8	8.5	145.7	287.9	7.0	6.3	12.0	6.6
Burkina Faso	93.1	258.6	10.7	7.6	15.7	7.6	8.9	7.9	-1.2
Burundi	27.0	101.1	14.1	4.2	12.1	11.0	6.9	10.9	4.7
Cameroon	254.2	1184.3	16.6	16.2	60.4	14.1	6.0	8.9	4.1
Cape Verde	59.3	176.8	11.5	135.7	356.6	10.1	13.7	16.6	2.0
Central African Republic	24.2	71.9	11.5	6.5	16.3	9.6	3.2	6.2	7.0
Chad	41.5	294.0	21.6	5.1	26.2	17.9	3.7	6.7	6.1
Comoros	11.9	60.5	17.7	21.1	82.3	14.6	8.0	12.8	4.8
Congo	99.5	721.2	21.9	31.7	178.4	18.8	3.4	8.3	9.4
Côte d'Ivoire	388.4	1549.3	14.8	23.4	78.5	12.9	11.7	15.0	2.5
Congo, Dem. Rep.	205.5	711.6	13.2	4.1	10.8	10.1	6.8	8.4	2.1
Djibouti	37.4	108.0	11.2	51.1	121.5	9.0	7.3	11.8	4.9
Equatorial Guinea	33.2	202.5	19.8	63.9	289.3	16.3	6.5	18.9	11.2
Eritrea	174.1	224.4	2.6	47.5	42.7	-1.0	25.7	14.3	-5.7
Ethiopia	81.8	1033.6	28.9	1.2	12.5	25.9	4.1	8.8	7.9
Gabon	138.0	416.0	11.7	111.7	276.4	9.5	3.3	4.7	3.8
Gambia	61.3	95.8	4.6	47.3	55.5	1.6	13.8	14.7	0.7
Ghana	334.8	1609.2	17.0	17.5	66.0	14.2	13.3	11.8	-1.2
Guinea	104.7	245.5	8.9	12.5	24.6	7.0	7.2	12.2	5.5
Guinea-Bissau	9.7	67.0	21.3	7.8	44.2	18.9	3.5	12.5	13.5
Kenya	384.6	1490.8	14.5	12.3	36.8	11.6	8.3	14.0	5.3
Lesotho	122.6	262.8	7.9	62.4	121.0	6.8	34.3	15.5	-7.7
Liberia	8.6	14.4	5.2	3.0	3.6	1.7	4.9	5.8	1.7
Madagascar	120.7	398.8	12.7	7.9	19.3	9.4	8.7	9.2	0.6
Malawi	51.8	166.4	12.4	4.6	11.2	9.2	6.0	8.2	3.3
Mali	114.4	407.3	13.5	10.1	26.5	10.1	11.4	10.6	-0.7
Mauritania	107.1	548.3	17.7	40.5	158.5	14.6	14.1	27.2	6.8
Mauritius	282.2	886.1	12.1	236.0	682.1	11.2	11.1	18.1	5.0
Mozambique	193.1	506.6	10.1	10.6	21.7	7.4	7.5	11.2	4.0
Namibia	212.6	394.0	6.4	112.1	172.6	4.4	6.4	6.3	-0.1
Niger	55.8	472.0	23.8	5.1	30.4	19.5	8.0	17.0	7.8
Nigeria	1470.3	5762.6	14.6	11.9	36.4	11.8	4.1	4.7	1.2
Rwanda	42.5	245.9	19.2	5.2	23.1	16.0	4.0	6.0	4.1
Senegal	334.9	1025.6	11.8	35.2	82.5	8.9	14.6	19.2	2.8
Seychelles	30.4	186.7	19.9	385.0	2145.8	18.7	17.0	52.1	11.8
Sierra Leone	41.3	169.4	15.2	10.0	28.9	11.2	13.1	26.4	7.3
Somalia	141.1	604.8	15.7	19.1	64.8	13.0			
Sudan	359.4	1475.1	15.2	10.5	33.9	12.4	3.7	2.9	-2.5
South Africa	1107.5	4075.0	13.9	24.7	81.3	12.6	3.7	7.0	6.5
Swaziland	179.2	401.3	8.4	168.4	338.4	7.2	20.7	14.0	-3.8
Tanzania, Utd. Rep.	220.8	758.5	13.1	6.5	16.9	10.1	5.4	14.2	10.1
Togo	71.4	205.1	11.1	14.9	34.0	8.6	13.1	20.8	4.8
Uganda	176.6	530.6	11.6	7.3	15.9	8.1	6.6	8.0	2.0
Zambia	69.4	233.4	12.9	6.8	17.8	10.1	5.5	6.6	2.0
Zimbabwe	75.9	784.5	26.3	6.1	62.4	26.3		22.6	

TABLE 20: Trade and food security - import bills (continued)

	Food import bills						Food + energy import bills, share of GDP		
	total			per capita			%	%	% p.a.
	million US\$	million US\$	% p.a.	US\$	US\$	% p.a.			
	2000	2010	growth: 2000-2010	2000	2010	growth: 2000-2010	2000	2010	growth: 2000-2010
ASIA	71 479.3	245 986.8	13.2	19.9	61.1	11.8	5.1	8.2	5.0
Central Asia	954.7	3 924.0	15.2	17.2	64.6	14.1	5.4	5.6	0.4
Kazakhstan	372.6	1 704.1	16.4	24.9	106.3	15.6	5.0	3.8	-2.7
Kyrgyzstan	63.5	457.3	21.8	12.8	85.7	20.9	14.0	28.0	7.1
Tajikistan	65.2	458.2	21.5	10.6	66.6	20.2	30.9	20.4	-4.1
Turkmenistan	180.3	429.1	9.1	40.0	85.1	7.8	4.0		
Uzbekistan	273.2	875.4	12.4	11.0	31.9	11.2	3.7	5.1	3.2
East Asia	40 908.4	148 033.3	13.7	21.6	72.5	12.9	5.7	8.8	4.4
Brunei Darussalam	172.7	450.2	10.1	528.2	1 128.3	7.9	2.9	4.6	4.7
Cambodia	93.8	567.8	19.7	7.5	40.2	18.2	11.7	16.7	3.7
China	20 742.6	83 746.0	15.0	16.0	61.0	14.3	3.5	6.1	5.7
Indonesia							5.3	7.3	3.3
Korea, DPR	231.5	217.1	-0.6	10.1	8.9	-1.2			
Korea, Republic of	7 192.3	21 599.9	11.6	156.4	448.3	11.1	8.5	15.6	6.3
Lao, PDR	48.1	163.2	13.0	9.1	26.3	11.3	6.7	9.2	3.2
Malaysia	3 340.6	12 052.5	13.7	142.7	424.4	11.5	7.8	14.7	6.6
Mongolia	77.8	368.4	16.8	32.3	133.7	15.3	17.9	20.7	1.5
Myanmar	218.4	495.0	8.5	4.9	10.3	7.8	6.5	4.0	-4.8
Philippines	2 405.6	5 885.2	9.4	31.1	63.1	7.3	8.6	9.0	0.5
Singapore	3 223.1	8 044.0	9.6	822.4	1 581.6	6.8	20.6	44.8	8.1
Thailand	2 450.2	8 227.5	12.9	38.8	119.0	11.9	8.1	15.1	6.4
Viet Nam	711.5	6 007.8	23.8	9.0	68.4	22.4	9.1	15.9	5.8
South Asia	9 577.6	32 241.3	12.9	6.6	18.9	11.2	3.4	8.3	9.4
Afghanistan	417.4	665.9	4.8	18.3	21.2	1.5		9.6	
Bangladesh	1 108.7	5 350.9	17.0	8.6	36.0	15.4	3.7	7.6	7.4
Bhutan	22.0	110.0	17.5	38.5	151.5	14.7	8.5	15.9	6.5
India	3 157.1	12 431.7	14.7	3.0	10.2	13.0	2.6	9.3	13.6
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	2 280.3	6 235.6	10.6	34.9	84.3	9.2	2.8	3.5	2.3
Maldives	77.4	162.4	7.7	283.4	513.8	6.1	15.5	20.8	3.0
Nepal	175.2	575.4	12.6	7.2	19.2	10.3	7.2	10.7	4.1
Pakistan	1 520.0	4 870.9	12.4	10.5	28.1	10.3	6.9	10.0	3.8
Sri Lanka	819.5	1 838.6	8.4	43.7	88.1	7.3	8.3	9.3	1.1
West Asia	20 038.7	61 788.1	11.9	113.0	276.5	9.4	4.4	6.0	3.3
Armenia	175.3	593.4	13.0	57.0	191.9	12.9	16.1	13.2	-2.0
Azerbaijan	199.6	958.1	17.0	24.6	104.3	15.5	4.9	2.4	-6.8
Bahrain	749.1	1 254.7	5.3	1 174.2	994.2	-1.6	10.4	7.3	-3.5
Cyprus	336.9	977.3	11.2	357.2	885.2	9.5	8.9	11.5	2.6
Georgia	143.4	822.3	19.1	30.2	188.9	20.1	9.2	15.7	5.5
Iraq	3 333.8	8 345.0	9.6	139.7	263.5	6.5		15.3	
Jordan	804.5	2 334.7	11.2	166.7	377.4	8.5	11.8	22.7	6.8
Kuwait	923.1	3 422.6	14.0	475.6	1 250.5	10.2	2.6	3.2	2.4
Lebanon	957.6	2 710.3	11.0	255.9	641.0	9.6	11.5	15.9	3.3
Occupied Palestinian Territory	454.1	644.8	3.6	142.0	159.6	1.2			
Saudi Arabia	4 986.3	14 813.3	11.5	248.8	539.7	8.1	2.7	4.0	4.1
Syrian Arab Republic	683.1	2 465.6	13.7	42.7	120.8	11.0	4.3	11.0	9.9
Turkey	1 763.3	6 962.9	14.7	27.7	95.7	13.2	3.5	5.5	4.6
United Arab Emirates	3 129.5	9 892.2	12.2	1 031.8	1 316.8	2.5	3.6	5.0	3.2
Yemen	790.1	2 983.1	14.2	44.6	124.0	10.8	11.0	19.1	5.7
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	25 874.7	65 010.7	9.7	49.6	110.2	8.3	2.7	4.3	4.7
Argentina	1 190.5	2 038.4	5.5	32.2	50.4	4.6	0.7	1.4	6.6
Bahamas	282.6	463.0	5.1	948.3	1 349.8	3.6	8.9	14.7	5.1
Barbados	108.0	317.0	11.4	402.8	1 161.0	11.2	7.5	12.9	5.5
Belize	59.1	85.0	3.7	235.3	272.4	1.5	18.2	15.5	-1.6
Bolivia (Plur. State)	239.4	379.8	4.7	28.8	38.3	2.9	3.9	5.9	4.2
Brazil	3 510.1	7 863.9	8.4	20.1	40.3	7.2	1.8	2.4	2.5
Chile	1 181.8	4 424.2	14.1	76.6	258.5	12.9	5.6	11.3	7.3
Colombia	1 325.6	3 806.5	11.1	33.3	82.2	9.4	1.6	2.5	4.9
Costa Rica	405.9	1 141.5	10.9	103.6	245.0	9.0	5.9	9.6	5.1

TABLE 20: Trade and food security - import bills (continued)

	Food import bills						Food + energy import bills, share of GDP		
	total			per capita			%	%	% p.a.
	million US\$	million US\$	% p.a.	US\$	US\$	% p.a.			
	2000	2010	growth: 2000-2010	2000	2010	growth: 2000-2010	2000	2010	growth: 2000-2010
Cuba	750.9	1 893.5	9.7	67.6	168.2	9.5			
Dominica	27.3	46.0	5.4	389.6	675.9	5.7	15.3	22.2	3.8
Dominican Republic	765.3	1 871.0	9.4	89.1	188.5	7.8	9.7	10.8	1.1
Ecuador	299.7	1 795.7	19.6	24.3	124.1	17.7	3.6	8.3	8.9
El Salvador	687.1	1 353.3	7.0	115.7	218.5	6.6	9.8	12.8	2.7
French Guiana									
Grenada	39.1	57.0	3.8	383.6	548.1	3.6	14.0	16.1	1.4
Guatemala	561.2	1 748.7	12.0	49.9	121.5	9.3	6.9	11.3	5.1
Guyana	107.4	168.0	4.6	146.6	222.9	4.3	18.6	25.3	3.1
Haiti	330.1	1 463.3	16.1	38.2	146.4	14.4	10.0	24.6	9.4
Honduras	538.8	1 159.5	8.0	86.6	152.6	5.8	12.7	18.8	4.0
Jamaica	467.7	748.5	4.8	181.1	273.1	4.2	11.7	20.9	6.0
Mexico	8 245.7	18 610.9	8.5	82.5	164.1	7.1	2.0	4.8	9.1
Netherlands Antilles	112.4	146.6	2.7	624.3	729.2	1.6			
Nicaragua	256.2	710.5	10.7	50.5	122.8	9.3	14.1	27.8	7.0
Panama	369.0	977.0	10.2	124.8	277.8	8.3	8.6	5.1	-5.1
Paraguay	158.5	419.9	10.2	29.7	65.1	8.2	7.2	11.4	4.6
Peru	830.4	2 997.5	13.7	32.1	103.1	12.4	3.7	5.7	4.4
St. Kitts & Nevis	31.4	48.7	4.5	682.8	937.3	3.2	14.1	13.1	-0.7
St. Lucia	57.1	27.4	-7.1	363.9	157.2	-8.0	18.4	49.2	10.3
St. Vincent & Grenadines	39.8	70.8	5.9	368.3	649.4	5.8	16.3	27.1	5.2
Suriname	58.2	203.3	13.3	124.7	387.3	12.0	9.9	10.7	0.8
Trinidad & Tobago	256.1	708.8	10.7	198.3	528.6	10.3	16.2	13.0	-2.2
Uruguay	345.5	878.5	9.8	104.1	260.8	9.6	3.8	10.2	10.3
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	1 754.8	6 073.8	13.2	72.1	209.6	11.3	2.0	2.2	1.3
OCEANIA	909.9	2 403.5	10.2	112.2	241.4	8.0	33.6	34.6	0.3
Fiji	102.3	260.4	9.8	125.9	302.5	9.2	9.0	25.7	11.1
French Polynesia	188.6	368.2	6.9	792.4	1 358.5	5.5			
New Caledonia	124.2	305.0	9.4	585.9	1 215.1	7.6			
Papua New Guinea	178.9	605.7	13.0	33.3	88.3	10.3	11.6	14.1	2.0
Samoa	25.0	72.2	11.2	141.1	394.8	10.8	17.8	22.7	2.5
Solomon Islands	10.1	86.2	24.0	24.6	160.2	20.6	8.7	27.1	12.0
Tonga	13.1	49.0	14.1	134.1	471.0	13.4	12.6	28.2	8.4
Vanuatu	12.4	50.7	15.1	67.2	211.1	12.1	7.5	16.9	8.5
DEVELOPED REGIONS	2 817 92.6	6 564 57.5	8.8	236.1	528.8	8.4	3.0	5.1	5.6
NORTH AMERICA	52 368.7	104 268.6	7.1	167.2	302.6	6.1	1.9	3.3	5.5
Bermuda	31.3	134.9	15.7	496.4	2 075.1	15.4			
Canada	10 782.7	24 104.6	8.4	351.6	708.6	7.3	3.2	4.7	4.0
United States of America	41 489.3	79 872.5	6.8	146.9	257.3	5.8	1.8	3.1	5.6
ASIA & OCEANIA			4.1	316.3	456.5	3.7	2.6	4.8	6.3
Australia	2 579.9	8 291.5	12.4	134.6	372.4	10.7	2.0	3.5	5.6
Israel	1 763.7	4 646.2	10.2	293.2	626.3	7.9	4.3	3.4	-2.2
Japan	43 689.2	57 564.0	2.8	347.5	454.9	2.7	2.6	5.1	7.0
New Zealand	914.4	2 815.1	11.9	237.0	644.5	10.5	4.4	6.3	3.5
EUROPE	180 476.6	478 872.1	10.3	248.8	650.0	10.1	4.4	6.8	4.4
Albania	197.8	637.5	12.4	64.4	199.0	11.9	8.1	10.5	2.6
Belarus	901.0	2 443.2	10.5	89.6	254.6	11.0	33.5	29.4	-1.3
Bosnia & Herzegovina	670.4	1 459.7	8.1	181.5	388.2	7.9	16.6	15.7	-0.5
Croatia	584.5	1 900.2	12.5	129.7	431.6	12.8	8.1	9.0	1.0
European Union	163 010.3	412 722.5	9.7	338.5	824.5	9.3	4.4	7.0	4.7
Iceland	205.4	380.3	6.4	731.0	1 188.6	5.0	5.1	7.4	3.7
Macedonia, FYR	229.9	663.1	11.2	114.4	321.7	10.9	14.5	15.6	0.8
Montenegro		443.8			703.3			17.3	
Norway	1 969.8	5 340.2	10.5	438.6	1 093.6	9.6	1.9	2.7	3.8
Republic of Moldova	51.8	451.6	24.2	12.6	126.4	25.9	18.9	18.1	-0.4
Russian Federation	8 302.8	39 149.6	16.8	56.6	273.9	17.1	4.0	3.6	-1.1
Serbia		866.8			87.9			9.2	
Switzerland	3 485.7	8 266.5	9.0	486.3	1 078.6	8.3	2.9	4.3	4.1
Ukraine	699.9	4 845.4	21.3	14.3	106.6	22.2	21.4	20.8	-0.3

TABLE 21: Dimensions of poverty

	Poverty gap at				Poverty headcount ratio				Multi-dimensional
	\$1.25 a day (ppp)	\$2 a day (ppp)	national poverty line	rural poverty line	\$1.25 a day (ppp)	\$2 a day (ppp)	national poverty line	rural poverty line	poverty (MPI)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	0 to 1
	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*
WORLD									
DEVELOPING REGIONS									
AFRICA									
North Africa									
Algeria	1.4	6.5	3.2	4.5	6.8	23.6	22.6	30.3	
Egypt	0.4	3.5	3.6		2.0	18.5	22.0	30.0	0.0
Libya									
Morocco	0.5	3.1			2.5	14.0	9.0	14.5	0.0
Tunisia	0.5	3.0			2.5	12.8	3.8		0.0
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Angola	29.9	42.4			54.3	70.2			0.5
Benin	15.7	33.5	12.0	14.0	47.3	75.3	39.0	46.0	0.4
Botswana	11.0	22.3	11.7	18.4	31.2	49.4	30.6	44.8	
Burkina Faso	20.3	39.3	15.3	17.6	56.5	81.2	46.4	52.4	0.5
Burundi	36.4	56.1	23.4	24.2	81.3	93.5	66.9	68.9	0.5
Cameroon	1.2	8.2	12.3	17.5	9.6	30.4	39.9	55.0	0.3
Cape Verde	6.0	15.2	8.1	14.3	21.0	40.9	26.6	44.3	
Central African Republic	31.3	46.8	33.1	35.0	62.8	80.1	62.0	69.4	0.5
Chad	25.6	43.9	21.6	23.3	61.9	83.3	55.0	58.6	0.3
Comoros	20.8	34.2	16.3	17.8	46.1	65.0	44.8	48.7	0.4
Congo	22.8	38.8	18.9	20.6	54.1	74.4	50.1	57.7	0.2
Côte d'Ivoire	7.5	17.8	15.3	20.3	23.8	46.3	42.7	54.2	0.4
Congo, Dem. Rep.	25.3	42.4	32.2	34.9	59.2	79.6	71.3	75.7	0.4
Djibouti	5.3	14.6			18.8	41.2			0.1
Equatorial Guinea									
Eritrea							69.0		
Ethiopia	9.6	28.9	8.3	8.5	39.0	77.6	38.9	39.3	0.6
Gabon	0.9	5.0	10.0	16.0	4.8	19.6	32.7	44.6	0.2
Gambia	12.1	24.9	25.1	30.5	34.3	56.7	58.0	67.8	0.3
Ghana	10.5	22.3	9.6	13.5	30.0	53.6	28.5	39.2	0.1
Guinea	15.0	31.0	17.6	22.0	43.3	69.6	53.0	63.0	0.5
Guinea-Bissau	16.5	34.8	25.0	27.8	48.8	77.9	64.7	69.1	
Kenya	6.1	15.1	16.3	17.5	19.7	39.9	45.9	49.1	0.2
Lesotho	20.8	33.1	37.9	26.5	43.4	62.3	56.6	60.5	0.2
Liberia	40.8	59.5	24.4	26.3	83.7	94.8	63.8	67.7	0.5
Madagascar	26.5	46.9	26.8	28.9	67.8	89.6	68.7	73.5	0.4
Malawi	32.3	51.8	8.0	8.6	73.9	90.5	52.4	55.9	0.4
Mali	18.8	36.5	16.7		51.4	77.1	47.4	57.6	0.6
Mauritania	5.7	15.9	17.0	24.1	21.2	44.1	46.3	61.2	0.4
Mauritius									
Mozambique	25.2	42.9	21.2	22.2	60.0	81.6	54.7	56.9	0.5
Namibia	24.6	36.5	13.0	16.0	49.1	62.2	38.0	49.0	0.2
Niger	11.9	30.6	19.6	21.2	43.1	75.9	59.5	63.9	0.6
Nigeria	29.6	46.9	22.8	26.6	64.4	83.9	54.7	63.8	0.3
Rwanda	40.9	57.2	24.0	26.0	76.8	89.6	58.5	64.2	0.4
Senegal	10.8	24.7	16.4	21.5	33.5	60.4	50.8	61.9	0.4
Seychelles	0.1	0.3			0.2	1.8			
Sierra Leone	20.3	37.5	27.5	34.6	53.4	76.1	66.4	78.5	0.4
Somalia									0.5
Sudan									
South Africa	3.3	12.3	7.0		17.4	35.7	23.0		0.1
Swaziland	29.4	45.8	32.9	37.0	62.9	81.0	69.2	75.0	0.2
Tanzania, Utd. Rep.	28.1	47.5	9.9	11.0	67.9	87.9	33.4	37.4	0.4
Togo	11.4	27.9	22.9	29.3	38.7	69.3	61.7	74.3	0.3
Uganda	8.3	21.3	6.8	7.6	28.7	55.3	24.5	27.2	0.4
Zambia	32.8	48.3	28.5	38.8	64.3	81.5	59.3	76.8	0.3
Zimbabwe			16.0				72.0	44.0	0.2

TABLE 21: Dimensions of poverty (continued)

	Poverty gap at				Poverty headcount ratio				Multi-dimensional
	\$1.25 a day (ppp)	\$2 a day (ppp)	national poverty line	rural poverty line	\$1.25 a day (ppp)	\$2 a day (ppp)	national poverty line	rural poverty line	poverty (MPI)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	0 to 1
	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*
ASIA									
Central Asia									
Kazakhstan	0.1	0.3	3.1	4.5	0.2	1.5	15.4	21.7	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	0.1	5.5	10.0	12.0	1.9	29.4	43.1	50.8	0.0
Tajikistan	5.1	16.8	12.4	12.4	21.5	50.9	47.2	49.2	0.1
Turkmenistan	7.0	18.4			24.8	49.7			
Uzbekistan	15.0	33.2			46.3	76.7			0.0
East Asia									
Brunei Darussalam									
Cambodia	6.1	20.2	7.2	8.3	28.3	56.5	30.1	34.5	0.3
China	4.0	12.2			15.9	36.3	2.8	2.5	
Indonesia	3.6	15.5	2.5	3.1	18.7	50.6	14.2	17.4	0.1
Korea, DPR									
Korea, Republic of									
Lao, PDR	8.9	24.8			33.9	66.0	27.6	31.7	0.3
Malaysia	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.8	0.0	2.3	3.8	8.2	
Mongolia	6.2	17.2	10.1	13.4	22.4	49.1	35.2	46.6	0.1
Myanmar									0.2
Philippines	5.5	16.4	2.7	15.2	22.6	45.0	26.5	50.7	0.1
Singapore									
Thailand	1.9	8.3	3.0		10.8	26.5	8.1	10.4	0.0
Viet Nam	2.3	10.9	3.5	4.6	13.1	38.5	14.5	18.7	0.1
South Asia									
Afghanistan			7.9	8.3			36.0	37.5	
Bangladesh	13.1	33.8	9.0	9.8	49.6	81.3	40.0	43.8	0.3
Bhutan	7.0	18.8	6.1	8.1	26.2	49.5	23.2	30.9	0.1
India	10.5	29.5			41.6	75.6	27.5	28.3	0.3
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	0.3	1.8			1.4	8.0			
Maldives	0.1	2.5			1.5	12.2			0.0
Nepal	19.7	37.8	7.5	8.5	55.1	77.6	30.9	34.6	0.3
Pakistan	4.3	18.7			22.6	60.3	22.3	27.0	0.3
Sri Lanka	1.0	7.4	3.1	3.2	7.0	29.1	15.2	15.7	0.0
West Asia									
Armenia	0.2	2.3	4.9	12.1	1.3	12.4	26.5	25.5	0.0
Azerbaijan	0.2	1.5	2.0		1.0	7.8	15.8	18.5	0.0
Bahrain									
Cyprus									
Georgia	4.6	11.8	7.2	9.2	14.7	32.6	23.6	29.7	0.0
Iraq	0.6	5.5	4.5	9.0	4.0	25.3	22.9	39.3	0.1
Jordan	0.1	0.6	2.6		0.4	3.5	13.3	19.0	0.0
Kuwait									
Lebanon									
Occupied Palestinian Territory									
Saudi Arabia									
Syrian Arab Republic	0.2	3.3			1.7	16.9			0.0
Turkey	0.9	2.6			2.7	9.1	18.1	38.7	0.0
United Arab Emirates									
Yemen	4.2	14.8	8.9	10.6	17.5	46.6	34.8	40.1	0.3
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN									
Argentina	0.4	0.8			0.9	2.4			0.0
Bahamas									
Barbados									
Belize	4.7	9.7			12.1	24.0	33.5	44.2	0.0
Bolivia (Plur. State)	5.8	10.9			14.0	24.7	60.1	77.3	0.1
Brazil	1.1	3.2			3.8	9.9	21.4		0.0
Chile	0.4	0.8			0.8	2.4	15.1	12.9	
Colombia	5.7	11.9			16.0	27.9	45.5	64.3	0.0
Costa Rica	0.1	1.1			0.7	5.4	21.7	23.0	

TABLE 21: Dimensions of poverty (continued)

	Poverty gap at				Poverty headcount ratio				Multi-dimensional
	\$1.25 a day (ppp)	\$2 a day (ppp)	national poverty line	rural poverty line	\$1.25 a day (ppp)	\$2 a day (ppp)	national poverty line	rural poverty line	poverty (MPI)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	0 to 1
	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*
Cuba									
Dominica									
Dominican Republic	0.9	3.9			4.3	13.6	50.5	57.1	0.0
Ecuador	1.6	4.4			5.1	13.4	36.0	57.5	0.0
El Salvador	1.1	4.5			5.1	15.2	37.8	46.5	
French Guiana									
Grenada									
Guatemala	6.5	12.9			16.9	29.8	51.0	70.5	0.1
Guyana	3.9	6.9			7.7	16.8			0.1
Haiti	28.2	41.8			54.9	72.2	77.0	88.0	0.3
Honduras	11.9	18.2			23.3	35.4	58.8	64.4	0.2
Jamaica	0.0	0.9			0.2	5.8	9.9	25.1	
Mexico	1.7	3.2			3.4	8.1	47.4	60.8	0.0
Netherlands Antilles									
Nicaragua	5.2	12.3			15.8	31.9	46.2	67.9	0.1
Panama	3.1	7.1			9.5	17.9	32.7	59.8	
Paraguay	1.5	4.3			5.1	13.2	35.1	49.8	0.1
Peru	1.4	4.7			5.9	14.7	34.8	60.3	0.1
St. Kitts & Nevis									
St. Lucia	7.2	15.5			20.9	40.6			
St. Vincent & Grenadines									
Suriname	5.9	11.7			15.5	27.2			0.0
Trinidad & Tobago	1.1	3.9			4.2	13.5			0.0
Uruguay	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.2	20.5	22.2	0.0
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	1.1	3.2			3.5	10.1	29.0		
OCEANIA									
Fiji			10.1	14.8			31.0	43.3	
French Polynesia									
New Caledonia									
Papua New Guinea	12.3	25.5	12.4	13.8	35.8	57.4	37.5	41.3	
Samoa									
Solomon Islands									
Tonga									
Vanuatu									0.1
DEVELOPED REGIONS									
NORTH AMERICA									
Bermuda									
Canada									
United States of America									
ASIA & OCEANIA									
Australia									
Israel									
Japan									
New Zealand									
EUROPE									
Albania	0.2	0.8	2.3	2.6	0.6	4.2	12.4	14.6	0.0
Belarus	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	5.4		
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.0	0.1	4.6	4.9	0.0	0.2	14.0	17.8	0.0
Croatia	0.0	0.0	2.6		0.0	0.0	11.1		0.0
European Union									
Iceland									
Macedonia, FYR	0.0	0.7	7.2	7.7	0.3	4.3	19.0	21.3	0.0
Montenegro	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.9	8.9	0.0
Norway									
Republic of Moldova	0.3	2.6			1.9	12.5	29.0		0.0
Russian Federation	0.0	0.0	2.7	5.5	0.0	0.1	11.1	21.2	0.0
Serbia	0.1	0.2	1.3	2.0	0.1	0.7	6.6	9.8	0.0
Switzerland									
Ukraine	0.0	0.1	1.5	2.3	0.1	0.5	7.9	11.3	0.0

TABLE 22: Dimensions of inequality

	Human Development Index		Gender inequality Index	Gini-index	Income share held by	
	inequality adjusted		index	income distribution	highest 20%	lowest 20%
	index	index			%	%
	2010	2010	2008	2009*	2009*	2009*
WORLD						
DEVELOPING REGIONS						
AFRICA						
North Africa						
Algeria	0.7		0.6	35.3		
Egypt	0.6	0.4	0.7	32.1	41.5	9.0
Libya	0.7		0.5			
Morocco	0.6	0.4	0.7	40.9	47.9	6.5
Tunisia	0.7	0.5	0.5	40.8	47.3	6.0
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Angola	0.4	0.2		58.6	61.9	2.0
Benin	0.4	0.3	0.7	38.6	46.1	7.0
Botswana	0.6		0.6	61.0		
Burkina Faso	0.3	0.2		39.6	47.1	7.0
Burundi	0.3	0.2	0.6	33.3	42.8	9.0
Cameroon	0.5	0.3	0.7	44.6	46.2	6.7
Cape Verde	0.5			50.4	55.9	4.5
Central African Republic	0.3	0.2	0.8	43.6	60.6	3.4
Chad	0.3	0.2		39.8	46.6	6.3
Comoros	0.4	0.2		64.3	68.0	2.5
Congo	0.5	0.3	0.7	47.3	53.1	5.0
Côte d'Ivoire	0.4	0.3	0.7	41.5	47.6	5.6
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.2	0.2	0.8			
Djibouti	0.4	0.3		39.9	46.5	6.0
Equatorial Guinea	0.5					
Eritrea						
Ethiopia	0.3	0.2		29.8	39.4	9.3
Gabon	0.6	0.5	0.6	41.5	48.2	6.2
Gambia	0.4	0.2	0.7	47.3	52.8	4.8
Ghana	0.5	0.3	0.7	42.8	48.5	5.2
Guinea	0.3	0.2		39.4	46.2	6.3
Guinea-Bissau	0.3	0.2		35.5	43.2	7.3
Kenya	0.5	0.3	0.7	47.7	53.2	4.8
Lesotho	0.4	0.3	0.7	52.5	56.4	3.0
Liberia	0.3	0.2	0.8	38.2	45.0	6.4
Madagascar	0.4	0.3		47.2	53.5	6.2
Malawi	0.4	0.3	0.7	39.0	46.5	7.0
Mali	0.3	0.2	0.8	39.0	46.0	6.5
Mauritania	0.4	0.3	0.7	39.0	45.7	6.2
Mauritius	0.7					
Mozambique	0.3	0.2	0.7	45.6	51.5	5.2
Namibia	0.6	0.3	0.6	74.3		
Niger	0.3	0.2	0.8	34.0	42.8	8.3
Nigeria	0.4	0.2		42.9	48.6	5.1
Rwanda	0.4	0.2	0.6	53.1	58.2	4.2
Senegal	0.4	0.3	0.7	39.2	45.9	6.2
Seychelles				65.8	69.6	3.7
Sierra Leone	0.3	0.2	0.8	42.5	49.3	6.1
Somalia						
Sudan	0.4		0.7			
South Africa	0.6	0.4	0.6	57.8	72.2	2.5
Swaziland	0.5	0.3	0.7	50.7	55.9	4.5
Tanzania, Utd. Rep.	0.4	0.3		37.6	44.8	6.8
Togo	0.4	0.3	0.7	34.4	42.4	7.6
Uganda	0.4	0.3	0.7	44.3	49.3	6.1
Zambia	0.4	0.3	0.7	50.7	55.2	3.6
Zimbabwe	0.1	0.1	0.7	50.1		

TABLE 22: Dimensions of inequality (continued)

	Human Development Index		Gender inequality Index	Gini-index	Income share held by	
	index	inequality adjusted	index	income distribution	highest 20%	lowest 20%
		index			%	%
		2010			2009*	2009*
ASIA						
Central Asia						
Kazakhstan	0.7	0.6	0.5	30.9	39.9	8.7
Kyrgyzstan	0.6	0.5	0.5	33.4	42.8	8.8
Tajikistan	0.6	0.5	0.5	33.6	41.7	7.8
Turkmenistan	0.7	0.5		40.8		
Uzbekistan	0.6	0.5		36.7	44.2	7.1
East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	0.8					
Cambodia	0.5	0.4	0.6	44.4	51.7	6.6
China		0.5	0.4	41.5	47.8	5.7
Indonesia	0.6	0.5	0.7	36.8	45.5	7.4
Korea, DPR						
Korea, Republic of	0.9	0.7	0.3	31.6		
Lao, PDR	0.5	0.4	0.6	36.7	44.8	7.6
Malaysia	0.7		0.4	46.2	44.8	6.5
Mongolia	0.6	0.5	0.5	36.5	40.5	7.2
Myanmar	0.4					
Philippines	0.6	0.5	0.6	44.0	50.4	5.6
Singapore	0.8		0.2	42.5		
Thailand	0.6	0.5	0.5	53.6	49.3	6.2
Viet Nam	0.6	0.5	0.5	37.6	45.4	7.3
South Asia						
Afghanistan	0.3		0.8	29.4	38.7	9.0
Bangladesh	0.5	0.3	0.7	31.0	40.8	9.4
Bhutan				46.7	53.0	5.4
India	0.5	0.4	0.7	36.8	45.3	8.1
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	0.7		0.6	38.3	45.2	6.4
Maldives	0.6	0.5	0.5	37.4	44.2	6.5
Nepal	0.4	0.3	0.7	47.3	54.0	5.9
Pakistan	0.5	0.3	0.7	32.7	42.1	9.0
Sri Lanka	0.7	0.5	0.6	40.3	47.8	6.9
West Asia						
Armenia	0.7	0.6	0.5	30.9	39.8	8.8
Azerbaijan	0.7	0.6	0.5	33.7	42.1	8.0
Bahrain	0.8		0.5			
Cyprus	0.8	0.7	0.3			
Georgia	0.7	0.6	0.6	41.3	47.1	5.3
Iraq			0.7		39.9	8.7
Jordan	0.7	0.6	0.6	37.7	45.5	7.3
Kuwait	0.8		0.5			
Lebanon						
Occupied Palestinian Territory						
Saudi Arabia	0.7		0.8			
Syrian Arab Republic	0.6	0.5	0.6	35.8	43.9	7.7
Turkey	0.7	0.5	0.6	39.7	48.9	5.2
United Arab Emirates	0.8		0.4			
Yemen	0.4	0.3	0.8	37.7		
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN						
Argentina	0.8	0.6	0.5	45.8	53.1	3.6
Bahamas	0.8	0.7				
Barbados	0.8		0.5			
Belize	0.7	0.5	0.6	54.4		
Bolivia (Plur. State)	0.6	0.4	0.6	57.3	61.0	2.8
Brazil	0.7	0.5	0.6	53.9	58.5	3.2
Chile	0.8	0.6	0.5	52.1	57.2	4.3
Colombia	0.7	0.5	0.6	58.5	62.1	2.5
Costa Rica	0.7	0.6	0.5	50.3	52.3	4.4

TABLE 22: Dimensions of inequality (continued)

	Human Development Index		Gender inequality Index	Gini-index	Income share held by	
	inequality adjusted		index	income distribution	highest 20%	lowest 20%
	index	index			%	%
	2010	2010			2009*	2009*
Cuba			0.5			
Dominica						
Dominican Republic	0.7	0.5	0.6	48.4	53.6	4.4
Ecuador	0.7	0.6	0.6	49.0	58.9	3.6
El Salvador	0.7	0.5	0.6	46.9	51.9	4.7
French Guiana						
Grenada						
Guatemala	0.6	0.4	0.7	53.7	58.0	3.5
Guyana	0.6	0.5	0.6	43.2		
Haiti	0.4	0.2	0.7	59.5	63.0	2.5
Honduras	0.6	0.4	0.6	57.7	60.7	2.0
Jamaica	0.7	0.6	0.6	45.5	51.6	5.3
Mexico	0.7	0.6	0.6	51.7	56.2	3.8
Netherlands Antilles						
Nicaragua	0.6	0.4	0.6	52.3	56.9	3.8
Panama	0.8	0.5	0.6	52.3	58.6	2.7
Paraguay	0.6	0.5	0.6	52.0	56.5	3.8
Peru	0.7	0.5	0.6	48.0	54.3	4.0
St. Kitts & Nevis						
St. Lucia				42.6		
St. Vincent & Grenadines						
Suriname	0.6	0.5		52.8		
Trinidad & Tobago	0.7	0.6	0.5	40.3		
Uruguay	0.8	0.6	0.5	42.4	51.5	4.6
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	0.7	0.5	0.6	43.5	49.0	4.9
OCEANIA						
Fiji	0.7					
French Polynesia						
New Caledonia						
Papua New Guinea	0.4		0.8	50.9		
Samoa						
Solomon Islands	0.5					
Tonga	0.7					
Vanuatu						
DEVELOPED REGIONS						
NORTH AMERICA						
Bermuda						
Canada	0.9	0.8	0.3	32.6	39.9	7.2
United States of America	0.9	0.8	0.5	40.8	45.8	5.4
ASIA & OCEANIA						
Australia	0.9	0.9	0.3	35.2		
Israel	0.9	0.8	0.3	39.2	44.9	5.7
Japan	0.9		0.3	24.9		
New Zealand	0.9		0.3	36.2		
EUROPE						
Albania	0.7	0.6	0.5	34.5	43.0	8.1
Belarus	0.7	0.7		27.2	36.4	9.2
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.7	0.6		36.2	43.2	6.7
Croatia	0.8	0.7	0.4	33.6	42.0	8.1
European Union						
Iceland	0.9	0.8	0.3			
Macedonia, FYR	0.7	0.6		44.2	50.3	5.4
Montenegro		0.7		30.0	38.8	8.5
Norway	0.9	0.9	0.2	25.8	37.2	9.6
Republic of Moldova	0.6	0.5	0.5	38.0	45.3	6.8
Russian Federation	0.7	0.6	0.5	42.3	48.9	6.0
Serbia		0.7		28.2		
Switzerland	0.9	0.8	0.2	33.7	41.3	7.5
Ukraine	0.7	0.7	0.5	27.5	37.1	9.4

TABLE 23: Governance

	Voice & accountability	Political stability, absence of violence & terrorism	Government effectiveness	Regulatory quality	Rule of law	Control of corruption	Average governance
	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
WORLD							
DEVELOPING REGIONS							
AFRICA							
North Africa							
Algeria	-1.0	-1.3	-0.6	-1.1	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9
Egypt	-1.2	-0.9	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.6
Libya	-1.9	-0.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.0	-1.3	-1.1
Morocco	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3
Tunisia	-1.3	0.1	0.2	-0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Sub-Saharan Africa							
Angola	-1.1	-0.2	-1.1	-1.0	-1.2	-1.3	-1.0
Benin	0.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	-0.8	-0.3
Botswana	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7
Burkina Faso	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3
Burundi	-0.9	-1.5	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.2
Cameroon	-1.1	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9
Cape Verde	0.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.8	0.5
Central African Republic	-1.1	-2.1	-1.4	-1.1	-1.3	-0.8	-1.3
Chad	-1.4	-1.5	-1.5	-1.1	-1.5	-1.3	-1.4
Comoros	-0.4	-0.4	-1.7	-1.5	-1.1	-0.7	-1.0
Congo	-1.0	-0.2	-1.2	-1.3	-1.1	-1.1	-1.0
Côte d'Ivoire	-1.1	-1.6	-1.3	-0.9	-1.2	-1.1	-1.2
Congo, Dem. Rep.	-1.4	-2.2	-1.7	-1.6	-1.6	-1.4	-1.7
Djibouti	-1.1	0.3	-1.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.3	-0.6
Equatorial Guinea	-1.9	0.2	-1.7	-1.4	-1.3	-1.5	-1.2
Eritrea	-2.2	-0.9	-1.4	-2.2	-1.3	-0.5	-1.4
Ethiopia	-1.3	-1.7	-0.3	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-1.0
Gabon	-0.9	0.2	-0.9	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-0.6
Gambia	-1.1	0.1	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5
Ghana	0.5	0.0	-0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1
Guinea	-0.9	-1.8	-1.1	-1.1	-1.5	-1.2	-1.3
Guinea-Bissau	-0.9	-0.8	-1.0	-1.1	-1.4	-1.1	-1.0
Kenya	-0.2	-1.2	-0.5	-0.1	-1.0	-0.9	-0.7
Lesotho	-0.2	0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	0.2	-0.1
Liberia	-0.2	-0.5	-1.2	-1.1	-1.0	-0.5	-0.7
Madagascar	-0.8	-1.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.8	-0.3	-0.7
Malawi	-0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3
Mali	0.2	-0.3	-0.9	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.4
Mauritania	-0.9	-1.3	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.9
Mauritius	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Mozambique	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3
Namibia	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Niger	-0.6	-1.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7
Nigeria	-0.8	-2.0	-1.2	-0.8	-1.2	-1.0	-1.2
Rwanda	-1.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.5	-0.2
Senegal	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4
Seychelles	0.1	0.8	0.2	-0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1
Sierra Leone	-0.2	-0.2	-1.2	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7
Somalia	-2.0	-3.1	-2.2	-2.4	-2.4	-1.7	-2.3
Sudan	-1.7	-2.7	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3	-1.6
South Africa	0.5	-0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Swaziland	-1.3	-0.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5
Tanzania, Utd. Rep.	-0.1	-0.0	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3
Togo	-1.0	-0.2	-1.4	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9
Uganda	-0.5	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.9	-0.6
Zambia	-0.3	0.5	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4
Zimbabwe	-1.5	-1.2	-1.6	-2.0	-1.8	-1.4	-1.6

TABLE 23: Governance (continued)

	Voice & accountability	Political stability, absence of violence & terrorism	Government effectiveness	Regulatory quality	Rule of law	Control of corruption	Average governance
	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
ASIA							
Central Asia							
Kazakhstan	-1.1	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-1.0	-0.5
Kyrgyzstan	-1.0	-1.0	-0.6	-0.2	-1.3	-1.1	-0.9
Tajikistan	-1.4	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-1.2	-1.2	-1.1
Turkmenistan	-2.0	0.2	-1.6	-2.1	-1.5	-1.4	-1.4
Uzbekistan	-2.0	-0.8	-0.8	-1.6	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3
East Asia							
Brunei Darussalam	-0.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7
Cambodia	-0.9	-0.6	-0.8	-0.5	-1.1	-1.2	-0.8
China	-1.6	-0.8	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	-0.6
Indonesia	-0.1	-0.9	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.5
Korea, DPR	-2.2	-0.5	-1.9	-2.4	-1.3	-1.3	-1.6
Korea, Republic of	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.7
Lao, PDR	-1.6	-0.2	-0.9	-1.0	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0
Malaysia	-0.5	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3
Mongolia	0.0	0.5	-0.6	-0.3	-0.4	-0.7	-0.3
Myanmar	-2.1	-1.3	-1.7	-2.2	-1.5	-1.7	-1.7
Philippines	-0.1	-1.6	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-0.6
Singapore	-0.3	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.5
Thailand	-0.6	-1.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
Viet Nam	-1.4	0.1	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.6	-0.5
South Asia							
Afghanistan	-1.5	-2.6	-1.5	-1.6	-1.9	-1.6	-1.8
Bangladesh	-0.3	-1.4	-0.8	-0.9	-0.8	-1.0	-0.9
Bhutan	-0.5	0.7	0.6	-1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
India	0.4	-1.3	-0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.5	-0.3
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	-1.6	-1.6	-0.5	-1.6	-0.9	-0.9	-1.2
Maldives	-0.1	-0.0	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.6	-0.3
Nepal	-0.5	-1.7	-0.8	-0.7	-1.0	-0.7	-0.9
Pakistan	-0.8	-2.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.8	-1.1	-1.1
Sri Lanka	-0.5	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4
West Asia							
Armenia	-0.9	0.0	-0.2	0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3
Azerbaijan	-1.3	-0.3	-0.8	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-0.8
Bahrain	-0.9	-0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1
Cyprus	1.1	0.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
Georgia	-0.2	-0.7	0.3	0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
Iraq	-1.1	-2.3	-1.2	-1.1	-1.6	-1.3	-1.4
Jordan	-0.8	-0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1
Kuwait	-0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
Lebanon	-0.3	-1.5	-0.3	0.0	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6
Occupied Palestinian Territory							
Saudi Arabia	-1.8	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.3
Syrian Arab Republic	-1.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.9	-0.5	-1.1	-0.9
Turkey	-0.2	-1.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.1
United Arab Emirates	-0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4
Yemen	-1.3	-2.2	-1.0	-0.6	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN							
Argentina	0.3	-0.0	-0.2	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.3
Bahamas	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.9
Barbados	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.1
Belize	0.7	-0.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1
Bolivia (Plur. State)	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	-0.8	-1.1	-0.5	-0.6
Brazil	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Chile	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2
Colombia	-0.2	-1.5	0.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3
Costa Rica	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6

TABLE 23: Governance (continued)

	Voice & accountability	Political stability, absence of violence & terrorism	Government effectiveness	Regulatory quality	Rule of law	Control of corruption	Average governance
	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)	-2.5 to 2.5 (lowest to highest)
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010
Cuba	-1.6	0.3	-0.2	-1.6	-0.6	0.5	-0.5
Dominica	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8
Dominican Republic	0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4
Ecuador	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7	-1.1	-1.2	-0.9	-0.8
El Salvador	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	-0.9	-0.2	-0.1
French Guiana	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Grenada	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
Guatemala	-0.4	-0.8	-0.7	-0.2	-1.0	-0.5	-0.6
Guyana	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4
Haiti	-0.7	-0.9	-1.6	-1.1	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2
Honduras	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6
Jamaica	0.4	-0.4	0.2	0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1
Mexico	0.1	-0.8	0.2	0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2
Netherlands Antilles	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Nicaragua	-0.5	-0.6	-1.0	-0.4	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7
Panama	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.1
Paraguay	-0.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7
Peru	0.0	-0.9	-0.2	0.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2
St. Kitts & Nevis	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.9
St. Lucia	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.9
St. Vincent & Grenadines	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.9
Suriname	0.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1
Trinidad & Tobago	0.5	-0.0	0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.4	0.1
Uruguay	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.8
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	-0.9	-1.4	-1.0	-1.6	-1.6	-1.2	-1.3
OCEANIA							
Fiji	-1.0	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-0.7
French Polynesia							
New Caledonia		-0.2					
Papua New Guinea	0.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	-1.1	-0.7
Samoa							
Solomon Islands	0.1	0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5
Tonga	0.3	0.8	-0.3	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.0
Vanuatu	0.5	1.4	-0.3	-0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2
DEVELOPED REGIONS							
NORTH AMERICA							
Bermuda	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.1
Canada	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.6
United States of America	1.2	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.2
ASIA & OCEANIA							
Australia	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.6
Israel	0.6	-1.5	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Japan	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.2
New Zealand	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.8
EUROPE							
Albania	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2
Belarus	-1.6	-0.1	-1.1	-1.2	-1.0	-0.8	-1.0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	-0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4
Croatia	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4
European Union							
Iceland	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.4
Macedonia, FYR	0.1	-0.5	-0.2	0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1
Montenegro	0.2	0.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.0	-0.3	0.1
Norway	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7
Republic of Moldova	-0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4	-0.7	-0.4
Russian Federation	-0.9	-0.9	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-1.1	-0.7
Serbia	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-0.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1
Switzerland	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.7
Ukraine	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-0.6

TABLE 24: Education, health and sanitation

	Literacy rate, female	Ratio of girls-to-boys		Expenditure per student	Public exp. on education	Health expenditure		Prevalence of HIV	Access to improved		
		out of primary school	in prim. and sec. education	share of GDP per capita	share of GDP	current per capita	share of GDP	ages 15-49	sanitation facilities	water source	
	%	ratio	%	%	%	US\$	%	%	%	rur. %	urb. %
	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009	2009	2009	2008	2008	2008
WORLD	79.2		96.3		4.4	860.0	10.1	0.8	61	78	96
DEVELOPING REGIONS											
AFRICA											
North Africa											
Algeria	63.9	0.7	99.3	28.5	4.3	268.0	5.8	0.1	95	79	85
Egypt	57.8	0.5	95.1		3.8	113.0	5.0	0.1	94	98	100
Libya	82.0	0.0	105.0	23.9	2.7	417.0	3.9		97		
Morocco	43.9	0.8	88.1	87.2	5.6	156.0	5.5	0.1	69	60	98
Tunisia	71.0	0.9	103.0	50.7	7.1	240.0	6.2	0.1	85	84	99
Sub-Saharan Africa											
Angola	57.6	0.8	82.0	126.9	2.6	204.0	4.6	2.0	57	38	60
Benin	29.1	0.1	73.5	13.4	3.5	31.9	4.2	1.2	12	69	84
Botswana	84.4	1.2	100.0	301.4	8.9	612.0	10.3	24.8	60	90	99
Burkina Faso	21.6	0.8	85.6	366.3	4.6	38.1	6.4	1.2	11	72	95
Burundi	60.9	9.0	92.7	600.9	8.3	19.8	13.1	3.3	46	71	83
Cameroon	63.0	0.2	85.6	72.8	3.7	61.1	5.6	5.3	47	51	92
Cape Verde	80.2	0.9	103.0	82.8	5.9	146.0	3.9		54	82	85
Central African Republic	42.1	0.5	68.7	144.8	1.3	19.3	4.3	4.7	34	51	92
Chad	23.1	0.6	63.6	248.8	3.2	41.8	7.0	3.4	9	44	67
Comoros	68.7	0.6	84.2	27.2	7.6	27.8	3.4	0.1	36	97	91
Congo		0.9	91.9	2.9	1.8	70.1	3.0	3.4	30	34	95
Côte d'Ivoire	45.3	0.8	68.6	119.1	4.6	55.3	5.1	3.4	23	68	93
Congo, Dem. Rep.	54.9		76.8			15.6	9.5		23		80
Djibouti		0.9	82.0	57.3	8.4	84.5	7.0	2.5	56	52	98
Equatorial Guinea	89.8	1.0	82.5	4.0	0.6	709.0	3.9	5.0			
Eritrea	56.0	0.9	77.3	1 135.6	2.0	10.1	2.1	0.8	14	57	74
Ethiopia	18.0	0.7	87.9	664.2	5.5	14.7	4.3		12	26	98
Gabon	84.1	1.0	95.9		3.8	266.0	3.5	5.2	33	41	95
Gambia	35.8	1.1	102.0	32.2	2.0	25.6	6.0	2.0	67	86	96
Ghana	60.4	1.1	95.4	28.8	5.4	45.1	6.9	1.8	13	74	90
Guinea	28.1	0.7	77.2	116.4	2.4	18.8	5.7	1.3	19	61	89
Guinea-Bissau	38.0	0.7	65.5		5.2	18.4	6.1	2.5	21	51	83
Kenya	83.5	1.1	95.4	43.6	7.0	33.2	4.3	6.3	31	52	83
Lesotho	95.3	1.2	107.0	77.8	12.4	70.0	8.2	23.6	29	81	97
Liberia	54.5	0.4	71.9	14.1	2.8	29.4	13.2	1.5	17	51	79
Madagascar	61.6	5.3	96.9	158.1	3.0	18.0	4.1	0.2	11	29	71
Malawi	67.0	1.8	100.0	32.1	4.2	19.1	6.2	11.0	56	77	95
Mali	18.2	0.5	78.4	163.3	4.4	38.4	5.6	1.0	36	44	81
Mauritania	50.3	1.3	103.0	73.6	2.9	21.9	2.5	0.7	26	47	52
Mauritius	85.3	1.3	101.0	24.5	3.2	383.0	5.7	1.0	91	99	100
Mozambique	41.5	0.5	88.3	99.8	5.0	24.7	5.7	11.5	17	29	77
Namibia	88.1	1.6	104.0	31.5	6.4	258.0	6.0	13.1	33	88	99
Niger	15.1	0.8	75.3	514.3	4.5	20.9	6.1	0.8	9	39	96
Nigeria	49.8	0.9	85.1		0.8	69.3	5.8	3.6	32	42	75
Rwanda	66.8	1.8	100.0	252.1	4.1	48.2	9.0	2.9	54	62	77
Senegal	38.7	1.1	95.5	216.9	5.8	58.9	5.7	0.9	51	52	92
Seychelles	92.3	1.5	103.0	34.0	5.0	366.0	4.0				100
Sierra Leone	30.1	0.6	84.0	25.1	4.3	43.9	13.1	1.6	13	26	86
Somalia		0.9	53.5		0.4			0.7	23	9	67
Sudan	60.8	0.9	89.4		12.1	94.6	7.3	1.1	34	52	64
South Africa	87.0	1.2	99.4	32.8	5.4	485.0	8.5	17.8	77	78	99
Swaziland	86.2	1.1	92.1	49.1	7.8	156.0	6.3	25.9	55	61	92
Tanzania, Utd. Rep.	66.9	1.5	96.1	40.9	6.8	25.3	5.1	5.6	24	45	80
Togo	44.4	0.4	75.3	13.0	4.6	28.9	5.9	3.2	12	41	87
Uganda	58.9	1.5	98.7	133.9	3.2	42.5	8.2	6.5	48	64	91
Zambia	61.3	1.4	95.8	1.0	1.3	47.1	4.8	13.5	49	46	87
Zimbabwe	89.4		97.1	214.3	5.2			14.3	44	72	99

TABLE 24: Education, health and sanitation (continued)

	Literacy rate, female	Ratio of girls-to-boys		Expenditure per student	Public exp. on education	Health expenditure		Prevalence of HIV	Access to improved		
		out of primary school	in prim. and sec. education	share of GDP per capita	share of GDP	current per capita	share of GDP	ages 15-49	sanitation facilities	water source	
	%	ratio	%	%	%	US\$	%	%	%	rur. %	urb. %
	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009	2009	2009	2008	2008	2008
ASIA											
Central Asia											
Kazakhstan	99.6	2.6	98.6	7.9	2.8	330.0	4.5	0.1	97	90	99
Kyrgyzstan	99.0	1.1	101.0	17.3	5.9	57.1	6.8	0.3	93	85	99
Tajikistan	99.6	0.1	90.6	21.8	3.5	38.0	5.3	0.2	94	61	94
Turkmenistan	99.4				4.3	77.1	2.3		98		97
Uzbekistan	99.1	0.8	98.7		7.4	62.2	5.2	0.1	100	81	98
East Asia											
Brunei Darussalam	93.7	1.8	101.0		3.7	791.0	3.0				
Cambodia	70.9	0.8	89.7	5.4	2.1	42.1	5.9	0.5	29	56	81
China	90.9	1.2	105.0	101.5	1.9	177.0	4.6	0.1	55	82	98
Indonesia	89.1	0.4	97.7	39.7	2.8	55.4	2.4	0.2	52	71	89
Korea, DPR	100.0									100	100
Korea, Republic of		0.0	97.2	52.8	4.2	1 110.0	6.5	0.1	100	88	100
Lao, PDR	63.2	0.9	87.2	10.0	2.3	35.8	4.1	0.2	53	51	72
Malaysia	90.3	1.0	103.0	60.4	4.1	336.0	4.8	0.5	96	99	100
Mongolia	97.9	1.5	103.0	16.2	5.6	74.2	4.7	0.1	50	49	97
Myanmar	89.5	0.8	99.7	5.4	1.3	12.5	2.0	0.6	81	69	75
Philippines	95.8	1.4	102.0	27.6	2.8	66.9	3.8	0.1	76	87	93
Singapore	92.0			11.6	3.0	1 500.0	3.9	0.1	100		100
Thailand	91.5	0.9	103.0	55.4	4.1	168.0	4.3	1.3	96	98	99
Viet Nam	90.5	0.4	93.2	98.2	5.3	79.7	7.2	0.4	75	92	99
South Asia											
Afghanistan	5.0	0.7	62.3		1.9	50.9	7.4		37	39	78
Bangladesh	51.0	2.1	108.0	25.6	2.4	18.4	3.4	0.1	53	78	85
Bhutan	38.7	1.3	100.0	38.7	4.8	98.0	5.5	0.2	65	88	99
India	50.8	0.5	92.2	77.7	3.1	44.8	4.2	0.3	31	84	96
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	80.7	0.7	96.5	58.3	4.7	269.0	5.5	0.2			98
Maldives	98.4	0.6	98.2	0.0	11.2	331.0	8.0	0.1	98	86	99
Nepal	46.9	0.6	82.5	73.1	4.7	25.3	5.8	0.4	31	87	93
Pakistan	40.1	0.7	81.9		2.7	22.6	2.6	0.1	45	87	95
Sri Lanka	89.1	1.2	104.0		3.0	83.6	4.0	0.1	91	88	98
West Asia											
Armenia	99.4	1.7	103.0	53.3	3.0	129.0	4.7	0.1	90	93	98
Azerbaijan	99.2	1.0	102.0	15.6	2.8	285.0	5.8	0.1	45	71	88
Bahrain	90.2	0.3	101.0	32.6	2.9	1 110.0	4.5				100
Cyprus	96.9	0.5	100.0	135.2	4.1		6.0		100	100	100
Georgia	99.7	0.6	96.5	41.0	3.2	256.0	10.1	0.1	95	96	100
Iraq	69.9	0.4	81.3		5.1	98.5	3.9		73	55	91
Jordan	88.9	1.4	102.0	27.7	4.9	336.0	9.3		98	91	98
Kuwait	91.8	0.8	101.0	25.7	3.8	1 420.0	3.3		100	99	99
Lebanon	86.0	0.9	104.0	10.2	1.8	663.0	8.1	0.1		100	100
Occupied Palestinian Territory											
Saudi Arabia	81.1	0.8	91.3	36.7	5.6	714.0	5.0				97
Syrian Arab Republic	78.0	0.1	97.3	33.8	4.8	72.0	2.9		96	84	94
Turkey	85.3	0.7	92.9	54.7	3.1	571.0	6.7	0.1	90	96	100
United Arab Emirates	91.5	0.6	99.8	27.0	1.2	1 520.0	2.8		97	100	100
Yemen	44.7	0.6	65.7		5.2	64.0	5.6		52	57	72
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN											
Argentina	97.7	2.2	105.0	56.5	4.9	730.0	9.5	0.5	90	80	98
Bahamas		1.4	101.0		3.3	1 560.0	7.2	3.1	100		98
Barbados				60.3	-6.7	1 040.0	6.8	1.4	100	100	100
Belize	70.3	4.4	101.0	39.5	5.8	217.0	4.9	2.3	90	100	99
Bolivia (Plur. State)	86.8	1.2	98.8	28.2	6.3	84.8	4.8	0.2	25	67	96
Brazil	90.2	0.7	103.0	65.0	5.1	734.0	9.1		80	84	99
Chile	98.7	0.9	98.5	42.8	4.0	787.0	8.2	0.4	96	75	99
Colombia	93.4	1.0	105.0	58.0	4.8	323.0	6.4	0.5	74	73	99
Costa Rica	96.3	1.2	102.0	29.0	6.3	668.0	10.5	0.3	95	91	100

TABLE 24: Education, health and sanitation (continued)

	Literacy rate, female	Ratio of girls-to-boys		Expenditure per student	Public exp. on education	Health expenditure		Prevalence of HIV	Access to improved		
		out of primary school	in prim. and sec. education	share of GDP per capita	share of GDP	current per capita	share of GDP	ages 15-49	sanitation facilities	water source	
	%	ratio	%	%	%	US\$	%	%	%	rur. %	urb. %
	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009*	2009	2009	2009	2008	2008	2008
Cuba	99.8	0.8	98.8	155.3	13.6	707.0	11.8	0.1	91	89	96
Dominica		1.5	102.0	40.7	4.7	361.0	6.4				
Dominican Republic	88.3	1.1	96.5	14.7	2.3	271.0	5.9	0.9	83	84	87
Ecuador	81.5	2.8	103.0	9.2	1.0	255.0	6.1	0.4	92	88	97
El Salvador	81.8	1.6	98.3	17.6	3.6	229.0	6.3	0.8	87	76	94
French Guiana											
Grenada	96.0	2.2	97.0	22.7	4.8	447.0	7.4		97		97
Guatemala	69.5	0.4	93.8	16.6	3.2	186.0	7.1	0.8	81	90	98
Guyana		0.6	99.7	44.7	6.1	133.0	8.1	1.2	81	93	98
Haiti	44.6	1.0	94.6		1.5	39.6	6.1	1.9	17	55	71
Honduras	83.5	2.3	107.0		3.6	117.0	6.0	0.8	71	77	95
Jamaica	91.1	0.9	100.0	85.0	5.8	231.0	5.1	1.7	83	89	98
Mexico	92.1	1.7	102.0	63.7	4.8	515.0	6.5	0.3	85	87	96
Netherlands Antilles	96.4		102.0								
Nicaragua	77.9	1.2	102.0	14.4	3.1	105.0	9.6	0.2	52	68	98
Panama	93.0	0.8	101.0	39.0	3.8	591.0	8.3	0.9	69	83	97
Paraguay	93.5	1.0	99.5	53.0	4.0	159.0	7.1	0.3	70	66	99
Peru	84.6	1.2	99.4	18.0	2.7	201.0	4.6	0.4	68	61	90
St. Kitts & Nevis		1.5	104.0	7.9	9.7	634.0	6.0		96	99	99
St. Lucia		1.0	99.4	36.8	4.5	443.0	8.1			98	98
St. Vincent & Grenadines		0.1	97.7	45.5	6.6	301.0	5.7				
Suriname	93.8	0.9	107.0		9.0	429.0	7.6	1.0	84	81	97
Trinidad & Tobago	98.3	0.5	101.0	18.9	4.2	1070.0	5.7	1.5	92	93	98
Uruguay	98.6	0.8	104.0	37.4	2.9	698.0	7.5	0.5	100	100	100
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	94.9	1.1	102.0	17.3	3.7	686.0	6.0				
OCEANIA											
Fiji		1.0	103.0	96.7	6.2	130.0	3.4	0.1			
French Polynesia		1.5	109.0						98	100	100
New Caledonia	96.0										
Papua New Guinea	56.5	0.8	83.5		6.5	36.7	3.1	0.9	45	33	87
Samoa	98.5	1.7	105.0	12.0	5.8	205.0	7.0		100		
Solomon Islands	69.0	1.0	94.0		2.2	71.9	5.4				
Tonga	99.1	0.6	99.9	144.9	3.9	161.0	6.2		96	100	100
Vanuatu	80.3	0.5	99.5	35.3	4.8	106.0	4.0		52	79	96
DEVELOPED REGIONS											
NORTH AMERICA											
Bermuda			97.9	15.7	2.6						
Canada		2.3	98.7	44.0	4.9	4380.0	10.9	0.2	100	99	100
United States of America		1.4	100.0	68.2	5.5	7410.0	16.2	0.6	100	94	100
ASIA & OCEANIA											
Australia		1.4	97.3	50.9	4.5	3870.0	8.5	0.1	100	100	100
Israel	88.7	1.5	101.0	61.1	5.9	1970.0	7.6	0.2	100	100	100
Japan		1.1	100.0	64.7	3.5	3320.0	8.3	0.1	100	100	100
New Zealand		3.1	103.0	67.5	6.1	2630.0	9.7	0.1		100	100
EUROPE											
Albania	94.7	0.9	99.5	44.4	2.9	265.0	6.9		98	98	96
Belarus	99.7	1.7	101.0	15.0	4.5	295.0	5.8	0.3	93	99	100
Bosnia & Herzegovina	96.4	1.3	102.0			495.0	10.9		95	98	100
Croatia	98.1	1.2	102.0	73.2	4.6	1120.0	7.8	0.1	99	97	100
European Union			101.0	76.4	4.9	3370.0	10.3	0.2	98	100	100
Iceland		1.3	102.0	77.1	7.4	3130.0	8.2	0.3	100	100	100
Macedonia, FYR	95.6	1.3	98.3	23.8	3.5	314.0	6.9		89	99	100
Montenegro						617.0	9.3		92	96	100
Norway		1.3	99.0	89.5	6.8	7660.0	9.7	0.1	100	100	100
Republic of Moldova	98.0	1.0	101.0	128.6	9.6	181.0	11.9	0.4	79	85	96
Russian Federation	99.4	1.2	98.0	14.2	3.9	475.0	5.4	1.0	87	89	98
Serbia		0.9	101.0	110.5	4.8	419.0	9.9	0.1	92	98	99
Switzerland		5.7	97.3	95.6	5.2	7140.0	11.3	0.4	100	100	100
Ukraine	99.6	1.1	98.8	25.1	5.3	180.0	7.0	1.1	95	97	98

TABLE 25: Food aid received

	Food aid received				
	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
WORLD	13 172	10 201	11 345	8 288	5 682
DEVELOPING REGIONS	10 922	9 143	9 462	8 245	5 682
AFRICA	5 255	3 562	4 320	4 656	3 491
North Africa	2 268	263	318	56	27
Algeria	10	27	33	42	24
Egypt	1 606	207	41	14	3
Libya	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	271	2	241	0	0
Tunisia	383	27	4	0	0
Sub-Saharan Africa	2 986	3 299	4 002	4 601	3 464
Angola	124	220	296	57	4
Benin	15	21	12	15	19
Botswana	15	10	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	34	41	33	39	45
Burundi	3	103	11	73	34
Cameroon	3	7	4	14	14
Cape Verde	59	73	53	29	16
Central African Republic	3	1	3	5	10
Chad	26	21	23	74	111
Comoros	4	6	0	0	0
Congo	8	13	18	9	7
Côte d'Ivoire	66	24	17	34	21
Congo, Dem. Rep.	98	109	74	103	193
Djibouti	9	20	12	21	10
Equatorial Guinea	5	4	2	0	0
Eritrea	0	104	257	232	0
Ethiopia	864	636	1 527	1 122	1 415
Gabon	0	0	1	0	0
Gambia	4	4	8	11	23
Ghana	66	97	101	66	7
Guinea	11	8	5	41	4
Guinea-Bissau	5	3	27	11	7
Kenya	90	80	291	155	258
Lesotho	42	34	6	44	7
Liberia	35	161	116	102	30
Madagascar	54	38	44	47	26
Malawi	219	236	36	153	38
Mali	39	20	12	41	25
Mauritania	45	45	17	92	39
Mauritius	11	1	0	0	0
Mozambique	423	386	185	117	80
Namibia	12	3	2	2	1
Niger	40	25	20	139	159
Nigeria	0	0	1	20	0
Rwanda	9	274	232	42	7
Senegal	63	21	54	30	41
Seychelles	1	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	11	34	28	39	24
Somalia	98	53	61	40	72
Sudan	230	82	182	931	476
South Africa	7	0	3	0	0
Swaziland	10	7	0	12	17
Tanzania, Utd. Rep.	35	145	63	116	38
Togo	12	6	4	1	2
Uganda	47	77	87	293	80
Zambia	11	26	49	146	7
Zimbabwe	14	13	16	80	92

TABLE 25: Food aid received (continued)

	Food aid received				
	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
ASIA	3 357	4 641	4 314	2 958	1 775
Central Asia	0	432	195	239	75
Kazakhstan	0	1	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	150	60	166	50
Tajikistan	0	226	60	73	25
Turkmenistan	0	53	7	0	0
Uzbekistan	0	1	68	0	0
East Asia	530	952	2 239	1 663	232
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	25	91	62	24	17
China	78	128	90	49	0
Indonesia	56	19	429	197	0
Korea, DPR	0	544	1 264	1 180	80
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0
Lao, PDR	0	27	5	19	20
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	0	12	46	55	0
Myanmar	0	4	10	16	31
Philippines	160	55	218	121	82
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	148	2	1	1	0
Viet Nam	62	70	82	0	0
South Asia	2 288	1 445	937	838	1 247
Afghanistan	43	133	210	208	140
Bangladesh	1 050	586	269	293	194
Bhutan	5	6	4	2	3
India	382	398	321	102	16
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	26	13	3	2	5
Maldives	2	3	3	11	12
Nepal	8	38	53	54	53
Pakistan	462	119	20	30	763
Sri Lanka	310	148	55	136	60
West Asia	539	1 812	943	218	222
Armenia	0	476	96	22	7
Azerbaijan	0	391	28	12	0
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	598	71	20	1
Iraq	0	102	18	36	7
Jordan	261	122	401	3	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	43	11	42	12	0
Occupied Palestinian Territory	26	48	57	83	90
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0
Syrian Arab Republic	38	45	35	10	35
Turkey	14	1	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	157	18	195	21	83
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	2 306	939	828	632	416
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0
Belize	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia (Plur. State)	262	86	80	65	8
Brazil	29	1	0	0	0
Chile	8	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5	15	12	14	12
Costa Rica	7	3	0	0	0

TABLE 25: Food aid received (continued)

	Food aid received				
	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes	thousand tonnes
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Cuba	3	6	24	7	0
Dominica	0	7	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	40	6	2	0	50
Ecuador	77	19	42	43	3
El Salvador	203	25	3	67	3
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	185	70	137	69	70
Guyana	46	33	26	0	0
Haiti	108	168	164	137	266
Honduras	146	53	68	98	3
Jamaica	293	56	46	11	0
Mexico	280	46	2	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	232	63	62	43	2
Panama	1	2	0	0	0
Paraguay	4	1	0	0	0
Peru	359	254	149	78	0
St. Kitts & Nevis	0	0	0	0	0
St. Lucia	0	3	0	0	0
St. Vincent & Grenadines	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	20	0	0	0
Trinidad & Tobago	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	20	0	0	0	0
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	0	0	11	0	0
OCEANIA	3	0	0	0	0
Fiji	0	0	0	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0
DEVELOPED REGIONS	2 250	1 058	1 883	43	0
NORTH AMERICA	0	0	0	0	0
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0
United States of America	0	0	0	0	0
ASIA & OCEANIA	1	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	1	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0
EUROPE	2 249	1 058	1 883	43	0
Albania	0	10	18	6	0
Belarus	0	98	0	0	0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	23	84	0	0
Croatia	0	14	0	0	0
European Union	2 249	40	1	0	0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0
Macedonia, FYR	0	0	63	0	0
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of Moldova	0	244	14	10	0
Russian Federation	0	125	1 403	26	0
Serbia	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	0	120	0	0	0

Definitions and sources

Countries in protracted crises

P2 . HUN . FAO . ESA . RHS . NPC

Page: table 31 (p. 86).

Protracted crises are those environments in which a significant proportion of the population is acutely vulnerable to death, disease and disruption of livelihoods over a prolonged period of time. The governance of these environments is usually very weak, with the state having a limited capacity to respond to, and mitigate, the threats to the population, or provide adequate levels of protection.

Source: Trade and Markets Division

Owner: FAO

Contribution in diets by type

P2 . HUN . FAO . ESS . DIET . CPF 

Page: table 16 (p. 135).

Dietary contribution refers to the amount of carbohydrates/proteins/fats expressed in kilocalories (kcal) per day, available for each individual in the total population during the reference period. Caloric content is derived by applying the appropriate food composition factors to the quantities of the commodities. Per person supplies are derived from the total amount of food available for human consumption by dividing total calories by total population actually partaking of the food supplies during the reference period. However, per person figures represent only the average supply available for the population as a whole and do not necessarily indicate what is actually consumed by individuals. The actual food consumption may be lower than the quantity shown as food availability depending on the magnitude of wastage and losses of food in the household, e.g. during storage, in preparation and cooking, as plate-waste or quantities fed to domestic animals and pets, thrown or given away.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Dietary Energy Supply per person

P2 . HUN . FAO . ESS . DIET . DES

Page: table 16 (p. 135), chart 37 (p. 93), map 20 (p. 92).

Dietary energy supply per person refers to the amount of food, expressed in kilocalories (kcal) per day, available for each individual in the total population during the reference period. Caloric content is derived by applying the appropriate food composition factors to the quantities of the commodities. Per person supplies are derived from the total amount of food available for human consumption by dividing total calories by total population actually partaking of the food supplies during the reference period. However, per person figures represent only the average supply available for the population as a whole and do not necessarily indicate what is actually consumed by individuals. The actual food consumption may be lower than the quantity shown as food availability depending on the magnitude of wastage and losses

of food in the household, e.g. during storage, in preparation and cooking, as plate-waste or quantities fed to domestic animals and pets, thrown or given away.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Caloric contribution in diets by commodity

P2 . HUN . FAO . ESS . DIET . FDS 

Page: table 40, 41 (p. 95, 95).

Contribution of a food Group to total dietary energy supply.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Percentage contribution in diets by commodity

P2 . HUN . FAO . ESS . DIET . FDSx

Page: table 16, 17 (p. 135, 138).

Percentage contribution of a food group to total dietary energy supply.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Depth of hunger

P2 . HUN . FAO . ESS . UNMNT . DEP 

Page: table 15 (p. 132), chart 36 (p. 91).

The depth of food deprivation indicates how much food-deprived people fall short of minimum food needs in terms of dietary energy. It is measured as the difference between the minimum dietary energy and the average dietary energy intake of the undernourished population (food-deprived). The depth of food deprivation is low when it is less than 200 kilocalories per person per day and high when it is higher than 300 kilocalories per person per day. The greater the deficit, the greater the susceptibility for health risks related to undernutrition.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Incidence of undernourishment

P2 . HUN . FAO . ESS . UNMNT . NUM 

Page: table 15 (p. 132), map 19 (p. 91).

Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity. The incidence of undernourishment is the number of people referring to those in this condition.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Global number of undernourished

P2 . HUN . FAO . ESS . UNMNT . PNW

Page: chart 33, 35 (p. 89, 90).

Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical

activity. The global incidence of undernourishment is the total number of people in the world referring to those in this condition.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Percentage of population undernourished

P2.HUN.FAO.ESS.UNMNT.PREV 

Page: table 15 (p. 132), map 18 (p. 88).

Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity. The percentage of population undernourished is the total number of people in each country referring to those in this condition divided by the population of that country.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Regional percentage of undernourished

P2.HUN.FAO.ESS.UNMNT.PREVR

Page: chart 34 (p. 90).

Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy consumption is continuously below a minimum dietary energy requirement for maintaining a healthy life and carrying out a light physical activity. The regional percentage of population undernourished is the total number of people in each region referring to those in this condition divided by the population of that region.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Global affordability of food

P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.AFD

Page: chart 54 (p. 106).

FAO Food Price Index relative to GDP, showing how much food prices have risen relative to income from the base period 2002-04. Higher (lower) index scores show greater (less) affordability.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Food price inflation

P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.FCPI 

Page: map 25 (p. 104).

Annual change in the ILO food price indices. The price data for the different items included in the computation of the index are normally weighted in order to take into account the relative importance of each item with respect to total consumption expenditure. In most countries, the indices are computed in a derived form such as weighted arithmetic averages of price relatives for a selected number of representative items between the period under consideration and the base period, using

one or other forms of Laspeyres' formula. The number of items and the weights used to compute the index are given according to expenditure group. The term "item" is used here to mean the smallest grouping of goods and services for which a specific weight is given. The source(s) and the reference period of the weights used for the index, e.g. a household expenditure survey, national accounts, etc. If the reference period for the weights differs from the base period of the index, the adjustments made to the weights to take account of the price changes between the two periods are described. See <http://laborsta.ilo.org> for more information.

Source: LABORSTA

Owner: ILO

International food prices by food group

P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.FPI

Page: chart 53 (p. 106).

The FAO Food Price Index is a measure of the monthly change in international prices of a basket of food commodities. It consists of the average of five commodity group price indices (representing 55 quotations), weighted with the average export shares of each of the groups for 2002-2004. See <http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/wfs-home/foodpricesindex/en/> for more information on sub-index construction.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

International food price volatility by food group

P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.FPV

Page: chart 55, 56 (p. 107, 107).

Annualized historical volatility of the FAO Food Price Index.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Food price volatility (annualized historical volatility)

P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.FPVn 

Page: map 26 (p. 108).

Annualized historical volatility of the ILO food price indices.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

FAO Global Consumption price volatility

P2.HUN.FAO.FPV.GCI

Page: chart 52, 57 (p. 105, 109).

The FAO Global Food Consumption Price Index tracks changes in the cost of the global food basket as portrayed by the latest FAO world food balance sheet. Representative international prices for each of the commodities or commodity groups appearing in the balance sheet are weighted by their contribution to total caloric intake.

Source: Statistics Division

Owner: FAO

Dietary diversity in selected LIFDCsP2.HUN.FAO.FV.DIET.DIV *Page:* chart 39 (p. 94).

The Herfindahl index, H is calculated as $H = \sum_{i=1}^N S_i^2$, where S_i is the consumption share of the starchy staple i in diets and N is the number of staples consumed. For a single staple consumed, the index would equate to one and declines as the staple base becomes more diversified.

Source: Statistics Division*Owner:* FAO**Starchy root consumption and DES**P2.HUN.FAO.FV.DIET.RTDES *Page:* chart 38 (p. 94).

Caloric equivalent of starchy roots available for consumption as a ratio of total dietary energy supply.

Source: Statistics Division*Owner:* FAO**Availability of dietary iron**P2.HUN.FAO.MCN.IRON *Page:* table 18 (p. 141), chart 44 (p. 98).

The dietary availability of iron is calculated by converting the amount of food available for human consumption as estimated by the FAO Food Balance Sheets in equivalent of iron derived from animal and vegetal products. However the actual food consumption may be lower than the quantity shown as food availability depending on the magnitude of wastage and losses of food in the household, e.g. during storage, in preparation and cooking, as plate-waste or quantities fed to domestic animals and pets, thrown or given away.

Source: Statistics Division*Owner:* FAO**Food + energy import bills (% GDP)**P2.HUN.FAO.TFS.FDFL *Page:* table 20 (p. 147).

The annual value of food imported under SITC sections 0 + 22+ 4 plus fuels under SITC section 3, expressed as a ratio of GDP.

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and UNCTADSTAT*Owner:* FAO, UNCTAD**Food import bills**P2.HUN.FAO.TFS.FIB *Page:* table 20 (p. 147), chart 49, 50, 51 (p. 103, 103, 103).

The annual value of food imported under SITC sections 0 + 22+ 4 expressed in current US\$.

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and UNCTADSTAT*Owner:* FAO, UNCTAD**Food + energy import bills per capita**P2.HUN.FAO.TFS.FUEL *Page:* chart 50, 51 (p. 103, 103).

The annual value of food imported under SITC sections 0 + 22+ 4 plus fuels under SITC section 3, expressed as a ratio of population.

Source: Statistics Division (FAOSTAT) and UNCTADSTAT*Owner:* FAO, UNCTAD**Index of variability of food production**P2.HUN.FAO.TFS.QPVAR *Page:* chart 46 (p. 102).

Rolling ten-year window of the coefficient of variation of per capita production index.

Source: Statistics Division*Owner:* FAO**Food self-sufficiency (calories)**P2.HUN.FAO.TFS.SSCAL *Page:* table 19 (p. 144), chart 45 (p. 101), map 24 (p. 100).

The self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) is defined as: $SSR = \text{production} \times 100 / (\text{production} + \text{imports} - \text{exports})$. The SSR can be calculated for individual commodities, groups of commodities of similar nutritional values and, after appropriate conversion of the commodity equations, also for the aggregate of all commodities. In the context of food security, the SSR is often taken to indicate the extent to which a country relies on its own production resources, i.e. the higher the ratio the greater the self-sufficiency. While the SSR can be the appropriate tool when assessing the supply situation for individual commodities, a certain degree of caution should be observed when looking at the overall food situation. In the case, however, where a large part of a country's production of one commodity, e.g. other cereals, is exported, the SSR may be very high but the country may still have to rely heavily on imports of food commodities to feed the population. The self-sufficiency rate (as defined above) cannot be the complement to 100 of the import dependency rate, or vice-versa.

Source: Statistics Division*Owner:* FAO**Months of cereal self-provisioning capacity**

P2.HUN.FAO.TFS.STU

Page: chart 47, 48 (p. 102, 103).

Stocks-to-utilization ratios for cereals (wheat, rice and coarse grains), where stocks refer to the carry-over of the preceding national crop season. The ratio is then multiplied by 12 to calculate the number of months of self-provisioning capacity in a given year.

Source: Trade and Markets Division*Owner:* FAO

Persons affected by natural disastersP2 . HUN . ODFA . EMDAT . RHS . PPNB *Page:* table 14 (p. 129), chart 29 (p. 85), map 16 (p. 84).

People requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency, i.e. requiring basic survival needs such as food, water, shelter, sanitation and immediate medical assistance. Appearance of a significant number of cases of an infectious disease introduced in a region or a population that is usually free from that disease. See www.emdat.net (Université catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium).

Source: International Disaster Database: EM-DAT*Owner:* OFDA and CRED**Total affected by natural disasters**


P2 . HUN . ODFA . EMDAT . RHS . PPNBT

Page: chart 30 (p. 86).

Sum of (i) injured people suffering from physical injuries, trauma or an illness requiring medical treatment as a direct result of a disaster; (ii) homeless people needing immediate assistance for shelter; and (iii) affected people requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency; it can also include displaced or evacuated people. See www.emdat.net (Université catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium).

Source: International Disaster Database: EM-DAT*Owner:* OFDA and CRED**Multidimensional Poverty Index**P2 . HUN . UNDP . HDR . MPI *Page:* table 21 (p. 150).

An international measure of poverty for 109 developing countries, the MPI complements income-based poverty measures by reflecting the multiple deprivations that people face at the same time. The MPI identifies deprivations across health, education and living standards, and shows the number of people who are multidimensionally poor and the deprivations that they face at the household level.

Source: Alkire, S. Roche, JM. Santos, ME. and Seth, S (November 2011) ophi.qeh.ox.ac.uk*Owner:* OPHI**Gender Inequality Index**P2 . HUN . UNDP . HDR . POV . GEI *Page:* table 22 (p. 153), map 29 (p. 113).

The Gender Inequality Index is a composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. It varies between zero (when women and men fare equally) and one (when men or women fare poorly compared to the other in all dimensions). The health dimension is measured by two indicators: maternal mortality ratio and the adolescent fertility rate. The empowerment dimension is also measured by two indicators: the share of parliamentary seats held by each sex and by secondary and higher education attainment levels. The labour dimension is measured by

women's participation in the work force. The Gender Inequality Index is designed to reveal the extent to which national human development achievements are eroded by gender inequality, and to provide empirical foundations for policy analysis and advocacy efforts.

Source: Human Development Report 2010*Owner:* UNDP**Human Development Index**P2 . HUN . UNDP . HDR . POV . HDI *Page:* table 22 (p. 153).

The HDI represents a national average of human development achievements in the three basic dimensions making up the HDI: health, education and income. Like all averages, it conceals disparities in human development across the population within the same country. Two countries with different distributions of achievements can have the same average HDI value. The IHDI takes into account not only the average achievements of a country on health, education and income, but also how those achievements are distributed among its citizens by "discounting" each dimension's average value according to its level of inequality.

Source: Human Development Report 2010*Owner:* UNDP**Human Development Index (inequality adjusted)**P2 . HUN . UNDP . HDR . POV . HDI i *Page:* table 22 (p. 153), chart 59 (p. 112).

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) adjusts the Human Development Index (HDI) for inequality in distribution of each dimension across the population. The IHDI accounts for inequalities in HDI dimensions by "discounting" each dimension's average value according to its level of inequality. The IHDI equals the HDI when there is no inequality across people but is less than the HDI as inequality rises. In this sense, the IHDI is the actual level of human development (accounting for this inequality), while the HDI can be viewed as an index of "potential" human development (or the maximum level of HDI) that could be achieved if there was no inequality. The "loss" in potential human development due to inequality is given by the difference between the HDI and the IHDI and can be expressed as a percentage.

Source: Human Development Report 2010*Owner:* UNDP**Population of concern**P2 . HUN . UNHCR . GT . RHS . TPC *Page:* table 13 (p. 126), map 17 (p. 87).

Refugees are individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; and also people in a refugee-like situation, such as those who

are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are people or groups of individuals who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural- or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border. Others include Asylum-seekers (persons who have applied for asylum or refugee status, but who have not yet received a final decision on their application), Returned IDPs and refugees, Stateless Persons (individuals not considered as nationals by any State under relevant national laws) and other groups of concern to whom UNHCR has extended its protection and/or assistance services, based on humanitarian or other special grounds. .

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Total population of concern

P2 . HUN . UNHCR . GT . RHS . TPCT

Page: chart 32 (p. 87).

Total population of concern is the sum of various groups of people including refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs) protected/assisted by UNHCR, stateless persons and returnees (returned refugees and IDPs).

Source: Statistical Online Population Database

Owner: UNHCR

Average governance

P2 . HUN . WBK . POV . GOV 

Page: table 23 (p. 156), chart 60 (p. 115), map 30 (p. 114).

The Worldwide Governance Indicators project constructs aggregate indicators of six broad dimensions of governance: (i) Voice and Accountability; (ii) Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism; (iii) Government Effectiveness; (iv) Regulatory Quality; (v) Rule of Law; (vi) Control of Corruption. The six aggregate indicators are based on 30 underlying data sources reporting the perceptions of governance of a large number of survey respondents and expert assessments worldwide. Details on the underlying data sources, the aggregation method, and the interpretation of the indicators, can be found in the WGI methodology paper: Daniel Kaufmann, Aart Kraay and Massimo Mastruzzi (2010). "The Worldwide Governance Indicators: A Summary of Methodology, Data and Analytical Issues". World Bank Policy Research Working Paper No. 5430 http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1682130. .

Source: World Bank

Owner: Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project

Ratio of girls-to-boys out of primary school

P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . EDU . COSR 

Page: table 24 (p. 159).

Children out of school are the number of primary-school-age children not enrolled in primary or secondary school.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNESCO

Public spending on education, total (% of GDP)

P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . EDU . EXPP 

Page: table 24 (p. 159).

Public expenditure on education consists of current and capital public expenditure on education includes government spending on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration as well as subsidies for private entities (students/households and other private entities).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNESCO

Expenditure per student

P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . EDU . EXPS 

Page: table 24 (p. 159).

Public expenditure per student is the public current spending on education divided by the total number of students by level, as a percentage of GDP per capita. Public expenditure (current and capital) includes government spending on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration as well as subsidies for private entities (students/households and other private entities).

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNESCO

Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)

P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . EDU . FILT 

Page: table 24 (p. 159), map 31 (p. 116).

Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNESCO

Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)

P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . EDU . GEN 

Page: table 24 (p. 159), chart 61 (p. 117).

Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education is the ratio of the female to male gross enrolment rates in primary and secondary school.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNESCO


Health expenditure per capita (current US\$)P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . HAE . HE . PCP 

Page: table 24 (p. 159), map 32 (p. 118).

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditures as a ratio of total population. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation. Data are in current US dollars.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: WHO

Health expenditure, total (% of GDP)P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . HAE . HE . TOT 

Page: table 24 (p. 159), chart 62 (p. 119).

Total health expenditure is the sum of public and private health expenditure. It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: WHO

Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . HAE . HIV . PREV 

Page: table 24 (p. 159).

Prevalence of HIV refers to the percentage of people ages 15-49 who are infected with HIV.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: UNAIDS and WHO

Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . HAE . SAN . IMPS 

Page: table 24 (p. 159), chart 63 (p. 121).

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate access to excreta disposal facilities that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: WHO and UNCF

Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . HAE . WAT . IMPRU 

Page: table 24 (p. 159), map 33 (p. 120).

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole,

protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 litres a person a day from a source within one kilometre of the dwelling.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: WHO and UNCF

Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access)P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . HAE . WAT . IMPWU 

Page: table 24 (p. 159).

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 litres a person a day from a source within one kilometre of the dwelling.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: WHO and UNCF

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of regional population)

P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . POV . AGG

Page: chart 58 (p. 111).

Data are from PovcalNet: the on-line tool for poverty measurement developed by the Development Research Group of the World Bank. See <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/povDuplic.html>.

Source: PovcalNet

Owner: World Bank

Gini-index of income distributionP2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . POV . GINI 

Page: table 22 (p. 153), map 28 (p. 113).

Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)P2 . HUN . WBK . WDI . POV . H125 

Page: table 21 (p. 150).

Population below US\$1.25 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than US\$1.25 a day at 2005

international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Income share held by highest 20%

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.H20 

Page: table 22 (p. 153).

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Poverty headcount ratio at \$2 a day (PPP) (% of population)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.H200 

Page: table 21 (p. 150).

Population below US\$2 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than US\$2.00 a day at 2005 international prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.HNPL 

Page: table 21 (p. 150).

National poverty rate is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Poverty headcount ratio at rural poverty line (% of rural population)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.HRPL 

Page: table 21 (p. 150).

Rural poverty rate is the percentage of the rural population living below the national rural poverty line.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Income share held by lowest 20%

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.L20 

Page: table 22 (p. 153).

Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day (PPP) (%)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.P125 

Page: table 21 (p. 150), map 27 (p. 110).

Poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Poverty gap at \$2 a day (PPP) (%)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.P200 

Page: table 21 (p. 150).

Poverty gap is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Poverty gap at national poverty line (%)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.PNPL 

Page: table 21 (p. 150).

Poverty gap at national poverty line is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Poverty gap at rural poverty line (%)

P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.PRPL 

Page: table 21 (p. 150).

Poverty gap at rural poverty line is the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall) as a percentage of the national rural poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

Source: World Bank (WDI)

Owner: World Bank

Food aid received

P2.HUN.WFP.FAIS.FDAID 

Page: table 25 (p. 162), chart 64 (p. 123), map 34 (p. 122).

Quantity of food aid that reaches the recipient country during a given period. Quantities exported in Grain Equivalent. The latter is a unit of measurement used as alternative to Actual Ton for cereal-derived products. To convert a product into grain equivalent a commodity specific conversion factor is used. For example if the factor to convert wheat flour into wheat is 1.37, a tonne of wheat flour corresponds to 0.730 tons of wheat (1/1.37).

Source: Food Aid Information System

Owner: WFP

Percentage of adults with low body mass index (BMI)P2.HUN.WHO.GHO.ADLT.LBMI *Page:* table 18 (p. 141).

The indicator of weight adequacy in relation to height of older children, adolescents and adults. It is calculated as weight (kilograms) divided by height (metres), squared. The acceptable range for adults is 18.5 to 24.9 , and for children it varies with age.

Source: Global Health Observatory*Owner:* WHO**Percentage of female adults with low body mass index (BMI)**P2.HUN.WHO.GHO.ADLT.LBMIF *Page:* table 18 (p. 141), map 22 (p. 99).

The indicator of weight adequacy in relation to height of older female children, adolescents and adults. It is calculated as weight (kilograms) divided by height (metres), squared. The acceptable range for adults is 18.5 to 24.9 , and for children it varies with age.

Source: Global Health Observatory*Owner:* WHO**Percentage of adults who are obese by gender**P2.HUN.WHO.GHO.ADLT.OBS *Page:* table 18 (p. 141).

Percentage of male and female defined population with a body mass index (BMI) of 25 kg/m² or higher.

Source: Global Health Observatory*Owner:* WHO**Percentage of adults who are obese**P2.HUN.WHO.GHO.ADLT.OBSx *Page:* map 23 (p. 99).

Percentage of adult defined population with a body mass index (BMI) of 25 kg/m² or higher.

Source: Global Health Observatory*Owner:* WHO**Percentage of children under 5 who are stunted**P2.HUN.WHO.GHO.CHLD.STNT *Page:* table 18 (p. 141), chart 43 (p. 98).

Percentage of stunting (height-for-age less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years.

Source: Global Health Observatory*Owner:* WHO**Percentage of children under 5 who are underweight**P2.HUN.WHO.GHO.CHLD.UW *Page:* table 18 (p. 141), chart 42 (p. 97), map 21 (p. 96).

Percentage of underweight (weight-for-age less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years.

Source: Global Health Observatory*Owner:* WHO**Percentage of children under 5 who are wasted**P2.HUN.WHO.GHO.CHLD.WSTD *Page:* table 18 (p. 141), chart 43 (p. 98).

Percentage of wasting (weight-for-height less than -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years.

Source: Global Health Observatory*Owner:* WHO**Percentage of newborns with low birth weight**P2.HUN.WHO.GHO.NEW.LWB *Page:* table 18 (p. 141).

Low-birthweight babies are newborns weighing less than 2,500 grams, with the measurement taken within the first hours of life, before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred.

Source: Global Health Observatory*Owner:* WHO