



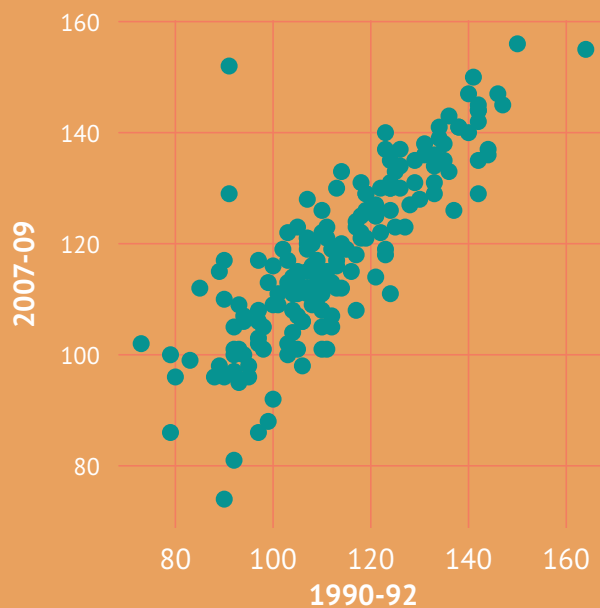
## Availability

One of the key determinants of food security lies in the availability of food and its constituents. Dietary energy may be available but not diversified enough to provide the macro and micro nutrients essential for a healthy life. Information on food available for consumption is mainly obtained at aggregate level, through food balance sheets that provide data on the amount of energy and protein available per person per day at country level. However, this information reports only on the energy or nutrients available for consumption at national level, not on the food consumed by individuals. Even if dietary energy supply is a good indicator of food availability, other indicators such as food adequacy, are needed to provide information on the gap between food supply and average energy requirements. Adequacy in food supply, as measured by the ratio of dietary energy supply and average energy requirements, has increased over time in Africa overall between 1990-1992 and 2007-2009 and in most countries food supply is now sufficient to cover the average requirements. However, these indicators are national averages and food supply adequacy does not mean that all individuals within a country have the same access to the food available; thus, a ratio of 110 percent observed in sub-Saharan Africa does not prevent a high level (25%) of food deprivation in the region.

Growth in food supply is in line with the positive trend observed in the value of food supply per capita, although Africa experienced lower growth rates than other regions in the last 20 years, with an average annual growth of less than 1 percent, compared with about 2 percent in the developing countries as a whole. The main reason for this slow progress lies in the 2.4 percent growth in the population of sub-Saharan Africa, which outpaced the annual increase of 3 percent in value of food production. In almost 20 countries, the population grew at an even higher rate than the value of the food production, leading to overall negative growth.

In terms of diversity of food, cereals, roots and tubers still represent more than 60 percent of the total energy supply, the highest share compared with other regions. The increasing trend towards a more diversified diet is not encouraging as the share of basic staples in total energy supply decreased from 56 percent to 51 percent in the world as a whole, compared with 65 percent to 62 percent in the region of Africa. The same pattern is observed in terms of the “quality” of the diet, measured by the daily amount of protein available per person, as this amount is the lowest for Africa compared with other regions and there are wide disparities between countries; amounts range from an average of 93 grams of protein per person per day in countries of the north of Africa to less than 50 grams per person per day in some sub-Saharan countries. Again, even if the availability of protein has slightly increased over time in Africa, still more progress needs to be made in order to match global trends.

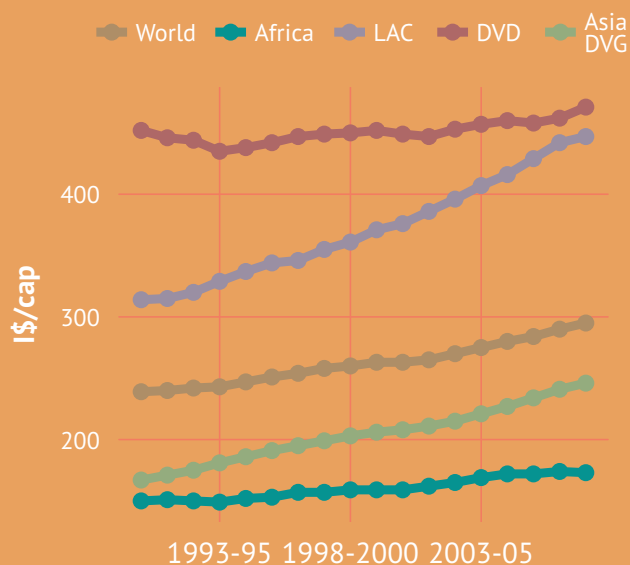
CHART 24: Overall improvement in the average dietary supply inadequacy, African countries (1992 and 2009)



Source: Statistics Division

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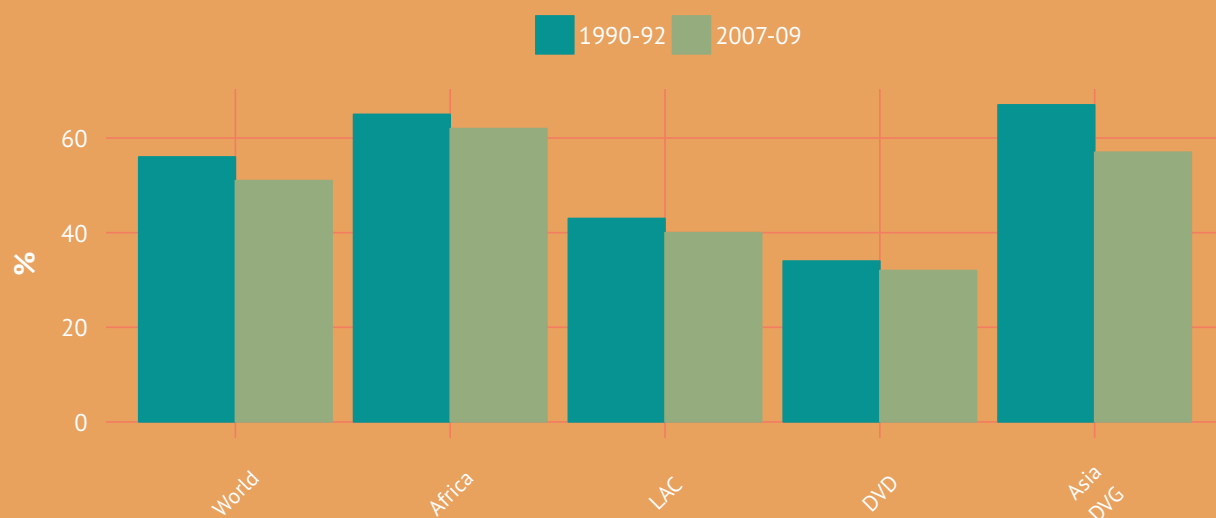
CHART 25: Growing trend of the value of food production (1992-2009)



Source: Statistics Division

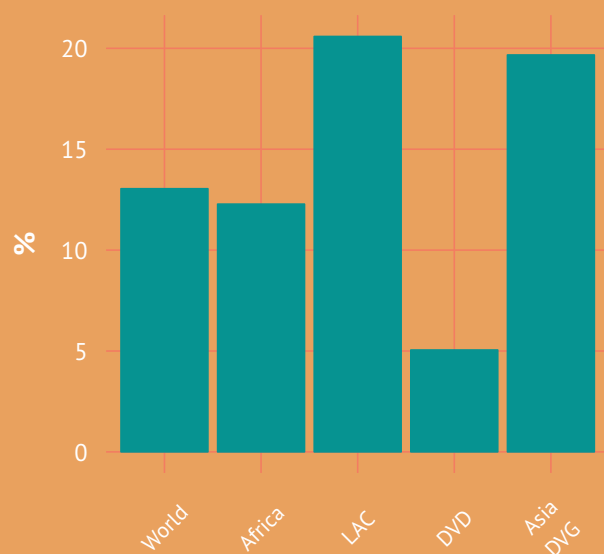
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CHART 26: Share of energy supply derived from cereals, roots and tubers (1992 and 2009)



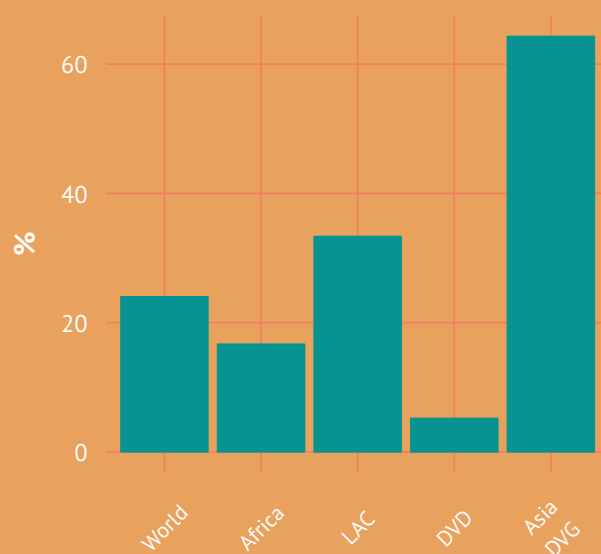
Source: Statistics Division  
 Metalink: DA.DET.ES.KCD.SH, p. 249

CHART 27: Relative change in average protein supply (1992-2009)



Source: Statistics Division  
 Metalink: DA.DET.PS.GR.NO, p. 236

CHART 28: Relative change in the average protein supply from animal origin (1992-2009)



Source: Statistics Division  
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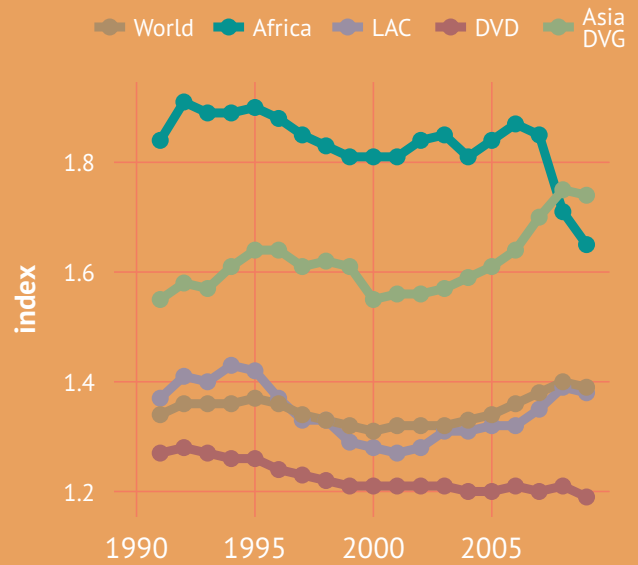
## Access

As long as food is available but is not adequately distributed among the population, hunger will be an issue. It is therefore necessary to ensure that people have physical and economic access to food. Road density, as measured by the ratio of total road network over total land area, can be used as a proxy indicator of physical access. The scarcity of data does not allow for computation of regional aggregates nor analyses of trends over time in improvement of infrastructures. However, based on information available, 56 percent<sup>3</sup> of African countries have road coverage lower than 12.5 km per 100 square km of land area, the average for the world being between 12.5 and 25 km per 100 square km of land area. Railroad coverage and the percentage of paved road over total road network are further indicators of physical access to food; the former reflects mainly the speed with which food can reach the populations, while the latter informs mainly on the quality of the access and on potential deterioration over time of the infrastructure, due to natural or man-made disasters. Based on information available, the percentage of road paved in Africa ranges between 15 percent and 30 percent, well behind the average of 45 percent to 60 percent observed for the whole world.

Finally, even if food is physically accessible, the concern remains that it still needs to be affordable to people. Good information systems on food prices do not exist worldwide. The ratio of food price indices over general prices, adjusted for purchase power parity to allow for comparisons across countries, can be used as an indication of the cost of food relative to the price of a generic consumption basket. Food price level indices in 2009 in Africa were very close to those observed in developing countries but well above the world average. While a huge peak in the food price level index was expected in the aftermath of the food price crisis of 2008, data show that, worldwide, the relative price of food increased only slightly and more striking was the decrease in the food price level index observed in Africa between 2007 and 2009. However, there is great disparity in the cost of food within Africa, and the decreasing trend observed for the region as a whole does not reveal the wide disparities between countries. Given that the food price level index ranged from a low 0.8 to a high 2.7 in 2009, economic access to food was clearly a burden for some populations of Africa that were diversely affected by the food price crisis, as some countries experienced a negative change in the food price level index of -46 percent and others experienced an increase of more than 9 percent between 2007 and 2008.

<sup>3</sup>Excluding six countries for which no data at all were available for the period 1990 to 2010.

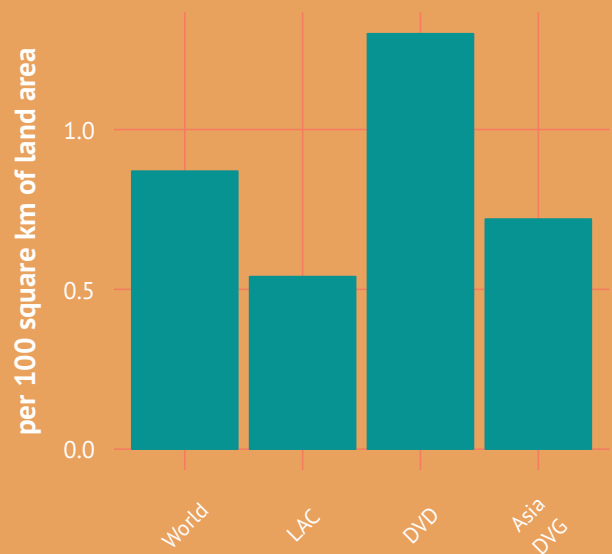
CHART 29: Food price level index (1991-2009)



Source: Statistics Division

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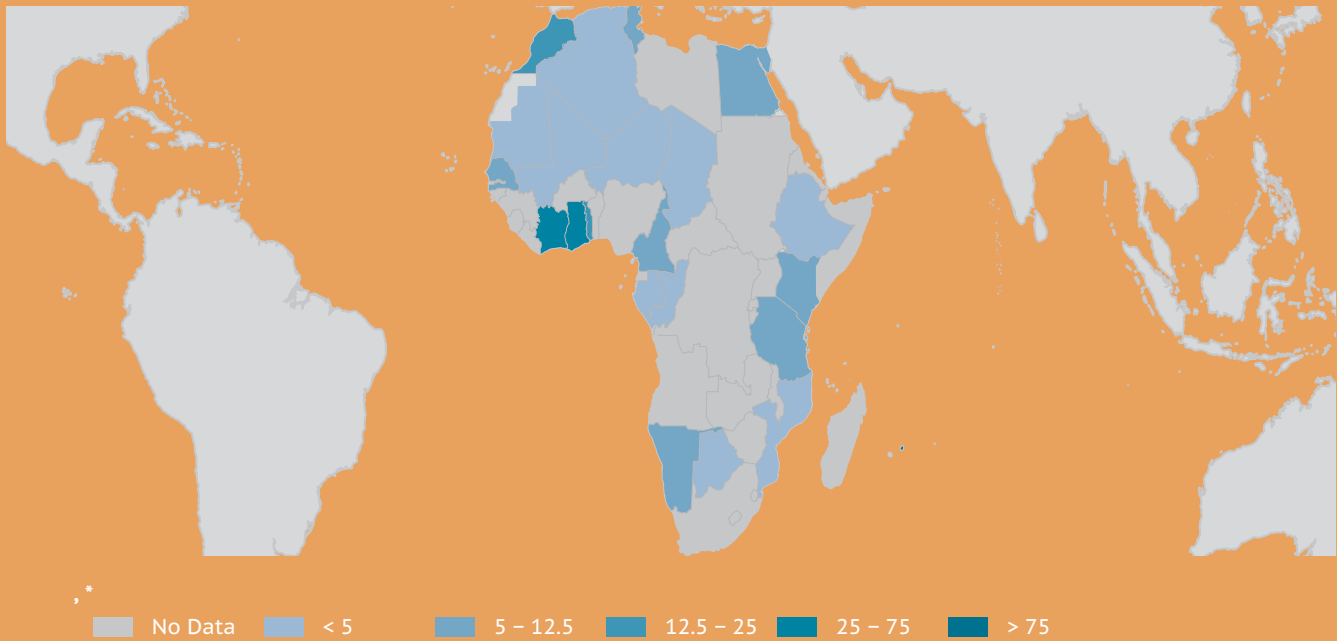
CHART 30: Rail-lines density (2009)



Source: Statistics Division

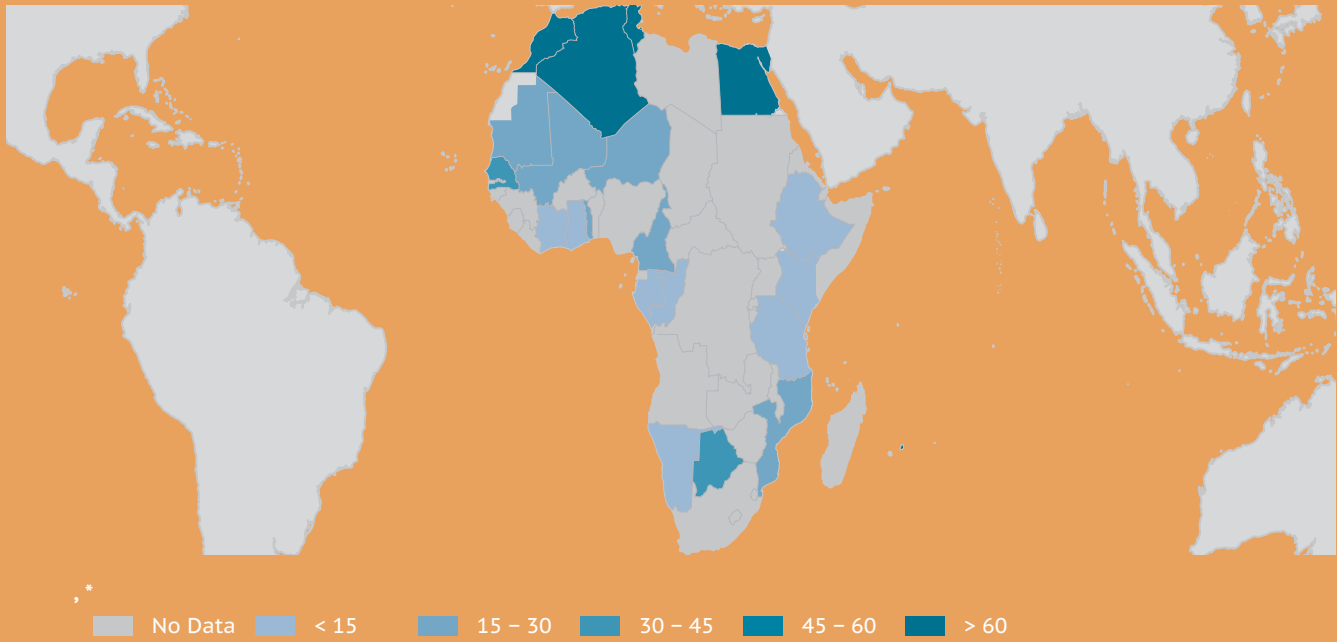
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MAP 15: Road density (per 100 square km of land area, 2005-2009\*)



Source: Statistics Division  
Metalink: DP.DET.PARD.KM.SH, p. 248

MAP 16: Percent of paved roads over total roads (% , 2005-2009\*)



Source: Statistics Division  
Metalink: DP.DET.PAPR.KM.SH, p. 244

## Inadequate access to food

For the purpose of monitoring the progress towards the World Food Summit (WFS) and MDG1 targets, FAO provides regular updates on the number and proportion of population below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements. Estimates are computed at global, regional and country levels.

The trends in undernourishment presented in the 2012 State of Food Insecurity Report (SOFI) show that undernourishment in sub-Saharan Africa has improved, but less rapidly than in other regions.

According to the new estimates, the prevalence of undernourishment declined in sub-Saharan Africa, from 32.8 to 26.5 percent between 1990-1992 and 2007-2009. Despite this remarkable decrease, the region is still far from the MDG1 target and has seen an increase in the number of undernourished people (from 170 to 214 million between 1990-1992 and 2007-2009).

Considerable differences exist among sub-Saharan countries: twenty-two countries, mainly located in the Eastern and Southern regions, had an undernourishment prevalence of higher than 25 percent in 2007-2009. Eight countries moved in the opposite direction from the MDG goal, reporting an increase in undernourishment prevalence.

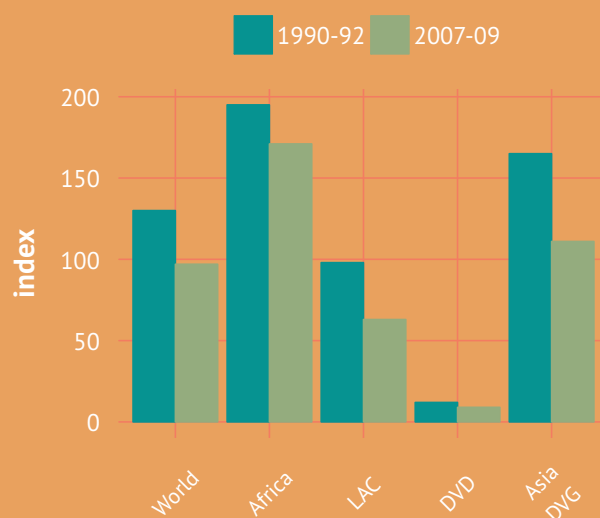
Undernourishment is much less severe in Northern Africa, where the proportion of undernourished people declined from 3.8 to 2.7 percent between 1990-1992 and 2007-2009, while the number of undernourished people decreased from five to four million. The targets set by the WFS and the Millennium Declaration have not been achieved yet, but they are within reach. With respect to undernourishment, North African countries are more homogeneous than sub-Saharan countries. Almost all North African countries have a rate lower than 5 percent and none of them reported an increasing trend.

Although undernourishment is the main indicator used by FAO for the global monitoring of hunger, other indicators, such as food deficit and the prevalence of food inadequacy are extremely important to report on food accessibility.

The measurement of food inadequacy, introduced this year for the first time, is conceptually analogous to the indicator for the prevalence of undernourishment, but it is calculated after setting the caloric threshold to a higher level.

The food deficit indicator describes the amount of calories needed to lift the undernourished out of that status. The regional trends described in the bar chart on the right (see chart 8) are consistent with trends in undernourishment. Africa started in 1990-1992 with a food deficit much larger than the other regions. Some progress has been made, but not enough to close the gap with the other regions. Therefore, in 2007-2009, Africa – and specifically the sub-Saharan region – still had the highest food deficit.

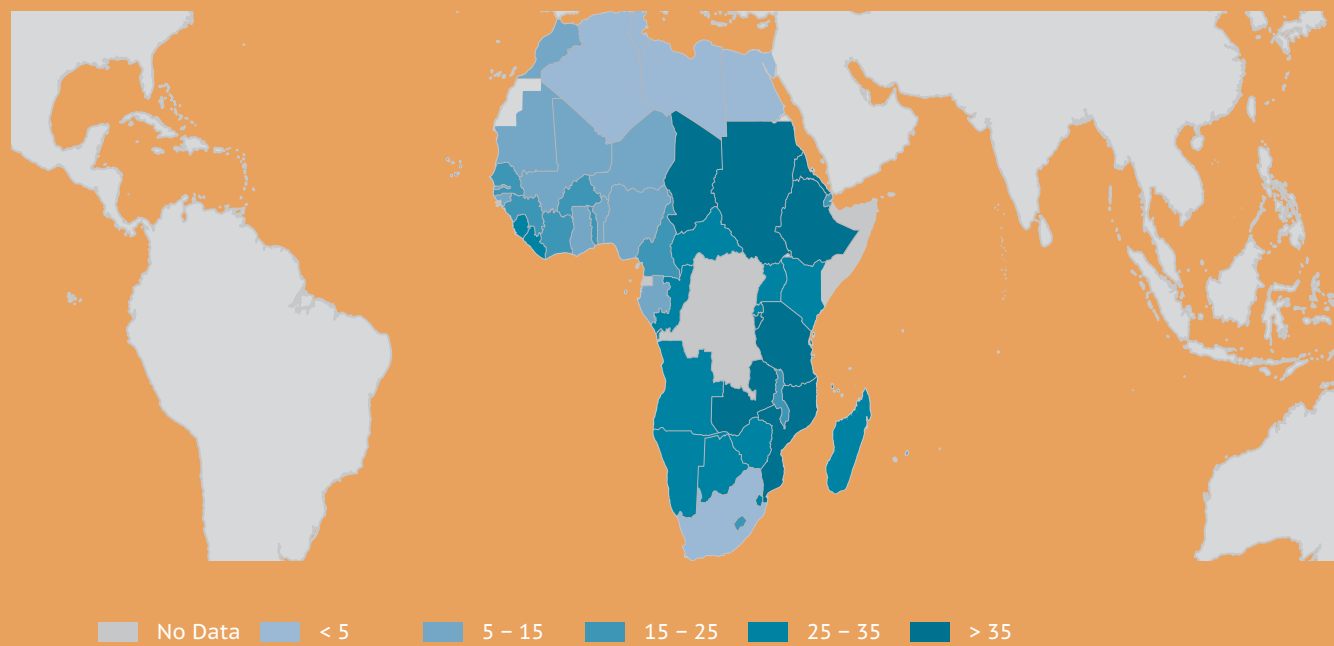
CHART 31: Depth of food deficit (1992 and 2009)



Source: Statistics Division

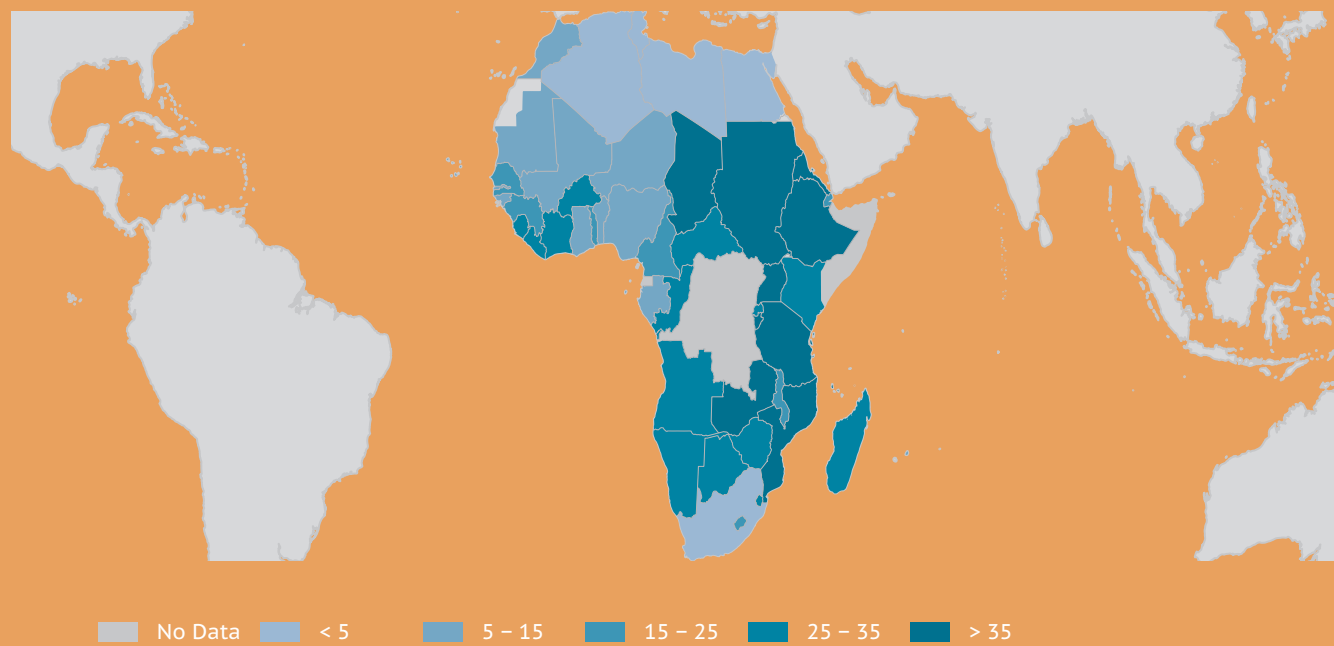
Metalink: DO.OUT.ACDFD.DP.NO, p. 237

MAP 17: Map of hunger (% , 2007-2009)



Source: Statistics Division  
 Metalink: DO.OUT.ACPU.POP.NO, p. 246

MAP 18: Food inadequacy (% , 2007-2009)



Source: Still unknown  
 Metalink: DO.OUT.ACPFI.POP.NO, p. 246

### Utilization

One of the targets set by the Millennium Declaration is to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (MDG 7, target 7.C).

Although, at the global level, the MDG drinking water target had been reached by 2010,<sup>4</sup> significant challenges were still present in Africa, where only 66 percent of the population reported access to a safe drinking water source in 2009.

Remarkable differences exist among the African countries, in particular between the North and the sub-Saharan regions. While the coverage of improved water sources is above 90 percent in North Africa, it is only 61 percent in the sub-Saharan area, and 5 out of 53 countries in this area do not even have 50 percent coverage.<sup>5</sup>

Improved sanitation coverage in Africa shows a pattern similar to water coverage. As a whole, the region is behind other regions (40 percent in 2009 in contrast to 56 percent of Asia DVG and 80 percent of the LAC region) and it is off track to meet the MDG sanitation target.

As with water, most of the countries with low sanitation coverage are in sub-Saharan Africa, where the percentage of population with access to improved sanitation facilities is lower than 50 percent in 34 countries (out of 53). In North Africa, the improved sanitation coverage is much higher than in the sub-Saharan region (90 percent in 2009) and the progress made since 1990 has been remarkable (18 percent increase).

Adequate nutritional status is crucial for physical and cognitive development of the individual as well as for the economic growth of the entire society.

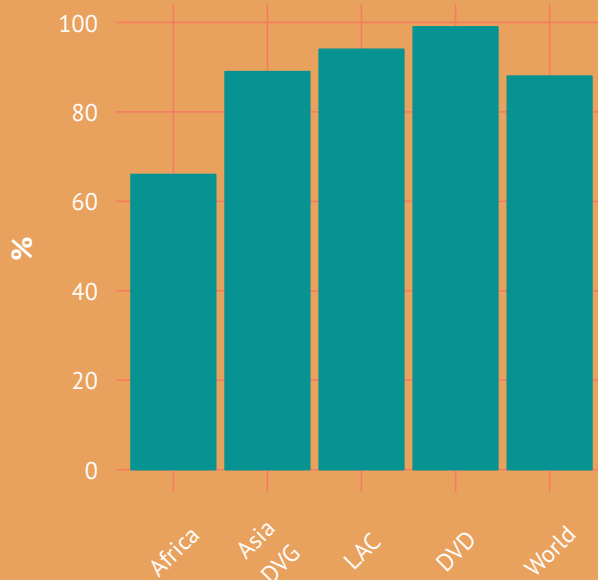
Stunting prevalence reflects the incidence of growth failure that occurs through a slow, cumulative process, as a result of inadequate nutrition and/or repeated infections. Between 2005 and 2009, one out of four African countries reported a stunting rate of 40 percent or more – a “very high” prevalence according to the World Health Organization (WHO) classification. Map 19 shows that high levels of stunting were concentrated mainly in Central and Southeast Africa, and in the Horn of Africa, although pockets could be found in some parts of Western Africa, as well.

While stunting is a symptom of chronic malnutrition, underweight reflects a combination of chronic and acute malnutrition. Between 2005 and 2009, 16 African countries (out of 59) showed an underweight prevalence equal to or higher than 20 percent, with the highest rates concentrated mainly in the Horn of Africa (see Map 20).

<sup>4</sup>[fix spacing]WHO and UNICEF, Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: 2012 Update, and UN, The Millennium Development Goals Report 2012

<sup>5</sup>SOFI 2012

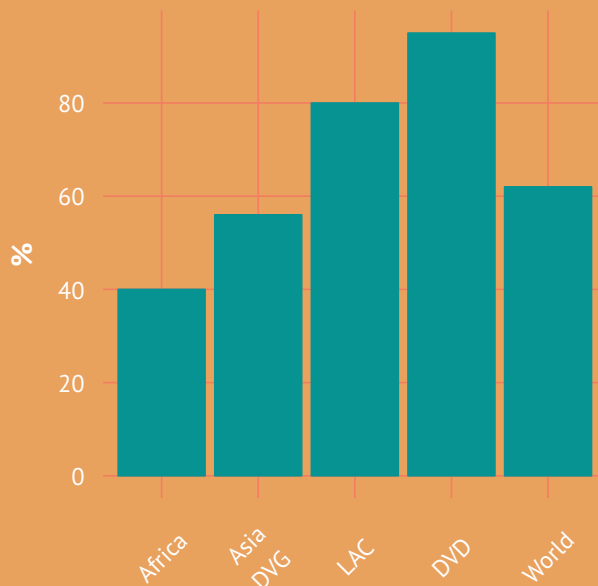
CHART 32: % of population with access to improved water sources water (2009)



Source: Statistics Division

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CHART 33: % of population with access to improved sanitation facilities (2009)

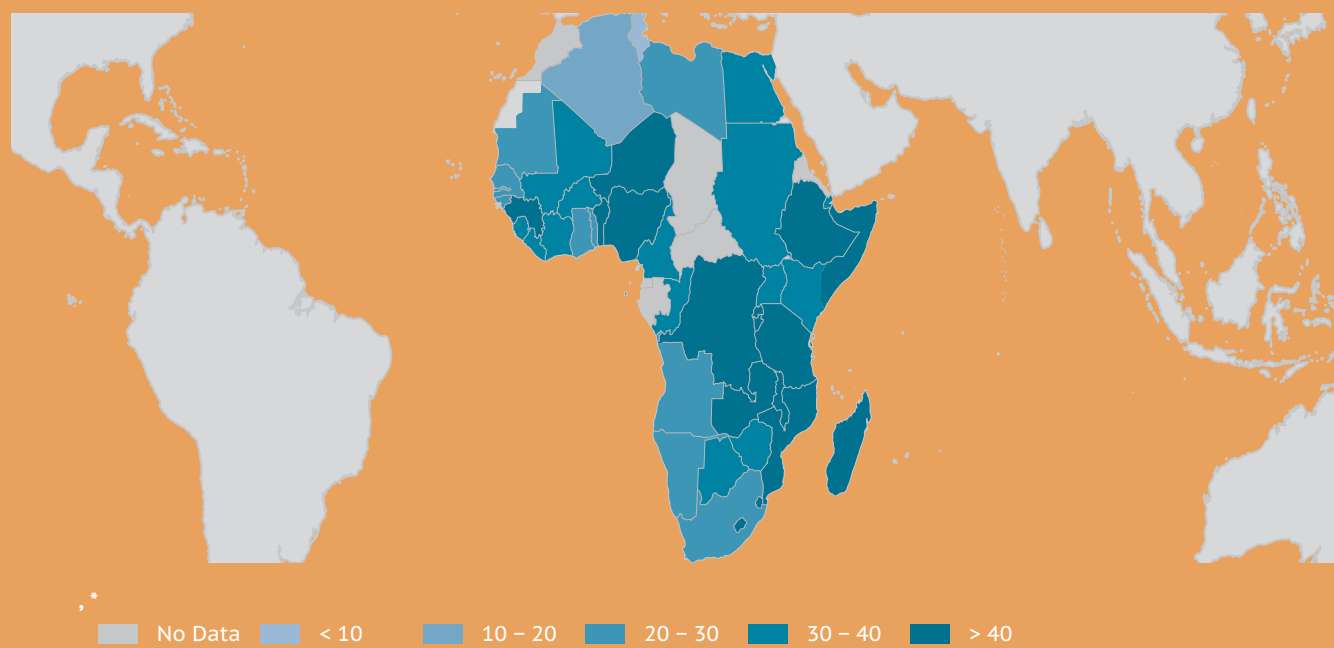


Source: Statistics Division

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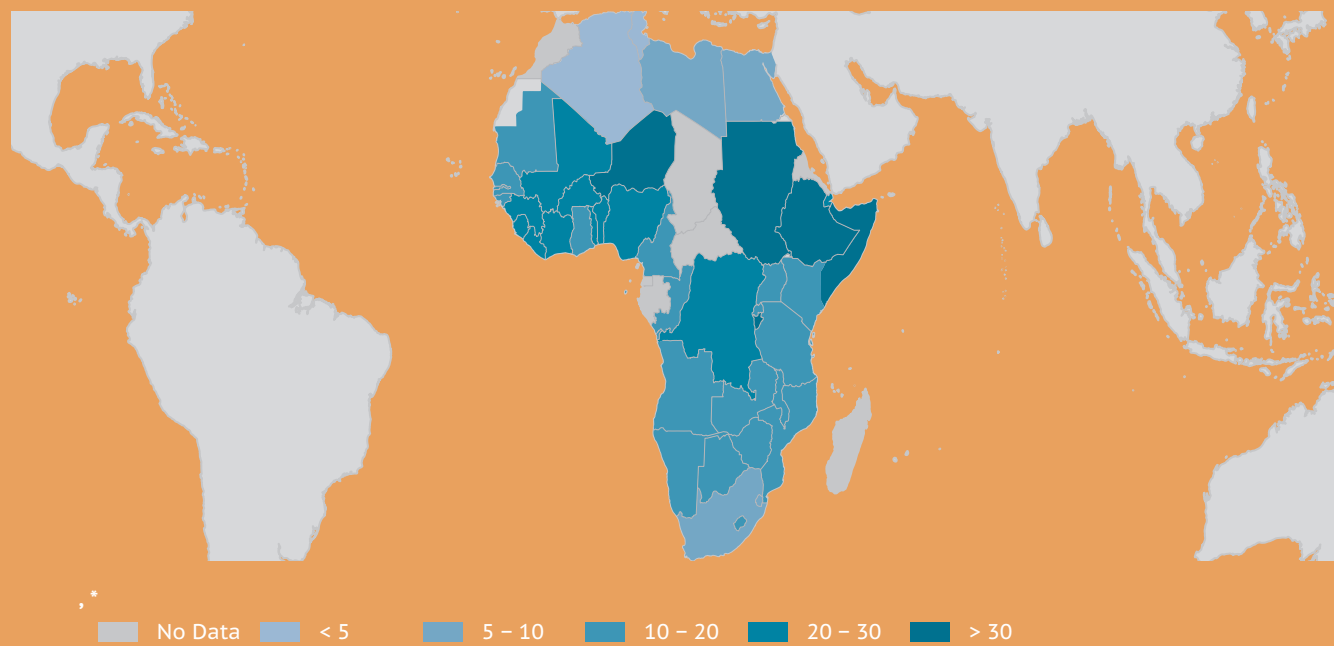
MAP 19: Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are stunted (% , 2005-2009\*)



Source: Statistics Division

Metalink: DT.OUT.UTST.POP.SH, p. 244

MAP 20: Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are underweight (% , 2005-2009\*)



Source: Statistics Division

Metalink: DT.OUT.UTUN.POP.SH, p. 245

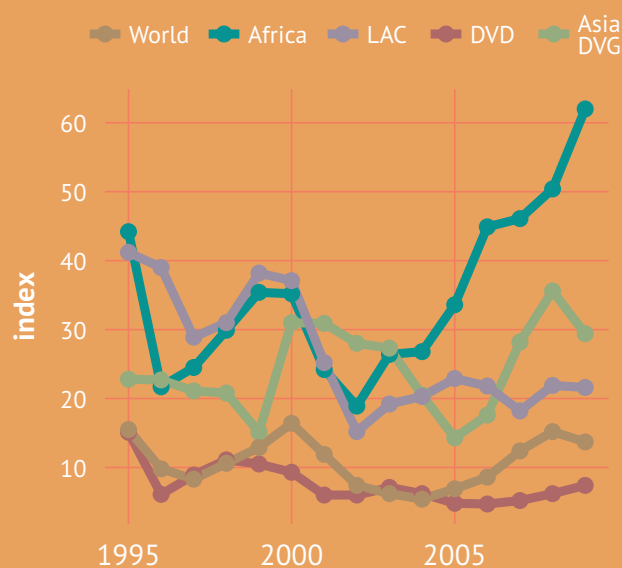
## Vulnerability/Stability

Vulnerability in food security terms can be defined as “the probability of a person or household falling or staying below a minimum food security threshold within a certain timeframe”. Vulnerability is not the same as food insecurity: food insecurity describes the current state of a person’s welfare, while vulnerability refers to the likelihood of remaining or becoming food insecure at some future point in time. While there is a strong justification for measuring and monitoring the levels of vulnerability, it is both theoretically and practically challenging to identify suitable vulnerability indicators. Vulnerability and uncertainty are closely related. While food security measures an outcome in a known past, vulnerability seeks to measure the probability in an unknown future. Given the challenges of measuring vulnerability, triangulation among multiple measures is essential; the indicators selected to reflect vulnerability to food security refer to price, trade, political conditions and food production stability.

Domestic food price volatility, together with the two other indicators of variability, domestic food production and food supply, as measured by the standard deviation of the deviations from the trend over the previous five years, provides an indication of the past ability of a country to maintain food prices or production stability. Indeed, in Africa as a whole, food price variability was relatively in line with other developing regions, such as Asia and Latin America in the 1990s. But after 2000, food prices appeared more volatile in Africa compared with the other regions. Furthermore, the increasing trend in variability observed after 2005 reverted worldwide after 2008, while in Africa food prices remained highly volatile.

While Africa experienced high instability in food price levels, per capita food production was more stable over time and variability was relatively low compared to other regions, such as Asia or Latin America. It was mainly among North African countries that larger fluctuations in food production were observed. As food supply is the direct result of supply utilization account, fluctuations in production translate into fluctuations in food supply, which therefore appeared slightly more stable in Africa than in Latin America or Asia.

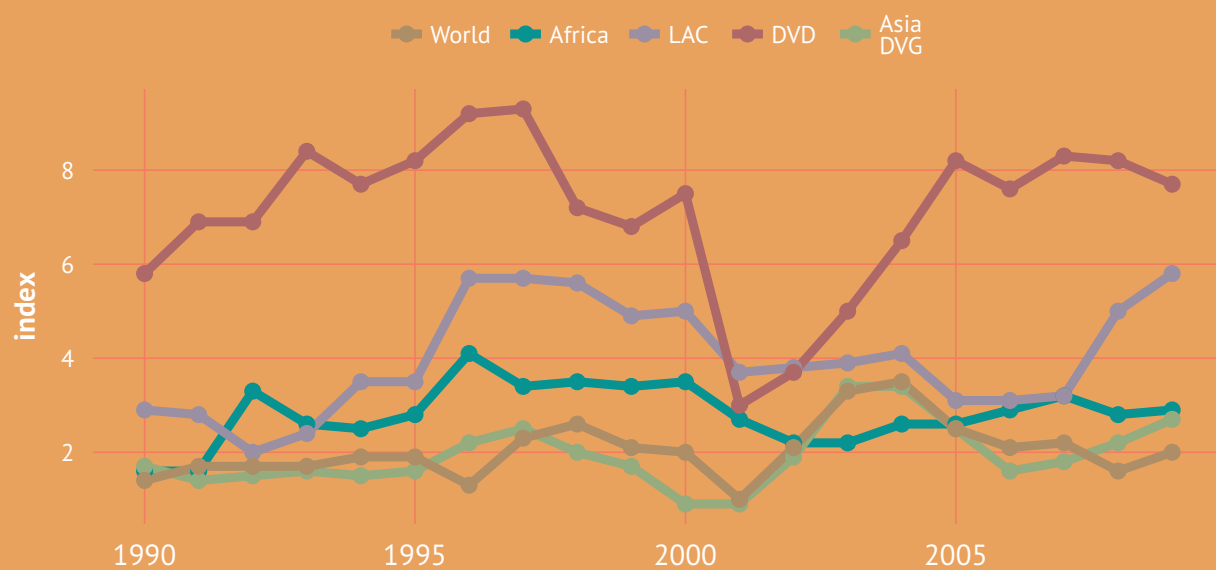
CHART 34: Domestic food price volatility (1995-2009)



Source: Statistics Division

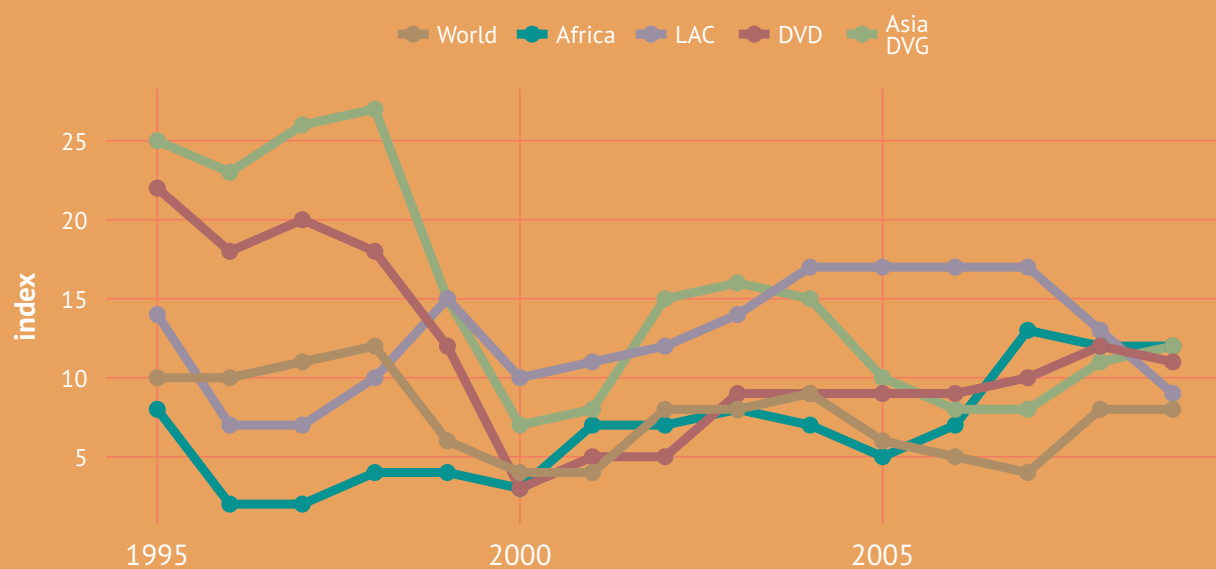
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CHART 35: Per capita food production variability (1990-2009)



Source: Statistics Division  
 Metalink: DVVS.FPV.IN.SH, p. 244

CHART 36: Per capita food supply variability (1995-2009)

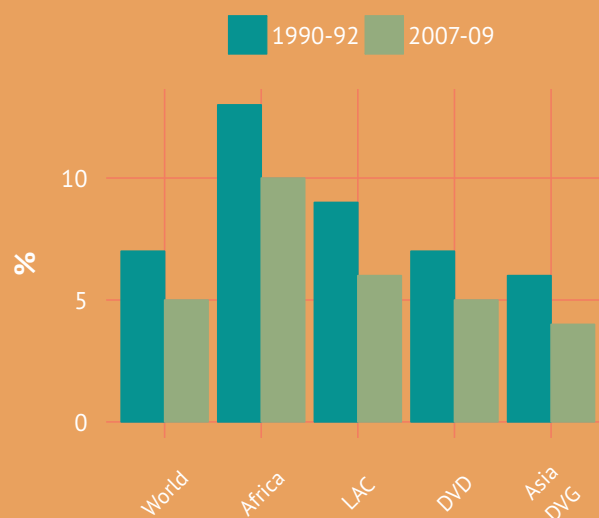


Source: Statistics Division  
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The share of imports in total merchandise exports and the cereal import dependency ratio are also two indicators of a country's vulnerability to food insecurity through its exposure to changes in terms of trade. Africa is the region of the world where the share of cereal imports over total domestic supply has been constantly higher than that observed in the developing world. Imports of cereals represented almost 30 percent of total cereal supply in Africa in 2007-2009, which was about 12 percent higher than in 1990-1992. But this aggregate level does not reflect all the disparities observed within African countries; imports of cereal represent more than 50 percent of total cereal supply in Northern Africa compared with about 21 percent in sub-Saharan Africa in 2007-2009. In terms of value, this high dependency rate on cereal imports translated to a share of 10 percent of total merchandise exports in Africa in 2009, compared with 5 percent in the overall developing world. However, there was an important decline in the share, in line with overall world trends, from 13 percent in 1990-1992 to 10 percent in 2007-2009, with more substantial declines observed in North African countries.

Finally, without an enabling environment, stability cannot be achieved. The index of political stability and absence of violence measures perceptions of the likelihood that a given government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including politically-motivated violence and terrorism. A negative value of -2.5 of the index indicates very weak stability, while strong stability is assigned a positive value of 2.5. Unfortunately such an index cannot be aggregated; however, based on an assumption that a value of the index lower than -1.3 is indicative of a high likelihood that the government will be destabilized, political stability has slightly improved in Africa between 1996 and 2010, compared to the situation in the developing world, especially in Asia. Indeed, between 1996 and 2010 the percentage of countries presenting an index lower than -1.3 decreased from 25 percent to 18 percent; however, despite these encouraging findings, and as shown on the map, no country in Africa shows an index higher than 1.

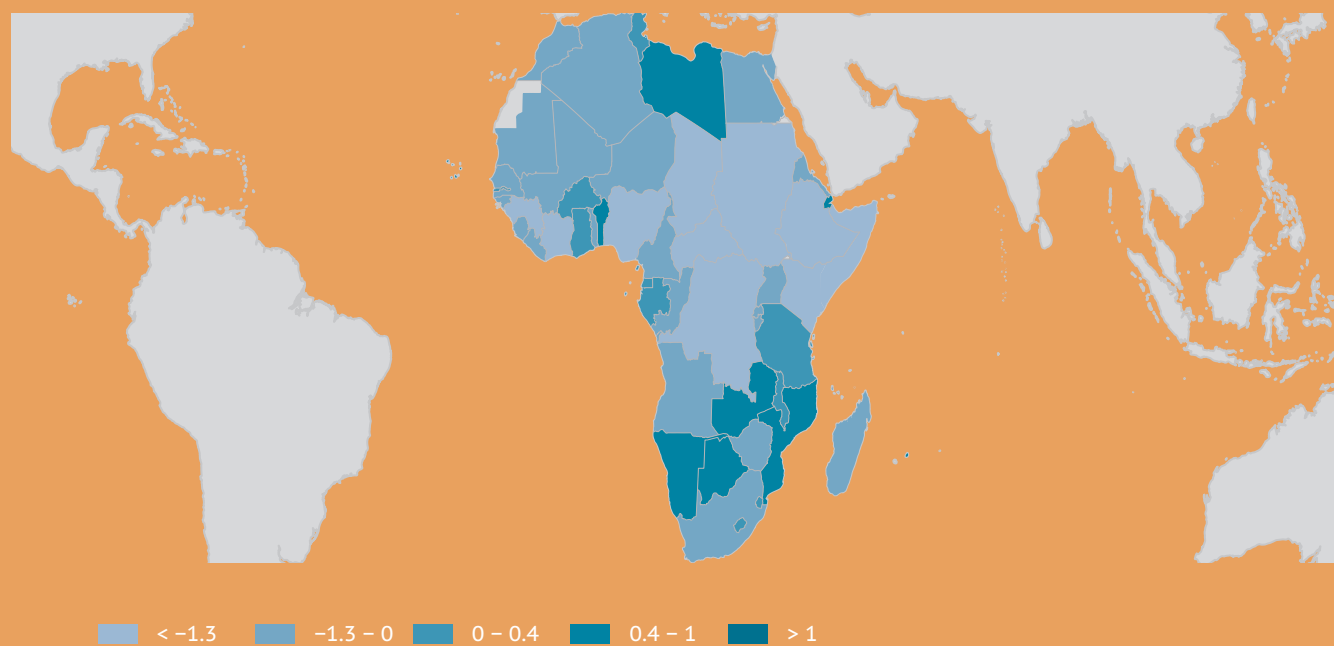
CHART 37: Value of cereal imports over total merchandise exports (1992 and 2009)



Source: Statistics Division

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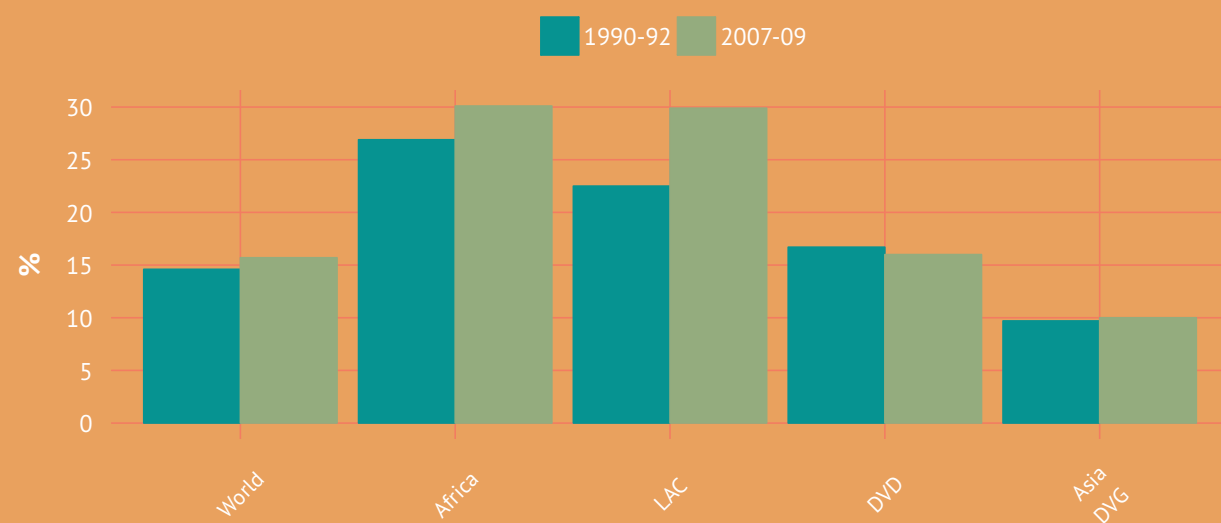
MAP 21: Political stability and absence of violence/terrorism (index, 2009)



Source: Statistics Division

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CHART 38: Cereal import dependency ratio (1992 and 2009)



Source: Statistics Division

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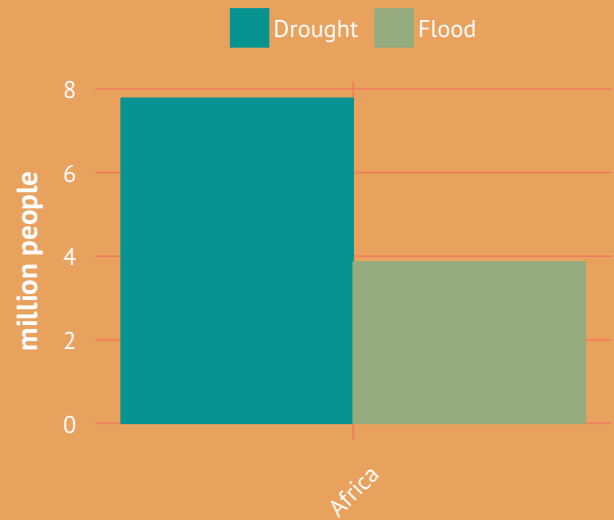
## Risks, hazards and shocks

Armed conflict and natural disasters pose significant risks to a population's food security, especially when combined with poverty, poor governance, scarce resources, unsustainable livelihood systems and/or the breakdown of local institutions. Under these circumstances, a perceived transitory shock or short-lived crisis can turn into a self-perpetuating vicious cycle, from which countries cannot easily return to a path of longer-term development. Severe events can have an irreversible impact on human capital and societal systems. Armed conflict and natural disasters, therefore, represent ongoing and fundamental threats to both lives and livelihoods, from which recovery is progressively more difficult over time.

Among countries affected by disasters, 68 percent of these disasters were related to floods, 19 percent to storms, 10 percent to drought, 2 percent to extreme temperatures, and 1 percent to earthquake. Almost all the floods occurred in Asia, which made Asia the area most affected by natural disasters in general, followed by Africa, which was substantially affected by drought. More than 7 million people were affected by drought and about 3 million by floods in Africa in 2011. (Table 19)

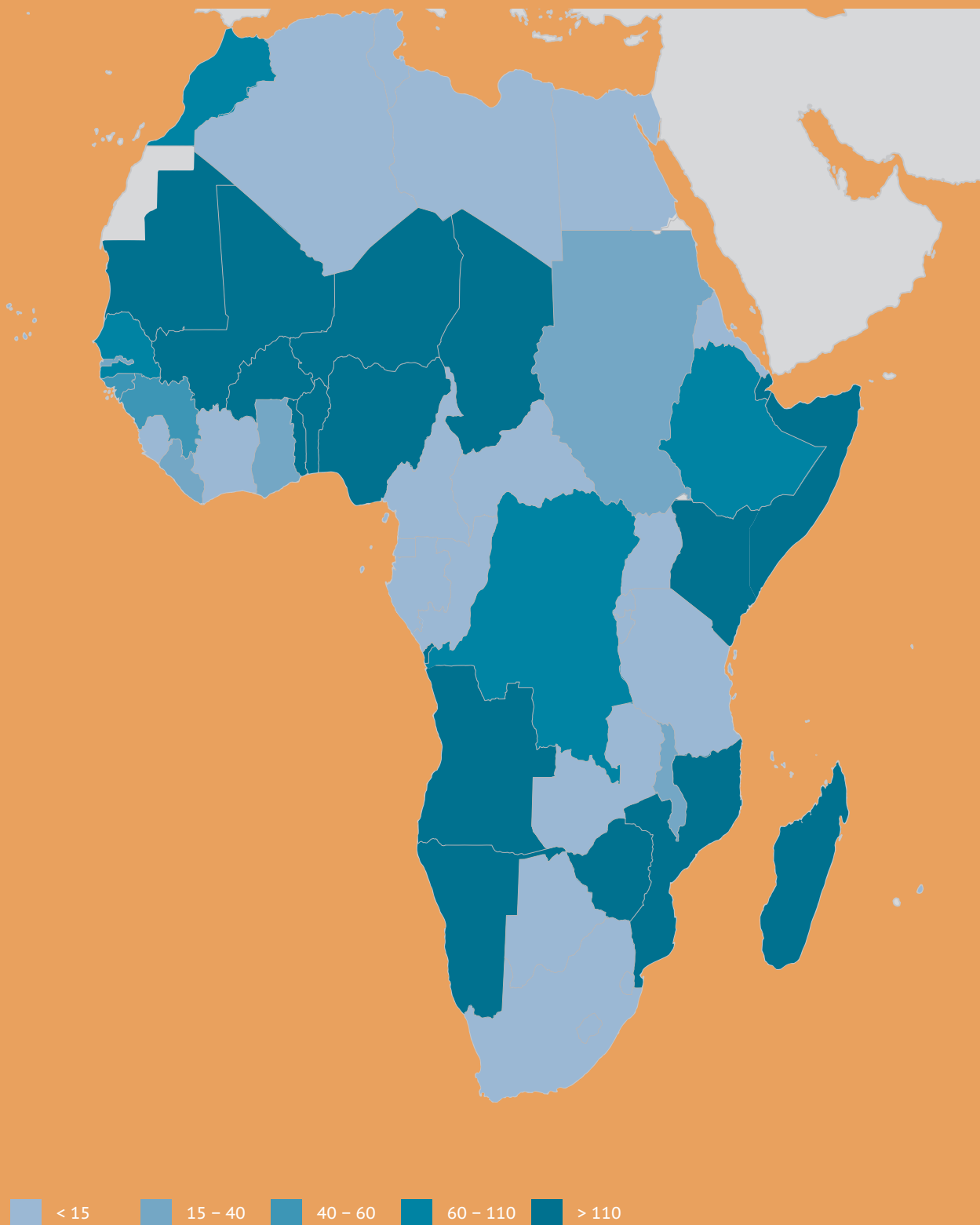
Map 22 shows that almost all African countries were affected by natural disasters in 2011. But the consequences of these disasters were not on the same scale and varied widely within countries. Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal, in West Africa, Angola, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe in southern Africa, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia in East Africa, Morocco in North Africa, were significantly affected by natural disasters and more than 110 000 people were stricken in each country. However, in countries of North Africa and some countries in sub-Saharan Africa, fewer than 15 000 people were negatively affected (Map 22)

CHART 39: Number affected by drought and flood in Africa (2010)



Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database  
Metalink: P2.HUN.ODFA.EMDAT.RHS.PPDR, p. 245

MAP 22: Number affected by natural disasters (thousand people, 2010)



Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database  
 Metalink: P2.HUN.ODFA.EMDAT.RHS.PPND, p. 245

From 1960 to 2011, the number of people affected by disasters evolved at an uneven rate, with very important peaks for some years. For example, in 1983 and 1999 the number of people affected was very high, well above 30 millions for each year. Another peak, lower than in those two exceptional years, corresponded to the natural disaster in 1991, when nearly 25 million people were stricken. (Chart 40)

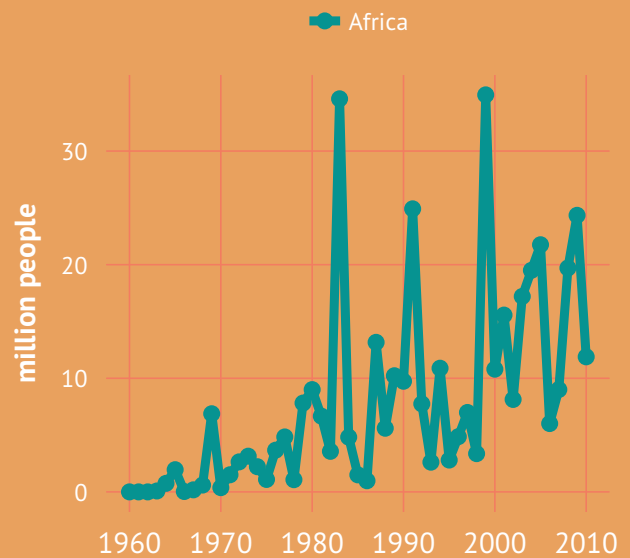
As of 2010, FAO identified 22 countries as being in a state of protracted crisis, defined as “those environments in which a significant proportion of the population is acutely vulnerable to death, disease and disruption of livelihoods over a prolonged period of time”. The governance of these environments is usually very weak, with the state having a limited capacity to respond to, and mitigate, the threats to the population, or to provide adequate levels of protection. Food insecurity is the most common manifestation of protracted crises. Among the 22 countries in protracted crisis in the world, 17 are in Africa. (Chart 41)

Natural disasters and armed conflict result in large numbers of displaced people. In some countries, such as Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia and Sudan, the population affected was higher than 500 000 in each country. However, the corresponding population has been under 2 000 in the cases of Burkina Faso, Gabon, Niger, and in all the countries of southern Africa, including Madagascar. (Map 23) By September 2011, the food crisis in the Horn of Africa, a result of the driest spell since 1950-1951, had affected 12 million people in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, with parts of southern Somalia enduring famine. The situation was exacerbated by high local cereal prices, excessive livestock mortality, conflict and restricted humanitarian access. In August 2011, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reported a malnutrition-related child mortality rate of ten per day at a camp in eastern Ethiopia for refugees from Somalia who had fled drought, famine and fighting within their own borders.

Furthermore, among the people concerned, the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Africa is the most significant, followed by refugees and other stateless persons. Indeed, in 2009, IDPs numbered more than 6 million; their number was reduced slightly in 2010 but still remained over 6 million. In contrast, refugees numbered more than 2 million in 2009 and their number increased slightly in 2010. The other populations concerned also increased in the same period. (Chart 42)

In West Africa, the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire has greatly increased the number of people at risk, including the number of displaced persons. In East Africa, numerous conflicts in Burundi, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda have contributed to increase the population at risk. In central Africa, the increasing number of IDPs is a result of conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Southern Africa is the part of Africa where there are fewer people at risk. Indeed, except in Angola, where conflicts persist, and in Zimbabwe, other countries are relatively free of conflict. (Table 18)

CHART 40: Number affected by natural disasters (1960-2010)



Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database

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CHART 41: Countries in protracted crisis

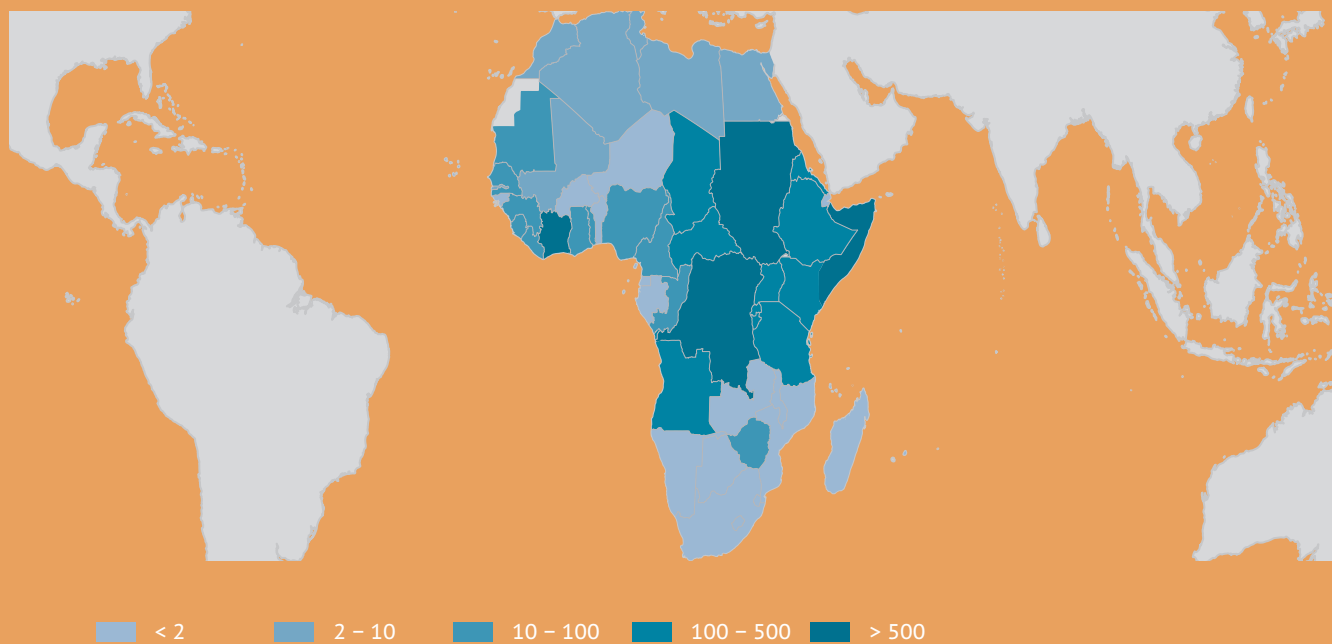
Afghanistan	Guinea
Angola	Haiti
Burundi	Iraq
Central African Republic	Kenya
Chad	Liberia
Congo	Sierra Leone
Côte d'Ivoire	Somalia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Sudan
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Tajikistan
Eritrea	Uganda
Ethiopia	Zimbabwe

Source: FAO, Trade and Markets Division

Metalink: P2.HUN.FAO.ESA.RHS.NPC, p. 237



MAP 23: Total population of concern to UNHCR (thousand people, 2010)



Source: Statistical Online Population Database  
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CHART 42: Total African population of concern to UNHCR by type (2009-2010)



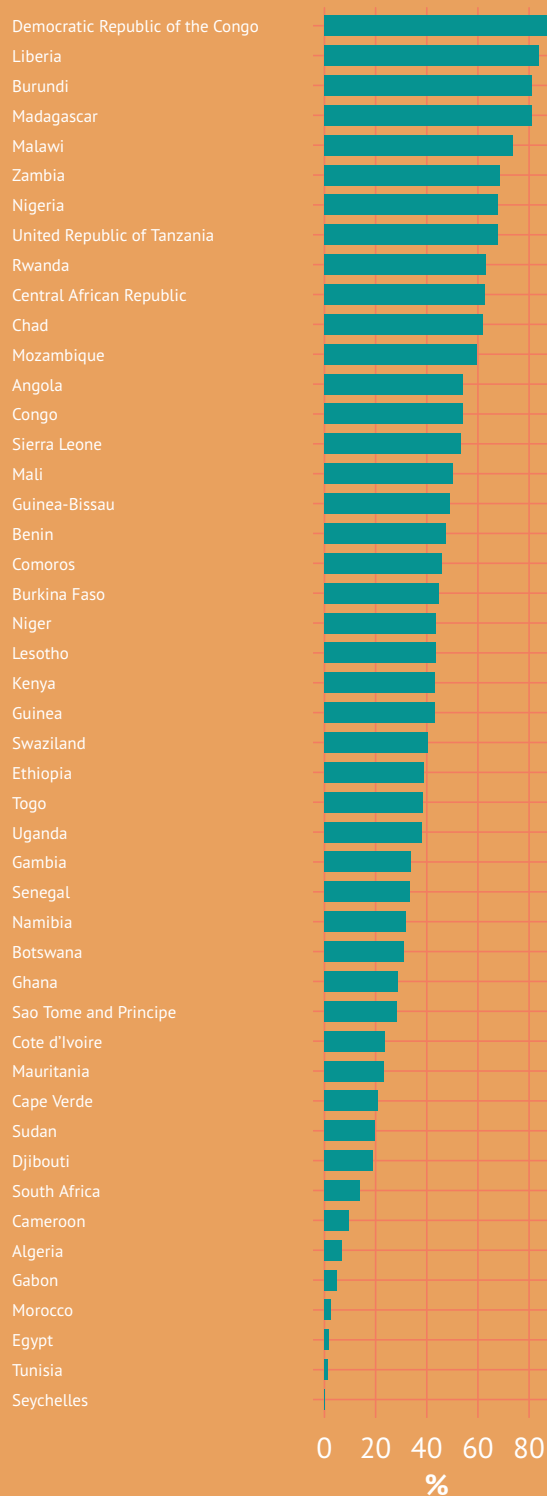
Source: Statistical Online Population Database  
 Metalink: P2.HUN.UNHCR.GT.RHS.TPCR, p. 250

## Poverty and inequality

Among the many determinants of hunger, poverty is one of the most important. But, like hunger, poverty is also multifaceted. Not simply defined by a lack of income or consumption, poverty includes deprivation in the areas of health, education, nutrition, security, empowerment and dignity. Vulnerability constitutes a further dimension of poverty. Without effective coping mechanisms, excessive exposure to shocks – such as droughts or sudden price swings – creates the risk of future poverty. All of these dimensions interact with and reinforce one another. However, to facilitate international comparison, poverty indicators are usually confined to measuring the proportion of a population whose income is below a particular threshold.

The lowest rates of poverty are recorded mainly in Algeria, Cameroon, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Morocco, the Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan and Tunisia. In contrast, poverty rates are very high in the following countries, in order of importance: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Burundi, Madagascar, Malawi, Zambia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Rwanda and the Central African Republic. It appears that the low poverty rates are recorded in most of the countries of North Africa; however, these low rates often hide important disparities within countries. The high poverty rates are usually inherent to countries in conflict or those that have experienced conflict. (Chart 43)

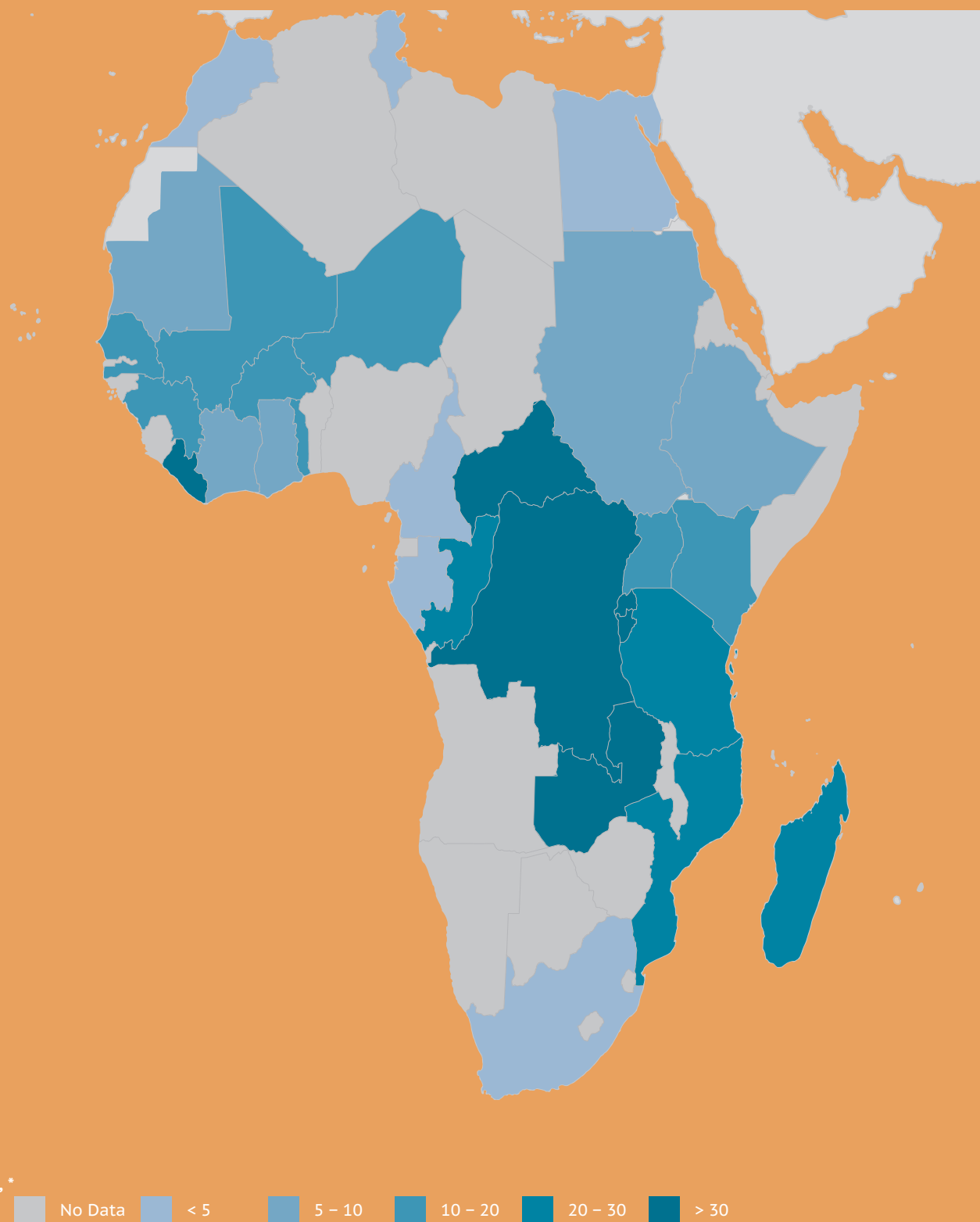
CHART 43: Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day PPP, share of population (1990-2010\*)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.H125, p. 246

MAP 24: Poverty gap at \$1.25 a day PPP (% , 2005-2009\*)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.P125, p. 246

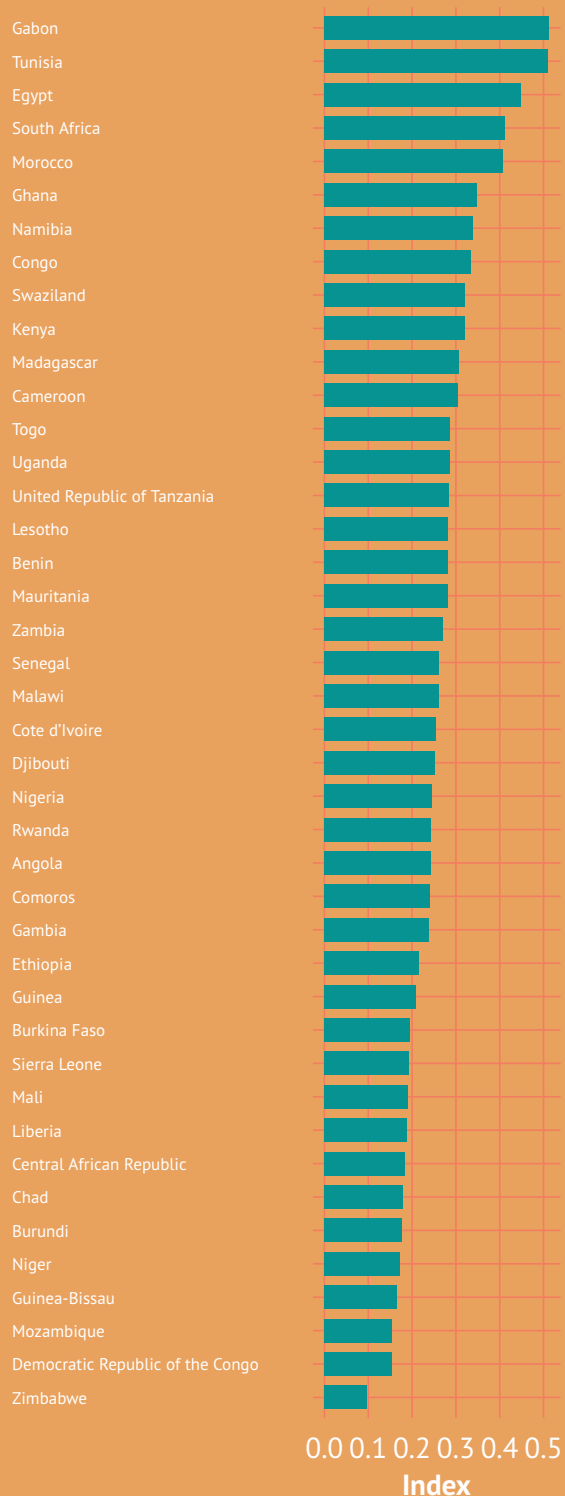
The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) adjusts the Human Development Index (HDI) for inequality in distribution of each dimension across the population. In 2010, the ten countries in Africa with the highest IHDI were: Gabon, Tunisia, Egypt, South Africa, Morocco, Ghana, Namibia, Congo, Swaziland, and Kenya. The ten countries with the lowest IHDI were Zimbabwe, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Burundi, Chad, Central African Republic, Liberia, and Mali. (Chart 44)

According to Human Development Report<sup>6</sup> 2010, sub-Saharan Africa had the highest incidence of multidimensional poverty, with considerable variation across the 37 African countries in the sample—from a low level of 3 percent in South Africa to a massive level of 93 percent in Niger—while the average share of deprivation ranges from about 45 percent (in Gabon, Lesotho and Swaziland) to 69 percent (in Niger). In Guinea, Mali and Niger, more than half of the population is poor and has experienced a child death. In those countries, as well as in Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia and Mozambique, more than half of the population is poor and lives in a household where nobody has completed primary school.

Higher inequality of income distribution (Gini score of income distribution Index, 2005-2009, of more than 45) was observed in the Central African Republic, Congo, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, and Zambia. (Map 25)

Poverty at the global level hides disparities, including at the gender level. In fact, too higher inequality has been recorded in the Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Niger, and Sierra Leone where the gender inequality score was more than 0.75. Similarly, in some countries, such as Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Uganda and Zambia, the inequalities are also high, with gender inequality scores of more than 0.73 and less than 0.75. (Map 26)

CHART 44: Inequality-adjusted HDI score (2010)

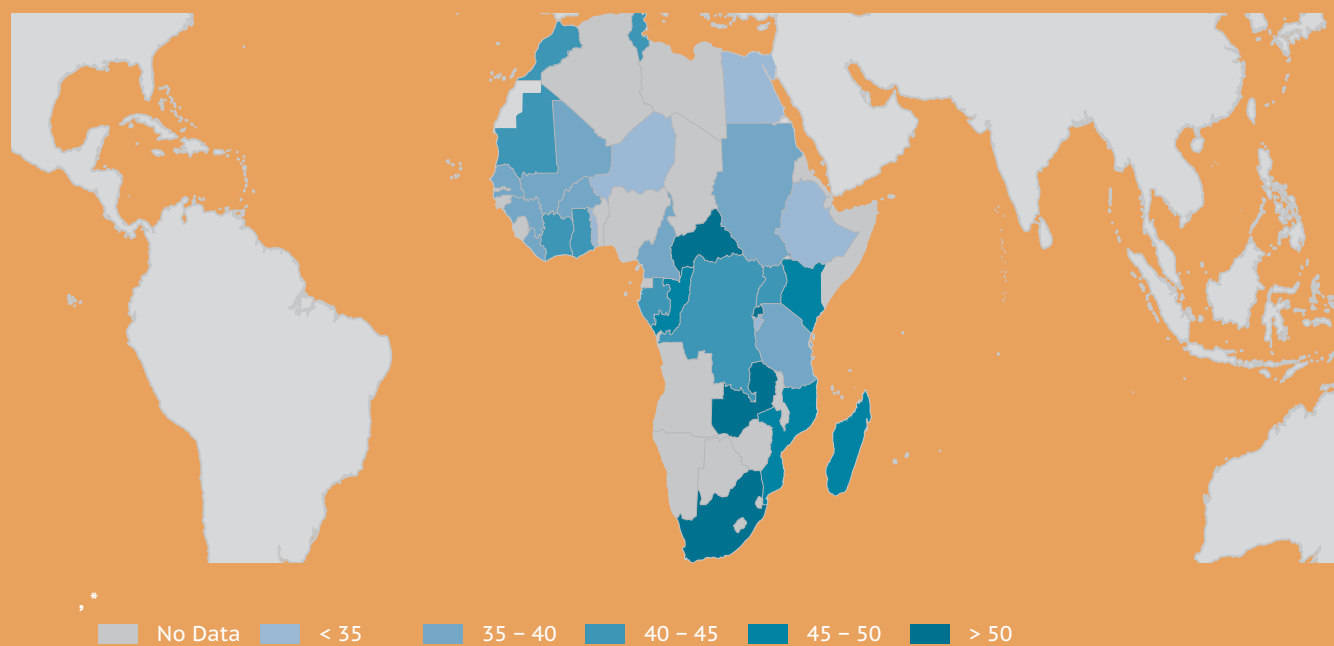


Source: Human Development Report 2010

Metalink: P2.HUN.UNDP.HDR.POV.HDI, p. 241

<sup>6</sup>UNDP. Human Development Report 2010. The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2010/>)

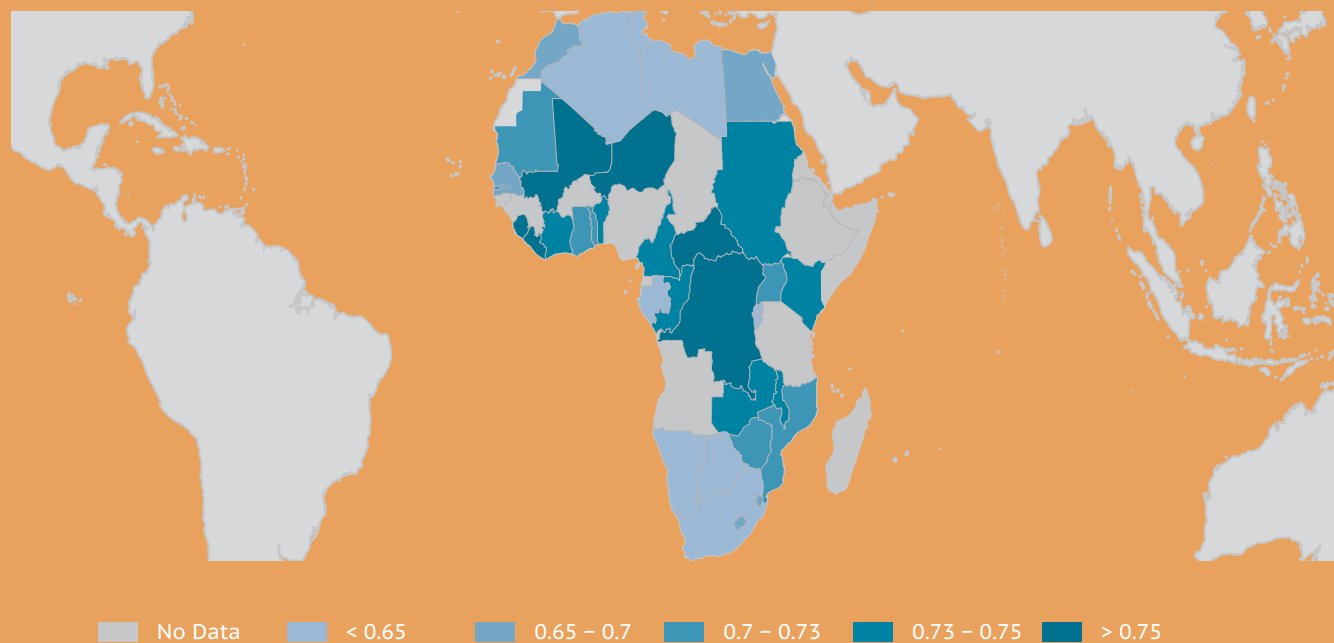
MAP 25: Gini-score of income distribution, higher scores reflect higher inequality (index, 2005-2009\*)



Source: World Bank (WDI)

Metalink: P2.HUN.WBK.WDI.POV.GINI, p. 239

MAP 26: Gender inequality score, higher scores reflect higher inequality (index, 2008)



Source: Human Development Report 2010

Metalink: P2.HUN.UNDP.HDR.POV.GEI, p. 239

## Food aid

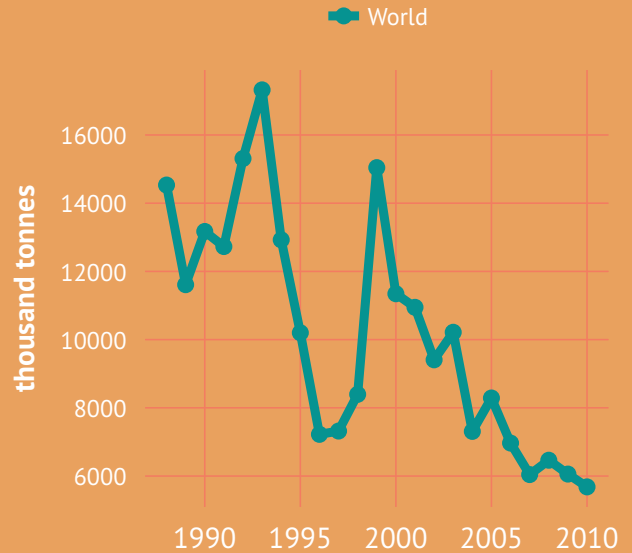
Emergency situations have become increasingly frequent over the past 25 years, and are often coupled with acute and chronic food insecurity in the affected countries. International responses to these crises have generally focused on addressing immediate humanitarian needs, as evidenced by the growing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

From 1988 to 2010, food aid received in Africa underwent significant change. Indeed, food aid was estimated to be just over 14 million tonnes in 1988, and dropped to just under 6 million tonnes in 2010, a reduction of more than half. Chart 45 shows that aid has experienced two major peaks: in 1993, when it surpassed the record volume of 16 million tonnes, and in 1999, when it was 15 million tonnes. Outside these times of abundance, the general trend of food aid has been declining. (Chart 45)

Some African countries have naturally received more aid than others, which may be because of their vulnerability and/or poverty. The countries that received the most help – i.e. their endowments exceeded 45 000 tonnes – were Burkina Faso, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Niger, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Overall, almost all African countries received some assistance. Countries which received smaller amounts received less than 1 000 tonnes. These include the Central African Republic, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Libya, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa and Togo. (Map 27)

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.

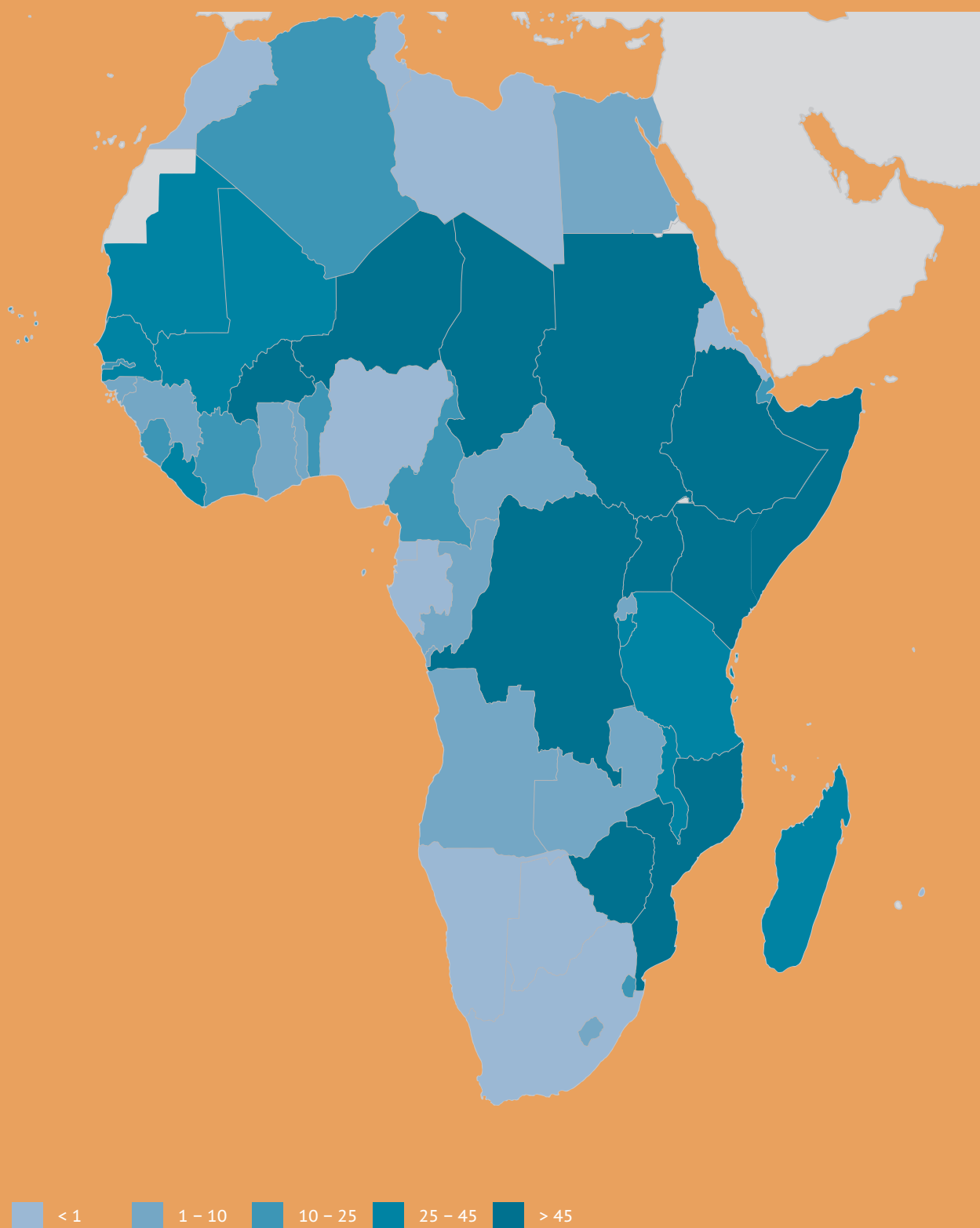
CHART 45: Food aid received (1988-2010)



Source: Food Aid Information System

Metalink: P2.HUN.WFP.FAIS.FDAID, p. 239

MAP 27: Food aid received, grain equivalent (thousand tonnes, 2010)



Source: Food Aid Information System

Metalink: P2.HUN.WFP.FAIS.FDAID, p. 239

TABLE 13: Availability

	dietary supply		value of		energy supply		protein supply	
	adequacy		food production		from cereals, roots and tubers		average g/cap/day	average g/cap/day
	average index	average index	per capita I\$/cap	per capita I\$/cap	share %	share %		
	1990-1992	2007-2009	1990-1992	2007-2009	1990-1992	2007-2009	1990-1992	2007-2009
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	138	141	175	239	64	62	82	93
Algeria	133	136	117	151	59	59	77	87
Egypt	142	145	177	273	68	66	84	98
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	144	136	172	174	49	51	81	80
Morocco	135	138	188	229	64	61	84	89
Tunisia	140	140	302	342	56	52	85	95
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>								
Benin	107	120	148	196	74	72	54	63
Burkina Faso	108	120	109	119	76	73	71	80
Cape Verde	112	113	70	89	55	47	62	73
Cote d'Ivoire	119	126	248	258	66	68	53	54
Gambia	109	113	73	69	58	61	52	60
Ghana	91	129	172	254	68	64	43	59
Guinea	118	121	166	180	63	63	57	56
Guinea-Bissau	107	112	141	180	69	64	46	45
Liberia	106	106	91	84	67	68	39	38
Mali	105	123	145	198	69	71	62	70
Mauritania	119	129	163	136	55	49	79	86
Niger	97	117	133	183	76	62	56	78
Nigeria	107	128	170	201	68	64	50	65
Senegal	104	111	109	110	65	62	66	62
Sierra Leone	93	101	94	103	61	61	42	50
Togo	97	108	102	124	75	73	48	55
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>								
Cameroon	93	109	152	211	59	57	49	62
Central African Republic	88	96	168	205	57	54	41	50
Chad	80	96	129	124	65	67	51	63
Congo	92	97	82	94	60	61	46	45
Democratic Republic of the Congo			115	59				
Equatorial Guinea								
Gabon	115	119	209	151	46	51	72	81
Sao Tome and Principe	103	122	116	180	52	47	52	63
<b>EAST AFRICA</b>								
Burundi	90	74	176	132	46	48	59	43
Djibouti	73	102	74	86	56	55	41	59
Eritrea		73		48		81		49
Ethiopia		94		95		78		59
Kenya	95	96	148	148	55	53	55	58
Rwanda	89	98	168	169	49	51	44	53
Somalia			189	172				
Sudan (former)	92	105	156	272	58	49	62	73
Uganda	108	109	178	155	45	45	51	50
United Republic of Tanzania	103	102	139	143	70	59	53	55
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>								
Angola	79	100	78	128	59	62	35	46
Botswana	100	92	159	122	48	49	68	60
Comoros	92	81	116	91	58	56	54	49
Lesotho	110	108	61	54	78	81	65	67
Madagascar	105	101	196	160	75	79	52	49
Malawi	90	110	75	159	73	71	51	61
Mauritius	117	123	218	193	49	47	70	84
Mozambique	83	99	70	76	76	76	31	39
Namibia	93	95	260	192	61	57	58	63
Seychelles	105	113	78	51	47	48	71	79
South Africa	121	125	211	236	55	54	74	83



TABLE 13: Availability (continued)

	dietary supply		value of		energy supply		protein supply	
	adequacy		food production		from cereals, roots and tubers		average g/cap/day	average g/cap/day
	average index	average index	per capita I\$/cap	per capita I\$/cap	share %	share %		
	1990-1992	2007-2009	1990-1992	2007-2009	1990-1992	2007-2009	1990-1992	2007-2009
Swaziland	110	101	288	239	56	58	58	59
Zambia	97	86	85	85	77	75	51	46
Zimbabwe	90	96	95	96	64	59	50	54
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>ECOWAS</b>								
<b>SADC</b>								
<b>COMESA</b>								
<b>UMA</b>								
<b>ECCAS</b>								
<b>IGAD</b>								
<b>CEMAC</b>								
<b>UEMOA</b>								
<b>CEN-SAD</b>								
<b>ASIA Developing</b>	107	115	167	246	67	57	61	73
<b>LAC</b>	117	124	314	447	43	40	68	82
<b>DEVELOPED REGIONS</b>	131	136	452	471	34	32	99	104
<b>WORLD</b>	114	120	239	295	56	51	69	78

TABLE 14: Access

	Physical access						Economic access			
	percent of paved roads over total roads		rail-lines density		road density		food price level index			
	%	%	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	index	index	index	index
	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009	1991	2000	2005	2009
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	62.4	73.9			5.8		1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6
Algeria	67.0	74.0	0.2	0.2	3.7	4.7				
Egypt	72.0	89.4	0.5	0.5		10.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	51.7				4.2					
Morocco	49.1	70.3	0.4	0.5	13.3	13.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Tunisia	76.1	75.2	1.4	1.2	12.2	11.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>										
Benin	20.0							2.4	2.1	1.9
Burkina Faso	16.6			0.2			2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
Cape Verde	78.0				27.3		1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Cote d'Ivoire	8.7		0.2	0.2			2.1	1.9	1.9	
Gambia					21.1		2.4	2.5	2.7	2.7
Ghana	19.6	12.6	0.4		16.0	45.9	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.0
Guinea	15.2				12.1		1.8	1.9	2.4	2.7
Guinea-Bissau	8.3				11.3				2.0	
Liberia	5.5				8.4					
Mali	10.9	24.6	0.0		1.1	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9
Mauritania				0.1	0.7		1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Niger	29.0				0.9		1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2
Nigeria					13.2		2.8	2.4	2.5	2.4
Senegal	27.2	32.0	0.5		7.0	7.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
Sierra Leone	10.6				15.8		4.0	2.2	2.4	2.2
Togo	21.2				13.0		3.8	2.2	2.2	2.3
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>										
Cameroon	10.5		0.2	0.2	7.2			1.9	1.9	
Central African Republic					3.8		2.1	2.2	2.2	
Chad	0.8				2.3		2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6
Congo	9.7				3.7		2.4	2.5	2.1	2.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo			0.2	0.2						
Equatorial Guinea					9.1			2.0	2.1	
Gabon	8.2		0.3	0.3	2.8		2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3
Sao Tome and Principe	61.6							2.1	2.0	2.2
<b>EAST AFRICA</b>										
Burundi							2.1	2.3	2.2	
Djibouti					12.4					
Eritrea	19.4				3.0					
Ethiopia	15.0		0.1		2.3		1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Kenya	12.8	14.3	0.4		10.6	10.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2
Rwanda	9.0				50.0		1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
Somalia	11.1				3.3					
Sudan (former)	33.8		0.2	0.2	0.4					
Uganda			0.5				1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9
United Republic of Tanzania		6.7	0.5			10.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>										
Angola							2.9	2.0	2.1	
Botswana	32.0			0.1	1.4		1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1
Comoros	69.3									
Lesotho	18.0				16.8		2.5	2.3	1.9	1.5
Madagascar	15.4						2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0
Malawi			0.7		8.6		2.1	2.3	2.1	2.0
Mauritius	93.0	98.0			88.3	101.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8
Mozambique	16.8	20.8		0.4	3.4	3.8		1.9	1.9	2.0
Namibia	10.8	14.7	0.3		7.9	5.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8
Seychelles	56.9	96.5				110.4				
South Africa			1.8	1.8			1.1	1.3	1.4	0.8
Swaziland				1.7	16.1		1.2	1.5	1.8	

TABLE 14: Access (continued)

	Physical access						Economic access			
	percent of paved roads over total roads		rail-lines density		road density		food price level index			
	%	%	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	per 100 square km of land area	index	index	index	index
	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009	1991	2000	2005	2009
Zambia	16.6		0.2		4.7		1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5
Zimbabwe	14.0		0.7		23.1		1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0
<b>AFRICA</b>							1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6
<b>ECOWAS</b>										
<b>SADC</b>										
<b>COMESA</b>										
<b>UMA</b>										
<b>ECCAS</b>										
<b>IGAD</b>										
<b>CEMAC</b>										
<b>UEMOA</b>										
<b>CEN-SAD</b>										
<b>ASIA Developing</b>				0.7			1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
<b>LAC</b>	16.0		0.4	0.5	14.2		1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
<b>DEVELOPED REGIONS</b>			1.2	1.3	30.9	34.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
<b>WORLD</b>				0.9			1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4

TABLE 15: Inadequate access to food

	Prevalence of undernourishment		Depth of the food deficit		Prevalence of food inadequacy	
	%	%	index	index	%	%
	1990-1992	2007-2009	1990-1992	2007-2009	1990-1992	2007-2009
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	< 5	< 5	21	17	5.3	< 5
Algeria	5.2	< 5	30	25	5.2	< 5
Egypt	< 5	< 5	13	10	5.5	< 5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	< 5	< 5	5	10	< 5	< 5
Morocco	7.1	5.2	40	32	7.1	5.2
Tunisia	< 5	< 5	5	5	< 5	< 5
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>						
Benin	22.4	10.8	138	64	22.4	10.8
Burkina Faso	22.9	24.4	143	172	31.1	30.3
Cape Verde	12.2	10.5	72	71	12.2	10.5
Cote d'Ivoire	13.7	19.3	78	122	21.1	25.7
Gambia	19.5	13.0	121	81	19.5	13.0
Ghana	40.5	5.8	294	35	40.5	5.8
Guinea	18.4	15.5	112	93	18.4	15.5
Guinea-Bissau	22.0	14.4	139	91	22.0	14.4
Liberia	32.9	29.6	228	208	32.9	29.6
Mali	25.3	9.5	156	52	25.3	9.5
Mauritania	12.4	7.9	73	46	12.4	7.9
Niger	36.9	13.6	248	77	36.9	13.6
Nigeria	19.3	7.3	120	42	19.3	7.3
Senegal	21.7	16.5	137	104	21.7	16.5
Sierra Leone	41.9	33.1	328	243	41.9	33.1
Togo	32.8	19.8	222	129	32.8	19.8
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>						
Cameroon	38.7	15.6	266	101	38.7	15.6
Central African Republic	49.5	32.6	372	233	49.5	32.6
Chad	61.1	36.4	502	284	61.1	36.4
Congo	42.8	34.6	312	245	42.8	34.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo						
Equatorial Guinea						
Gabon	10.1	6.0	59	37	10.1	6.0
Sao Tome and Principe	22.6	7.5	142	46	22.6	7.5
<b>EAST AFRICA</b>						
Burundi	49.0	72.4	349	640	49.0	72.4
Djibouti	68.0	24.0	601	174	68.0	24.0
Eritrea	72.4	69.1		584	79.3	69.1
Ethiopia	68.0	43.8		377	80.7	50.8
Kenya	35.6	32.4	227	216	35.6	32.4
Rwanda	52.6	34.2	395	249	52.6	34.2
Somalia						
Sudan (former)	42.1	36.6	296	293	51.8	43.2
Uganda	26.6	31.0	163	198	35.8	38.3
United Republic of Tanzania	29.4	36.1	184	249	38.1	43.1
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>						
Angola	63.9	30.7	505	202	63.9	30.7
Botswana	27.4	31.9	178	240	27.4	31.9
Comoros	43.5	62.6	361	607	43.5	62.6
Lesotho	16.9	17.0	101	110	16.9	17.0
Madagascar	24.8	29.1	154	188	24.8	29.1
Malawi	44.8	23.0	329	142	44.8	23.0
Mauritius	8.6	5.6	58	38	8.6	5.6
Mozambique	57.1	39.9	446	298	65.2	47.3
Namibia	37.5	32.7	259	234	37.5	32.7
Seychelles	14.6	8.7	85	51	14.6	8.7
South Africa	< 5	< 5	29	21	< 5	< 5
Swaziland	16.1	27.3	94	185	16.1	27.3
Zambia	34.3	47.5	229	352	34.3	47.5

TABLE 15: Inadequate access to food (continued)

	Prevalence of undernourishment		Depth of the food deficit		Prevalence of food inadequacy	
	%		index		%	
	1990-1992	2007-2009	1990-1992	2007-2009	1990-1992	2007-2009
Zimbabwe	44.1	33.9	334	258	44.1	33.9
<b>AFRICA</b>	27.3	22.6	195	171	29.9	24.9
<b>ECOWAS</b>						
<b>SADC</b>						
<b>COMESA</b>						
<b>UMA</b>						
<b>ECCAS</b>						
<b>IGAD</b>						
<b>CEMAC</b>						
<b>UEMOA</b>						
<b>CEN-SAD</b>						
<b>ASIA Developing</b>	23.7	14.8	165	111	27.3	19.1
<b>LAC</b>	14.6	8.7	98	63	16.4	10.9
<b>DEVELOPED REGIONS</b>	< 5	< 5	12	9	< 5	< 5
<b>WORLD</b>	18.6	12.9	130	97	21.2	16.0

TABLE 16: Utilization

	Determinants		Outcomes					
	access to water	access to sanitation	underweight		stunting		wasting	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	2009	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	92	90						
Algeria	83	95						
Egypt	99	95						
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		97						
Morocco	82	70						
Tunisia	94	85						
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>								
Benin	74	13						
Burkina Faso	77	17		26.0		35.1		11.3
Cape Verde	87	60						
Cote d'Ivoire	79	23						
Gambia	89	68						
Ghana	84	14						
Guinea	74	18						
Guinea-Bissau	63	19						
Liberia	72	17						
Mali	63	21						
Mauritania	50	26	43.3		54.8		17.4	
Niger	49	9						
Nigeria	58	31	35.1		50.5		11.8	
Senegal	71	51						
Sierra Leone	54	12	25.4		40.9		10.2	
Togo	61	13						
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>								
Cameroon	77	49						
Central African Republic	67	34						
Chad	51	13						
Congo	71	18						
Democratic Republic of the Congo	45	24						
Equatorial Guinea								
Gabon	87	33						
Sao Tome and Principe	89	26		14.4		31.6		11.2
<b>EAST AFRICA</b>								
Burundi	72	46						
Djibouti	88	50						
Eritrea								
Ethiopia	44	20						
Kenya	58	31		16.4		35.2		7.0
Rwanda	66	55						
Somalia	29	23						
Sudan (former)	58	26						
Uganda	71	34						
United Republic of Tanzania	53	10						
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>								
Angola	51	57						
Botswana	96	62						
Comoros	95	36						
Lesotho	78	26						
Madagascar	46	15				49.2		
Malawi	80	51						
Mauritius	99	89						
Mozambique	47	17						
Namibia	93	32						
Seychelles								
South Africa	91	79						

TABLE 16: Utilization (continued)

	Determinants		Outcomes					
	access to water	access to sanitation	underweight		stunting		wasting	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	2009	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009	1990	2009
Swaziland	68	57						
Zambia	61	48						
Zimbabwe	80	39						
<b>AFRICA</b>	66	40						
<b>ECOWAS</b>								
<b>SADC</b>								
<b>COMESA</b>								
<b>UMA</b>								
<b>ECCAS</b>								
<b>IGAD</b>								
<b>CEMAC</b>								
<b>UEMOA</b>								
<b>CEN-SAD</b>								
<b>ASIA Developing</b>	89	56						
<b>LAC</b>	94	80						
<b>DEVELOPED REGIONS</b>	99	95						
<b>WORLD</b>	88	62						

TABLE 17: Vulnerability/Stability

	Value of food imports			Cereal import dependency ratio			Arable land equipped for irrigation	
	over total merchandise exports						share	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	1990-1992	1999-2001	2007-2009	1990-1992	1999-2001	2007-2009	1990-1992	2007-2009
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	18	16	12	43.2	52.8	49.9	23.1	28.7
Algeria	16	13	10	62.4	79.7	70.7	6.8	7.6
Egypt	69	46	30	37.9	35.6	35.5	100.0	100.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	9	9	4	89.9	91.3	91.8	26.0	26.9
Morocco	15	17	21	27.2	59.5	53.6	14.3	18.1
Tunisia	11	9	10	35.0	66.9	60.2	13.0	16.0
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>								
Benin	38	45	49	35.3	11.6	18.6	0.6	0.5
Burkina Faso	53	55	33	7.8	11.7	8.4	0.6	0.5
Cape Verde	822	578	601	90.2	72.8	94.3	7.3	5.0
Cote d'Ivoire	13	9	10	39.9	46.6	58.8	2.7	2.6
Gambia	142	313	222	52.1	39.7	45.9	0.9	0.5
Ghana	21	17	20	26.4	23.9	30.6	0.2	0.8
Guinea	16	18	24	26.7	20.7	14.5	3.2	3.4
Guinea-Bissau	165	49	56	33.1	37.7	27.3	6.8	8.3
Liberia	21	28	95	59.8	64.5	63.6	0.9	0.8
Mali	25	18	17	4.7	7.1	6.1	3.7	3.9
Mauritania	27	43	26	74.1	68.3	75.0	9.8	11.3
Niger	29	39	26	5.8	8.6	7.0	0.5	0.5
Nigeria	5	6	6	4.4	13.7	14.5	0.8	0.8
Senegal	47	54	66	42.4	48.4	55.0	2.3	3.4
Sierra Leone	59	590	73	30.1	49.5	27.9	5.8	2.8
Togo	27	12	23	23.9	17.1	16.2	0.3	0.3
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>								
Cameroon	9	13	16	33.8	30.3	32.6	0.4	0.5
Central African Republic	26	11	30	31.2	20.6	19.4	0.0	0.1
Chad	12	16	3	6.7	4.9	8.4	0.5	0.7
Congo	9	6	4	95.5	95.2	90.2	0.4	0.4
Democratic Republic of the Congo	26	26	20	21.4	20.8	38.6	0.1	0.2
Equatorial Guinea	15	1	0					
Gabon	5	5	5	78.6	85.5	83.3	1.4	1.2
Sao Tome and Principe	113	48	284	77.2	85.5	84.9	100.0	100.0
<b>EAST AFRICA</b>								
Burundi	27	41	104	10.6	13.8	24.9	1.7	2.6
Djibouti	247	298	551	102.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.8
Eritrea	83	197	810		51.5	58.6		3.1
Ethiopia	59	52	60		11.0	10.1		2.1
Kenya	18	23	26	14.3	26.4	36.1	1.2	1.9
Rwanda	46	72	53	11.0	19.6	21.9	0.5	0.7
Somalia	80	81	131	43.6	37.6	74.9	19.6	20.0
Sudan (former)	42	21	13	17.8	21.5	24.6	14.6	9.6
Uganda	14	26	28	1.8	6.8	17.7	0.2	0.1
United Republic of Tanzania	22	44	21	4.0	11.9	13.8	1.6	1.9
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>								
Angola	11	5	3	50.0	52.4	54.6	2.7	2.2
Botswana	11	12	10	82.2	98.1	90.1	0.4	0.6
Comoros	89	118	304	71.1	69.8	73.9	0.2	0.2
Lesotho	148	49	17	71.5	54.8	84.8	0.6	0.9
Madagascar	18	20	23	6.5	12.3	9.2	39.5	36.8
Malawi	24	8	17	18.4	4.0	6.4	1.0	1.8
Mauritius	14	14	23	102.4	112.9	110.1	17.0	24.1
Mozambique	156	43	23	59.6	23.1	30.5	3.0	2.4
Namibia	9	15	7	62.9	71.7	64.8	0.8	1.0
Seychelles	54	21	19	100.0	100.0	100.1	0.0	30.0
South Africa	3	3	4	23.8	13.2	19.3	8.8	10.4
Swaziland	13	15	9	56.5	57.9	79.3	25.6	28.2



TABLE 17: Vulnerability/Stability (continued)

	Value of food imports			Cereal import dependency ratio			Arable land equipped for irrigation	
	over total merchandise exports						share	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	1990-1992	1999-2001	2007-2009	1990-1992	1999-2001	2007-2009	1990-1992	2007-2009
Zambia	6	9	4	23.8	8.9	4.9	1.3	5.0
Zimbabwe	9	5	25	30.7	8.8	52.2	3.7	4.2
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>ECOWAS</b>								
<b>SADC</b>								
<b>COMESA</b>								
<b>UMA</b>								
<b>ECCAS</b>								
<b>IGAD</b>								
<b>CEMAC</b>								
<b>UEMOA</b>								
<b>CEN-SAD</b>								
ASIA Developing	6	4	4	9.7	10.0	10.0	34.5	47.2
LAC	9	8	6	22.5	30.3	29.9	12.8	13.6
<b>DEVELOPED REGIONS</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>22.5</b>

TABLE 18: 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
	thousand people 2009	thousand people 2009	thousand people 2009	thousand people 2009	thousand people 2010	thousand people 2010	thousand people 2010	thousand people 2010
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	27	22	0	5	26	20	0	5
Algeria	10	8	0	2	8	7	0	2
Egypt	9	7	0	2	9	7	0	2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	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
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	968	234	519	215	827	253	515	60
Benin	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	714	23	519	172	585	42	515	29
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
Liberia	78	72	0	6	73	70	0	3
Mali	4	3	0	1	4	4	0	0
Mauritania	52	39	0	13	40	38	0	2
Niger	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Nigeria	25	16	0	10	28	16	0	12
Senegal	17	16	0	1	18	16	0	2
Sierra Leone	19	15	0	3	15	11	0	3
Togo	20	18	0	1	19	18	0	1
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	3 312	706	2 420	186	3 356	731	2 045	580
Cameroon	17	15	0	2	17	15	0	2
Central African Republic	357	160	197	1	359	165	193	2
Chad	250	55	171	25	237	54	131	53
Congo	24	21	0	3	24	21	0	3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 663	456	2 053	154	2 719	477	1 721	520
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>EAST AFRICA</b>	6 027	1 561	3 529	936	6 096	1 664	3 595	837
Burundi	231	94	100	37	254	84	157	12
Djibouti	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Eritrea	224	209	0	14	236	222	0	14
Ethiopia	112	63	0	49	118	69	0	49
Kenya	417	10	399	8	311	9	300	2
Rwanda	155	129	0	25	136	115	0	21
Somalia	2 249	678	1 550	21	2 257	770	1 464	23
Sudan (former)	1 619	368	1 034	217	2 185	387	1 548	250
Uganda	863	8	446	409	436	6	126	304
United Republic of Tanzania	156	1	0	155	164	1	0	162
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	186	166	0	20	165	162	0	3
Angola	159	141	0	18	136	135	0	1
Botswana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Swaziland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 18: Population at risk: UNHCR population of concern (continued)

	UNHCR population of concern							
	total		internally displaced persons		total		internally displaced persons	
	total refugees	total refugees	others and stateless persons	others and stateless persons	total refugees	total refugees	others and stateless persons	others and stateless persons
	thousand people 2009	thousand people 2009	thousand people 2009	thousand people 2009	thousand people 2010	thousand people 2010	thousand people 2010	thousand people 2010
Zimbabwe	24	22	0	1	25	24	0	1
<b>AFRICA</b>	10 636	2 805	6 469	1 362	10 587	2 947	6 154	1 486
<b>ECOWAS</b>	916	195	519	202	787	215	515	57
<b>SADC</b>	3 005	623	2 053	329	3 047	639	1 721	686
<b>COMESA</b>	6 320	1 370	4 032	918	6 433	1 404	3 852	1 176
<b>UMA</b>	70	54	0	16	57	51	0	6
<b>ECCAS</b>	3 702	942	2 520	241	3 746	950	2 202	594
<b>IGAD</b>	5 484	1 336	3 429	719	5 543	1 464	3 437	641
<b>CEMAC</b>	649	250	368	31	638	255	324	60
<b>UEMOA</b>	759	64	519	176	631	84	515	33
<b>CEN-SAD</b>	6 104	1 728	3 870	506	6 430	1 875	4 150	406
<b>ASIA Developing</b>	13 602	6 372	5 435	1 796	14 103	6 425	4 232	3 446
<b>LAC</b>	3 898	463	3 304	132	4 238	471	3 672	95
<b>DEVELOPED REGIONS</b>	1 097	535	421	141	1 055	505	397	153
<b>WORLD</b>	29 233	10 174	15 628	3 431	29 986	10 350	14 456	5 180

TABLE 19: Population at risk: persons affected by natural disasters

	Persons affected by natural disasters						
	total	drought	earthquake	extreme temperature	flood	storm	volcanoes, wildfires and epidemics
	thousand people 2011-2010	thousand people 2011-2010	thousand people 2011-2010	thousand people 2011-2010	thousand people 2011-2010	thousand people 2011-2010	thousand people 2011-2010
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	80		0		80		
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Egypt	4		0	0	4	0	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0		0		0		
Morocco	77	0	0	0	77	0	
Tunisia	0	0	0		0		
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	4 433	1 438			2 978		
Benin	681	0			680	0	
Burkina Faso	139	0			133		
Cape Verde	0	0			0	0	
Cote d'Ivoire	6	0			6		
Gambia	39	0			39	0	
Ghana	17	0			17		
Guinea	48	0	0		48	0	
Guinea-Bissau	57	0			57	0	
Liberia	15	0		0	15	0	
Mali	632	600			32		
Mauritania	847	838			9	0	
Niger	228	0			227	0	
Nigeria	1 508	0		0	1 500	0	
Senegal	102	0			102	0	
Sierra Leone	0				0	0	
Togo	112	0			112	0	
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	230						
Cameroon	3	0			0		
Central African Republic	2	0			2	0	
Chad	150	0			145	0	
Congo	1	0	0		0		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	73	0	0		69	0	4
Equatorial Guinea	0						
Gabon	2				0	2	
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0					
<b>EAST AFRICA</b>	4 543	4 200			326		
Burundi	2	0	0		2	0	
Djibouti	200	200			0	0	
Eritrea	0	0			0	0	
Ethiopia	82	0	0		81		1
Kenya	214	0	0		211	0	
Rwanda	0	0	0		0		
Somalia	4 016	4 000	0		16	0	
Sudan (former)	16	0	0		16	0	
Uganda	13	0	0		0	0	
United Republic of Tanzania	0	0	0		0	0	
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	2 603	2 140			261		
Angola	111	0			111		
Botswana	0	0			0	0	
Comoros	0	0			0	0	
Lesotho	0	0			0	0	
Madagascar	192	0			0	192	
Malawi	21	0	0		21	0	
Mauritius	0	0				0	
Mozambique	480	460	0		17	0	
Namibia	110	0			110		
Seychelles	0		0		0	0	
South Africa	6	0	0	0	0	6	
Swaziland	0	0			0	0	

TABLE 19: Population at risk: persons affected by natural disasters (continued)

	Persons affected by natural disasters						
	total	drought	earthquake	extreme temperature	flood	storm	volcanoes, wildfires and epidemics
	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people	thousand people
	2011-2010	2011-2010	2011-2010	2011-2010	2011-2010	2011-2010	2011-2010
Zambia	1	0			1		
Zimbabwe	1 681	1 680			1	0	
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>11 889</b>	<b>7 778</b>			<b>3 861</b>		
<b>ECOWAS</b>	<b>3 586</b>	<b>600</b>			<b>2 969</b>		
<b>SADC</b>	<b>2 676</b>	<b>2 140</b>			<b>330</b>		
<b>COMESA</b>	<b>2 499</b>	<b>1 880</b>			<b>406</b>		
<b>UMA</b>	<b>924</b>				<b>86</b>		
<b>ECCAS</b>	<b>343</b>						
<b>IGAD</b>	<b>4 541</b>	<b>4 200</b>			<b>324</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>CEMAC</b>	<b>157</b>				<b>146</b>		
<b>UEMOA</b>	<b>1 958</b>	<b>600</b>			<b>1 349</b>		
<b>CEN-SAD</b>	<b>9 111</b>	<b>5 638</b>			<b>3 448</b>		
<b>ASIA Developing</b>	<b>229 078</b>				<b>178 823</b>		
<b>LAC</b>	<b>11 591</b>	<b>124</b>			<b>4 636</b>	<b>1 082</b>	
<b>DEVELOPED REGIONS</b>	<b>1 345</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>511</b>	
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>253 965</b>	<b>49 385</b>	<b>5 701</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>187 803</b>	<b>7 963</b>	<b>641</b>

TABLE 20: Dimensions of poverty

	Poverty gap at				Poverty headcount ratio			
	\$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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>								
Algeria								
Egypt	0.4	2.8	3.6		1.7	15.4	22.0	30.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya								
Morocco	0.5	3.2			2.5	14.0	9.0	14.5
Tunisia	0.3	1.8			1.4	8.1	3.8	
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>								
Benin								
Burkina Faso	14.7	31.7	15.1	17.4	44.6	72.6	46.7	52.6
Cape Verde			8.1	14.3			26.6	44.3
Cote d'Ivoire	7.5	17.8	15.3	20.3	23.8	46.3	42.7	54.2
Gambia							48.4	73.9
Ghana	9.9	21.3	9.6	13.5	28.6	51.8	28.5	39.2
Guinea	15.0	31.0	17.6	22.0	43.3	69.6	53.0	63.0
Guinea-Bissau								
Liberia	40.9	59.6	24.4	26.3	83.8	94.9	63.8	67.7
Mali	16.4	35.2	13.2		50.4	78.7	47.4	50.6
Mauritania	6.8	17.7	14.5	22.3	23.4	47.7	42.0	59.4
Niger	12.4	30.8	19.6	21.2	43.6	75.2	59.5	63.9
Nigeria	33.7	50.2			68.0	84.5		
Senegal	10.8	24.7	16.4	21.5	33.5	60.4	50.8	61.9
Sierra Leone								
Togo	11.4	27.9	22.9	29.3	38.7	69.3	61.7	74.3
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>								
Cameroon	1.2	8.2	12.3	17.5	9.6	30.4	39.9	55.0
Central African Republic	31.3	46.8	33.1	35.0	62.8	80.1	62.0	69.4
Chad								
Congo	22.8	38.8	18.9	20.6	54.1	74.4	50.1	57.7
Democratic Republic of the Congo	52.8	67.6	32.2	34.9	87.7	95.2	71.3	75.7
Equatorial Guinea			45.3	49.8			76.8	79.9
Gabon	0.9	5.0	10.0	16.0	4.8	19.6	32.7	44.6
Sao Tome and Principe			24.8				66.2	
<b>EAST AFRICA</b>								
Burundi	36.4	56.1	23.4	24.2	81.3	93.5	66.9	68.9
Djibouti								
Eritrea								
Ethiopia	9.6	28.9	8.3	8.5	39.0	77.6	38.9	39.3
Kenya	16.9	31.8	16.3	17.5	43.4	67.2	45.9	49.1
Rwanda	34.8	52.2	24.0	26.0	72.1	87.4	58.5	64.2
Somalia								
Sudan (former)	5.5	15.4	16.2	21.3	19.8	44.1	46.5	57.6
Uganda	12.2	27.4	6.8	7.6	38.0	64.7	24.5	27.2
United Republic of Tanzania	28.1	47.5	9.9	11.0	67.9	87.9	33.4	37.4
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>								
Angola								
Botswana								
Comoros								
Lesotho								
Madagascar	43.3	60.1	26.8	28.9	81.3	92.6	68.7	73.5
Malawi								
Mauritius								
Mozambique	25.1	42.9	21.2	22.2	59.6	81.8	54.7	56.9
Namibia								
Seychelles	0.1	0.3			0.2	1.8		

TABLE 20: Dimensions of poverty (continued)

	Poverty gap at				Poverty headcount ratio			
	\$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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*
South Africa	2.3	10.2	7.0		13.8	31.3	23.0	
Swaziland	16.0	29.3			40.6	60.4		
Zambia	37.0	51.8	28.5	38.8	68.5	82.5	59.3	76.8
Zimbabwe								
<b>AFRICA</b>								
<b>ECOWAS</b>								
<b>SADC</b>								
<b>COMESA</b>								
<b>UMA</b>								
<b>ECCAS</b>								
<b>IGAD</b>								
<b>CEMAC</b>								
<b>UEMOA</b>								
<b>CEN-SAD</b>								
<b>ASIA Developing</b>								
<b>LAC</b>								
<b>DEVELOPED REGIONS</b>								
<b>WORLD</b>								

TABLE 21: Dimensions of inequality

	Human Development Index		Gender inequality	Gini-index	Income share held by	
	HDI	inequality adjusted	index	income distribution	highest 20%	lowest 20%
	Index	Index	Index	Index	%	%
	2010	2010	2008	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>						
Algeria	0.7		0.6			
Egypt	0.6	0.4	0.7	30.8	40.3	9.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.8		0.5			
Morocco	0.6	0.4	0.7	40.9	47.9	6.5
Tunisia	0.7	0.5	0.5	41.4	47.9	5.9
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>						
Benin	0.4	0.3	0.7			
Burkina Faso	0.3	0.2		39.8	47.0	6.7
Cape Verde	0.5					
Cote d'Ivoire	0.4	0.3	0.7	41.5	47.6	5.6
Gambia	0.4	0.2	0.7			
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				
Liberia	0.3	0.2	0.8	38.2	45.0	6.4
Mali	0.3	0.2	0.8	33.0	41.3	8.0
Mauritania	0.4	0.3	0.7	40.5	47.0	6.0
Niger	0.3	0.2	0.8	34.5	43.1	8.1
Nigeria	0.4	0.2		48.8	54.0	4.4
Senegal	0.4	0.3	0.7	39.2	45.9	6.2
Sierra Leone	0.3	0.2	0.8			
Togo	0.4	0.3	0.7	34.4	42.4	7.6
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>						
Cameroon	0.5	0.3	0.7	38.9	46.2	6.7
Central African Republic	0.3	0.2	0.8	56.3	60.6	3.4
Chad	0.3	0.2				
Congo	0.5	0.3	0.7	47.3	53.1	5.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.2	0.2	0.8	44.4	50.6	5.5
Equatorial Guinea	0.5					
Gabon	0.6	0.5	0.6	41.5	48.2	6.2
Sao Tome and Principe	0.5					
<b>EAST AFRICA</b>						
Burundi	0.3	0.2	0.6	33.3	42.8	9.0
Djibouti	0.4	0.3				
Eritrea						
Ethiopia	0.3	0.2		29.8	39.4	9.3
Kenya	0.5	0.3	0.7	47.7	53.2	4.8
Rwanda	0.4	0.2	0.6	53.1	58.6	4.6
Somalia						
Sudan (former)	0.4		0.7	35.3	42.4	6.8
Uganda	0.4	0.3	0.7	44.3	50.7	5.8
United Republic of Tanzania	0.4	0.3		37.6	44.8	6.8
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>						
Angola	0.4	0.2				
Botswana	0.6		0.6			
Comoros	0.4	0.2				
Lesotho	0.4	0.3	0.7			
Madagascar	0.4	0.3		44.1	50.1	5.4
Malawi	0.4	0.3	0.7			
Mauritius	0.7					
Mozambique	0.3	0.2	0.7	45.7	51.5	5.2
Namibia	0.6	0.3	0.6			
Seychelles				65.8	69.6	3.7
South Africa	0.6	0.4	0.6	63.1	68.2	2.7
Swaziland	0.5	0.3	0.7	51.5	56.6	4.0
Zambia	0.4	0.3	0.7	54.6	59.4	3.6



TABLE 21: Dimensions of inequality (continued)

	Human Development Index		Gender inequality	Gini-index	Income share held by	
	HDI	inequality adjusted	index	income distribution	highest 20%	lowest 20%
	Index	Index	Index	Index	%	%
	2010	2010	2008	2005-2010*	2005-2010*	2005-2010*
Zimbabwe	0.1	0.1	0.7			
<b>AFRICA</b>						
<b>ECOWAS</b>						
<b>SADC</b>						
<b>COMESA</b>						
<b>UMA</b>						
<b>ECCAS</b>						
<b>IGAD</b>						
<b>CEMAC</b>						
<b>UEMOA</b>						
<b>CEN-SAD</b>						
<b>ASIA Developing</b>						
<b>LAC</b>						
<b>DEVELOPED REGIONS</b>						
<b>WORLD</b>						

TABLE 22: Food aid received

	Food aid received				
	total				
	thousand tonnes 1990	thousand tonnes 1995	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2005	thousand tonnes 2010
<b>NORTH AFRICA</b>	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	10	27	33	42	24
Egypt	1 606	207	41	14	3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	271	2	241	0	0
Tunisia	383	27	4	0	0
<b>WEST AFRICA</b>	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	15	21	12	15	19
Burkina Faso	34	41	33	39	45
Cape Verde	59	73	53	29	16
Cote d'Ivoire	66	24	17	34	21
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
Liberia	35	161	116	102	30
Mali	39	20	12	41	25
Mauritania	45	45	17	92	39
Niger	40	25	20	139	159
Nigeria	0	0	1	20	0
Senegal	63	21	54	30	41
Sierra Leone	11	34	28	39	24
Togo	12	6	4	1	2
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	3	7	4	14	14
Central African Republic	3	1	3	5	10
Chad	26	21	23	74	111
Congo	8	13	18	9	7
Democratic Republic of the Congo	98	109	74	103	193
Equatorial Guinea	5	4	2	0	0
Gabon	0	0	1	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	9	8	5	5	3
<b>EAST AFRICA</b>	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi	3	103	11	73	34
Djibouti	9	20	12	21	10
Eritrea	0	104	257	232	0
Ethiopia	864	636	1 527	1 122	1 415
Kenya	90	80	291	155	258
Rwanda	9	274	232	42	7
Somalia	98	53	61	40	72
Sudan (former)	230	82	182	931	476
Uganda	47	77	87	293	80
United Republic of Tanzania	35	145	63	116	38
<b>SOUTHERN AFRICA</b>	0	0	0	0	0
Angola	124	220	296	57	4
Botswana	15	10	0	0	0
Comoros	4	6	0	0	0
Lesotho	42	34	6	44	7
Madagascar	54	38	44	47	26
Malawi	219	236	36	153	38
Mauritius	11	1	0	0	0
Mozambique	423	386	185	117	80
Namibia	12	3	2	2	1
Seychelles	1	0	0	0	0
South Africa	7	0	3	0	0
Swaziland	10	7	0	12	17
Zambia	11	26	49	146	7
Zimbabwe	14	13	16	80	92

TABLE 22: Food aid received (continued)

	Food aid received				
	total				
	thousand tonnes 1990	thousand tonnes 1995	thousand tonnes 2000	thousand tonnes 2005	thousand tonnes 2010
<b>AFRICA</b>	5 255	3 562	4 320	4 656	3 491
ECOWAS	0	0	0	0	0
SADC	0	0	0	0	0
COMESA	0	0	0	0	0
UMA	0	0	0	0	0
ECCAS	0	0	0	0	0
IGAD	0	0	0	0	0
CEMAC	0	0	0	0	0
UEMOA	0	0	0	0	0
CEN-SAD	0	0	0	0	0
<b>ASIA Developing</b>	3 357	4 641	4 314	2 958	1 775
LAC	2 306	939	828	632	416
<b>DEVELOPED REGIONS</b>	2 250	1 058	1 883	43	0
<b>WORLD</b>	13 172	10 201	11 345	8 288	5 682