2019 GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX BY SEVERITY

welt hunger hilfe

CONCERN worldwide — ENDING EXTREME POVERTY WHATEVER IT TAKES

Legend

- Extremely alarming ≥ 50.0
- Alarming 35.0–49.9
- Serious 20.0–34.9
- Moderate 10.0–19.9
- Low ≤ 9.9
- Insufficient data, significant concern*
- Not included or insufficient data**

*See Box 2.1 in the GHI 2019 full report for details.
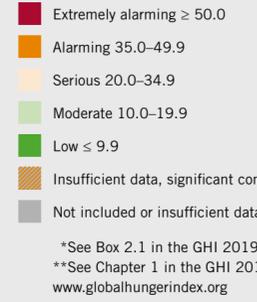**See Chapter 1 in the GHI 2019 full report for details.
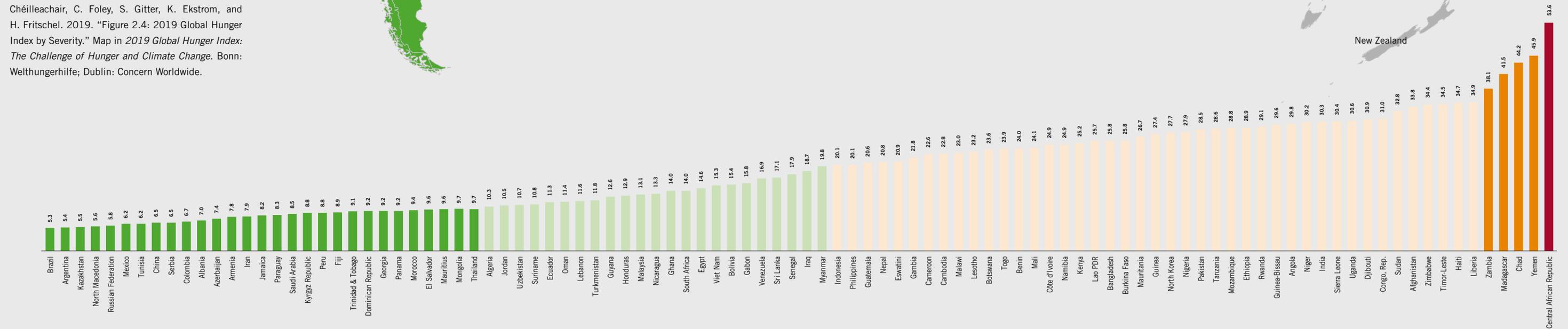www.globalhungerindex.org

Source: Authors.

Note: For the 2019 GHI, data on the proportion of undernourished are for 2016–2018; data on child stunting and wasting are for the latest year in the period 2014–2018 for which data are available; and data on child mortality are for 2017. GHI scores were not calculated for countries for which data were not available and for certain high-income countries, countries with small populations, and non-independent territories; see Chapter 1 for details.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by Welthungerhilfe (WHH) or Concern Worldwide.

Recommended citation: K. von Grebmer, J. Bernstein, R. Mukerji, F. Patterson, M. Wiemers, R. Ní Chéilleachair, C. Foley, S. Gitter, K. Ekstrom, and H. Fritschel. 2019. "Figure 2.4: 2019 Global Hunger Index by Severity." Map in *2019 Global Hunger Index: The Challenge of Hunger and Climate Change*. Bonn: Welthungerhilfe; Dublin: Concern Worldwide.

Bar chart data

Country	GHI
Brazil	5.3
Argentina	5.4
Kazakhstan	5.5
North Macedonia	5.6
Russian Federation	5.8
Mexico	6.2
Tunisia	6.2
China	6.5
Serbia	6.5
Colombia	6.7
Albania	7.0
Azerbaijan	7.4
Armenia	7.8
Iran	7.9
Jamaica	8.2
Paraguay	8.3
Saudi Arabia	8.5
Kyrgyz Republic	8.8
Peru	8.8
Fiji	8.9
Trinidad & Tobago	9.1
Dominican Republic	9.2
Georgia	9.2
Panama	9.2
Morocco	9.4
El Salvador	9.6
Mauritius	9.6
Mongolia	9.7
Thailand	9.7
Algeria	10.3
Jordan	10.5
Uzbekistan	10.7
Suriname	10.8
Ecuador	11.3
Oman	11.4
Lebanon	11.6
Turkmenistan	11.8
Guyana	12.6
Honduras	12.9
Malaysia	13.1
Ghana	13.3
Nicaragua	14.0
South Africa	14.0
Egypt	14.6
Viet Nam	15.3
Bolivia	15.4
Gabon	15.4
Venezuela	15.8
Sri Lanka	16.9
Senegal	17.1
Iraq	17.9
Myanmar	18.7
Indonesia	19.8
Philippines	20.1
Guatemala	20.1
Nepal	20.6
Eswatini	20.8
Gambia	20.9
Cameroon	21.8
Cambodia	22.6
Malawi	22.8
Lesotho	23.0
Botswana	23.2
Togo	23.6
Benin	23.9
Mali	24.0
Côte d'Ivoire	24.1
Namibia	24.9
Kenya	24.9
Lao PDR	25.2
Bangladesh	25.7
Burkina Faso	25.8
Mauritania	25.8
Guinea	26.7
North Korea	27.4
Nigeria	27.7
Pakistan	28.5
Tanzania	28.6
Mozambique	28.8
Ethiopia	28.9
Rwanda	29.1
Guinea-Bissau	29.6
Angola	29.8
Niger	30.2
India	30.3
Uganda	30.4
Djibouti	30.6
Congo, Rep.	30.9
Sudan	31.0
Afghanistan	32.8
Zimbabwe	33.8
Timor-Leste	34.4
Haiti	34.5
Liberia	34.7
Zambia	34.9
Madagascar	38.1
Chad	41.5
Yemen	44.2
Central African Republic	45.9
	53.6

CONCEPT OF THE GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX

The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is based on four component indicators:

→ **UNDERNOURISHMENT:** the proportion of undernourished people as a percentage of the population (reflecting the share of the population with insufficient caloric intake)

→ **CHILD WASTING:** the proportion of children younger than age five who suffer from wasting (low weight-for-height, reflecting acute undernutrition)

→ **CHILD STUNTING:** the proportion of children younger than age five who are stunted (low height-for-age, reflecting chronic undernutrition)

→ **CHILD MORTALITY:** the mortality rate of children younger than age five (partially reflecting the fatal synergy of inadequate nutrition and unhealthy environments)

Combining the proportion of undernourished in the population with the indicators relating to children under age five ensures that both the food supply situation of the population as a whole and the effects of inadequate nutrition on a physiologically very vulnerable group are captured. Children's nutritional status deserves particular attention because a deficiency of nutrients places them at high risk of physical and mental impairment and death. For many children in developing countries who die from infectious diseases, the indirect cause of death is a weakened immune system due to a lack of dietary energy, vitamins, and minerals. Since the first three indicators—the proportion of undernourished and the prevalence of wasting and stunting in children—do not capture premature death as the most tragic consequence of hunger, the under-five mortality rate is also included.

The Global Hunger Index goes beyond dietary energy availability to reflect the multidimensional causes and manifestations of hunger. Inequitable resource allocations between households and within households are also taken into consideration since the latter affect the physical well-being of children. Sufficient food availability at the household level does not guarantee that all members benefit from it in equal measure. The GHI varies between the best possible score of 0 and the worst possible score of 100. Higher scores indicate greater hunger—the lower the score, the better the country's situation. GHI scores above 20 are considered *serious*; scores greater than 35 are *alarming*; and scores exceeding 50 are *extremely alarming*.

The GHI is calculated for countries where data on all four component indicators are available and measuring hunger is most relevant. Most higher-income countries are not included because the indicators used to calculate the GHI are best suited to reflect the hunger and nutrition circumstances in low- and middle-income countries and because many of these data are not collected regularly for higher-income countries. In addition, GHI scores are not calculated for certain countries with small populations or for certain non-independent entities or territories.

For more information, visit www.globalhungerindex.org, www.welthungerhilfe.de, **and** www.concern.net.

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