

Appendix 1

SOFI Country Group Composition

WORLD: Developing, developed.

DEVELOPING WORLD: Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Near East and North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa.

ASIA and the PACIFIC: East Asia, Oceania, Southeast Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, Western Asia.

South Asia: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: Central Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa, West Africa.

East Africa: Burundi, Eritrea, [Ethiopia](#), [Kenya](#), Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, [Tanzania](#), [Uganda](#).

West Africa:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, [Ghana](#), Guinea, Liberia, [Mali](#), Mauritania, [Niger](#), Nigeria, [Senegal](#), Sierra Leone, Togo.

Southern Africa: Angola, [Botswana](#), Lesotho, Madagascar, [Malawi](#), Mauritius, [Mozambique](#), Namibia, Swaziland, [Zambia](#), Zimbabwe.

[Countries in purple are focus countries](#)

*Sri Lanka not included in CGIAR's Rice-Wheat Consortium

**Guinea-Bissau is not in this list

Food Security Indicators: Regional and National Level

URLs for sources at bottom of table

	Source	Indicator	Food Security Pillar	Type of Indicator	Level of data		Range of Years Available	Description	Additional notes
					Regional	National			
1	GIEWS	*Countries in crisis requiring external assistance for food	Stability	Lagging		X	1996 - 2010	Countries in crisis requiring external assistance for food are expected to lack the resources to deal with reported critical problems of food insecurity. The list below covers crises related to lack of food availability, widespread lack of access to food, or severe but localized problems. However, many countries are also severely affected by high food and fuel prices. These include countries which are large net importers of cereals and fuels, with generally low per capita incomes, relatively high levels of malnutrition, and for which there is a strong transmission of high international food prices.	Quarterly reports categorize countries as facing an exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies, widespread lack of access, or severe localized food insecurity (classifications are not mutually exclusive). Website also lists whether the status has changed from the last report (either no change, improvement, deterioration, or new entry).
2	FAOSTAT	*Daily Energy Supply (kcal/person/day)	Availability/ Stability	Outcome	X	X	1961 - 2007	Dietary energy consumption 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. Eastern Africa region includes Comoros, Djibouti, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychells, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Western Africa region includes Cape Verde. Southern Asia includes India, Maldives, and Sri Lanka.
3	FAO - World Food Situation	*Food Price Index	Access	Shows trend	global		1990 - 2010	Average of 2002-2004 prices set at 100. Consists of the average of six indices for meat, dairy, cereals, oils and fats, and sugar.	
4	FAO Statistics Division	*Food Production Index Number	Availability/ Stability	Lagging (illustrates trend)	X*	X	1969 - 2006 from website; 1961 - 2007 on FAOSTAT (some countries have fewer years of data available)	All indices at country, regional and world level are calculated by the Laspeyres formula. Production quantities of each commodity are weighted by 1989-2001 average international commodity prices and summed for each year. In order to obtain the index, the aggregate for a given year is divided by the average aggregate of the base period 1989-2001.	Based on the sum of price-weighted quantities, after deducting similarly weighted quantities of seed and feed.
5	WB World Development Indicators	*Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (% of children under 5)	Utilization	Lagging	x (SSA)	x	database starts at 1960, but most data isn't available until after 1985	Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age 5 whose height for age (stunting) is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. For children up to two years old height is measured by recumbent length. For older children height is measured by stature while standing. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.	
6	WB World Development Indicators	*Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	Utilization	Lagging	x	x	database starts at 1960, but most data isn't available until after 1985	Prevalence of child malnutrition is the percentage of children under age 5 whose weight for age is more than two standard deviations below the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months. The data are based on the WHO's new child growth standards released in 2006.	
7	The International Disaster Database	*Numbers and types of disasters	Stability	Predictive of food security emergencies	X	X	1900 - 2010	Create custom tables by region or country for categories of disasters or specific disasters. Also able to query number of deaths, number affected, damage, etc.	http://www.emdat.be/database
8	WB World Development Indicators	*Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	Access	Proxy	x	x	database starts at 1960, but most data isn't available until after 1985	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.	
9	FAO Statistics Division	*Prevalence of undernourishment in total population (percentage) & number of undernourished	Utilization	Lagging	X	X	1990 - 2006	Proportion of the population in a condition of undernourishment.	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 with an acceptable minimum body-weight for attained-height.
10	FAOSTAT	*Total food import and export values	Stability	Indicates strength of private sector	X	X	1961 - 2007	Found under TradeSTAT, Crops and Livestock Products.	As a measure of international trade, this indicator could demonstrate a region or country's connection to the international market and ability to exercise demand for food.
11	FAO Statistics Division	Adults - Underweight, Overweight, Obesity	Utilization	Lagging		X	One year per country (year of latest survey)	Prevalence of underweight in adults: The proportion of underweight in adults refers to the adult population falling below 18.5 BMI as defined in the classification below. Prevalence of overweight in adults: The proportion of overweight in adults refers to the adult population with BMI 25 and above as defined in the classification below. Prevalence of obesity in adults: The proportion of obesity in adults refers to the adult population with BMI 30 and above as defined in the classification below.	Body Mass Index (BMI) is an index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify underweight, overweight and obesity in adults, also called Quetelet index after Adolphe Quetelet (1796-1874). It is defined as the weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in metres (kg/m ²). The International Classification of adult underweight, overweight and obesity according to BMI is as follows: Underweight: <18.50. Normal range: 18.50 - 24.99. Overweight: >=25.00. Overweight (pre-obese): 25.00 - 29.99. Obese: >=30.00. * The proportion of overweight includes pre-obese and obese persons; the proportion of pre-obesity can be estimated as proportion of overweight minus proportion of obesity. Data sources: The WHO Global Database on Body Mass Index (BMI).
12	RATIN	Agricultural Production	Availability/ Stability	Underlying condition		X (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda)	1992 - 2008	Kenya maize production in tonnes from 1992-2008, beans from 1997-2004 and rice from 1995-2003. Uganda maize production in tonnes from 1981-2002, beans from 1981-2002, and rice from 1992-2004. Tanzania maize production from 1992-2007, beans 1992-1999, and rice 1992-2007. Rwanda maize and beans from 1984-1990 and 1996-2007, rice from 1999-2007.	
13	FAO Statistics Division	Children - Stunting, Underweight, Wasting, Overweight	Utilization	Lagging		X	One year per country (year of latest survey)	Prevalence of underweight in children under five years: The proportion of children under-five with weight less than that of 2 standard deviations below the median (moderate underweight) including weight less than that of 3 standard deviations below the median (severe underweight) of weight-for-age of the reference population as adopted by the World Health Organization. Prevalence of stunting in children under five years: The proportion of children under-five with height or stature less than that of 2 standard deviations below the median including height or stature less than that of 3 standard deviations below the median of height or stature-for-age of the reference population as adopted by the World Health Organization. Prevalence of wasting in children under five years: The proportion of children under-five with weight less than that of 2 standard deviations below the median including weight less than that of 3 standard deviations below the median of weight-for-height or stature of the reference population as adopted by the World Health Organization.	Data sources: WHO. 2004. Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition. World Bank. 2004. World Development Indicators. Prevalence of overweight in children under five years: The proportion of children under-five with weight greater than that of 2 standard deviations above the median including weight greater than that of 3 standard deviations above the median of weight-for-height or stature of the reference population as adopted by the World Health Organization.
14	UNDP HDR 2009	Children underweight for age (% under age 5)	Utilization	Lagging		X	combined % for 2000 - 2006	Source: UN (2009a), "Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database." http://mdgs.un.org . Accessed June 2009 based on a joint effort by UNICEF and WHO.	
15	Network of Market Information Systems of West Africa (RESIMAO)	Commodity prices	Access	Underlying condition	X (West Africa)	X	2005 - 2010	Collection of price series data for many commodities in major markets through West Africa. Website has functionality of producing a graph comparing two products in a single market or a graph showing price fluctuations.	http://www.resimao.org/html/fr/regionhome
16	FAO Statistics Division	Depth of hunger (intensity of food deprivation)	Utilization	Lagging		X	1990 - 2006	The intensity 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 intensity 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 food deficit, the greater the susceptibility for health risks related to undernutrition.
17	FAO Statistics Division	Diet composition, nutrients	Availability/ Utilization	Lagging	X	X	1990 - 2005	Contribution of carbohydrates, proteins and fats in total dietary consumption, expressed in percentages.	
18	FAO Statistics Division	Dietary energy, protein, and fat consumption (person/day)	Availability (see notes)	Underlying condition	X	X	1990 - 2005	The food consumption refers to the amount of food available for human consumption as estimated by the FAO Food Balance Sheets. 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.	The dietary energy consumption per person is the amount of food, in kcal per day, for each individual in the total population. The dietary protein consumption per person is the amount of protein in food, in grams per day, for each individual in the total population. The dietary fat consumption per person is the amount of fat in food, in grams per day, for each individual in the total population.
19	OCHA/ ReliefWeb	Food aid appeals	Stability	Lagging		X	1999 - 2010	Appeals issued by countries to meet food aid needs.	
20	FAOSTAT	Food aid shipments	Availability (lack of) Stability	Lagging	X	X	1961 - 2007	Found under TradeSTAT, food aid shipments tab. Shows shipments of food aid to each country broken down by major categories (e.g., course grains, blended and mix, rice, pulses, etc.). Also possible to get the donor source by country, country group, or total.	Will not necessarily indicate food aid needs due to the political nature of some food aid and the changing trends around aid donations.
21	FAO Statistics Division	Food consumption expenditure as % of total consumption expenditure	Access	Underlying condition		X	depends on country, most are spotty	Food consumption expenditure refers to the monetary value of acquired food, purchased and non purchased, including non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages as well as food expenses on away from home consumption in bars, restaurants, foodcourts, work canteens, street vendors, etc. Total consumption expenditure refers to the monetary value of acquired goods for consumption, food and non-food items, consumed by members of the household. (Excludes non-consumption expenses such as direct taxes, subscriptions, insurance premiums, etc.)	
22	WB Commodity Price Index	Food price index for low and middle income countries	Access	Shows trend	global/ low and middle income countries		started in 1960, but unable to find archive	Base year of 2000, other calculations include grains, 'other food', agriculture, and fats and oils.	
23	FAO Statistics Division	Inequality of dietary energy consumption distribution	Access	?		X	varies by country; data only available for a single year for most countries	Inequality of income: Income inequality is the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. Inequality of dietary energy consumption: The dietary energy consumption varies due to socio-economic levels and due to the sex-age composition, body weight and physical activity level, i.e. the factors determining dietary energy requirements. The estimates of inequality prepared by FAO take into account these two main components of variation. Two measures are used: The coefficient of variation and the Gini coefficient.	The inequality of income is measured with a Gini coefficient ranging from 0 (represents perfect equality) to 100 (implies perfect inequality). The Gini coefficient 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. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income against the cumulative number of individuals or households, starting with the poorest. The coefficient of variation of dietary energy consumption is defined as a composite of the coefficient of variation of dietary energy consumption due to income (CV _I) and the coefficient of variation of energy requirements (CV _R) as follows: CV _I = CV _{I2} + CV _{R2} . The CV _I is estimated using household survey data. The CV _R is estimated using demographic and anthropometric data and recommendations on dietary energy requirements. The Gini coefficient of dietary energy consumption is derived from the coefficient of variation of dietary energy consumption defined above, under the assumption of log-normal distribution.
24	IPC	IPC food security maps	Food security	Near real-time	X (East Africa)	X (select countries)	2008 - 2010	The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification system uses existing food security data compiled by multiple agencies to determine the food security level by district or livelihood zone within a county. Current food security as well as the risk of worsening are recorded, along with the population number within each phase and the underlying causes of the food insecurity.	The IPC was originally developed in 2006 for use in Somalia and has since spread to other countries in the Horn of Africa and to Nepal.
25	RATIN	Maize Balance Sheet	Availability/ Stability	Predictive	X (East Africa only)	X (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda)	2006 - 2010	Estimated balance sheet for maize incorporating carry over stocks, imports, production, exports, and national consumption to calculate availability or shortfall of maize from July to June.	
26	OCHA/ ReliefWeb	Natural disasters	Stability	Predictive of food security emergencies		X	1981 - 2010	Search by country or by type of disaster back to 1981. Types of disasters include drought, flood, landslide, etc. Complex emergencies also listed.	
27	FAO Statistics Division	Number of undernourished persons	Utilization	Lagging		X	1990 - 2006	Number of people (in millions) in a condition of undernourishment.	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 with an acceptable minimum body-weight for attained-height.
28	UNDP HDR 2009	Population living below USD 1.25 a day (%)	Access	Underlying condition/ proxy indicator		x	varies by country, most recent year between 2000-07	From UNDP HDR 2009 Reader's Guide: The percentage of the population living below USD 1.25 a day at 2005 international prices adjusted for purchasing power parity.	
29	UNDP HDR 2009	Population not using an improved water source	Utilization	Underlying condition		x	2006	Calculated as 100 minus the percentage of the population using an improved water source. Improved sources include household connections, public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection.	MDG stats file has years 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2008 for population WITH access to improved water source.
30	UN MDG Indicators	Poverty gap ratio	Access	Underlying condition/ proxy indicator		x	1990 - 2008	Poverty gap is the mean shortfall of the total population 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. The indicator is often described as measuring the per capita amount of resources needed to eliminate poverty, or reduce the poor's shortfall from the poverty line to zero, through perfectly targeted cash transfers. In the database, data reported with a value of 0.5 signify a poverty gap of less than 0.5%.	See http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Metadata.aspx for methods of computation.
31	WB World Development Indicators	Poverty headcount ratio at USD 1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)	Access	Underlying condition/ proxy indicator	x	x	database starts at 1960, but most data isn't available until after 1985	Population below USD 1.25 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than USD 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.	
32	WB World Development Indicators	Poverty headcount ratio at USD 2 a day (PPP) (% of population)	Access	Proxy	x	x	database starts at 1960, but most data isn't available until after 1985	Population below USD 2 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than USD 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.	
33	UN MDG Indicators	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	Utilization	Lagging		x	1990 - 2008	Prevalence of (moderately and severely) underweight children is the percentage of children aged 0-59 months whose weights for age are less than two standard deviations below the median weight for age of the international reference population.	The international reference population, often referred to as the NCHS/WHO reference population, was formulated by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) as a reference for the United States and later adopted by the World Health Organization (WHO). The NCHS/WHO reference standard represents the distribution of height and weight by age and sex in a well-nourished population. In a well-nourished population, 2.3 % of children fall below minus two standard deviations. Percentage of children under five that are underweight = (Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe)/100) Total number of children under age five that were weighted.
34	IFPRI GHI 2009	Prevalence of underweight in children under 5 years (%)	Utilization	Lagging		X	1988 - 1992 and 2002 - 2007	One component used to calculate the Global Hunger Index. Data source is FAO 2008 and authors' estimates.	
35	UN MDG Indicators	Proportion of employed people living below USD 1 (PPP) per day	Access	Underlying condition		x	1990 - 2008	The proportion of employed persons living below USD 1 (PPP) per day, or working poor, is the share of individuals who are employed, but nonetheless live in a household whose members are estimated to be living below the international poverty line of USD 1.25 a day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP).	
36	UN MDG Indicators	Proportion of population below USD 1 (PPP) per day	Access	Underlying condition/ proxy indicator		x	1990 - 2008	The poverty rate at USD 1.25 a day is the proportion of the population living on less than USD 1.25 a day, measured at 2005 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP conversion factor, private consumption. Is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. This conversion factor is applicable to private consumption.	
37	UN MDG Indicators	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption	Utilization	Lagging		x	1990 - 2008	The proportion of the population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption referred to as the prevalence of undernourishment, is the percentage of the population that is undernourished or food deprived. The undernourished or food deprived are those individuals whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements.	
38	UN MDG Indicators	Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	Access	Proxy		x	1990 - 2008	The poorest quintiles' percentage share of national income or consumption is the share that accrues to the bottom fifth (quintile) of the population.	

Consumer price indices, particularly food price inflation measures, could also be a useful indicator of access. Check for the national bureau of statistics website of each country.

*FAOSTAT Eastern Africa grouping includes more countries than the SOFI grouping

FAO Statistics Division, <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess-ess/fs-data/ess-fadata/en/>

UNDP Human Development Report 2009, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/>

FAO SOFI 2009 Table 2, <http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i0876e/i0876e00.htm>

IFPRI GHI 2009 annex table

UN MDG Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

World dataBank, World Development Indicators, <http://databank.worldbank.org/ddp/home.do>

GIEWS Countries in Crisis, <http://www.fao.org/giews/english/hotspots/index.htm>

RATIN, <http://www.ratin.net/>

OCHA, Appeals Custom Table, <http://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=search-customsearch>

East African Sub-National Food Security Indicators

Country	Indicator	Food Security Pillar	Level of Data	Data Source	Web URL	Range of Years Available	Frequency	Description	Additional Notes		
1	Ethiopia	*# of Emergency Beneficiaries and Food Requirements	Availability	By region (all years), and by zone and woreda (2009 and 2010)	Ethiopian Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC)	http://www.dppc.gov.et/pages/archiveEWD_FSP.htm	1997 - 2010	yearly	Number of people in each of 10 regions needing emergency food, plus the food needed (cereal, supplementary food, oil and pulses) in tonnes. Text of recent reports also includes the needy population as a proportion of the rural population.	Within text of report, each region is broken down by zone, with number of beneficiaries and emergency food needed listed by zone, and the annex has the numbers broken down by woreda (administrative division of Ethiopia).	
2	Ethiopia	*Anthropometry of preschool children	Utilization	region	FAO nutrition profile of Ethiopia	http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/nutrition/profiles_by_country_en.stm	2000 and 2005	two years of data	Percent of children under five who are stunted, wasted, and underweight (-3 and -2 z-scores).	Also broken down by sex, age (0-49 years 5-99, 1-199, etc.), urban/rural, and mother's education.	
3	Ethiopia	*Food security conditions (map)	Food security	region or sub-region	FEWSNET	http://v4.fews.net/Pages/countryarchive.aspx?nid=500&gb=et&men	2000 - 2010	monthly	Country map (as part of short report) showing food security conditions according to the FEWSNET Food Insecurity Severity Scale, produced monthly. Some reports also have maps of rainfall.	Available as part of PDF Food security Update reports. Reports prior to 2005 are not accessible through the website; will need to request from FEWSNET office. We should also check if years prior to 2000 are available.	
4	Ethiopia	*Staple food prices	Access	major cities (varies by commodity)	GIEWS price tool	http://www.fao.org/giews/pricetool/	2000 - 2010	monthly	Monthly wholesale and retail prices for 10 crops in major markets. Major crops (maize and teff) starting in 2000, others starting in 2006.	Wholesale prices only available for Addis. Retail prices available for 12 markets (Asosa, Bahirdar, Harari, Jimma, et al.). Prices in Ethiopian Birr per 100 kg. Source: http://eglemis.com/	
5	Ethiopia	*Years of Food Assistance	Stability	By woreda	DPPC	http://www.dppc.gov.et/downloadable/map/Thematic%20maps/2006_Appeal_/2006_yearsoffoodassistance	1994 - 2005	yearly	Map of woredas and the number of years between 1994 and 2005 that they received food assistance.	From the Ethiopian Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission.	
6	Ethiopia	Anthropometry of adult women (15-49)	Utilization	region	FAO nutrition profile of Ethiopia	http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/nutrition/profiles_by_country_en.stm	2000 and 2005	two years of data	Average height and BMI of adult women (15-49) and percent of adult women with BMI below 18.5, between 18.5-24.9, 25-29.9 and over 30.	Also broken down by sex, age (15-19, 20-29, 30-39 and 40-49), urban/rural, and education level.	
7	Ethiopia	Anthropometry of children under five	Utilization	urban/rural	Measure DHS/ STATcompiler	http://www.statcompiler.com/start.cfm?action=new_table&userid=322310&userid=347659&CFID=9278688&CFTOKEN=26078907	2000 and 2005	every 5 years	Stunted, wasted and underweight by region and also by education level of mother, sex, birth order, and age category (months).		
8	Ethiopia	Anthropometry of children under five, based on the NCHS reference population	Utilization	rural/urban, sex, age category and region	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1980 - 2000	irregular	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every region has data in every year.		
9	Ethiopia	Anthropometry of children under five, based on WHO Child Growth Standards	Utilization	rural/urban, sex, age category and region	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	2000 - 2005	every 5 years	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every region has data in every year.		
10	Ethiopia	Ethiopian Rural Household Surveys	Access and utilization	households, communities	IFPRI data sets	http://www.ifpri.org/dataset/ethiopian-rural-household-surveys-erhs-1989-2004	1989 - 2004	data collected 1989, 1994, 1995, 1997, 1999, and 2004	The Ethiopia Rural Household Survey (ERHS) is a unique longitudinal household data set covering 1477 total households in a number of villages in rural Ethiopia.	Database is in Stata; survey topics: household characteristics, agriculture and livestock info, food consumption, health, women's activities, and community level data on electricity and water, sewage and toilet facilities, health services, education, NGO activity, migration, wages, and production and marketing.	
11	Ethiopia	Percent of children underweight	Utilization	administrative regions of country	CIESIN	http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/povmap/dts_global.jsp		single figure	single estimate	One estimate for time period 1990 - 2002 in each of 11 administrative regions.	Data from the Poverty Mapping Project of the Center for International Earth Science Information Network.
12	Ethiopia	Price Bulletins (white and yellow maize, white sorghum and mixed teff)	Access	5 major cities	FEWSNET	http://v4.fews.net/Pages/countryarchive.aspx?nid=500&gb=et&loc=3&men	2009 - 2010	monthly	Retail prices for white maize, yellow maize, white sorghum, and mixed teff in Birr per 100kg.	Data given in PDF reports in the form of bar and line graphs; will need to request actual figures from FEWSNET country office.	
13	Kenya	*Anthropometry of children under five	Utilization	province	Measure DHS/ STATcompiler	http://www.statcompiler.com/start.cfm?action=new_table&userid=322310&userid=347659&CFID=9278688&CFTOKEN=26078907	1989 - 2009	every 5 years	Stunted, wasted and underweight by region and also by education level of mother, sex, birth order, and age category (months).	Uses NCHS international reference population.	
14	Kenya	*Food consumption (Kcal/capita/day), and protein/fats/carbohydrates consumption (g/100kcal)	Availability	province	CountrySTAT	http://www.countrystat.org/ken/cont/inctables/pageid/2_sub_national_statistics/c_food_availability/en	2005/06	single year	Source: KNBS Food Insecurity Assessment in Kenya, April 2008, based on KIHBS survey 2005/06.		
15	Kenya	*Food security conditions (map)	Food security	By district or sub-district	FEWSNET	http://v4.fews.net/Pages/countryarchive.aspx?nid=500&gb=ke&loc=2&men	2000 - 2010	monthly	Country map showing food security conditions according to the FEWSNET Food Insecurity Severity Scale, produced monthly.	Available as part of PDF Food security Update reports. Reports prior to 2005 are not accessible through the website; will need to request from FEWSNET office. We should also check if years prior to 2000 are available.	
16	Kenya	*Staple commodity prices	Access	major markets	RATIN	http://www.ratin.net/priceinfo.asp	1996 - 2010	monthly	Wholesale prices for maize, beans, rice, wheat, sorghum and millet in USD/ton for nine markets.	Not all prices available in every market each month.	
17	Kenya	Anthropometry of adult women (15-49)	Utilization	province	FAO nutrition profile of Kenya	http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/nutrition/profiles_by_country_en.stm	1998 and 2003	two years of data	Average height and BMI of adult women (15-49) and percent of adult women with BMI below 18.5. 2003 data also has percent of women with BMIs between 18.5-24.9, 25-29.9 and over 30.		
18	Kenya	Anthropometry of children under five, based on the NCHS reference population	Utilization	rural/urban, sex, age category and province	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1978 - 2003	every 3 - 6 years	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every province has data in every year.		
19	Kenya	Anthropometry of children under five, based on WHO Child Growth Standards	Utilization	rural/urban, sex, age category and province	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1993 - 2003	every 3 - 5 years	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every province has data in every year.		
20	Kenya	Anthropometry of preschool children	Utilization	province	FAO nutrition profile of Kenya	http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/nutrition/profiles_by_country_en.stm	1998, 2000 and 2003	three years of data	Percent of children under five who are stunted, wasted, and underweight (-3 and -2 z-scores).	Also broken down by sex, age (0-49 years 5-99, 1-199, etc.), urban/rural, and mother's education.	
21	Kenya	Food security levels (map)	Food security	district	Kenya Food Security Steering Group	http://www.kenyafoodsecurity.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=10&Itemid=37	2009 - 2010	monthly	Country map embedded in PDF reports showing level of food security by district. Similar to FEWSNET maps.		
22	Kenya	IPC maps	Food security	livelihood zones	IPC	http://www.ipcinfo.org/country_kenya.php#maps	2008 - 2009	semi-annual	Map showing food security situation throughout country, compiled from other existing data by multiple agencies.	Classifications based on the IPC reference table: http://www.ipcinfo.org/attachments/ReferenceTableEN.pdf	
23	Kenya	Maize and bean prices	Access	6 major cities	GIEWS price tool	http://www.fao.org/giews/pricetool/	2006 - 2010	monthly	Monthly wholesale prices for maize and beans in 6 major markets (Busia, Eldoret, Kisumu, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru).	Prices in USD per tonne. Source: RATIN	
24	Kenya	Percent of children underweight	Utilization	provincial	CIESIN	http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/povmap/dts_global.jsp		single figure	single estimate	One estimate for time period 1990 - 2002 in each of 8 provinces.	Data from the Poverty Mapping Project of the Center for International Earth Science Information Network.
25	Kenya	Prevalence of poverty	Access	constituency	CBSI/ World Bank	http://www.scribd.com/doc/2224390/geographic-Dimensions-of-WellBeing-in-Kenya	2005	single year	Kenya's Central Bureau of Statistics and the World Bank produced two reports on where the poor in Kenya live. Volume I has figures at district and location levels, Volume II has figures down to the constituency level.		
26	Kenya	Price Bulletins (maize and beans)	Access	Major cities	FEWSNET	http://v4.fews.net/Pages/countryarchive.aspx?nid=500&gb=ke&loc=3&men	2009 - 2010	monthly	Maize and bean wholesale and retail prices (KSh/kg or 90kg bag) for major cities, depicted in monthly bar and line graphs to show change in current year over previous year.	Presented in PDF format on website; will need to request data from FEWSNET country office.	
27	Tanzania	*Anthropometry of children under five	Utilization	region or sub-region	Measure DHS/ STATcompiler	http://www.statcompiler.com/start.cfm?action=new_table&userid=322310&userid=347659&CFID=9278688&CFTOKEN=26078907	1991 - 2005	every 3 - 5 years	Stunted, wasted and underweight by region and also by education level of mother, sex, birth order, and age category (months).	Uses NCHS international reference population.	
28	Tanzania	*Food security conditions (map)	Food security	By district or sub-district	FEWSNET	http://v4.fews.net/Pages/countryarchive.aspx?nid=500&gb=tz&men	2000 - 2010	monthly	Country map (embedded in short report) showing food security conditions according to the FEWSNET Food Insecurity Severity Scale, produced monthly. Some reports also have maps of rainfall.	PDFs only available online beginning in late 2005. Data prior to 2005 will need to be requested from FEWSNET.	
29	Tanzania	*Food Supply Analysis and Self-sufficiency Ration	Availability	region	CountrySTAT	http://www.countrystat.org/tza	2008/09	single year	Production, requirement, and gap/surplus in tonnes; sufficiency ratio in % for cereals and non-cereals		
30	Tanzania	*Staple commodity prices	Access	major markets	RATIN	http://www.ratin.net/priceinfo.asp	1997 - 2010	monthly	Wholesale prices for maize, beans, rice, wheat, sorghum and millet in USD/tonne for ten markets.	Not all prices available in every market each month.	
31	Tanzania	Anthropometry of children under five, based on the NCHS reference population	Utilization	rural/urban, sex, age category and region	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1969 - 1999	irregular	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every region has data in every year.		
32	Tanzania	Anthropometry of children under five, based on WHO Child Growth Standards	Utilization	rural/urban, sex, age category and region	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1991 - 2005	every 3 - 6 years	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every region has data in every year.		
33	Tanzania	Beans, Maize and Rice prices	Access	Dar es Salaam wholesale	GIEWS price tool	http://www.fao.org/giews/pricetool/	2006 - 2010	monthly	Monthly wholesale prices in USD per tonne for maize, beans and rice in Dar only.	Source: RATIN	
34	Tanzania	HH food source	Access	by food insecurity category, livelihood group, and region	WFP CFSVA 2006	http://www.countrystat.org/wfp/cont/pwwebuery/ma215hex001/en	2006	single year	Percentage of food coming from own production, hunting/gathering/fishing, exchange labour, borrowing, purchases, gift from family/relatives, and food aid.		
35	Tanzania	HH monthly food expenditure	Access	by food insecurity category, livelihood group, and region	WFP CFSVA 2006	http://www.countrystat.org/wfp/cont/pwwebuery/ma215hex001/en	2006	single year	Average expenditure, in Tanzanian shillings, for each of 20 food items/groups.		
36	Tanzania	Percent of children underweight	Utilization	provincial	CIESIN	http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/povmap/dts_global.jsp		single figure	single estimate	One estimate for time period 1990 - 2002 in each of 22 provinces.	Data from the Poverty Mapping Project of the Center for International Earth Science Information Network.
37	Tanzania	Percentage of HHs by income bracket	Access	by food insecurity category, livelihood group, and region	WFP CFSVA 2006	http://www.countrystat.org/wfp/cont/pwwebuery/ma215hex001/en	2006	single year	Percentage of households within each income bracket (<10,000Tanzania Shillings, 10,000-50,000 Tanzania Shillings, etc.).	Also available is the percentage of income that each livelihood main activity provides, by region.	
38	Tanzania	Price Bulletins (maize, beans and rice)	Access	6 major cities	FEWSNET	http://v4.fews.net/Pages/countryarchive.aspx?nid=500&gb=tz&loc=3&men	2009 - 2010	monthly	Wholesale prices for maize, beans and rice in 6 major cities in Tanzania Shillings per 100kg.	Data given in PDF reports in the form of bar and line graphs; will need to request actual figures from FEWSNET country office.	
39	Uganda	*	Availability						unable to find sub-national level data on food availability for Uganda		
40	Uganda	*Anthropometry of children under five	Utilization	region	Measure DHS/ STATcompiler	http://www.statcompiler.com/start.cfm?action=new_table&userid=322310&userid=347659&CFID=9278688&CFTOKEN=26078907	1988 - 2006	every 5 - 6 years	Stunted, wasted and underweight by region and also by education level of mother, sex, birth order, and age category (months).	Uses NCHS international reference population.	
41	Uganda	*Food security conditions (map)	Food security	By district or sub-district	FEWSNET	http://v4.fews.net/Pages/countryarchive.aspx?nid=500&gb=ug&men	2000 - 2010	monthly	Country map (embedded in short report) showing food security conditions according to the FEWSNET Food Insecurity Severity Scale, produced monthly. Some reports also have maps of rainfall.	PDFs only available online beginning in late 2005. Data prior to 2005 will need to be requested from FEWSNET.	
42	Uganda	*Staple commodity prices	Access	major markets	RATIN	http://www.ratin.net/priceinfo.asp	1996 - 2010	monthly	Wholesale prices for maize, beans, rice, wheat, sorghum and millet in USD/tonne for seven markets.	Not all prices available in every market each month.	
43	Uganda	Anthropometry of children under five, based on the NCHS reference population	Utilization	rural/urban, sex, age category and region	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1985 - 2002	irregular	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every region has data in every year.		
44	Uganda	Anthropometry of children under five, based on WHO Child Growth Standards	Utilization	rural/urban, sex, age category and region	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1988 - 2006	every 6 years	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every region has data in every year.		
45	Uganda	Beans, Maize and Rice prices	Access	3 major cities (maize only)	GIEWS price tool	http://www.fao.org/giews/pricetool/	2006 - 2010	monthly	Monthly wholesale prices in USD per tonne for maize in Kampala, Lira and Mbale; beans in Kampala and Lira, and rice in Kampala.	Source: RATIN	
46	Uganda	Household expenditure	Access	district	Uganda Bureau of Statistics	http://www.ubos.org/index.php?st=pagearticles&id=32&p=related%20pages%20National%20Household%20Surveys	1988 - 2006	every three years	Household surveys from representative samples in each district, collecting information on a wide range of topics including HH expenditure.	HH expenditure is not an ideal measure of food security, as some household may have high autoconsumption of agricultural production, and hence lower expenditures. The information from these surveys was used in a poverty mapping activity conducted by ILRI that compared HH survey data to indicators measured by satellite imagery: http://www.fao.org/ag/agn/programmes/en/ppi/docar/cwp36.pdf . Results showed that satellite imagery was able to predict incidence of poverty correlated to small area estimate techniques.	
47	Uganda	Incidence of poverty	Access	county and district (sub-county in 1992)	Uganda Bureau of Statistics and ILRI	http://www.scribd.com/doc/27821708/Uganda-Poverty-Atlas-Optimized	1992 and 1999	two years of data	Poverty maps display where the poor are located throughout Uganda by number of people below the poverty line in each region and county. There are also maps showing the poverty gap in each district (the gap for rural poor to reach poverty line).	Focus is only on rural poor.	
48	Uganda	IPC maps	Food security	livelihood zones	IPC	http://www.ipcinfo.org/country_uganda.php	2008 - 2010	semi-annual	Map showing food security situation throughout country, compiled from other existing data by multiple agencies.	Classifications based on the IPC reference table: http://www.ipcinfo.org/attachments/ReferenceTableEN.pdf	
49	Uganda	Percent of children underweight	Utilization	by zone	CIESIN	http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/povmap/dts_global.jsp		single figure	single estimate	One estimate for time period 1990 - 2002 in each of 4 zones (central, eastern, western, northern).	Data from the Poverty Mapping Project of the Center for International Earth Science Information Network.
50	Uganda	Price Bulletins (matoke, sorghum, millet, cassava chips, maize, beans)	Access	Major cities, depending on crop	FEWSNET	http://v4.fews.net/Pages/countryarchive.aspx?nid=500&gb=ug&loc=3&men	2009 - 2010	monthly	Retail prices for matoke (cooking banana), sorghum, maize, beans, cassava chips and millet in Uganda Shillings per kg.	Data given in PDF reports in the form of bar and line graphs. Data source is MIS/Farmgain Africa, through FOODNET at the IITA.	
51	Uganda	Weekly market prices	Access	19 markets, 19 commodities	IITA National Market Information Service	http://www.foodnet.cgiar.org/market/market.htm	1999 - 2010	weekly (19 markets), daily (major wholesale markets)	Only latest price spreadsheet available on website; will need to request archived data from organization.	In 2003, National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) begin a pilot project collecting price data at a more grassroots level. The information is broadcast over the radio to farmers. http://www.foodnet.cgiar.org/market/mis/NAADSlocal_mis.htm	

West African Sub-National Food Security Indicators

Country	Indicator	Food Security Pillar	Level of Data	Data Source	Web URL	Range of Years Available	Frequency	Description	Additional Notes	
1	Ghana	*Anthropometry of children under five	Utilization	Region	Measure DHS/STATcompiler	http://www.statcompiler.com/start.cfm?action=new_table&userid=322310&usertabid=347659&CFID=9278688&CFTOKEN=26078907	1988 - 2008	every 5 years	Stunted, wasted and underweight by region and also by education level of mother, sex, birth order, age category (months) and urban/rural.	
2	Ghana	*Crop Production Quantity	Availability	Region	CountrySTAT	http://www.countrystat.org/gha	2000 - 2007	yearly	Production values (tonnes) of twelve crops (maize, rice, millet, sorghum, cassava, yam, cocoyam, plantain, groundnuts, cowpea, soybean, and sweet potato).	Source: Statistics, Research and Information Directorate of the Ghana Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
3	Ghana	*Staple food prices	Access	Accra	GIEWS price tool	http://www.fao.org/qIEWS/pricetool/	2005 - 2009	monthly	Monthly wholesale and retail prices for maize, cassava and imported rice in Accra (Cedi/kg).	Source: www.esoko.com (formerly tradenet.biz).
4	Ghana	Anthropometry of children under five, based on the NCHS reference population	Utilization	Rural/urban, sex, and age category	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1987 - 2003	every 2 - 5 years	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every state has data in every year.	
5	Ghana	Anthropometry of children under five, based on WHO Child Growth Standards	Utilization	Rural/urban, age category, and sex	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1988 - 2008	every 3 - 5 years	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every division has data in every year.	
6	Ghana	BMI of adult women (15-49)	Utilization	Region	FAO Nutrition profile of Ghana	ftp://ftp.fao.org/ag/nutrition/hcp/gha.pdf	1998 and 2003	two years of data	Percentage of women with BMIs below 18.5, 18.5-24.9, 25-29.9 and over 30.	Also available broken down by 4 year age intervals, urban/rural, and education level.
7	Ghana	Food Balance Sheet	Availability	By major crop	CountrySTAT	http://www.countrystat.org/gha/cont/pwbequervima/081fb011/en	2009/10	single estimate	Food balance sheet for twelve crops, recording production, imports, exports, total supply (tonnes) and per capita consumption (kg/year).	Source: Statistics, Research and Information Directorate of the Ghana Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
8	Ghana	HHS months of difficulties by region	Food security	Region	WFP Ghana CFSVA 2009	http://www.countrystat.org/wfp/cont/pwbequervima/081hhsr004/en	Nov. 2007 - Oct. 2008	monthly	Avg. % of HHS that did not have enough to eat in the given month, by region.	Indicator of major lean times through the year and overall level of HH food insecurity.
9	Ghana	Percent children underweight	Utilization	Region	CIESIN	http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/povmap/ids_global.jsp	single figure	single estimate	One estimate for time period 1990 - 2002 in each of 10 regions.	
10	Ghana	Prevalences of stunting, wasting, and underweight	Utilization	Region	FAO Nutrition profile of Ghana	ftp://ftp.fao.org/ag/nutrition/hcp/gha.pdf	1998, 2003, 2006	three years of data	Percent of children under five that are -3 and -2 z-scores for stunting, wasting and underweight.	Also available is prevalence by sex, age category (0-4.99 months, 5-99, 1-1.99, etc.), urban/rural, and mother's education.
11	Ghana	Savelugu-Nanton Household Survey Dataset, 2004	Household	IFPRI, UDS, and UNICEF-Ghana	http://www.ifpri.org/dataset/ghana-savelugu-nanton-household-survey-dataset-2004	2004			It is a cross-sectional survey that, when paired with the baseline survey conducted in 2001, formed the basis for an IFPRI-led impact evaluation of interventions sponsored by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to increase the micronutrient content of young children's diets.	
12	Mali	*Anthropometry of children under five	Utilization	Region	Measure DHS/STATcompiler	http://www.statcompiler.com/start.cfm?action=new_table&userid=322310&usertabid=347659&CFID=9278688&CFTOKEN=26078907	1987 - 2006	every 5 - 10 years	Stunted, wasted and underweight by region and also by education level of mother, sex, birth order, age category (months) and urban/rural.	Uses NCHS international reference population.
13	Mali	*Crop Production Quantity	Availability	By major crop and region	CountrySTAT	http://www.countrystat.org/ml	1985 - 2007	yearly	Production, in tonnes, of millet, sorghum, rice, maize, cotton, sugarcane and other major crops in each region.	
14	Mali	*Food security conditions (map)	Food security	By district or sub-district	FEWSNET	http://v4.fews.net/Pages/countryarchive.aspx?nid=500&gb=ne&loc=2&en	2000 - 2010	monthly	Country map (embedded in short report) showing food security conditions according to the FEWSNET Food Insecurity Severity Scale, produced monthly. Some reports also have maps of rainfall.	PDFs only available online beginning in late 2005. Data prior to 2005 will need to be requested from FEWSNET.
15	Mali	*Staple food prices	Access	2 major markets	GIEWS price tool	http://www.fao.org/qIEWS/pricetool/	2006 - 2010	monthly	Monthly wholesale prices for local millet and imported rice in Bamako and Kayes (CFA/100kg).	
16	Mali	Anthropometry of children under five, based on the NCHS reference population	Utilization	Rural/urban, sex, and age category	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1985 - 2001	every 2 - 5 years	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every state has data in every year.	
17	Mali	Anthropometry of children under five, based on WHO Child Growth Standards	Utilization	Rural/urban, age category, and sex	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1987 - 2006	every 3 - 5 years	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every division has data in every year.	
18	Mali	Monthly Price Bulletins (millet, rice and sorghum)	Access	8 markets	FEWSNET	http://v4.fews.net/pages/archive.aspx?nid=650&loc=3&en	2009 - 2010	monthly	retail price series data for millet, rice and sorghum in eight markets across Mali (CFA/kg).	Only available online in PDF format.
19	Mali	Percent children stunted	Utilization	Select towns	UNEP-GRID Arendal	http://maps.grida.no/gp/graphics/children_stunted_and_accessibility_index_burkina_faso_and_mali	single figure, 1997	single estimate	Prevalence of stunting in selected towns across Mali.	Mapped in correspondence to an "accessibility index" showing market access in terms of road quality and town size.
20	Mali	Percent children underweight	Utilization	Region	CIESIN	http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/povmap/ids_global.jsp	single figure	single estimate	One estimate for time period 1990 - 2002 in each of 6 regions (missing Kidal, Timbuctou and Bamako).	
21	Mali	Terms of trade, goat-millet	Access	3 markets	FEWSNET	http://v4.fews.net/docs/Publications/Mali_fsu_2010_06_en.pdf	2005 - 2010	monthly	Kg of millet per goat exchange rate in three different markets. Bar graph of monthly prices in 2005, 2009 and 2010, with average monthly from 05-09 price shown as a single data point.	Graphs embedded in PDF report; original data will need to be requested from FEWSNET.
22	Niger	*Anthropometry of children under five	Utilization	Region	Measure DHS/STATcompiler	http://www.statcompiler.com/start.cfm?action=new_table&userid=322310&usertabid=347659&CFID=9278688&CFTOKEN=26078907	1992 - 2006	every 6 years	Stunted, wasted and underweight by region and also by education level of mother, sex, birth order, age category (months) and urban/rural.	Uses NCHS international reference population.
23	Niger	*Food security conditions (map)	Food security	By district or sub-district	FEWSNET	http://v4.fews.net/Pages/countryarchive.aspx?nid=500&gb=ne&loc=2&en	2000 - 2010	monthly	Country map (embedded in short report) showing food security conditions according to the FEWSNET Food Insecurity Severity Scale, produced monthly.	only available online in PDF format.
24	Niger	*Staple food prices	Access	6 major markets	GIEWS price tool	http://www.fao.org/qIEWS/pricetool/	2000 - 2010	monthly	Monthly retail prices for maize, millet, sorghum and rice in CFA/kg.	Source: http://www.resimao.org/html/fr/region/home
25	Niger	Anthropometry of adult women (15-49)	Utilization	Region	FAO nutrition profile of Niger	http://www.fao.org/ag/nutrition/profiles_by_country_en.stm	1992, 1998, 2006	three years of data	Average height and BMI of adult women (15-49) and percent of adult women with BMI below 18.5, (2006 data also has percent of women with BMIs between 18.5-24.9, 25-29.9 and over 30).	Also broken down by sex, age (15-19, 20-29, 30-39 and 40-49), urban/rural, and education level.
26	Niger	Anthropometry of children under five, based on the NCHS reference population	Utilization	Rural/urban, sex, age category and region	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1980 - 2000	every 2 - 5 years	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every state has data in every year.	
27	Niger	Anthropometry of children under five, based on WHO Child Growth Standards	Utilization	Rural/urban, sex, age category and region	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1992 - 2006	every 2 - 6 years	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every division has data in every year. Only children under three years.	
28	Niger	Anthropometry of preschool children	Utilization	Region	FAO nutrition profile of Niger	http://www.fao.org/ag/nutrition/profiles_by_country_en.stm	1992, 1998, 2000, 2005, 2006	irregular	Percent of children under five who are stunted, wasted, and underweight (-3 and -2 z-scores).	Also broken down by sex, age (0-49 years 5-99, 1-1.99, etc.), urban/rural, and mother's education.
29	Niger	Land use	Proxy for availability	GIS layer	Fakara database	http://www.iircas.afrc.go.jp/project/africa_dojp/Metadata/index.html	1950, 1965, 1970, 1994, 1995, 1996, 2002, 2004	irregular	GIS layer compiled by ICRISAT.	Was not able to access Fakara metadata base.
30	Niger	Monthly Price Bulletins (millet, maize, cowpea, and imported rice)	Access	Major cities	FEWSNET	http://v4.fews.net/Pages/countryarchive.aspx?nid=650&gb=ne&loc=3&en	2009 - 2010	monthly	Assembly, wholesale and retail prices for main staple commodities in 13 markets (CFA/kg). Graphs show data prior to 2009 (back to 2004).	only available online in PDF format.
31	Niger	Percent children underweight	Utilization	Region	CIESIN	http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/povmap/ids_global.jsp	single figure	single estimate	One estimate for time period 1990 - 2002 in each of 6 regions (Diffa combined with Zinder).	
32	Senegal	*Anthropometry of children under five	Utilization	Region	Measure DHS/STATcompiler	http://www.statcompiler.com/start.cfm?action=new_table&userid=322310&usertabid=347659&CFID=9278688&CFTOKEN=26078907	1986 - 2009	every 5-7 years	Stunted, wasted and underweight by region and also by education level of mother, sex, birth order, age category (months) and urban/rural.	Uses NCHS international reference population.
33	Senegal	*Crop Production Quantity	Availability	By major crop and region	CountrySTAT	http://www.countrystat.org/sen/cont/pwbequervima/195spd010/fr	1997 - 2009	yearly	Production, in tonnes, of 24 major crops by region.	Source: Senegal National Statistics and Demographics Agency.
34	Senegal	*Monthly Retail Prices of Cereals	Access	By region and commodity	CountrySTAT	http://www.countrystat.org/sen/cont/pwbequervima/195spr011/fr	1998 - 2008	monthly	Monthly retail prices of six major commodities in CFA/kg in each of 11 regions.	Source: Commissariat a la securite alimentaire.
35	Senegal	Anthropometry of children under five, based on the NCHS reference population	Utilization	Rural/urban, sex, age category and region	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1983 - 2000	every 3 - 5 years	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every region has data in every year.	
36	Senegal	Anthropometry of children under five, based on WHO Child Growth Standards	Utilization	Rural/urban, sex, age category and region	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1986 - 2005	every 5 - 6 years	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every region has data in every year.	
37	Senegal	Percent children underweight	Utilization	Region	CIESIN	http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/povmap/ids_global.jsp	single figure	single estimate	One estimate for time period 1990 - 2002 in each of 10 regions (missing Kaffrine, Kedougou, Matam, and Sedhiou regions).	
38	Senegal	Staple food prices	Access	11 markets	GIEWS price tool	http://www.fao.org/qIEWS/pricetool/	2007 - 2010	monthly	Monthly retail prices for millet, sorghum and rice in CFA/kg.	

South Asia Sub-National Food Security Indicators

Country	Indicator	FS pillar	Level of data	Data Source	Web URL	Range of Years Available	Frequency	Description	Additional notes
Bangladesh	*Anthropometry of children under five	Utilization	region	Measure DHS/ STATcompiler	http://www.statcompiler.com/start.cfm?action=new_table&userid=322310&usertabid=347659&CFID=927868&CFTOKEN=26078907	1993 - 2007	every 3 years	Stunted, wasted and underweight by region and also by education level of mother, sex, birth order, age category (months), household wealth index, and urban/rural.	Uses NCHS international reference population.
Bangladesh	*Anthropometry of children under five, based on the NCHS reference population	Utilization	rural/urban, slum area, division, age category	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/mulgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1982 - 2004	yearly	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every division has data in every year.	
Bangladesh	*Forecast Divisional Cereal Food Balances 1998/99	Availability	division	WFP 1998 CFSAM	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp17526_7.pdf	1998/99	single estimate	Surplus/deficit in each of six divisions, by ton and per capita, for Jul-Dec and Jan-Jun (also, 1998/99 population of each division).	Presented in table, map and bar graph formats starting on pg. 11.
Bangladesh	*Rice production, area and yield	Availability	district	WFP 2008 CFSAM; HIES 2005 and GoB Bureau of Statistics 2007	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp18837_1.pdf	2007 - 2008	seasonal (three data points)	Area (in '000 ha), yield (in ton/ha) and production (in '000 tons) for rice in 64 districts for 2007 Aman, 2008 Boro and 2008 Aus harvests.	Annex 3 of report, pg. 46 of pdf file.
Bangladesh	*Wholesale and retail prices for rice and wheat	Access	National avg. and division	FAO GIEWS Price Tool	http://www.fao.org/giews/priceool/	1998 - 2010	monthly	Wholesale prices in Taka/100kg and retail prices in Taka/kg. Retail prices available starting in 2005.	Source: Bangladesh Department of Agricultural Marketing.
Bangladesh	Anthropometry of children under five, based on WHO Child Growth Standards	Utilization	rural/urban, age category, sex, and division	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/mulgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1991 - 2006	yearly	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every division has data in every year.	
Bangladesh	Average per capita calorie intake per day	Availability	sub-district (upazila)	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and WFP	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/yam/wfp03330_9.pdf	2004	single year	Four ranges of daily calorie intake are used: 1683 - 2154; 2154 - 2318; 2318 - 2535; 2535 - 3570.	Information used came from the 2001 population census, the 2000 Household Income and Expenditure Survey and the 2000 Child Nutrition Survey.
Bangladesh	Average travel time to nearest growth centre	Access	union	The Food Security Atlas of Bangladesh 2004	http://www.fvms.org/index.php?option=com_sobi2&sobi2Task=sobi2Det&alias&sobi2id=17&Itemid=71	2004	single estimate	"Growth centre" is one of 2000 markets the government has designated as a priority area. Map shows travel time of less than half hour, one hour, two hours, and more than two hours.	Map indicates malnutrition status of children. Another map on the same page shows the malnutrition gap (girls minus boys).
Bangladesh	Boys and girls (12-59 months) with MUAC < 12.5 cm	Utilization	upazila	The Food Security Atlas of Bangladesh 2004	http://www.fvms.org/index.php?option=com_sobi2&sobi2Task=sobi2Det&alias&sobi2id=17&Itemid=71	2004	single estimate		Pg. 20.
Bangladesh	Coping Strategy Index values and percentage of households using coping strategies	Food security	division, rural vs. urban, and sex of HH head	WFP 2009 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Report; HFSNA 2009	http://www.wfp.org/countries/Bangladesh/Resources/Bangladesh-Household-Food-Security-and-Nutrition-Assessment-Report-2009	2009	single estimate	Scores for the Coping Strategy Index tool and percentages of households using individual coping strategies, including consuming seed stock held for next season, selling of assets, etc.	Pg. 63 of report (p. 75 of pdf file).
Bangladesh	Food share of total expenditure and rice share of food expenditure	Access	rural/urban, age category, sex, and division	WFP 2009 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Report; HFSNA 2009	http://www.wfp.org/countries/Bangladesh/Resources/Bangladesh-Household-Food-Security-and-Nutrition-Assessment-Report-2009	2009	single estimate	Percentage of total expenditure on food and percentage of food expenditure on rice by sex of household head, rural/urban and division (in bar graph).	Pg. 59 of report (p. 71 of pdf file).
Bangladesh	Incidence of poverty	Access	sub-district (upazila)	The Food Security Atlas of Bangladesh 2004	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/yam/wfp03330_9.pdf	2004	single year	Proportion of population below the lower poverty line. Poverty is calculated based on direct calorie intake, with average intake of less than 2122kcal/day considered absolute poverty and less than 1805 kcal/day considered hardcore poverty. The lower poverty line is the cost of basic needs to meet the food poverty line, plus the average non-food expenditure of households below the food poverty line.	Information used came from the 2001 population census, the 2000 Household Income and Expenditure Survey and the 2000 Child Nutrition Survey.
Bangladesh	Incidence of poverty	Access	division and rural/urban within division	WFP 2008 CFSAM; HIES 2005 and GoB Bureau of Statistics 2007	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp18837_1.pdf	single year	single figure	Percent of population below poverty line (calculated using cost of basic needs method) by administrative division and broken down by urban and rural within each division.	Table 11 of report.
Bangladesh	Mean and SD of weight-for-height, weight-for-age, and height-for-age for children under five	Utilization	division, rural/urban, and age group	WFP 2009 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Report; HFSNA 2009	http://www.wfp.org/countries/Bangladesh/Resources/Bangladesh-Household-Food-Security-and-Nutrition-Assessment-Report-2009	2009	single estimate	Mean and standard deviation of weight-for height in each of six divisions as well as urban vs. rural. Reference used was WHO 2006 growth standards.	Pg. 75-84 of report (pg. 87-96 of pdf file).
Bangladesh	No. of meals eaten one day prior to survey	Availability	rural/urban and major division	WFP 2009 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Report; HFSNA 2009	http://www.wfp.org/countries/Bangladesh/Resources/Bangladesh-Household-Food-Security-and-Nutrition-Assessment-Report-2009	2009	single estimate	Table with number of meals taken by adult and by children 1-5 years one day prior to survey.	Pg. 69 of report (p. 81 of pdf file). Also included is whether the number of meals taken by adult and children was less, the same, or more than usual (percentage).
Bangladesh	Percent of children underweight	Utilization	major cities	CIESIN	http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/povmap/da_global.asp	1990 - 2002	single figure	One estimate for time period 1990 - 2002 in each of 5 major cities.	
Bangladesh	Percent of population with calorie intake below 1805 kcal/day	Utilization	sub-district (upazila)	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and WFP	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/yam/wfp03330_9.pdf	2004	single year	Percentage of population in each upazila living below 1805 kcal/day (hardcore food poverty). Ranges are below 10%, 10-20%, 20-30%, and over 30%.	
Bangladesh	Percentage of households reporting perceived severity of the impact of food price rises	Access	division, rural vs. urban, and sex of HH head	WFP 2009 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Report; HFSNA 2009	http://www.wfp.org/countries/Bangladesh/Resources/Bangladesh-Household-Food-Security-and-Nutrition-Assessment-Report-2009	2009	single estimate	Percentage of households reported they were highly affected and severely affected by the food price crisis, and percent reporting not enough food in the past 12 months and insufficient money for other basic expenditures in the past 12 months.	Pg. 61 of report (p. 73 of pdf file).
Bangladesh	Poverty headcount index	Access	upazila	CIESIN	http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/povmap/datasets/ImageGallery/	2001	single figure	The headcount index [FGT(0)] measures the proportion of the population whose welfare falls below the poverty line.	Also available on the CIESIN website are maps of the Extreme Poverty Gap Index, Poverty Gap Index, and other measures of poverty at the upazila level.
Bangladesh	Prevalence of global and severe acute malnutrition in children under five (based on weight-for-height)	Utilization	division, rural/urban and age group	WFP 2009 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Report; HFSNA 2009	http://www.wfp.org/countries/Bangladesh/Resources/Bangladesh-Household-Food-Security-and-Nutrition-Assessment-Report-2009	2009	single estimate	Percentages of GAM and SAM by division, rural/urban, and age category (6-11 months, 12-23, 24-35, 36-47, 48-59).	pgs. 75-76 of report (87-88 of pdf file). Population estimates used to calculate estimated total number of children with GAM and SAM (pg. 76).
Bangladesh	Prevalence of maternal GAM by MUAC	Utilization	division and rural/urban	WFP 2009 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Report; HFSNA 2009	http://www.wfp.org/countries/Bangladesh/Resources/Bangladesh-Household-Food-Security-and-Nutrition-Assessment-Report-2009	2009	single estimate	GAM and SAM prevalence, as determined by a MUAC of less than 221mm (GAM) and 214mm (SAM).	Pg. 91 of report (p. 103 of pdf file).
Bangladesh	Prevalence of stunting in children under five	Utilization	sub-district (upazila)	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and WFP	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/yam/wfp03330_9.pdf	2004	single year	Percentage of children under five with height for age less than two standard deviations below an international reference population.	Ranges are below 40%, 40-50%, 50-60%, and above 60%. Map of probability of high prevalence of stunting also included.
Bangladesh	Prevalence of underweight in children under five	Utilization	sub-district (upazila)	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and WFP	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/yam/wfp03330_9.pdf	2004	single year	Percent of children under five with weight for age less than two standard deviations below an international reference population.	Ranges are below 45%, 46-50%, 51-55%, and above 56%. Map of probability of high prevalence of underweight also included.
Bangladesh	Probability of high level of extreme poverty	Access	upazila	The Food Security Atlas of Bangladesh 2004	http://www.fvms.org/index.php?option=com_sobi2&sobi2Task=sobi2Det&alias&sobi2id=17&Itemid=71	2004	single estimate	At union level the standard errors of the poverty estimates become much larger than at upazila level, with in some cases very few data points available. In this map these standard errors have therefore been incorporated by showing the probability that a union has a lower poverty incidence that exceeds 30 percent.	pgs. 13-14. The union level boundaries used in this map are from the 1991 census and do not reflect current administrative boundaries.
Bangladesh	Proportion of food insecure households based on the food consumption score	Food security	division, rural vs. urban, and sex of HH head	WFP 2009 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Report; HFSNA 2009	http://www.wfp.org/countries/Bangladesh/Resources/Bangladesh-Household-Food-Security-and-Nutrition-Assessment-Report-2009	2009	single estimate	Proportion of households scoring "poor" or "borderline" in the Food Consumption Score tool (bar graph).	pg. 66 of report (p. 78 of pdf file).
Bangladesh	Proportion of population below the lower poverty line	Access	upazila	The Food Security Atlas of Bangladesh 2004	http://www.fvms.org/index.php?option=com_sobi2&sobi2Task=sobi2Det&alias&sobi2id=17&Itemid=71	2004	single estimate	Map of percentage of population below the poverty line, in categories (0-25%, 25%-31%, 31%-37%, 37-55%).	Pg. 12.
Bangladesh	Range and number of extreme poor by district	Access	upazila	The Food Security Atlas of Bangladesh 2004	http://www.fvms.org/index.php?option=com_sobi2&sobi2Task=sobi2Det&alias&sobi2id=17&Itemid=71	2004	single estimate	Bar graph illustrating the range of estimates of incidence of extreme poverty and the number of extreme poor in each upazila.	Pg. 11.
Bangladesh	Relative food insecurity maps	Food security	upazila and union levels	The Food Security Atlas of Bangladesh 2004	http://www.fvms.org/index.php?option=com_sobi2&sobi2Task=sobi2Det&alias&sobi2id=17&Itemid=71	2004	single estimate	Map of Bangladesh with each upazila classified as having very high, high, moderate and low relative food insecurity. The classifications were made by ranking each upazila for 11 indicators and summing the rank values for a total score. Four equal categories were then created.	Methodology description, pg. 3, country/upazila level map pg. 4, Map of Chittagong Hill Tracts union-level relative food insecurity, pg. 10.
Bangladesh	Share of rice in total caloric intake	Utilization	urban/rural within wealth decile	WFP 2008 CFSAM; HIES 2005 and GoB Bureau of Statistics 2007	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp18837_1.pdf	2005	single estimate	Percentage of rice as total caloric intake.	Annex 4, pg. 47.
Bangladesh	Terms of trade: wage labor and coarse rice price	Access	aggregates rural/urban and agr./non-agric.	WFP 2009 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Report; GoB BBS	http://www.wfp.org/countries/Bangladesh/Resources/Bangladesh-Household-Food-Security-and-Nutrition-Assessment-Report-2009	2007-2008	seasonal (five data points)	Kilograms of rice per one day of labour in the lean season (Mar.-Apr. 07), Boro crop (May-Jun. 07), Aman crop (Nov.-Dec. 07), lean season (Mar.-Apr. 08), and Boro crop (May-Jun. 08).	Pg. 54 of report (p. 66 of pdf file).
India	*Anthropometry of children under five	Utilization	state	Measure DHS/ STATcompiler	http://www.statcompiler.com/start.cfm?action=new_table&userid=322310&usertabid=347659&CFID=927868&CFTOKEN=26078907	1992 - 2006	every 6 years	Stunted, wasted and underweight by region and also by education level of mother, sex, birth order, age category (months), household wealth index, and urban/rural.	Uses NCHS international reference population.
India	*Area, Production and Yield of Foodgrain	Availability	national	Report on the state of food insecurity in rural India 2008	http://www.msrf.org/asia4.html	1991 - 92 to 2006 - 07	yearly	Table providing the area (in millions of hectares), production (in millions of tons) and yield (in kg/hectare).	Pg. 11 of document (pg. 33 of pdf file).
India	*Changes in the Per Capita Net Availability of Foodgrain per day	Availability	national	Report on the state of food insecurity in rural India 2008	http://www.msrf.org/asia4.html	1991 - 2005	averages for each decade	Table listing average grams per capita per day of foodgrain for each decade and the percentage change from the previous period.	Pg. 10 of document (p. 32 of pdf file).
India	*Database on Poverty and Growth in India	Access	state	World Bank, India Poverty Project	http://go.worldbank.org/IZBLVWLX50	1951 - 1994	yearly	This database contains detailed statistics on a wide range of topics in India. The data are presented at the state level and at the all-India level separately. The database uses published information to construct comprehensive series in six subject blocks. Period coverage is roughly from 1950 to 1994. The database contains 30 spreadsheets and 89 text files (ASCII) that are grouped into the six subject blocks. The formats and sizes of the 30 spreadsheets vary considerably. The list of variables included: Expenditures (distribution), National Accounts, Prices, Wages, Population, and Rainfall.	Useful indicators may be: headcount index (percent of population per state below the poverty line), poverty gap index, Gini coefficient, and agricultural wage by state.
India	*Rice and wheat wholesale and retail prices	Access	4 major markets	FAO GIEWS Price Tool	http://www.fao.org/giews/priceool/	2000 - 2010	monthly	Wholesale and retail prices for rice and wheat in Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai, and Patna (Indian rupee/100 kg).	Source: Ministry of Consumer Affairs.
India	Anthropometry of children under five, based on the NCHS reference population	Utilization	rural/urban, sex, age category and population	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/mulgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1974 - 2002	irregularly	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every state has data in every year.	
India	Anthropometry of children under five, based on WHO Child Growth Standards	Utilization	rural/urban, age category, sex, and state	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/mulgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1992, 2005	two years of data at state level	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every division has data in every year.	More years available at rural/urban, sex, age category levels
India	Final Composite Index of Food Insecurity with Seven Indicators for Two Points of Time	Food security	state	Report on the state of food insecurity in rural India 2008	http://www.msrf.org/asia4.html	1998 - 2000 and 2004 - 06	two periods of data	An index of seven indicators is used to calculate food insecurity in each state.	Pg. 47 of report (pg. 93 of pdf file).
India	India State Hunger Index	Food security	state	IFPRI 2009 Comparisons of Hunger Across States	http://www.ifpri.org/publication/india-state-hunger-index	2009	single estimate	Map of states coloured according to category of Hunger Index (10.0-19.9 Serious; 20.0-29.9 Alarming; 30 or more Extremely Alarming. 17 states included, covering 95% of population).	Variables used for the ISHI are the proportion of population not consuming adequate calories, proportion of underweight children under five, and mortality rate of children under five.
India	Percent of children underweight	Utilization	state	CIESIN	http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/povmap/da_global.asp	1990 - 2002	single figure	One estimate for time period 1990 - 2002 in each of 26 states.	
India	Percentage of Population Consuming less than 1,890 Kcal/day (Rural)	Utilization	state	Report on the state of food insecurity in rural India 2008	http://www.msrf.org/asia4.html	1993-94, 1999-2000, 2004-05	three periods of data	Percent of population consuming less than 1,890 kcal/cap/day. The report lists this as an access indicators.	Pg. 31 of report (pg. 57 of pdf file).
India	Percentage of Rural Children Stunted (6 - 35 months)	Utilization	state	Report on the state of food insecurity in rural India 2008	http://www.msrf.org/asia4.html	1998-99, 2005-06	two periods of data	Percent of children age 6 - 35 months stunted.	Pg. 42 of report (pg. 84 of pdf file).
India	Percentage of Rural Households not having Access to a Toilet within the Premises	Utilization	state	Report on the state of food insecurity in rural India 2008	http://www.msrf.org/asia4.html	1991 and 2001	once per decade	Information from Census of India on the percentage of households by state without access to a toilet within the premises.	Pg. 35 of report (pg. 69 of pdf file).
India	Percentage of Rural Households without Access to Safe Drinking Water	Utilization	state	Report on the state of food insecurity in rural India 2008	http://www.msrf.org/asia4.html	1991 and 2001	once per decade	Information from Census of India on the percentage of households by state without access to safe drinking water.	Pg. 33 of report (pg. 59 of pdf file).
India	Percentage of Rural Women with Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) (15 - 49 yrs)	Utilization	state	Report on the state of food insecurity in rural India 2008	http://www.msrf.org/asia4.html	1998-99, 2005-06	two periods of data	Percent of rural women, aged 15-49 years, with Chronic Energy Deficiency, as measured by Body Mass Index (BMI) lower than 18.5.	Pg. 39 of report (pg. 73 of pdf file).
India	Prevalence of calorie undernourishment	Availability	state	IFPRI 2009 Comparisons of Hunger Across States	http://www.ifpri.org/publication/india-state-hunger-index	2007	single estimate	Table on page 15.	Source: IIPS 2007.
India	Proportion of underweight among children <5 years (%)	Utilization	state	IFPRI 2009 Comparisons of Hunger Across States	http://www.ifpri.org/publication/india-state-hunger-index	2007	single estimate	Table on page 15.	Source: IIPS 2007 and author's calculations.
India	Under-five mortality rate (deaths per hundred)	Utilization	state	IFPRI 2009 Comparisons of Hunger Across States	http://www.ifpri.org/publication/india-state-hunger-index	2007	single estimate	Table on page 15.	Source: NSO 2007 and author's calculations.
Nepal	*Anthropometry of children under five	Utilization	region	Measure DHS/ STATcompiler	http://www.statcompiler.com/start.cfm?action=new_table&userid=322310&usertabid=347659&CFID=927868&CFTOKEN=26078907	1996 - 2006	every 5 years	Stunted, wasted and underweight by region and also by education level of mother, sex, birth order, age category (months), household wealth index, and urban/rural.	Uses NCHS international reference population.
Nepal	*Change in national cereal crop production compared to previous year (percent)	Availability	summer crops/ winter crops	The Food Security Atlas of Nepal	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp22337_7.pdf	2005 - 2010	yearly	Change in production of cereal crops at national level, disaggregated by summer and winter crops (table, pg. 23).	
Nepal	*Food sufficiency status	Availability	district	The Food Security Atlas of Nepal; WFP 2009	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp22337_7.pdf	2007 - 2009	single figure	Map of districts shaded as surplus, marginally surplus, marginally deficit, deficit, and severely deficit.	Pg. 13.
Nepal	*Retail price for wheat flour and rice	Access	Kathmandu	FAO GIEWS Price Tool	http://www.fao.org/giews/priceool/	2005 - 2010	monthly	Retail prices for rice and wheat flour in Kathmandu (Nepalese rupee/kg).	Source: Market Watch.
Nepal	Anthropometry of children under five, based on the NCHS reference population	Utilization	rural/urban, sex, age category and district	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/mulgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1975 - 2001	irregularly	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age. Not every district has data in every year.	
Nepal	Anthropometry of children under five, based on WHO Child Growth Standards	Utilization	rural/urban, age category, sex, and region	WHO Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	http://www.who.int/mulgrowthdb/database/countries/en/	1975, 1996, 1997-98, 2001, 2006	irregularly	(-3SD) and (-2SD) for each of weight/age, height/age, weight/height, and BMI/age.	1975 does not have data by region
Nepal	Areas affected by high crop loss caused by drought	Stability	sub-district	The Food Security Atlas of Nepal; WFP 2009	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp22337_7.pdf	2007-08	single figure	Map showing drought-affected areas (summer and winter 2007 - 08), pg. 23.	
Nepal	BMI	Utilization	district and region	The Food Security Atlas of Nepal; NDHS 2006	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp22337_7.pdf	2006	single figure	Map, pg. 21	
Nepal	Coping Strategy Index	Stability	region	The Food Security Atlas of Nepal; WFP 2010	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp22337_7.pdf	2007 - 2009	yearly	CSI figure for each region for three consecutive years, pg. 27	
Nepal	Coping strategy: borrow or buy on credit	Stability	region	The Food Security Atlas of Nepal; WFP 2010	http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp22337_7.pdf	2009	single figure	Map showing the percentage of households per region that used the coping strategy of borrowing food or buying food on credit--time frame for analysis not clear.	Pg. 27.
Nepal	Coping strategy: sale of productive assets including land	Stability	region	The Food Security Atlas of Nepal; W					